# TOWARDS THE ACHIEVEMENT OF PRIORITISED SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN OIC COUNTRIES 2023

# Towards the Achievement of Prioritised Sustainable Development Goals in OIC Countries 2023

## A Progress Report by SESRIC

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# Abbreviations

| | |
|---|---|
| 3G | Third Generation Mobile Technology |
| AOI | Agriculture Orientation Index |
| $CO_2$ | Carbon Dioxide |
| COVID-19 | Coronavirus Disease 2019 |
| EAGR | Exponential Annual Growth Rate |
| ESCAP | UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| HIV | Human Immunodeficiency Virus |
| ICTs | Information and Communication Technologies |
| Kyrgyz Rep. | Kyrgyz Republic |
| LDCs | Least Developed Countries |
| MHT | Medium-High and High-Technology Industry |
| MVA | Manufacturing Value Added |
| NEET | Not in Education, Employment, or Training |
| OIC | Organisation of Islamic Cooperation |
| OICStat | OIC Statistics Database |
| PPP | Purchasing Power Parity |
| R&D | Research and Development |
| SDGs | Sustainable Development Goals |
| SESRIC | Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries |
| U5MR | Under-Five Mortality Rate |
| UAE | United Arab Emirates |
| UHC | Universal Health Coverage |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNESCO | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization |
| UNFCCC | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change |
| UNSD | United Nations Statistics Division |
| USD | United States Dollars |
| WHO | World Health Organization |

# Foreword

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a roadmap to reach a sustainable world with mutual prosperity for all. As 2023 marks the midpoint of the 2030 Agenda, reviewing the progress achieved so far in the OIC countries is essential for understanding how to better respond to challenges including the overlapping negative shocks of the COVID-19 pandemic, regional conflicts, and high inflation across the world.

In this connection, it is with great enthusiasm that I present to you our annual progress report "Towards the Achievement of Prioritised Sustainable Development Goals in OIC Countries 2023". It provides a quantitative assessment of the progress made by the OIC countries as a group towards reaching the eight prioritised SDGs (SDGs 1-5, 8-9, and 13) based on the most recent available data. In addition to the prioritised SDGs, the report also presents the progress towards the remaining nine SDGs. It is through such informative analysis that we can pinpoint where we currently stand and detect means and ways to further the OIC group's effort to reach the 2030 Agenda.

Based on the findings, our report shows that accelerated efforts are necessary more than ever for the OIC countries as a group to achieve the SDGs by 2030. However, the report indicates a remarkable progress achieved by many OIC countries, particularly in ensuring healthy lives and educational attainment. For instance, the under-five mortality rate decreased from 101 to 56 deaths per 1,000 live births between 2000 and 2021. The average completion rates in all education levels have also increased while the majority of the member countries have achieved gender parity.

On the other hand, the report also points out that many challenges remained in other vital areas, particularly in decent work and economic growth. For example, the average annual growth rate of real GDP per capita of the OIC least-developed countries was less than half of the target rate of 7% in the period 2000-2021. Moreover, the average unemployment rate of OIC countries have fluctuated over 6% since 2000.

I hope that the comprehensive and in-depth analysis presented in this report will inspire OIC countries and development partners to work together and take collective action to achieve SDG targets as the year 2030 is approaching rapidly.

<div align="right">

Zehra Zümrüt SELÇUK
Director General
SESRIC

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# Executive Summary

This report analyses whether the OIC countries group is on track to achieve the prioritised Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs 1-5, 8-9, and 13) in the light of the selected indicators. The eight prioritised SDGs were identified in 2018 based on "Tendency Survey on SDG Priorities of the OIC Member Countries". The report also covers other nine SDGs for progress analysis to enrich the content and scope.

The methods applied to show the progress of the SDGs focus on developments of the indicators and related goals over time. In this regard, the main purpose of the report is to present whether the selected indicators have moved towards or away from the related SDGs. The progress is estimated through comparing the value of the particular indicator in 2000 (or the earliest year after 2000) to the value of that indicator in 2022 (or the latest year from 2015 to 2021).

Overall, the report shows the OIC countries as a group is estimated not to be on track to meet by 2030 any of the SDGs. Although some progress has been observed in SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy), SDG 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure), SDG 14 (life below water), and SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions), these improvements are not sufficient to achieve the relevant SDG targets by 2030.

Regarding SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 15 (life on land), and SDG 17 (partnerships), stagnant progress has been recorded for the OIC countries group putting them off track to achieve these six SDGs.

On the other hand, insufficient levels of data on SDGs 5, 12, and 13 pose challenges to make a comprehensive progress analysis on the entirety of these goals. Thus, the report leaves the OIC level aggregate estimations to future editions once data are available on the United Nations Statistics Division's (UNSD) Global SDG Indicators Database.

## Goal 1: No Poverty

The OIC countries group has demonstrated moderate progress in eliminating extreme and other forms of poverty. In the 2000s, the OIC countries group had around 32.3% of their population living on less than USD 2.15 a day based on the data available for 30 OIC countries. By 2021, this percentage decreased to 11.8%. Despite significant improvements, progress is insufficient to end extreme poverty for all people in the OIC by 2030.

The proportion of the population above statutory pensionable age receiving a pension in the OIC countries group has significantly increased from 19.5% to 35.3% between 2000 and 2021, although it is still less than half of the current world average.

In 2022, 31 OIC countries have provided access to basic drinking water services for more than 90% of their population which was above the world average. In contrast, more than one third of the population in 15 OIC countries had no access to basic drinking water services. Access to basic drinking water services should be improved so that they are accessible to the entire population.

The OIC countries group has increased their education spending as a proportion of total public spending from 14.6% in 2000 to over 15% in 2021, and achieved the target set by the Incheon Declaration. On the other hand, the number of OIC countries with education expenditures of 15% or more decreased from 26 out of 47 countries in 2000 to 23 in 2021.

## Goal 2: Zero Hunger

OIC countries showed a stagnant progress towards SDG 2 putting the goal out of reach by 2030. Over the period from 2001 to 2020, the prevalence of undernourishment in the OIC countries as a group fell from 15.6% to 11.2% of the total population.

The proportion of children moderately or severely stunted in the OIC countries group decreased from 37% to 26% between 2000 and 2022. Although stunting, wasting, and being overweight in children have been declining, OIC countries will not be able to achieve the SDG 2 targets of ending hunger and all forms of malnutrition for all by 2030 with the current progress rates.

This slow progress urges for rational utilisation and management of water, land, technology, and other natural and human resources in the sufficient production of safe and nutritious food for all. In this context, increasing funding and investment in agricultural productivity would help to achieve the related SDGs targets.

## Goal 3: Good Health and Well-Being

OIC countries in general have shown a moderate progress towards attaining SDG 3, nonetheless the progress observed is not sufficient to achieve the goal by 2030. Emergence of COVID-19 pandemic further poses devastating health consequences for individuals, families and communities, and threatens to overwhelm health systems. Such problems will, however, undermine the progress made towards attaining SDG 3 by 2030.

The OIC countries group has achieved a considerable progress in decreasing maternal mortality and child mortality since 2000. The average maternal mortality ratio for the OIC countries group declined from 484 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2000 to 340 in 2020. Furthermore, a similar progress was recorded by the OIC countries group in decreasing the under-five mortality rate from 101 to 56 deaths per 1,000 live births between 2000 and 2021. Such progresses, however, need to be maintained and further improved in order to achieve the related SDG 3 targets by 2030.

In 2021, on average, there were 9 doctors per 10,000 population in the OIC countries. The medical doctor densities of only 17 OIC countries were higher than the global average (16.3). In 28 OIC countries, the density was below 10 and the situation is alarming in nine OIC countries with less than 1 doctor per 10,000 population.

## Goal 4: Quality Education

Despite some valuable achievements across different levels of education, OIC countries, as a group, have overall demonstrated insufficient rates of progress towards achieving the SDG 4 targets by 2030. Particularly, regarding the completion rate, while 25 out of 43 OIC countries with available data have achieved or are on track to achieve the target by 2030 in primary level education, the achievers are limited to only 12 countries in lower secondary and seven countries in upper-secondary level education.

Majority of OIC countries have achieved gender parity in school education. As of 2021, 29 out of 43 OIC countries have already achieved a gender parity or disparity in favour of girls in primary education completion rate. In lower secondary and upper secondary level education, such an achievement has been observed in 23 and 22 OIC countries, respectively.

Participation in pre-primary education increased from 42% to 62% in the OIC countries group from 2000 to 2022, and at the country level, four out of 37 OIC countries with sufficient data have already achieved participation rates of 95% or above in 2022. On the other hand, less than a quarter of children were enrolled in organised learning one year before official primary school entry age in seven OIC countries in 2022. In this regard, many OIC countries need to intensify their efforts to ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood schooling and development.

There is as well an increasing need for qualified teachers in the OIC countries group. As of 2022, 24 out of 35 OIC countries had over 95% of primary level teachers who received organised teacher training. On the other hand, the

proportion of teachers in primary education that received minimum required training have decreased in seven OIC countries between 2000 and 2022. Accordingly, OIC countries need to take more extensive measures to attain the number of required qualified teachers by 2030.

## Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

OIC-LDCs will not be able to achieve the target of 7% GDP growth per annum unless their development pace accelerates notably. In the 2000-2021 period, the average annual growth rate of real GDP per capita was 2.3% for the entire OIC countries group and 2.9% for the OIC-LDCs group of 21 countries. Although these rates were over that of the world (1.7%), it was less than half the target rate of 7% a year. Therefore, the OIC-LDCs need to redouble their efforts to achieve the 7% GDP growth per annum target.

Growth in labour productivity — measured by GDP per employed person — slowed after the financial crisis of 2008-2009 in the OIC region. The average rate was 1.6% between 2009 and 2021, compared to 2.9% between 2000 and 2008. Furthermore, the average growth of labour productivity between 2000 and 2021 was over 5% for only three OIC countries (Azerbaijan, Guyana, and Turkmenistan). While 20 OIC countries were observed to have an average labour productivity growth between 2% and 5%, 21 member countries were observed to be between 0% and 2% in the same period. However, 13 OIC countries showed negative average labour productivity growth for the 2000-2021 period.

The average unemployment rate of the OIC countries group slightly increased from 6.3% in 2000 to 6.5% in 2021 based on available data for 39 OIC countries. In this regard, the OIC countries group seems to miss the target of achieving full and productive employment and decent work for all by 2030 based on the pace of progress between 2000 and 2021.

Overall, there is still more room for achieving the goal of sustained economic growth, in particular for the least developed countries of the OIC. In those countries, promoting economic diversification is very important not just protecting countries from unexpected global and national economic crises but also ensuring long-term sustainability and more inclusive growth.

## Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

In the 2000-2021 period, manufacturing value added (MVA) as a proportion of GDP increased slightly by 0.5 percentage point in the OIC countries group, from 15% to 15.5%, and moderately by 5.5 percentage points in the OIC-LDCs countries group, from 11.4% to 16.9%. Even though OIC countries showed an

improvement, the target of significantly raising industry's share of gross domestic product and doubling its share in the OIC-LDCs countries group is not expected to be achieved by 2030 with this pace of progress recorded so far. Thus, substantial levels of investment are still necessary in the OIC to foster technological progress and economic growth.

Although research and development (R&D) expenditures have gained an increasing trend across OIC countries in general, all OIC countries with available data yet lagged behind the world average in 2021. Thus, more concerted efforts in R&D are urgently needed to enhance the research capabilities of OIC countries.

The share of medium-high and high-technology industries in total manufacturing value-added increased by 1.6 percentage points from 30.7% in 2000 to 32.3% in 2020 in the OIC countries group. In contrast, the world witnessed a decrease around 0.5 percentage point from 45.6% in 2000 to 45.1% in 2020. As the world average is much higher than the OIC average, strong and efficient policy support for R&D and innovation activities is required in OIC countries in order to reduce the development disparities between OIC countries and rest of the world.

A downward trend was observed in carbon dioxide ($CO_2$) emissions intensity of manufacturing across OIC countries. Experiencing a 0.3 kg decline from its level in 2000, the emissions per unit of MVA in constant 2015 USD was estimated at 0.7 kg in the OIC countries group in 2020. The world average of $CO_2$ emissions per unit of MVA was recorded at 0.4 kg $CO_2$ per USD in 2020 compared to its value of 0.5 kg in 2000.

### Unprioritised SDGs (6-7, 10-12, and 14-17)

While there has been moderate progress in the OIC region on clean water and sanitation (SDG 6), affordable and clean energy (SDG 7), life below water (SDG 14), and peace, justice and strong institutions (SDG 16), the pace has not been strong enough to reach the goals by 2030. Meanwhile, progress across SDGs 10, 11, 15, and 17 at OIC countries group level has been very slow or even stagnant. On the other hand, insufficient levels of data on SDG 12 poses challenges to make a comprehensive progress analysis on the goal. Table 2 provides the progress assessment by targets for all SDGs covered in the report.

# Assessment and Methodology of Progress towards the SDGs

This section assesses the progress towards achieving the SDGs for the OIC countries group. Using data starting from 2000, it is estimated how fast the OIC countries group has been progressing towards a particular SDG and whether this pace will be sufficient to achieve the SDG by 2030 or earlier for the explicitly quantified and measurable targets. In the remaining cases, the indicator's trend is compared with the desired direction based on pre-specified thresholds.

Figure 1 shows how the assessment of indicator trends - given in Table 1 and Table 2 in the form of a 4-arrow system - should be interpreted. The direction of the arrows shows whether the goals or targets are to be achieved by 2030 based on the available data.

**Figure 1:** The 4-Arrow System for Denoting Progress Assessment of SDGs

| ↑ | ↗ | → | ↓ | : |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| The upward arrow means "on track to meet SDG" or shows "significant progress towards SDG". | The north-east arrow shows "moderate progress towards SDG" but this progress is not sufficient to achieve the goal by 2030. | The rightward arrow shows "stagnant progress towards SDG" putting the goal out of reach by 2030. | The downward arrow shows a trend with unfavourable direction and it is considered as "movement away from the SDG". | The colon shows the calculation of trend is not possible due to lack of data. |

The analysis depends on the desired direction that can be different from the direction towards which an indicator is moving. For example, a reduction of the unemployment rate or the proportion of population below the international poverty line would be represented with an arrow facing "up" since reductions in these indicators mean progress towards SDG targets. The methodology for assessing indicators is explained further in the next subsection.

The report covers all SDGs, whether prioritised or not. The findings in the current report are also not comparable with the previous year's report as the analysis covers an expanding set of SDG targets and indicators in light of new available data. However, the availability of data is unbalanced across goals and the findings therefore may not reflect the full picture of progress towards the SDGs.

With available data, Table 1 indicates that the OIC countries group will not achieve any of the SDGs by 2030 on the current trajectory. Although progress has been observed in SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy), SDG 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure), SDG 14 (life below water), and SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions), these improvements are not sufficient to achieve the relevant SDG targets by 2030.

Regarding SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 15 (life on land), and SDG 17 (partnerships), stagnant progress has been recorded for the OIC countries group, putting them off track to achieve these six SDGs.

**Table 1:** Trend Visualisation of SDGs for OIC Countries

| SDGs | Is Prioritised? | Trend |
|---|---|---|
| Goal 1: No poverty | Yes | ↗ |
| Goal 2: Zero hunger | Yes | → |
| Goal 3: Good health and well-being | Yes | ↗ |
| Goal 4: Quality education | Yes | ↗ |
| Goal 5: Gender equality | Yes | : |
| Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation | No | ↗ |
| Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy | No | ↗ |
| Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth | Yes | → |
| Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure | Yes | ↗ |
| Goal 10: Reduced inequalities | No | → |
| Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities | No | → |
| Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production | No | : |
| Goal 13: Climate action | Yes | : |
| Goal 14: Life below water | No | ↗ |
| Goal 15: Life on land | No | → |
| Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions | No | ↗ |
| Goal 17: Partnerships | No | → |

**Source:** SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 10/08/2023 from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat).

There is a lack of data preventing a comprehensive analysis on SDGs 5, 12, and 13. Thus, the report leaves the OIC level aggregate estimations to future editions once data are available and accessible on the Global SDG Indicators Database maintained by the UNSD.

Table 2 provides the progress assessment by targets selected for analysis. Overall, the variation of the goals and targets is close to each other. Some important differences however are observed. First, despite significant progress in meeting access to energy services, the progress in the use of renewable energy sources and energy efficiency are not promising in SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy) in the OIC countries group.

Second, the OIC has made progress on access to financial services. However, challenges remain on economic growth, labour productivity, unemployment rate, and youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) in SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth) where progress is very slow. The group is also going backwards in material resource efficiency.

Third, while the progress is insufficient on industry's share of employment and GDP and share of high-tech manufacturing in total manufacturing value-added; the proportion of population covered by at least a third-generation mobile network seems to be on track in SDG 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure).

## Methodology of Progress towards the SDGs

Two methods are applied to illustrate the progress of the SDGs. These assessment methods focus on developments over time and not on the current status of the indicators. In this regard, the main purpose of the progress assessment is to measure whether an indicator has moved towards or away from the SDG.

The progress on SDG targets is estimated through comparing the value of the indicator in 2000 or earliest year available after 2000 to the value of indicator in 2022 or the latest year available before 2022 based on the exponential annual growth rate. The overall progress of the OIC countries group is then calculated as the arithmetic mean of all indicators for which the progress can be estimated. In this estimation, each SDG is covered by maximum number of targets that have indicators with data on more than 50% of the countries and each target is represented by at least one indicator.

Since only a limited number of SDG indicators have explicitly quantified and measurable targets, two methods are developed to assess progress towards the SDGs.

**Table 2:** Trend Visualisation of SDGs and Targets for OIC Countries

| SDGs | Trend |
|---|---|
| **Goal 1: No poverty** | ↗ |
| Extreme poverty | ↗ |
| Social protection | ↗ |
| Access to basic services | ↗ |
| Resilience to disasters | ↗ |
| Resources mobilization for education | → |
| **Goal 2: Zero hunger** | → |
| Undernourishment | → |
| Malnutrition | → |
| Investment in agriculture | → |
| **Goal 3: Good health and well-being** | ↗ |
| Maternal mortality | ↗ |
| Child mortality | ↗ |
| Communicable diseases | → |
| Non-communicable diseases and mental health | → |
| Alcohol consumption | → |
| Road traffic deaths | → |
| Reproductive health | → |
| Health coverage | ↗ |
| Unintentional poisoning deaths | ↗ |
| Tobacco control | ↗ |
| Immunization coverage | ↗ |
| Health worker density | ↗ |
| **Goal 4: Quality education** | ↗ |
| Completion rate | ↗ |
| Participation in early childhood education | ↗ |
| Equal access to education | ↑ |
| Qualified teachers | ↗ |

**Table 2:** Trend Visualization of SDGs and Indicators for OIC Countries (cont.)

| SDGs | Trend |
|---|:---:|
| **Goal 5: Gender equality** | : |
| Women in leadership | ↑ |
| **Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation** | ↗ |
| Safe drinking water | ↗ |
| Access to hygiene | ↗ |
| Water-use efficiency | ↗ |
| **Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy** | ↗ |
| Access to energy services | ↑ |
| Renewable energy share | → |
| Energy efficiency | → |
| Investing in renewable energy infrastructure | ↗ |
| **Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth** | → |
| Per capita economic growth | → |
| Growth in labour productivity | → |
| Resource efficiency in consumption | ↓ |
| Unemployment rate | → |
| Youth NEET | → |
| Access to financial services | ↗ |
| **Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure** | ↗ |
| Industry's share of employment and GDP | → |
| Carbon dioxide emissions | ↗ |
| Research and development | ↗ |
| High-tech manufacturing | → |
| Third-generation mobile coverage | ↑ |
| **Goal 10: Reduced inequalities** | → |
| Economic inclusion | → |
| Income inequality | → |
| Refugees by country of origin | → |
| Remittance costs | ↗ |

**Table 2:** Trend Visualization of SDGs and Indicators for OIC Countries (cont.)

| SDGs | Trend |
|---|---|
| **Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities** | → |
| Housing and basic services | → |
| Resilience to disasters | ↗ |
| Air quality | → |
| **Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production** | : |
| Resource efficiency in consumption | ↓ |
| Investing in renewable energy infrastructure | ↗ |
| **Goal 13: Climate action** | : |
| Resilience to disasters | ↗ |
| **Goal 14: Life below water** | ↗ |
| Marine pollution | ↑ |
| Marine conservation | ↗ |
| Sustainable fisheries | ↗ |
| **Goal 15: Life on land** | → |
| Terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems | → |
| Sustainable forest management | → |
| Mountain ecosystems | → |
| Extinction risk for species | → |
| **Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions** | ↗ |
| Intentional homicides | ↗ |
| Unsentenced detainees | → |
| Bribery | ↗ |
| Government expenditure | ↗ |
| **Goal 17: Partnerships** | → |
| Domestic budget funded by domestic taxes | → |
| Debt service | ↗ |
| Worldwide weighted tariff-average | ↗ |
| FDI inflows | ↗ |

**Source:** SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 10/08/2023 from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat).

For indicators with quantitative targets, the current estimated trend for each indicator is compared against the required or theoretical trend necessary to reach the quantitative target. For indicators without quantitative targets, the annual rate of progress is applied to measure the progress of SDGs. Similar strategies are also employed by Eurostat (2023), ESCAP (2023), and the Sustainable Development Report (Sachs et al., 2023).

**Method 1: Indicators with quantitative targets**

This method is composed of three steps. In step 1, the current estimated trend for each indicator is computed based on the exponential annual growth rate (EAGR) by using the following formula:

$$EAGR_a = \frac{\ln\left(A_t/A_{t_0}\right)}{t - t_0}$$

where $t_0$ = base year, $t$ = most recent year, $A_{t_0}$ = indicator value in base year, $A_t$ = indicator value in most recent year.

Since many variables vary continuously rather than in a step-wise fashion, $EAGR$ is chosen to measure the tracking progress. $EAGR$ assesses not only the pace but also the direction of the evolution of an indicator. It is based on the data from the first and the last year of the analysed time span, which has to be at least 5 years long.

In step 2, the required or theoretical trend value necessary to reach the quantitative target is computed by using the following formula:

$$EAGR_r = \frac{\ln\left(B_{t_1}/A_{t_0}\right)}{t_1 - t_0}$$

where: $t_0$ = base year, $t_1$ = target year, $A_{t_0}$ = indicator value in base year, $B_{t_1}$ = target value in target year.

In the final step, the ratio of actual to required growth rate is calculated as follows:

$$R_{a/r} = \frac{EAGR_a}{EAGR_r}$$

Based on this final computation, if the ratio of actual to required growth rate is 100% or more, the indicator shows "significant progress towards SDG" and the OIC countries group is on on-track to achieve the SDG target for the relevant indicator. If the ratio is at least 50% but less than 100%, the trend shows "moderate progress towards SDG", and if the ratio is at least 0% but less than 50%, the trend

shows "stagnant progress towards SDG" putting the goals out of reach by 2030. Negative ratios mean that the trend is going in the reverse direction and it is considered as "movement away from SDG". This methodology is visualised in Figure 2.

In this method, quantitative targets are explicitly mentioned in SDGs. The first exception is the target of annual growth rate of real GDP per capita for OIC countries that are not classified in the LDCs group (non OIC-LDCs). For those non OIC-LDCs, the target is determined as 5% per annum to get a better comparison within the OIC. Moreover, since this indicator is already measured as annual growth rate, the arithmetic mean of 2000-2021 is used as $EAGR_a$. The second exception is the annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person. The same targets and methodology of annual growth rate of real GDP per capita are implemented for this indicator. To obtain reasonable results from the calculations made, the following have been assumed:

- If the target is set for 0% for an indicator (for instance, proportion of population below the international poverty line), a target value of 1% is assumed as it is already maintaining the SDG achievement level. Moreover, if the first data point is 0 in an indicator, then the first nonzero point is chosen as the base year.

- If the target is set for 100%, a target value of 95% is assumed as it is already maintaining the SDG achievement level.

**Figure 2:** SDGs Trends Methodology for Indicators with Quantitative Targets

Towards the Achievement of Prioritised Sustainable Development Goals in OIC Countries 2023
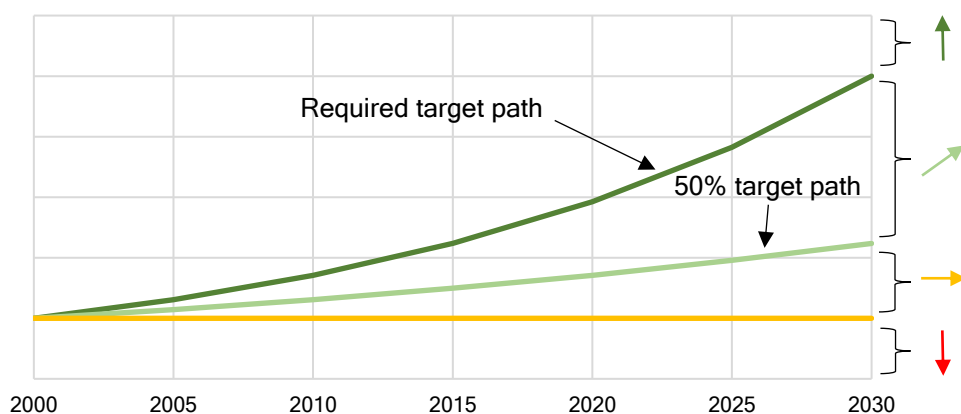
**Method 2: Indicators without quantitative targets**

The assessment of trends for indicators without quantitative targets is based on the EAGR by using the following formula:

$$EAGR = \frac{\ln\left(A_t / A_{t_0}\right)}{t - t_0}$$

where: $t_0$ = base year, $t$ = most recent year, $A_{t_0}$ = indicator value in base year, $A_t$ = indicator value in most recent year. It is based on the data from the first and the last year of the analysed time span, which has to be at least five years long.

Comparing the indicator trend with the desired direction is the only possible way to estimate the progress towards SDGs for indicators without targets. The observed annual growth rate is compared to the following thresholds:

- a change of 2% or more per year in the desired direction is considered "significant progress towards SDG";

- a change of more than 1% but less than 2% (including 1%) per year in the desired direction is considered "moderate progress towards SDG";

- a change of more than 0% but less than 1% (including 0%) per year in the desired direction is considered "stagnant progress towards SDG"; and

- a change in the reverse direction is considered "movement away from SDG".

**Figure 3:** SDGs Trends Methodology for Indicators without Quantitative Targets
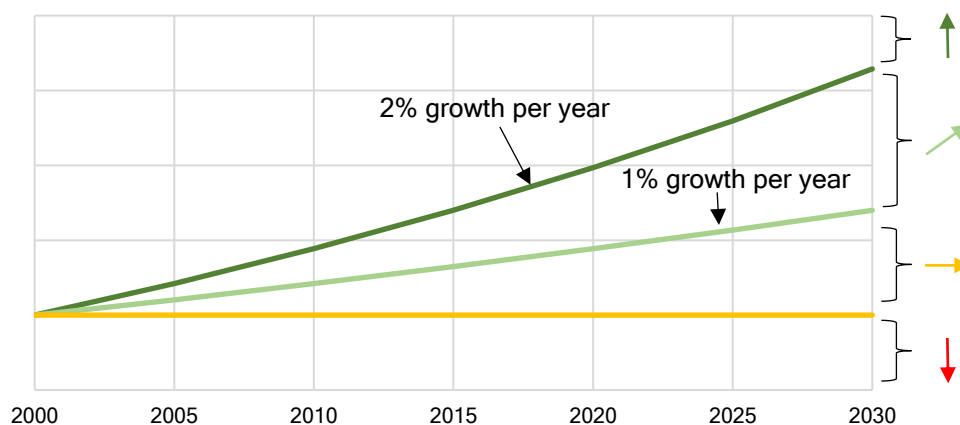
This threshold strategy provides enough variation causing a sufficient number of countries fall in all four categories. A similar threshold strategy is also employed by Eurostat (2023) with smaller thresholds. The methodology for indicators without quantitative targets is visualised in Figure 3.

**Method for calculating average scores at the goal level**

The estimated progress values for indicators are inserted into a scoring function in order to compute the average estimated progress for the SDGs. The average scores on the goal level are calculated as the arithmetic mean of the scores of the indicators chosen for monitoring the respective goal. These goal-level scores range from 0 (worst score) to 4 (best score) in line with the 4-arrow system for denoting progress assessment of SDGs. The scoring functions use cut-off points broader than the thresholds used in the calculation of $EAGR$ and $R_{a/r}$ to allow for larger variability in the scores. Both threshold points are designed in harmony to ensure that indicators with and without quantitative targets have the same weight when calculating the average score at the goal level.

For indicators with quantitative targets, each indicator trend is first normalized on a scale from 0 to 4 linearly. Decreasing indicators receive a value between 0-1 where $R_{a/r}$ of -50% or below receives a score of 0. Indicator trends that show "stagnant progress towards SDG" receive a value between 1-2, where $R_{a/r}$ of 0% receives a score of 1. Indicators that show "moderate progress towards SDG" receive a value between 2-3 where $R_{a/r}$ of 50% receives a score of 2. Those indicators that show "significant progress towards SDG" or "on track" receive values between 3-4 where $R_{a/r}$ of 100% receives a score of 3 and $R_{a/r}$ of 150% or above receives a score of 4. Indicators that are already maintaining SDG achievement receive a score of exactly 3.5 as it is the mean of 3-4 interval. The score function is continuously linear as a whole.

For indicators without quantitative targets, each indicator trend is similarly normalized on a scale from 0-4 in line with the 4-arrow system for denoting progress assessment of SDGs. Decreasing indicators receive a value between 0-1 where $EAGR$ of -1% or below receives a score of 0. Indicator trends that show "stagnant progress towards SDG" receive a value between 1-2, where $EAGR$ of 0% receives a score of 1. Indicators that show "moderate progress towards SDG" receive a value between 2-3 where $EAGR$ of 1% receives a score of 2. Those indicators that show "significant progress towards SDG" receive values between 3-4 where $EAGR$ of 2% receives a score of 3 and $EAGR$ of 3% or above receive a score of 4. Indicators that are already maintaining SDG achievement receive a

score of exactly 3.5 as it is the mean of 3-4 interval. The score function is continuously linear as a whole.

To compute the overall goal trend, a target level score is first estimated using the arithmetic mean of indicators where the progress of target is measured by multiple indicators. Otherwise, the indicator score is taken as the target score. The overall goal scores are then computed as an arithmetic mean of the rescaled values of targets. An average between 0-1 corresponds to a "movement away from SDG", 1-2 to "stagnant progress towards SDG", 2-3 to "moderate progress towards SDG", and 3-4 to "significant progress towards SDG." Trends are reported at the SDG level only if trend data are available for at least three targets under a goal.

The available indicators have proved to be insufficient to calculate a meaningful average score for SDGs 5, 12, and 13. That is why their trends are marked with the ":" symbol. The tables in Appendix 2 provide the complete list of indicators used to compute the SDGs trends along with source of data and respective target values, if any.

# SDG 1. End Poverty in all its Forms Everywhere

Poverty is a pronounced deprivation in well-being and associated with poor health, low education, and unemployment. As a result, the poor population loses the opportunities to exert their full potential, bring benefit to society, and achieve wellbeing in life. In the development economics literature, the widely used "poverty trap" theory postulates that low-income economies, particularly LDCs, have been stuck in the poverty circle. In this regard, policy measures are essential in fair and effective distribution of the resources available to national/sub-national governments as well as improving cooperation across the sectors with a specific focus on education, social protection, and other universal primary needs of the people.

In essence, poverty alleviation is a set of measures encompassing social and humanitarian goals on the one side and economic goals on the other. SDG 1 targets at eliminating extreme poverty in its all forms by 2030. SDG 1 calls for ensuring equal rights and access to resources for all groups of the population. It includes reduction of extreme and other forms of economic poverty, implementation of social protection plans, promotion of equitable access to basic services, building resilience, diminishing exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events, and creation of pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies.

Overall, OIC countries demonstrated a moderate progress in elimination of extreme and other forms of poverty covered in SDG 1 but this progress is not sufficient to achieve the goal of ending poverty in all its forms by 2030.

## More intensive efforts in poverty alleviation are essential across OIC countries

Extreme poverty is defined as living on with an income below the internationally defined poverty line. Historically, international poverty line was set as a dollar-a-day at 1985 purchasing-power-parity (PPP) and this ratio has been used systematically since 1990. It is hard to define poverty precisely as the economic circumstances change and evolve; thus, the poverty measures have had to be adjusted accordingly. In this connection, the international poverty line was raised to USD 1.25 a day at 2005 PPP in 2008 and was used for the rest of the Millennium Development Goals period which ended in 2015. While the initial "a dollar-a-day" measure was based upon an average of the eight poorest countries, the USD 1.25 a day represents the average of national poverty lines for 15 poorest countries in the world based on their per capita consumption levels. It is currently defined as the percentage of the population living on less than USD 2.15 per day at 2017 purchasing power parity (UNSD, SDG metadata).

From 2000 through 2019, the proportion of the world population living below the international poverty line decreased from 29.3% to 8.5%. The proportion would continue dropping to 8.2% in 2020 and 7.8% in 2021 based on the pre-pandemic projections. However, the sudden emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic significantly exacerbated the achievements in poverty alleviation causing the proportion of global population living in extreme poverty to increase to 9.1% in 2021 (World Bank, 2022). The pandemic, Russia-Ukraine conflict, high inflation across the world and associated economic impacts are expected to have negative effects for at least a couple of years ahead on poverty alleviation and achievement of sustainable development in general.

**Figure 4:** Proportion of Population below International Poverty Line (%), 2000 vs. 2021
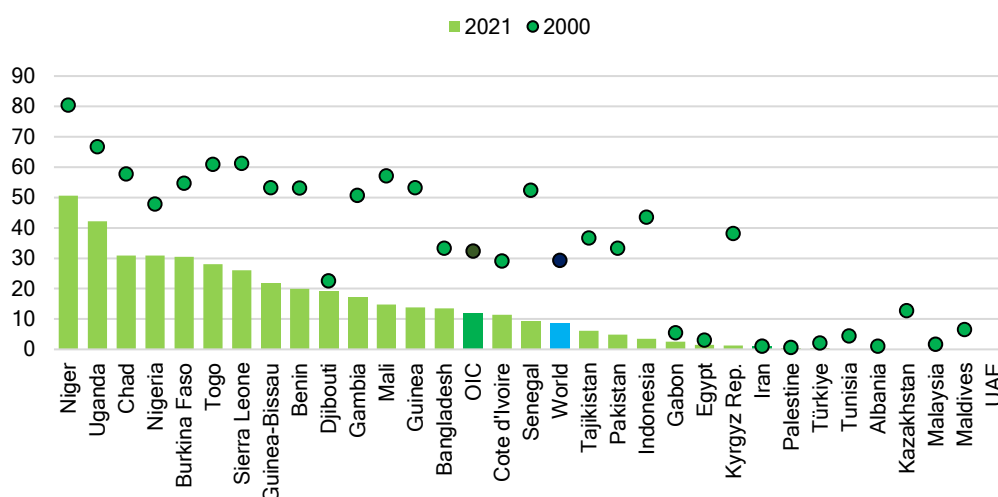


**Source:** SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 10/08/2023 from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat) and the UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database. Please see Appendix 1 for details.

SDG target 1.1 envisions the complete elimination of extreme poverty by 2030. Around 32.3% of the population of OIC was living on less than USD 2.15 a day in the 2000s, based on the data available for 30 OIC countries. By 2021, this figure has decreased to 11.8% of the population. At the country level, nine OIC countries (Albania, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, The Maldives, United Arab Emirates, Tunisia, Türkiye, Palestine, and Iran) have already achieved SDG 1.1 (zero extreme poverty) as of 2021 or their extreme poverty proportions are well below 1%. By 2030, two more OIC countries, namely Kyrgyz Republic and Egypt are expected to achieve SDG 1.1 target. On the other hand, based on the most recent data, more than 30% of the population in Niger, Uganda, Chad, Nigeria, and Burkina Faso have been living under extreme poverty conditions (Figure 4).

## Pension coverage should be extended to a larger portion of the pensionable population

Social protection systems include contributory and non-contributory schemes for children, pregnant women with new-borns, people in active age, older persons, victims of work injuries, and persons with disabilities. Social protection floors provide at least a basic level in all main contingencies along the life cycle as defined in the Social Protection Floors Recommendation 2012 (no. 202) referred to in SDG 1.3 (UNSD, SDG metadata).

**Figure 5:** Proportion of Population above Statutory Pensionable Age Receiving a Pension (%), 2000 vs. 2021



**Source:** SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 10/08/2023 from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat) and the UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database. Please see Appendix 1 for details.

Figure 5 shows the proportion of the population above the statutory pensionable age receiving a pension. Based on the data available for 40 OIC countries, the proportion of population above statutory pensionable age receiving a pension in

the OIC countries group has increased from 19.5% in 2000 to 35.3% in 2021. The world average was 77.5% in 2020. In 2021, nine OIC countries (Türkiye, Kyrgyz Republic, Albania, Uzbekistan, Brunei Darussalam, Guyana, The Maldives, Suriname, and Kazakhstan) had a 100% coverage. They were followed by Tajikistan (93.7%) and Tunisia (85.4%). By 2030, Palestine, Tunisia, Bangladesh, and Mozambique are expected to achieve a 100%-coverage if the pace of progress between 2000 and 2021 can still be kept the same afterwards. Overall, the OIC countries group has made a visible progress in terms of population above pensionable age benefiting from pension payments (Figure 5).

## Access to basic drinking water services should be available to all population

In 2022, 31 OIC countries have provided access to basic drinking water services for more than 90% of their population, which was above the world average. At the individual member country level, eight OIC countries (Bahrain, Brunei Darussalam, Kuwait, Libya, The Maldives, Qatar, Turkmenistan, and United Arab Emirates) provided all their populations with access to basic drinking water services in 2022 (Figure 6). By 2030, all populations in 21 OIC countries are also expected to access to basic drinking water facilities if the current progress trend holds. In contrast, at least one third of the population in 15 OIC countries had no access to basic drinking water services in 2022 (Figure 6).

## OIC countries need to take urgent actions to increase the allocation of total public spending on education in the 15%-20% range

The efficient mobilization of government resources is an essential element of poverty alleviation strategies. Education, health, and other social services sectors are necessary for sustainable development. As SDG 1.a.2 does not specifically mention a quantifiable target, benchmark targets set in the relevant international documents have been used as reference targets for our analysis. In this connection, Education 2030, Incheon Declaration, and Framework for Action for the Implementation of SDG 4 all call for the allocation of the total public spending on education in the range of 15%-20%, which is on average equivalent to 4% to 6% of the GDP of a country.

The OIC countries group has increased their education spending as a proportion of total public spending from 14.6% in 2000 to 16.2% in 2021, and achieved the target set by the Incheon Declaration. The number of OIC countries with education expenditures within the range of 15%-20% of total public spending or above slightly dropped from 26 in 2000 to 23 out of 47 countries with data available in 2021 (Figure 7).

**Figure 6:** Proportion of Population Using Basic Drinking Water Services (%), 2000 vs. 2022
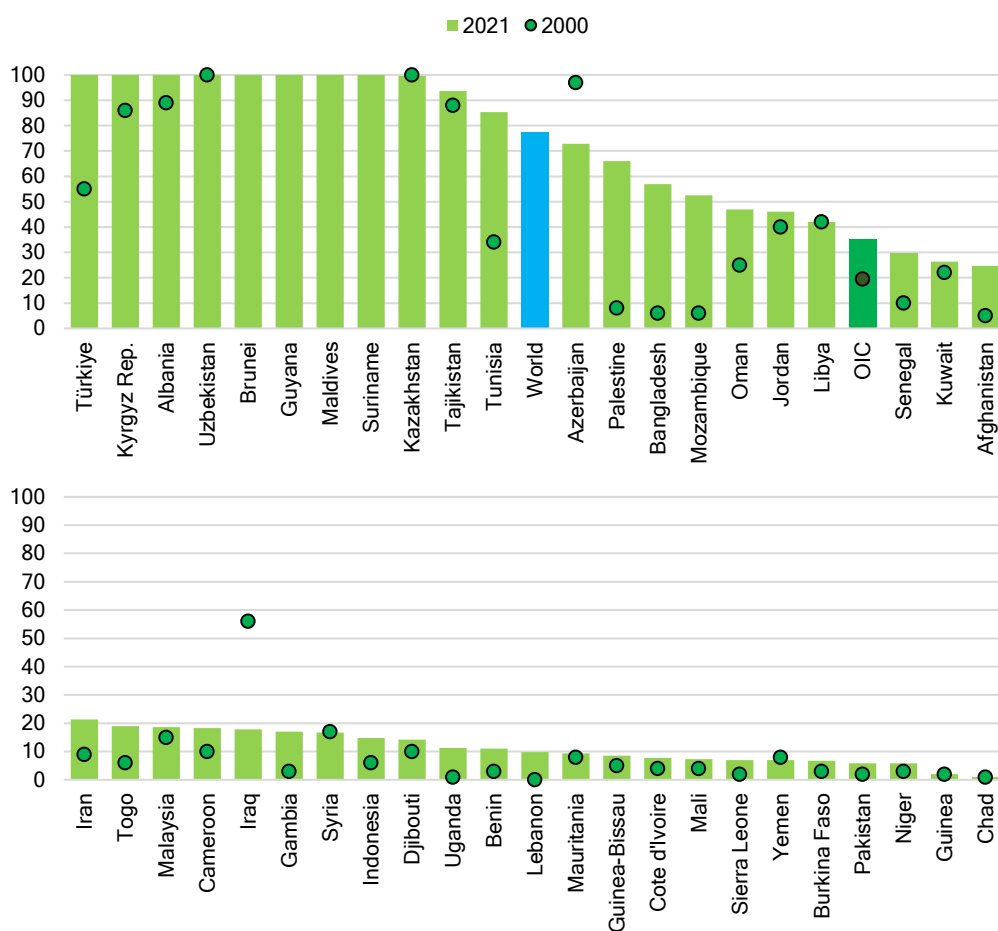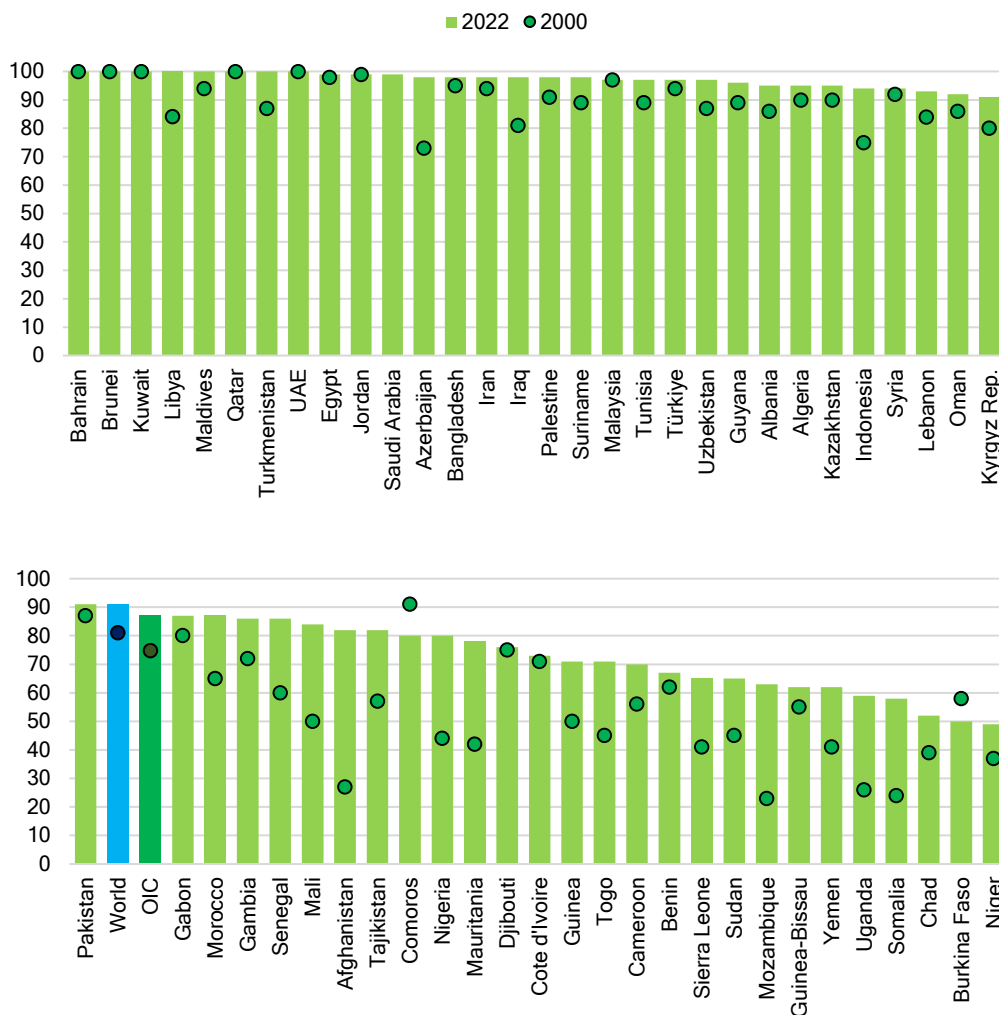


**Source:** SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 10/08/2023 from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat) and the UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database. Please see Appendix 1 for details.

Among OIC countries with a downward trend in the 2000-2021 period, nine of them (Mozambique, Palestine, Morocco, Guyana, Tunisia, Gabon, Togo, Malaysia, and Cote d'Ivoire) already achieved the desired range of 15%-20% concerning the share of education expenditures in total public spending in 2021. On the other hand, the share of government spending on education in total public spending increased across 23 OIC countries in the the 2000-2021 period. Progress has been most noteworthy for six OIC countries (Guinea-Bissau, Türkiye, Algeria, Indonesia, Sierra Leone, and Tajikistan) with their annual progress rate over 2% in the same period (Figure 7).

**Figure 7:** Proportion of Total Government Spending on Essential Services, Education (%), 2000 vs. 2021
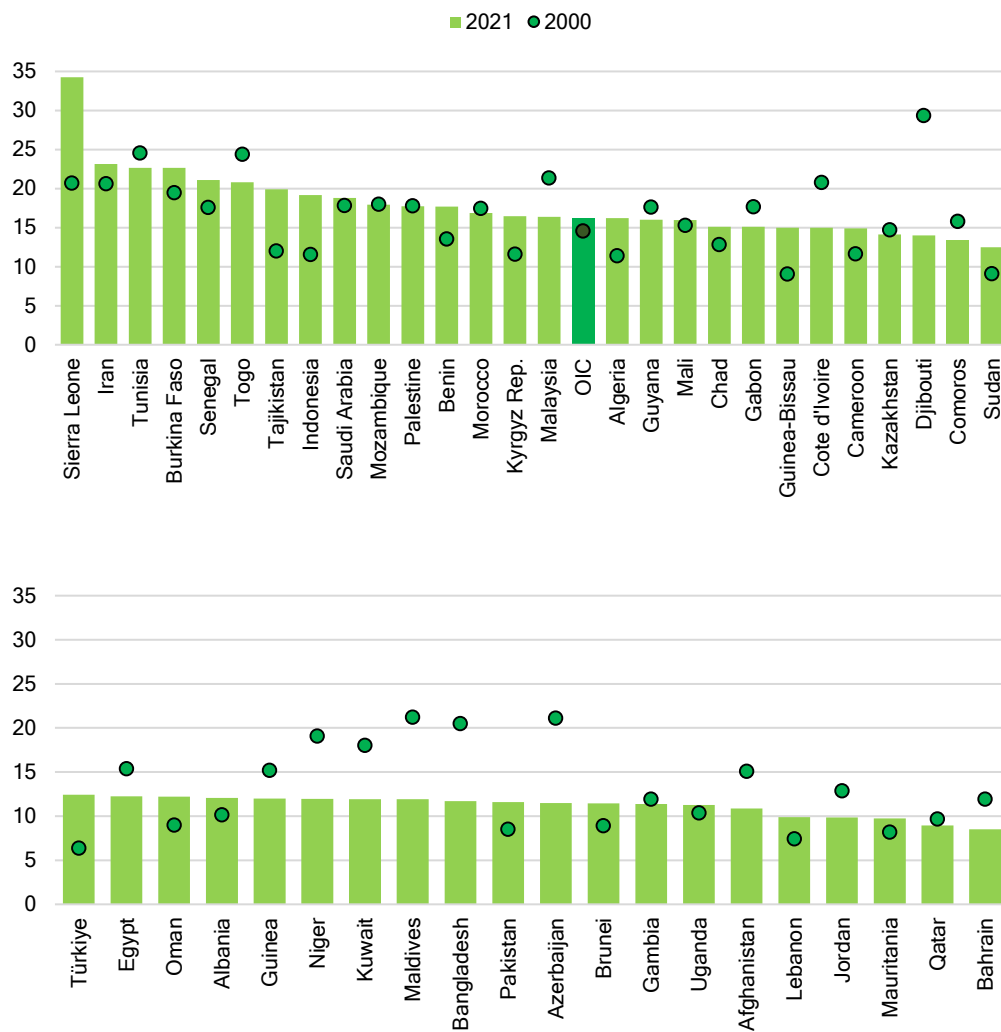


■ 2021   ● 2000

**Source:** SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 10/08/2023 from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat). Please see Appendix 1 for details.

## SDG 2. End Hunger, Achieve Food Security and Improved Nutrition and Promote Sustainable Agriculture

A large number of people across the world are suffering from hunger which is one of the main causes of death in low-income countries. Due to undernourishment, children across the globe are exposed to serious health issues, particularly their physical and cognitive development are adversely affected. This is also a hindering factor on socio-economic development of the least developed OIC countries. SDG 2 includes targets that call for reducing or eliminating the negative impacts of hunger by focusing on promotion of universal access to nutritious foods, increasing productivity of food producers, promoting resilient and sustainable practices in agriculture, investing in research and technological development in the agriculture among some others.

OIC countries showed a stagnant progress towards SDG 2 and this progress is too slow for the goal to be met by 2030. As there is still a significant number of undernourished people and children with wasting and stunting, a rational utilisation and management of water, land, technology, other natural and human resources in the sufficient production of food is a must to achieve SDG 2 by 2030. It has become more difficult to achieve these targets considering the negative impacts of COVID-19, Russia-Ukraine conflict, and high inflation across the world. In this context, increased levels of funding and investment particularly through government funds and international cooperation are expected to streamline productivity of food production. In this regard, small-scale agri-businesses and farmers deserve urgent attention.

### Further progress is required towards elimination of undernourishment

SDG target 2.1 envisions the complete elimination of prevalence of undernourishment by 2030. To measure progress in this regard, the proportion of undernourished people in the total population is a widely used indicator. It defines the proportion of the population regularly consuming an insufficient amount of food for living a normal and healthy life measured by caloric intake. The age, weight, height, activity levels, and population demographics of individuals in a particular country can define basic caloric requirements.

Over the period from 2001 to 2020, the prevalence of undernourishment in OIC countries as a group has fallen from 15.6% to 11.2% of the total population. The global average has decreased from 13.1% to 9.8% over the same period. According to available data for 45 OIC countries, six of them (Algeria, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Türkiye, and Uzbekistan) have achieved the "zero undernourishment by 2030" target, with the proportion of undernourished

population below 2.5% of their total populations as of 2020. Moreover, two more OIC countries (Cote d'Ivoire and Turkmenistan) are expected to achieve the set target by 2030. Apart from these countries, the progress of all other OIC countries will not be sufficient to meet the target if they are to continue with a similar rate of progress in eradicating undernourishment. Meanwhile, nine OIC countries out of 45 with available data have demonstrated regression in tackling the prevalence of undernourishment (Figure 8).

**Figure 8:** Prevalence of Undernourishment (%), 2001 vs. 2020
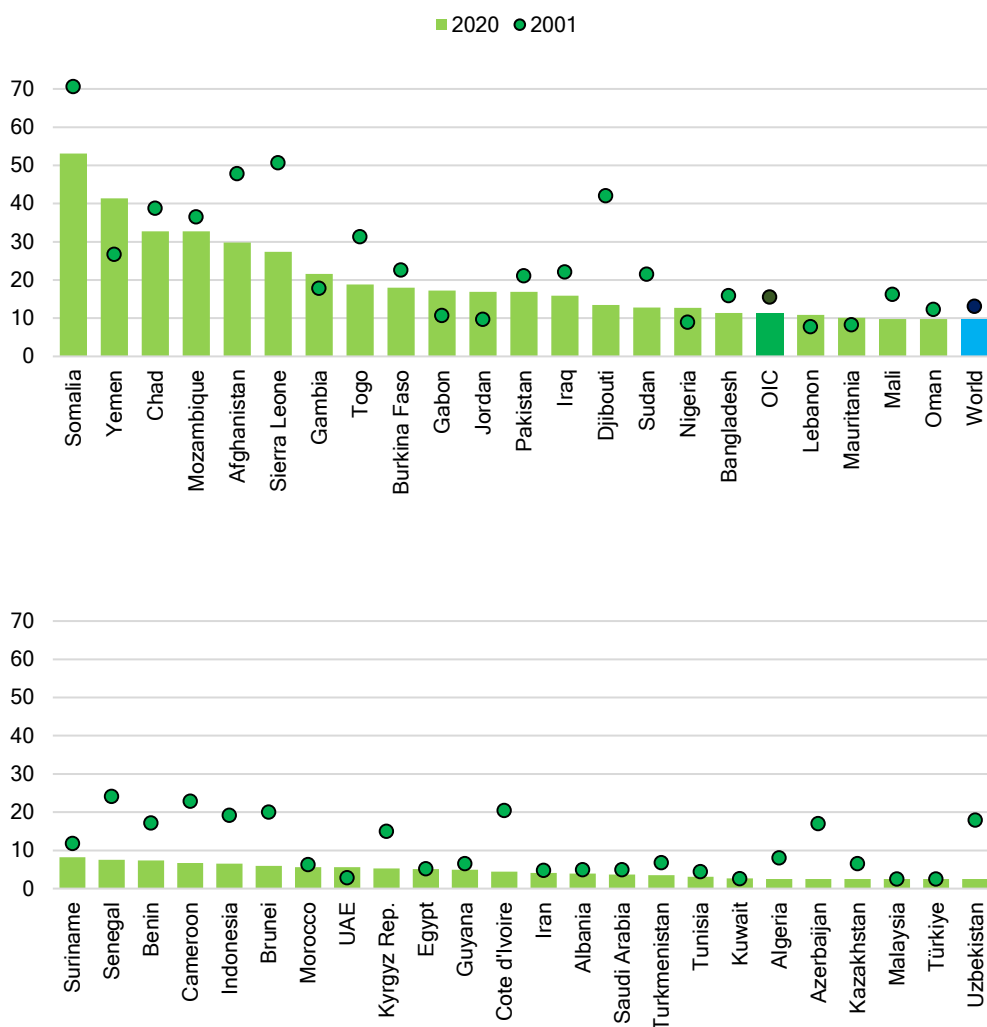
## Stunting and wasting in children have been declining, but not enough to end all forms of malnutrition

Prevalence of malnutrition (in the forms of overweight, wasting, and stunting) measures the result part of the hunger in contrast to undernourishment, which demarcates the cause. It is important to investigate stunting as it is one of the underlying causes of child mortality. Children suffering from stunting may never grow to their full height and their brains may never develop to their full cognitive potential (WHO, 2017). While the intermediate SDG target is to cut by 2025 the prevalence of child stunting by 40% from its 2012 levels, the long-term target is to eliminate child stunting/wasting/overweight and all other forms of malnutrition by 2030.

**Figure 9:** Proportion of Children Moderately or Severely Stunted (%), 2000 vs. 2022
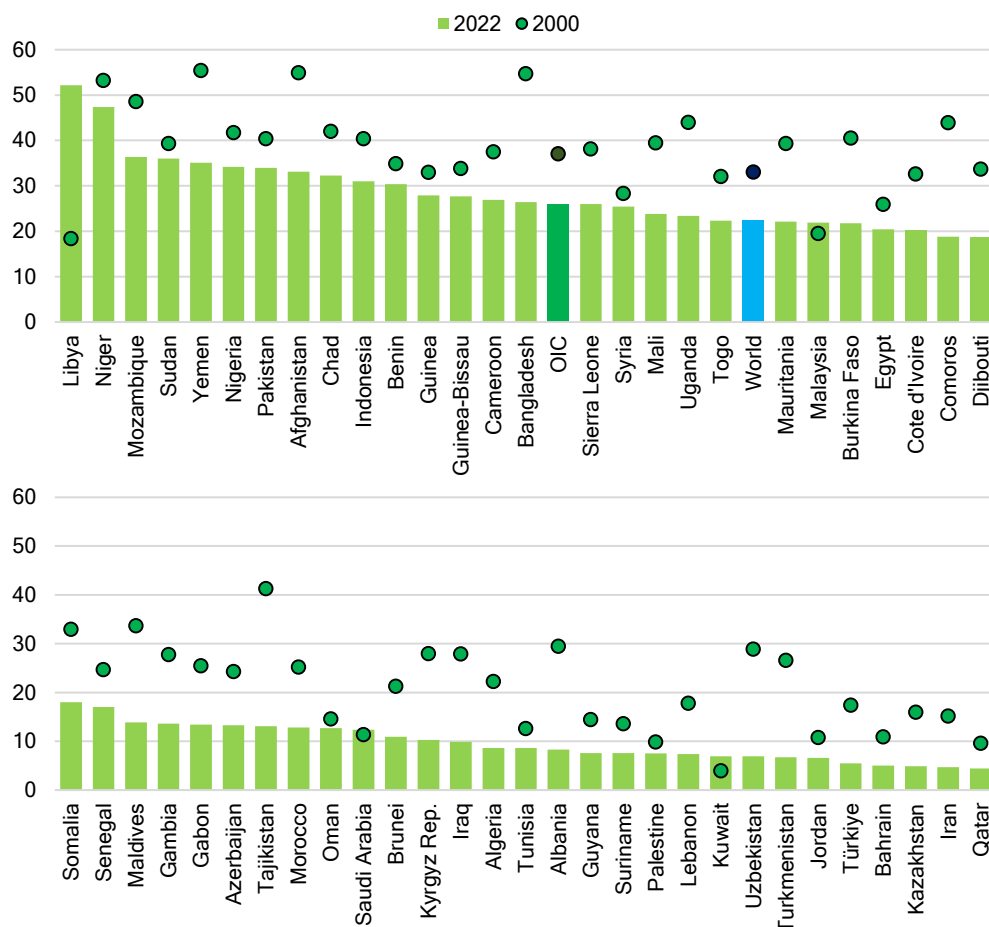
The proportion of children moderately or severely stunted in the OIC countries group decreased from 37% to 26% between 2000 and 2022. Similarly, the global average also dropped from 33% to 22.3% over the same period. At the individual country level, unfortunately, no OIC country has made sufficient progress to lead to the complete elimination of child stunting by 2030. Moreover, four OIC countries have witnessed a deteriorating situation since 2000 (Figure 9). Similar stories were also observed in "prevalence of overweight (weight for height >+2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards)" and "prevalence of wasting (weight for height <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards)" among children under 5 years of age. Almost no OIC countries will achieve the target of ending all forms of malnutrition by 2030 with the pace of progress made so far.

## OIC countries should boost funding in research projects to promote sustainable agriculture

SDG target 2.a calls for increasing investments in agriculture sector including research and technological development, advancement of infrastructure, and plant and livestock gene banks, particularly in the LDCs, by 2030. In this connection, the Agriculture Orientation Index (AOI) is defined as the proportion of government expenditures on agriculture divided by the share of agriculture value added in GDP. If the AOI value is larger than 1, it reflects that the agriculture sector receives a higher share of government spending relative to its economic value. In contrast, an AOI value smaller than 1 indicates a lower orientation to agriculture and an AOI equal to 1 means neutrality in a government's orientation to the agriculture sector (UNSD, SDG metadata).

In 2021, out of 41 OIC countries with available data, only Kuwait (1.1) had AOI values above 1. They were followed by Kazakhstan (0.8), Bangladesh (0.6), Azerbaijan (0.5), Bahrain (0.5), and Guyana (0.5). On the other hand, 23 OIC countries demonstrated decreases in AOI over the period of 2001-2021 (Figure 10).

**Figure 10:** Agriculture Orientation Index, 2001 vs. 2021

■ 2021 ● 2001
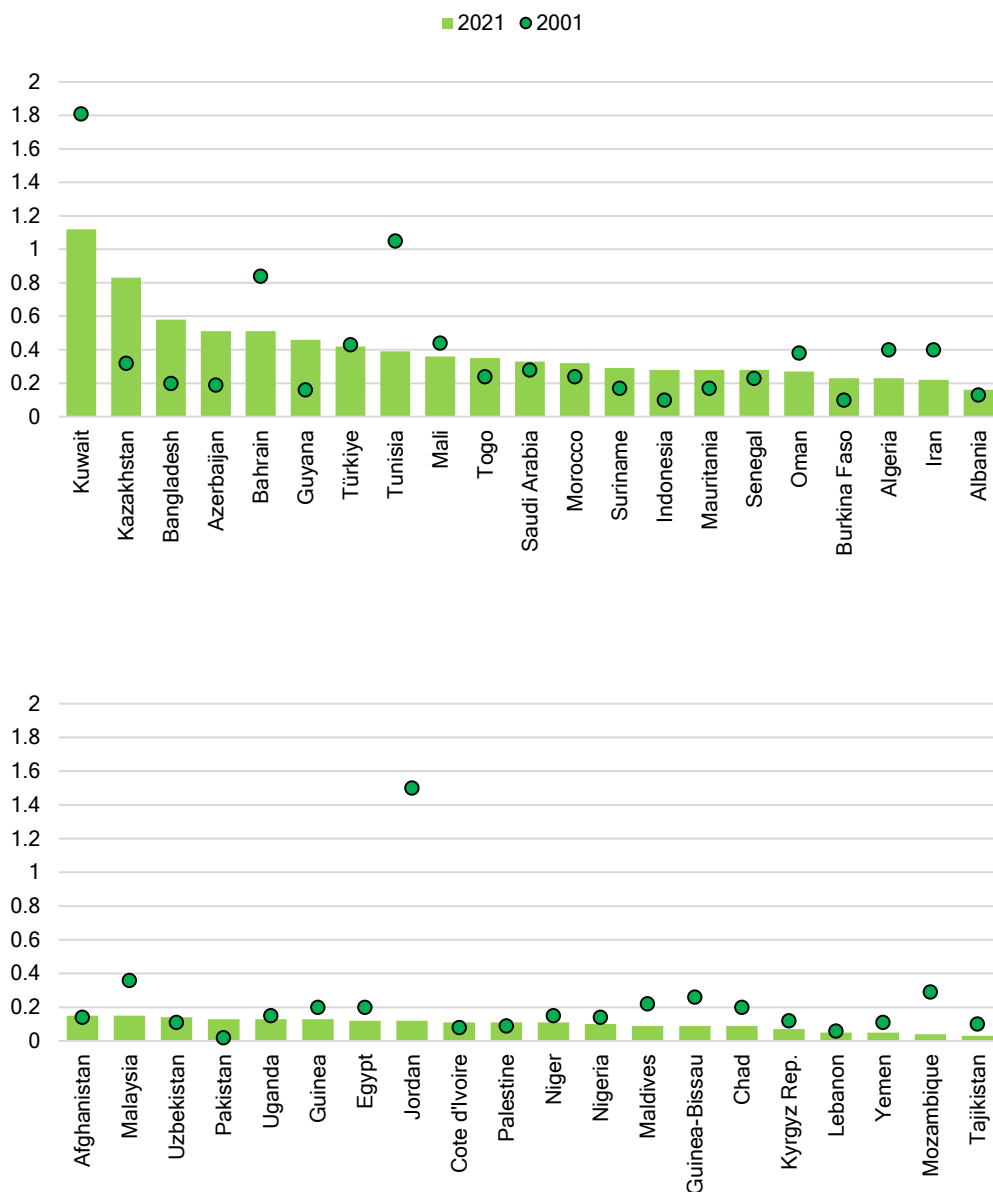




**Source:** Data extracted on 10/08/2023 from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat).

## SDG 3. Ensure Healthy Lives and Promote Well-Being for All at All Ages

Health is a fundamental human right, a precondition, and driver for the other SDGs due to its strong connections to the other aspects of sustainable development, namely water and sanitation, gender equality, climate change, and peace and stability. Concisely, good health and wellbeing of people lay the groundwork for long-term social progress and economic growth. OIC countries in general have shown a moderate progress towards attaining SDG 3; nonetheless, the progress observed is not sufficient to achieve the goal by 2030.

### Despite improvement, maternal mortality remains high in many OIC countries

The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) is defined as the number of maternal deaths during a given time period per 100,000 live births. It depicts the risk of maternal death relative to the number of live births and essentially captures the risk of death in a single pregnancy or a single live birth (UNSD, SDG metadata).

The global MMR estimate dropped from 339 in 2000 to 223 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2020. In parallel, the MMR estimate of the OIC countries group also significantly dropped from 484 in 2000 to 340 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2020.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development aims to reduce the global MMR to less than 70 deaths per 100,000 live births. At the individual country level, 24 OIC countries have made notable progress in this regard as each recorded less than 70 deaths per 100,000 live births of MMR in 2020. Among them, Turkmenistan, Kuwait, Qatar, Albania, and United Arab Emirates were the best performers with less than 10 deaths per 100,000 live births. Meanwhile, the MMR recorded in 13 OIC countries including Chad, Nigeria, Guinea-Bissau, Somalia, Afghanistan, Guinea, and Benin were with more than 500 deaths per 100,000 live births in the same year (Figure 11).

As to the progress between 2000 and 2020, the MMR significantly dropped by more than 100 deaths per 100,000 live births in 26 OIC countries with Sierra Leone (1,240), Afghanistan (726), and Guinea-Bissau (575) registering the highest MMR declines of more than 500 deaths per 100,000 live births. However, some slight MMR increments were observed in three OIC countries, namely Benin, Libya, and Cote d'Ivoire within the period under consideration (Figure 11).

**Figure 11:** Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 Live Births), 2000 vs. 2020
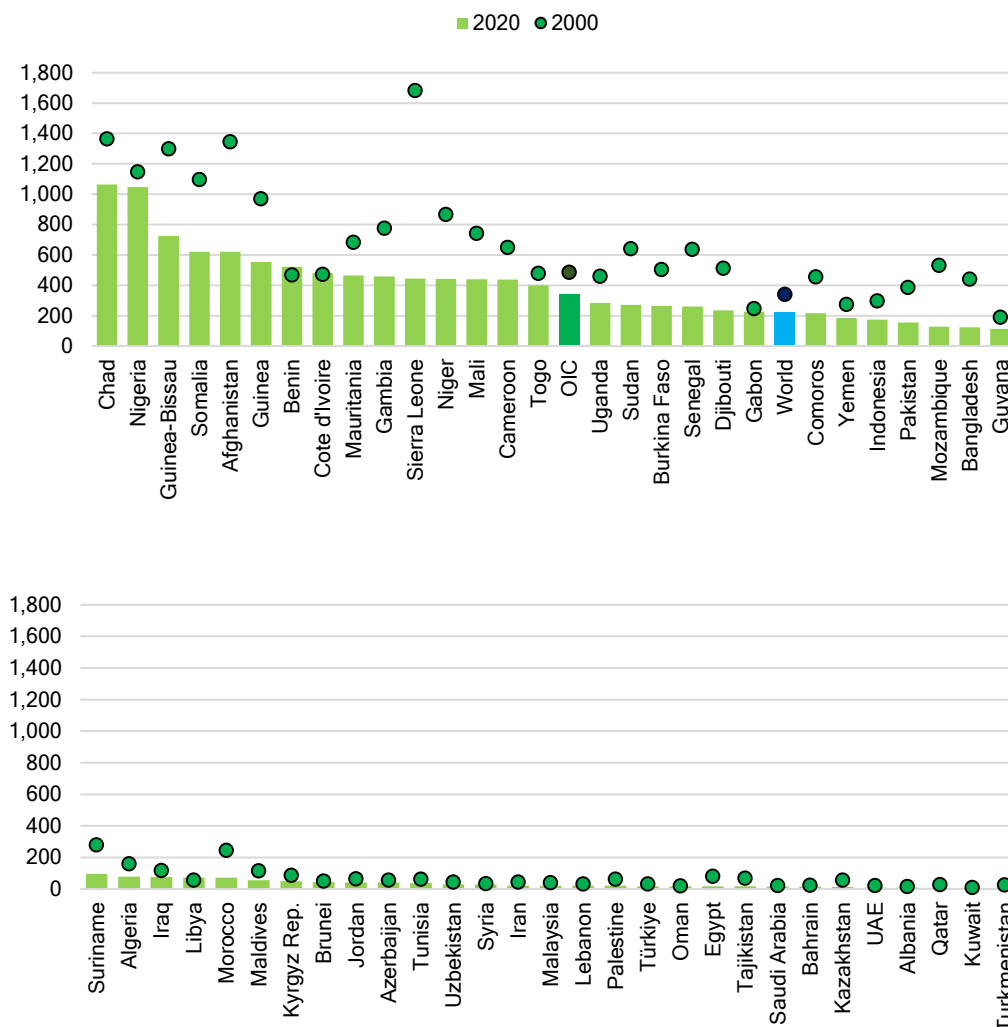


■ 2020   ● 2000

## Under-five mortality in most OIC countries is still well above the set target

Under-five mortality rate (U5MR) explains the probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of 5 years expressed per 1,000 live births (UNSD, SDG metadata).

Mortality rate among children under-five is a vital output indicator for child health and well-being. It is closely monitored in the public health as it demonstrates the access of children and communities to basic health interventions such as vaccination, medical treatment of infectious diseases and adequate nutrition. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development envisages to end preventable deaths of

children under 5 years of age by year 2030 and countries are also aiming to reduce it to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.

Despite the interventions put in place by countries to reduce child mortality, the U5MR was measured 56 deaths per 1,000 live births, more than twice the set target, as of 2021 in the OIC countries group and measured about 38 deaths per 1,000 live births globally in the same year. However, the U5MR has declined in both the OIC countries group and the world from 101 to 56 and 76 to 38 deaths per 1,000 live births between 2000 and 2021, respectively (Figure 12).

**Figure 12:** Under-Five Mortality Rate, Both Sexes (per 1,000 Live Births), 2000 vs. 2021
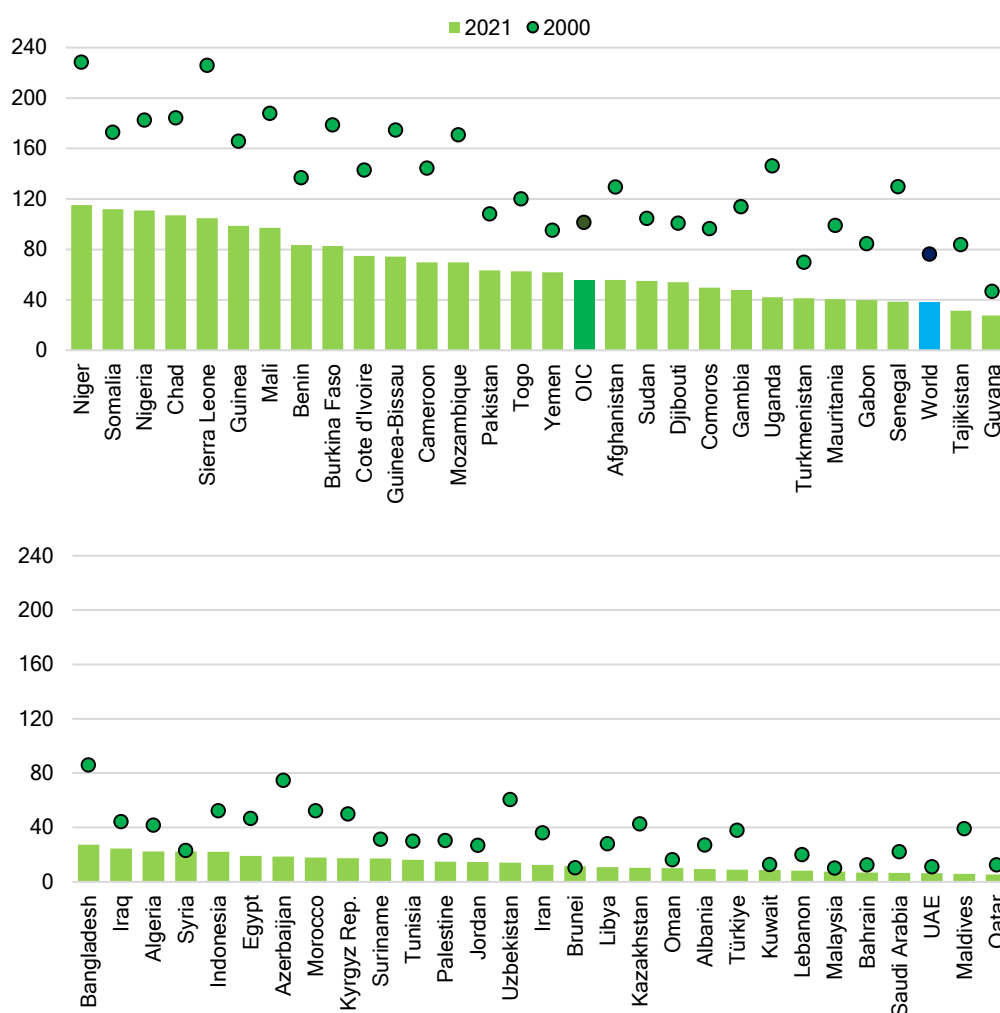


**Source:** SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 10/08/2023 from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat) and the UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database. Please see Appendix 1 for details.

Individually, 28 OIC countries have already attained this target as of 2021 and among them (Qatar, The Maldives, United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Malaysia, Lebanon, Kuwait, and Türkiye) have at least as low as 10 deaths per 1,000 live births among children under 5 years. On the other side, the cases are still more than three-fold of the set target in 10 OIC countries (Figure 12).

## Uneven progress was observed in health coverage across OIC countries

Universal Health Coverage (UHC) is an index reported on a unitless scale of 0 to 100, which is computed as the geometric mean of 14 tracer indicators of health service coverage categorised under the following four broad categories, namely "Reproductive, Maternal, New-Born and Child Health", "Infectious Diseases", "Noncommunicable Diseases" and "Service Capacity and Access" (UNSD, SDG metadata).

**Figure 13:** Universal Health Coverage Service Coverage Index, 2000 vs. 2021



**Source:** SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 10/08/2023 from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat) and the UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database. Please see Appendix 1 for details.

The UHC service coverage values in the world and OIC countries group improved between 2000 and 2021 from 45 to 68 and 37 to 57, respectively. Considerable improvement in the UHC service coverage index values were observed in 33 OIC countries over the past two decades with 20 points and above increases in their index values. However, the UHC service coverage index in OIC countries also varied widely with a range of 55 points between United Arab Emirates (with the highest value of 82) and Somalia (with the lowest value of 27) (Figure 13).

## DTP3 vaccination coverage dropped during the COVID-19 pandemic

The proportion of the target population with access to three doses of diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis (DTP3) refers to the percentage of surviving infants who received the three doses of diphtheria and tetanus toxoid with pertussis containing vaccine in a given year (UNSD, SDG metadata).

**Figure 14:** Proportion of Target Population with Access to DTP3 Vaccine (%), 2000 vs. 2021



**Source:** SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 10/08/2023 from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat) and the UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database. Please see Appendix 1 for details.

In 2021, approximately 81% of the child population worldwide received DTP3 vaccine; likewise, 78% of the child population in the OIC countries group accessed the DTP3 vaccine. The DTP3 vaccination coverage in 35 individual OIC countries was above the global average and in 26 of them, it even reached at least 90% of coverage (Figure 14). On the other hand, in comparison with pre-COVID-19 pandemic period, access to DTP3 vaccine dropped in 35 OIC countries between 2019 and 2021. In particular, notable declines of more than 10 percentage points were observed in eight OIC countries. The pandemic caused a serious setback to children immunization programs as many countries' responses and vaccination programs were geared towards the fight with COVID-19.

## OIC countries have low distribution of medical doctors among the population

The density of medical doctors shows the number of medical doctors (including generalists and specialist medical practitioners) per 10,000 population in a given national and/or subnational area.

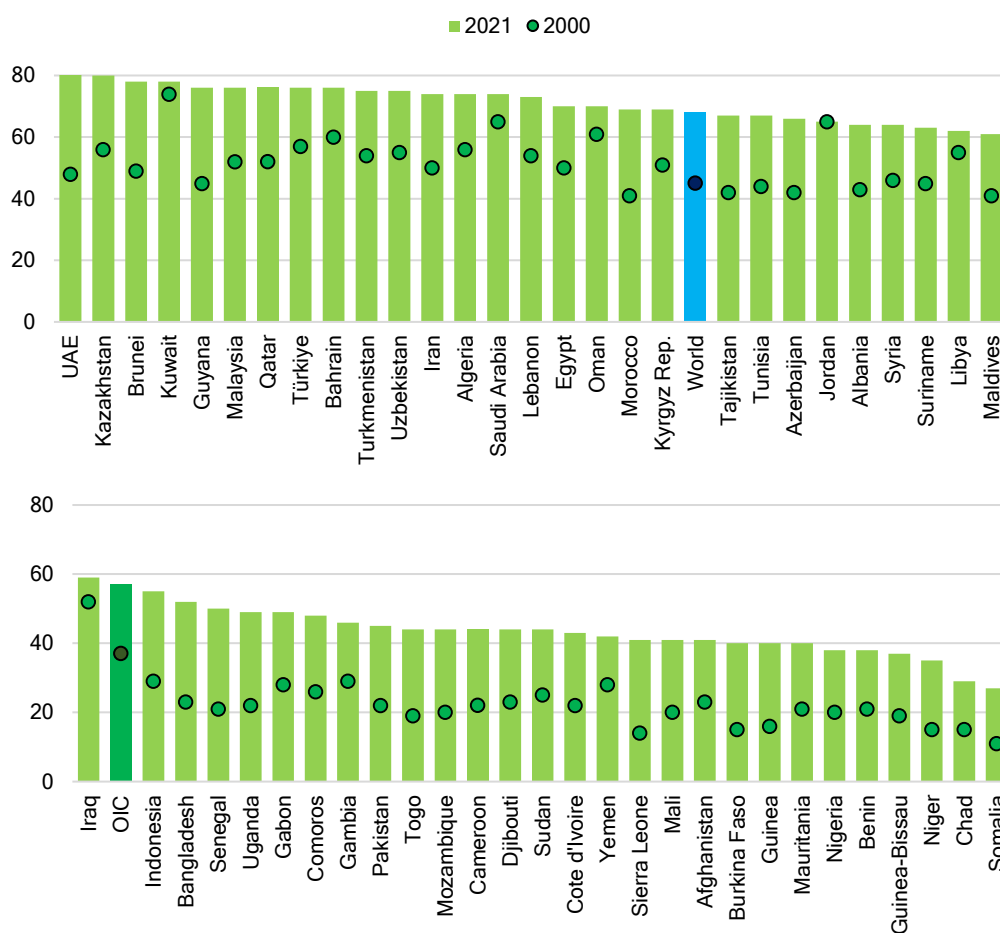**Figure 15:** Health Worker Density, Medical Doctors (per 10,000 Population), 2000 vs. 2021
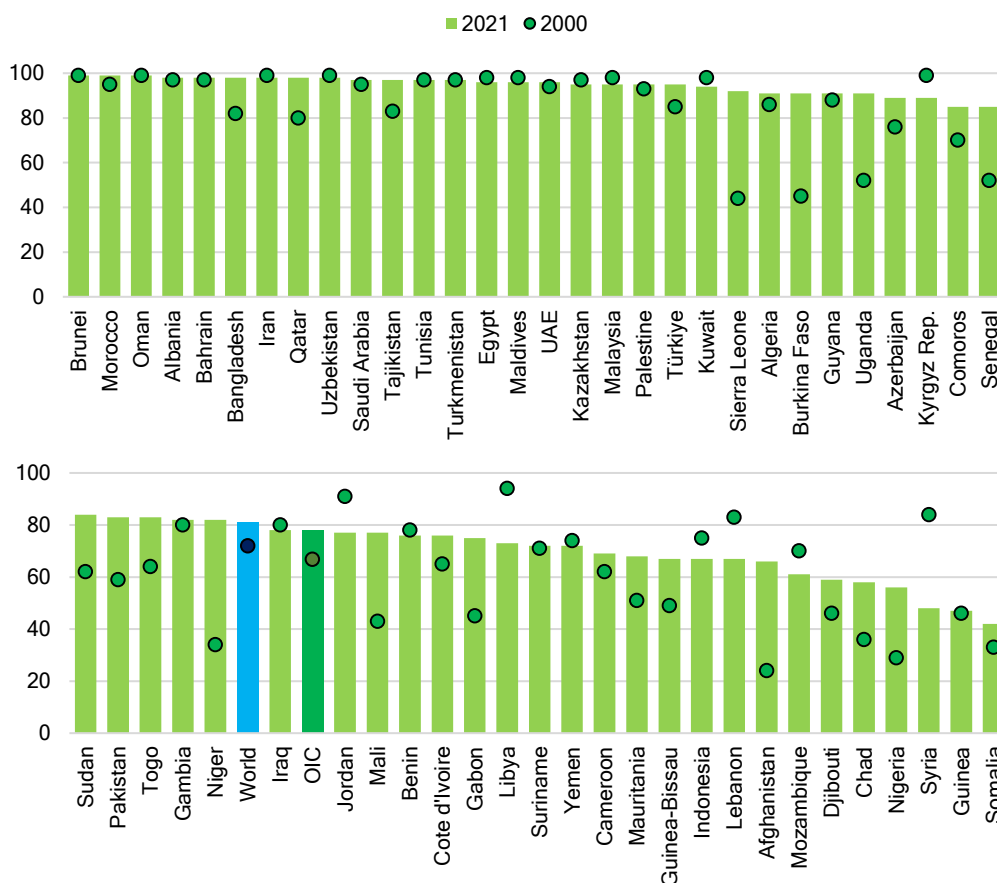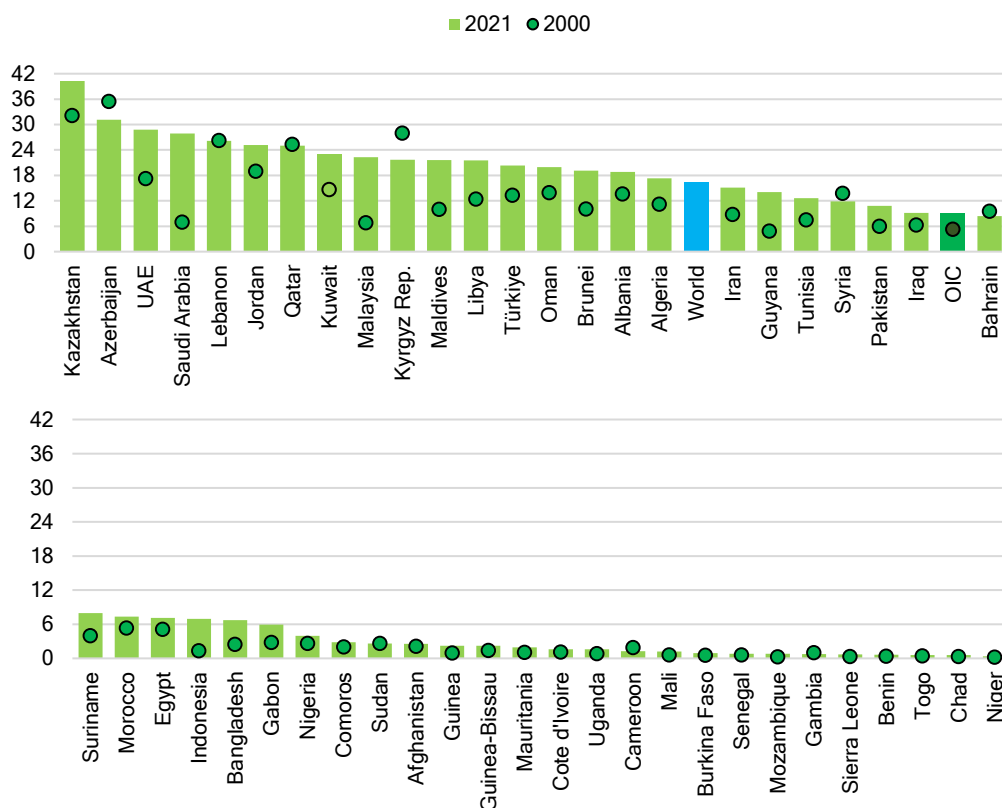


**Source:** SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 10/08/2023 from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat) and the UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database. Please see Appendix 1 for details.

The 2030 Agenda envisages an increase in health spending and hiring, training, and retention of health professionals in developing countries, particularly in the OIC-LDCs.

In 2020, the world average of medical doctor density per 10, 000 population was 16.3, while the average of OIC countries group based on last year available data for 50 countries since 2015 was 9 doctors per 10,000 population. Among OIC countries, the medical doctor densities of only 17 OIC countries were higher than the global average. In 28 OIC countries, the densities of medical doctors per 10,000 population were below 10 and the situation is alarming in nine OIC countries, namely Niger, Chad, Togo, Benin, Sierra Leone, The Gambia, Mozambique, Senegal, and Burkina Faso with less than 1 doctor per 10,000 population (Figure 15).

# SDG 4. Ensure Inclusive and Equitable Quality Education and Promote Lifelong Learning Opportunities for All

Education is a primary driver that can lead to improved life and wellbeing of the people. New developments in the education sector today can allow providing quality education to the most disadvantaged communities as well as technical and practical knowledge with the most cost-effective methods. Notably, the modern practices of exchange of know-how and building technical capacities through vocational educational training, online education programs, capacity building, and technical cooperation projects and others well deserve to be highlighted. In this regard, SDG 4 focuses on free primary and secondary education, equal access to quality pre-primary education, eliminate all discrimination in education, universal literacy and numeracy, and increase the supply of qualified teachers among others.

In overall, the OIC countries group has demonstrated moderate progress towards SDG 4 but this progress is not sufficient to achieve the goal by 2030. Despite the progress recorded in different educational levels in OIC countries, a wide discrepancy exists among them. On the one hand, significant achievements were observed in the majority of OIC countries, concerning the participation of students in pre-school and school education. On the other hand, serious challenges were faced by some OIC countries concerning enrolment and completion rates at different grades, and increasing the supply of qualified teachers. If the current pace of progress does not change, many OIC countries are expected to miss the SDG 4 targets by 2030.

## School completion rates have increased overall in OIC countries

Some OIC countries have faced challenges in meeting the most fundamental education targets such as ensuring enrolment and participation of children at school, particularly for girls and other vulnerable groups of population, and providing access to basic study materials and sufficient number teachers for the students. Particularly, completion rate is an important indicator that provides essential information regarding the percentage of a cohort of children or young people who have completed that grade.

At primary level, global average completion rate climbed up from 78% in 2000 to 87% in 2021. Similarly, it increased from 67% in 2000 to 75% in 2021 in the OIC countries group based on data available for 43 OIC countries. Concerning the country level situation, the completion rates were at least 95% in 16 member countries in 2021. On the other hand, they were below 50% in eight OIC countries. With regard to the progress recorded between 2000 and 2021, around 25 OIC countries are observed to be on track to meet the target of ensuring all children

complete primary education by 2030, if the progress rate will be held at the same level or above. (Figure 16).

**Figure 16: Completion Rate, Primary, Both Sexes (%), 2000 vs. 2021**
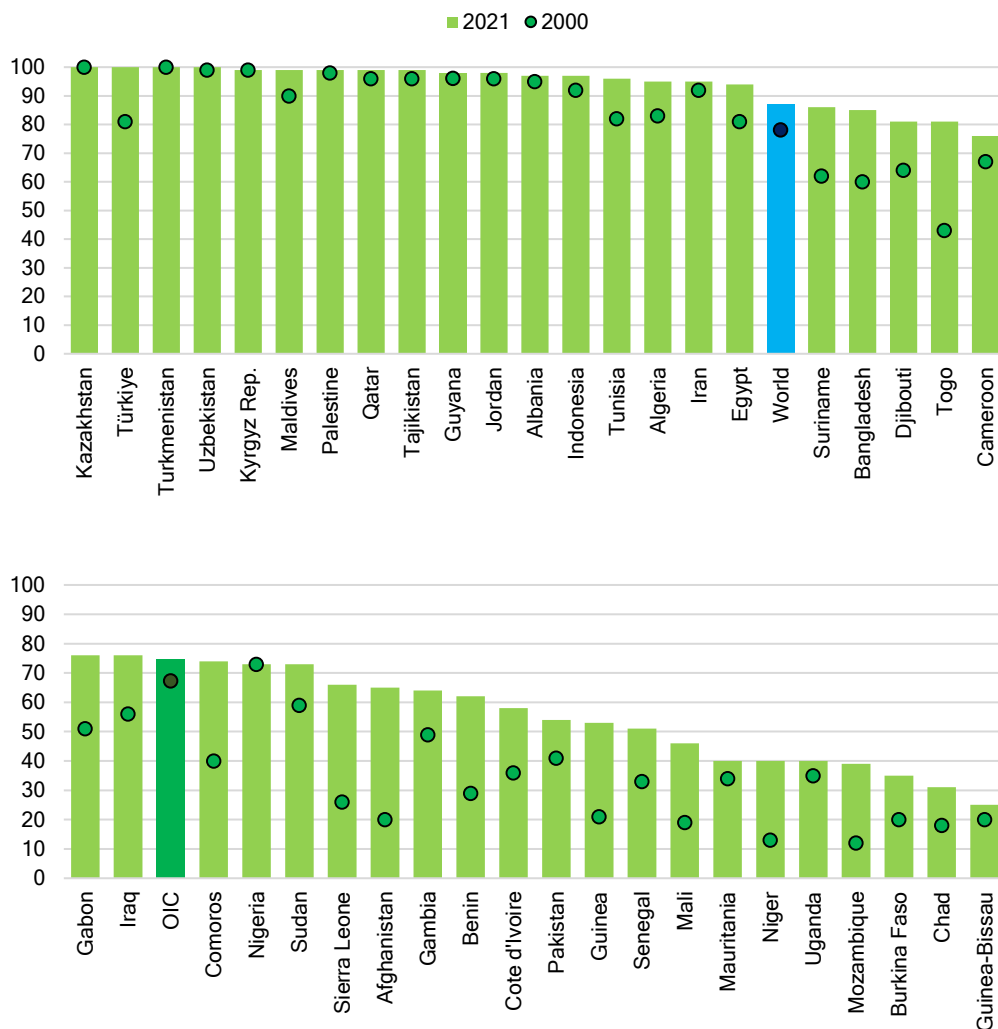
In lower secondary level education, out of 43 OIC countries with available data, the completion rates were at least 95% in eight member countries (Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Albania, Qatar, and Türkiye) in 2021. If the current rate of progress observed between 2000 and 2021 will be maintained at the same level or above, four more OIC countries (The Maldives, Tunisia, Indonesia, and Iran) are expected to achieve or will be very close to achieving the target by 2030. Remaining countries have not demonstrated

sufficient levels of improvement in the completion rates at lower secondary level education to be considered on track to achieve the target by 2030.

The situation, however, exacerbates at the upper secondary level education. Among the 43 OIC countries with sufficient data as of 2021, the completion rates in three OIC countries (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, and Uzbekistan) were at least 95%. Additionally, four OIC countries (Albania, Egypt, Tunisia, and Türkiye) are on track to achieve the target by 2030, according to the estimations based on the progress rates of these countries observed between 2000 and 2021.

## Despite progress in enrolment, concerns still exist for the access to early childhood education for all children by 2030

Participation rate in organised learning shows the proportion of children in a given age group enrolled in at least one organised learning program that includes both education and care. Concerning the pre-primary organised learning programs, the primary target is to provide an access to such education to all children.

Over the period from 2000 to 2022, the participation rate in organised learning one year before the official primary entry age increased from 42% to 62% in the OIC countries group, based on the data of 37 member countries, while the world average also increased substantially from 65% to 75% (Figure 17).

Concerning the country level situation, four out of 37 OIC countries with sufficient data (United Arab Emirates, Togo, Indonesia, and Brunei Darussalam) have already achieved participation rates of 95% or over in 2022. In addition, 10 more countries (Bangladesh, Benin, Türkiye, Azerbaijan, Qatar, Algeria, The Maldives, Kyrgyz Republic, Uzbekistan, and Iran) are on track to achieve the similar high results by 2030 based on their progress rates demonstrated between 2000 and 2022. On the other hand, less than a quarter of children were enrolled in organised learning one year before official primary school entry age in seven OIC countries in 2022 (Figure 17).

## Majority of OIC countries have achieved gender parity in school education

SDG target 4.5 envisions to eliminate the disparities and to provide equal access to education and vocational training to all by 2030, particularly for the vulnerable including the persons with disabilities, indigenous people, and female among others. Within this context, adjusted gender parity index value (limited to a range between 0 and 2) for completion rate with "1" indicates a parity between girls and boys. In general, a value less than 1 indicates a disparity in favour of boys and a value greater than 1 indicates a disparity in favour of girls.

**Figure 17: Participation Rate in Organized Learning (One Year Before the Official Primary Entry Age), Both Sexes (%), 2000 vs. 2022**
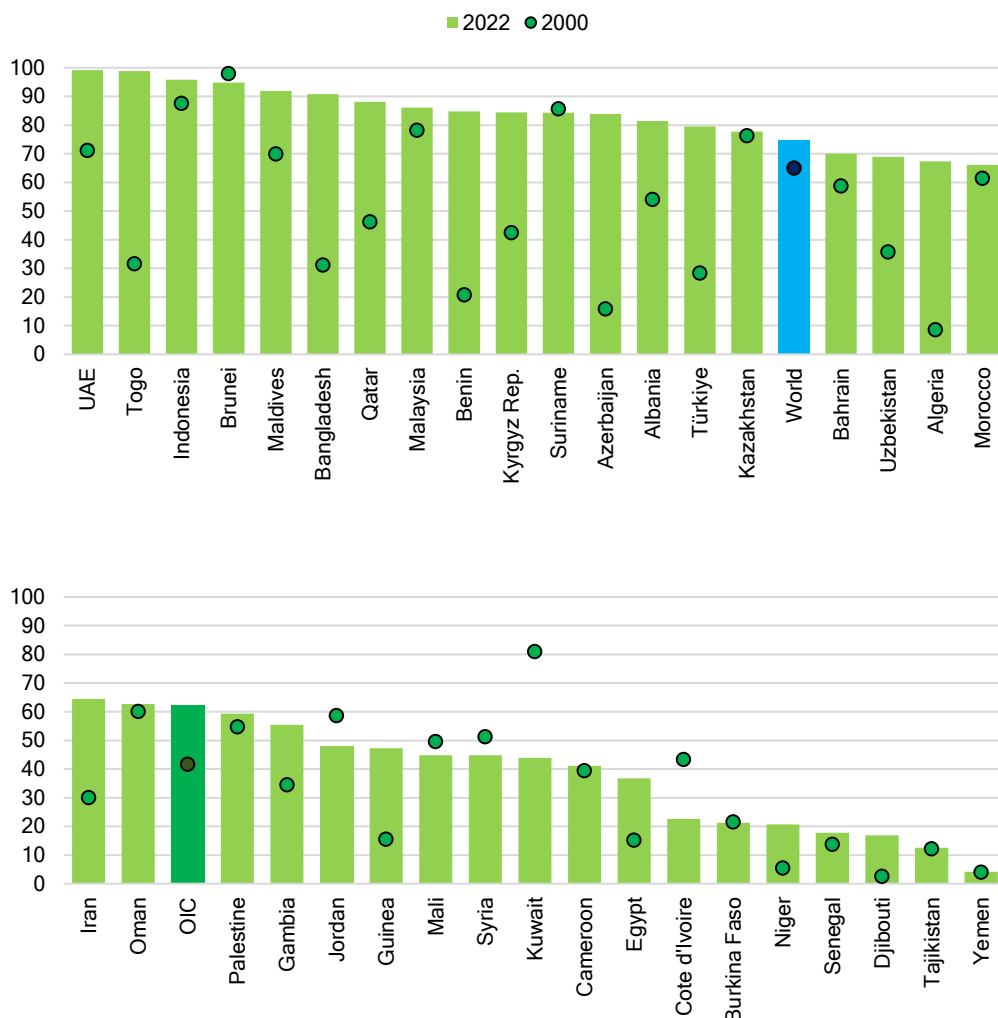


**Source:** SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 10/08/2023 from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat) and the UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database. Please see Appendix 1 for details.

As of 2021, 29 OIC countries out of 43 countries (whose data meet the criteria for progress measurement) have recorded a gender parity or disparity in favour of girls in completion rate in primary education. Furthermore, based on their progress rates demonstrated from 2000 to 2021, only two OIC countries can miss the gender parity by 2030 if their progress rate will not accelerate notably (Figure 18).

**Figure 18: Adjusted Gender Parity Index for Completion Rate, Primary, 2000 vs. 2021**
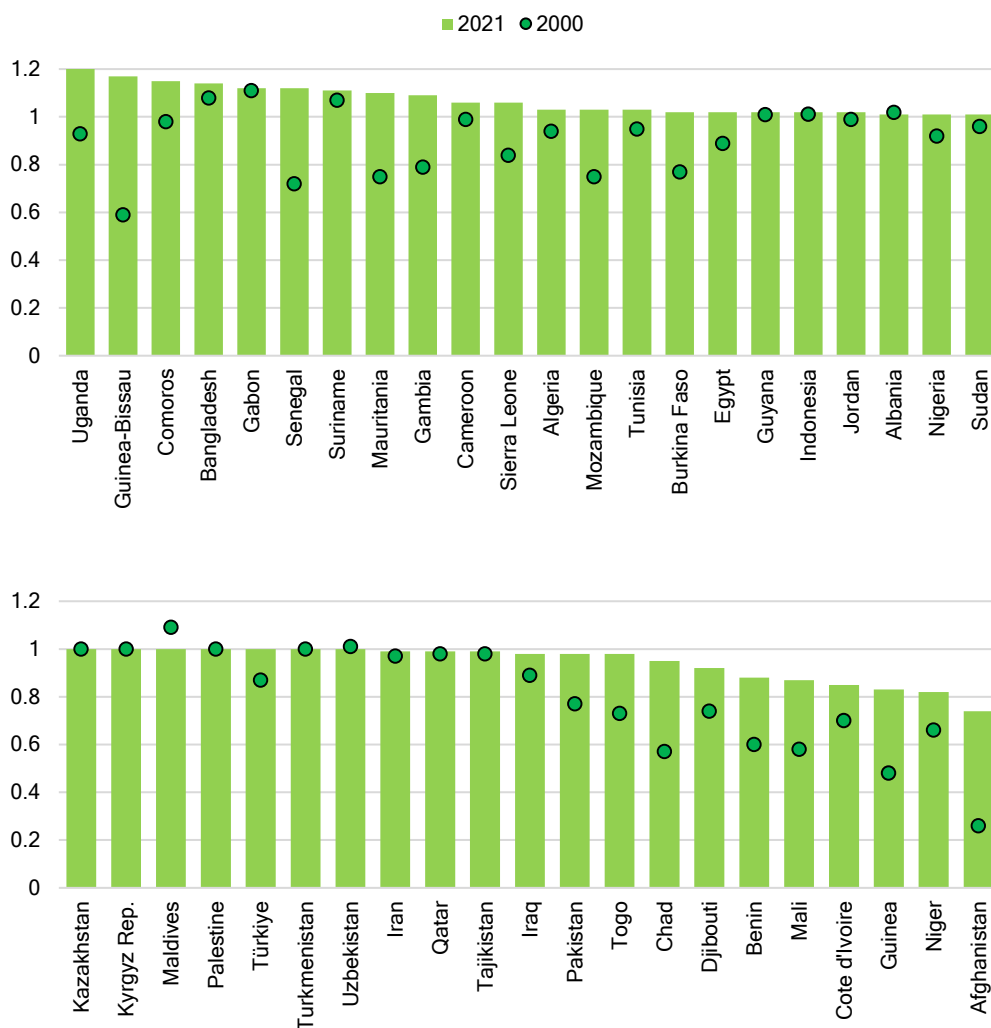
Adjusted gender parity in lower secondary education completion rate of 23 OIC countries out of 43 with available data in 2021 shows a disparity in favour of girls while seven members countries were very close to achieve a gender parity. Additionally, six countries are on track to achieve target by 2030. In contrast, gender parity levels are alarmingly low with insufficient progress rates in seven OIC countries.

As to upper secondary education completion rates, gender disparity in favour of girls has been observed in 22 OIC countries out of 43 with sufficient data. Additionally, three OIC countries were very close to a gender parity. Based on the

progress demonstrated, five more OIC countries will achieve a gender parity or disparity in favour of girls by 2030. However, 13 member countries are out of track to accomplish the target by 2030.

## There is an increasing need for qualified school teachers in OIC countries

Qualified specialists, professionals, and overall human resources play a critical role in the development and prosperity of any country. Lacking to provide adequate education for the youth hinders the future economic growth of any country. In this regard, adequately trained teachers are considered important for the long-term progress of a country.

**Figure 19:** Proportion of Teachers in Primary Education who have Received at least the Minimum Organized Teacher Training, Both Sexes (%), 2000 vs. 2022
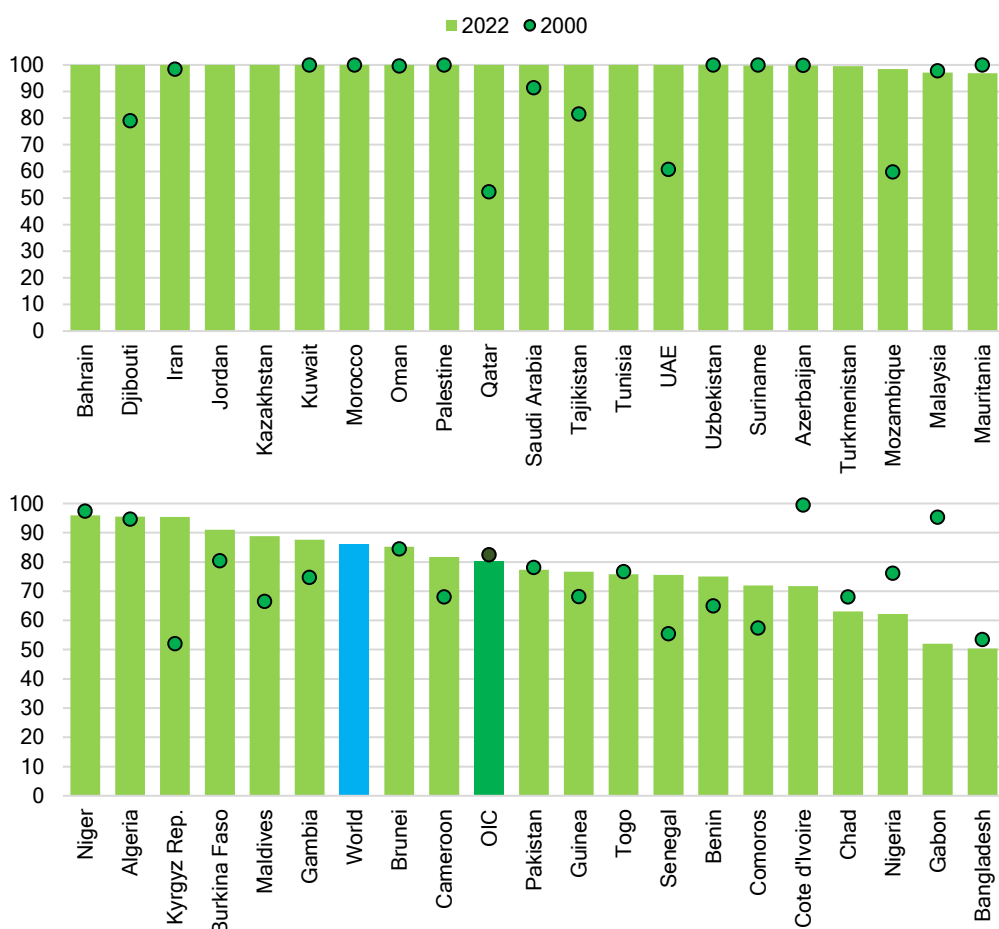


**Source:** SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 10/08/2023 from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat) and the UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database. Please see Appendix 1 for details.

Globally, proportion of the teachers in primary education with at least minimum teacher training was 86% in 2020. In comparison, it was 80% for the OIC countries group based on the most recent data of 35 member countries. As of 2022, at least 95% of primary level teachers in 24 OIC countries received organised teacher training. On the other hand, this proportion has decreased in seven OIC countries between 2000 and 2022 (Figure 19). Accordingly, OIC countries need to take more extensive measures to attain the number of required qualified teachers by 2030.

# SDG 5. Achieve Gender Equality and Empower All Women and Girls

SDG 5 has a deep-rooted emphasis on aspects of gender equality and empowerment of women. The aspects of this goal are regarded as fundamental human rights and important elements for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world. Gender equality cuts across many SDGs as such it is a necessity to achieve several other targets under different SDGs like poverty eradication, inequality, good health and well-being for all, decent work and economic growth among others.

Adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by OIC countries implies that the countries are committed to the goal of achieving equality among all its citizens. To achieve this goal, the countries ought to tackle matters related to violence and discrimination against women, child marriage, reproductive and sexual health of women, effective participation of women at workplace, political role from parliament to local bodies and also in public life, ownership over land, and create laws and policies to ensure effective implementation of these issues. Collecting accurate data on all these aspects will make it easier to measure progress in gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls.

Yet with less than seven years left to reach the 2030 deadline, it is not possible to ascertain whether OIC countries and the world at large are on track since many indicators under this goal have data gaps and limitations, which act as a serious barrier in evaluating the progress of gender-specific targets.

## Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments has increased in the OIC countries group

The proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments is measured as the number of seats held by women members in single or lower chambers of national parliaments, expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats (UNSD, SDG metadata).

Women have historically been underrepresented in the political leadership positions. However, this has started to change in recent years. The proportion of seats held in national parliaments by women has increased although men remain overrepresented. Globally, the proportion of women representatives in parliaments rose from 13.3% to 26.2% in the last two decades and it rose from 8% to 20.2% in the OIC countries group within the same period (Figure 20). The increases recorded globally and in the OIC countries group are an indication that the countries are making progress towards achieving a gender-balanced representation

in their national parliaments. Despite the increases, the overwhelming majority of parliamentarians remains male.

As of 2022, United Arab Emirates has equal representation of women in the national parliament as men. In addition, women hold at least a third of the seats in national parliaments of eight other OIC countries (Senegal (42.7%), Mozambique (42.4%), Albania (35.7%), Guyana (35.7%), Cameroon (33.9), Uganda (33.8), Uzbekistan (33.3), and Chad (31.2)). On the other hand, 11 OIC countries reported marginally low proportions of seats held by women in their national parliaments with less than 10% (Figure 20).

**Figure 20:** Proportion of Seats Held by Women in National Parliaments (% of Total Number of Seats), 2000 vs. 2022
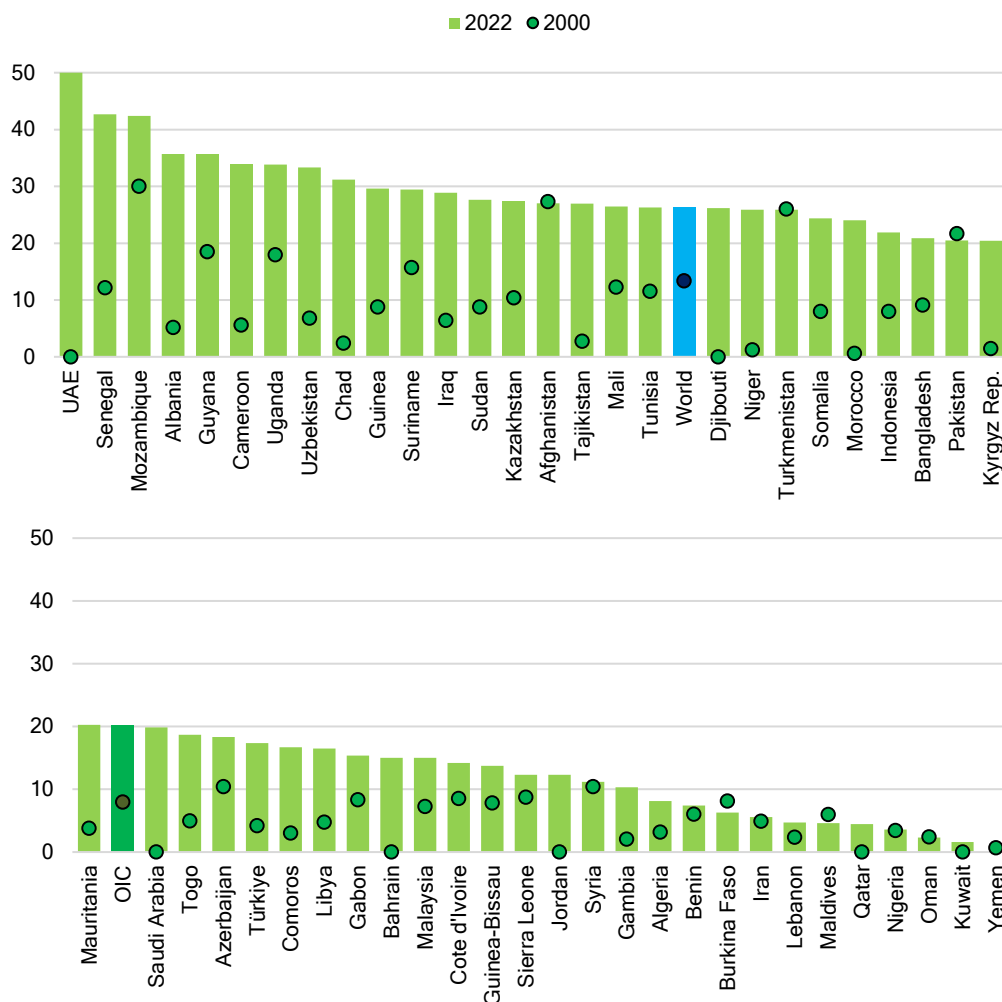
**Source:** SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 10/08/2023 from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat) and the UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database. Please see Appendix 1 for details.

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# SDG 8: Promote Sustained, Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth, Full and Productive Employment and Decent Work for All

SDG 8 recognises the importance of sustained inclusive economic growth, which can lead to new and better employment opportunities while not harming the environment. It calls for job opportunities and decent working conditions that should be provided to the whole working age population. Moreover, rapid economic growth can especially help OIC countries close the economic development gap with developed countries. However, the global economy remains in a precarious situation due to the protracted effects of the overlapping negative shocks of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Russia-Ukraine conflict, and the sharp tightening of monetary policy to fight high inflation. Global growth is projected to slow significantly in the second half of 2023 and weakness is expected to persist into 2024 (World Bank, 2023).

## Without extra efforts, OIC-LDCs will miss the 7% annual GDP growth target by 2030

Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita is calculated as the percentage change in the real GDP per capita between two consecutive years. The data for real GDP are measured in constant USD to facilitate both the calculation of country growth rates and producing regional and global aggregate data. The real GDP per capita is a proxy for the average standard of living of residents in a country or area. A positive percentage change in this indicator can be interpreted as an increase in the average standard of living of the residents (UNSD, SDG metadata).

In the 2000-2021 period, the average annual growth rate of real GDP per capita was 2.3% for the entire OIC countries group and 2.9% for the OIC-LDCs group with 21 countries. Although these rates were over that of the world (1.7%), it was less than half the target rate of 7% a year. Indeed, the annual growth rate of OIC-LDCs group ranged between -1.1% and 5.3% for almost all years from 2000 to 2021. Therefore, the OIC-LDCs will not achieve the target of 7% GDP growth per annum unless their development pace accelerates notably. This also suggests that much work remains to be done to achieve the goal of sustained economic growth, in particular for the OIC-LDCs. In those countries, promoting economic diversification is very important as well as not just protecting countries from unexpected global and national economic crises but also ensuring long-term sustainability and more inclusive growth.

At the individual country level, only Guyana and Azerbaijan achieved an average annual growth rate of around 7% of real GDP per capita for the period 2000-2021.

Besides Guyana and Azerbaijan, five more OIC countries (Bangladesh, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, and Djibouti) were observed to have the average annual growth rate of real GDP per capita with 5% and more from 2000 to 2021. In the same time interval, the average annual growth rate of real GDP per capita was negative for 6 OIC countries (Figure 21).

**Figure 21:** Average Annual Growth Rate of Real GDP per Capita (%), 2000-2021
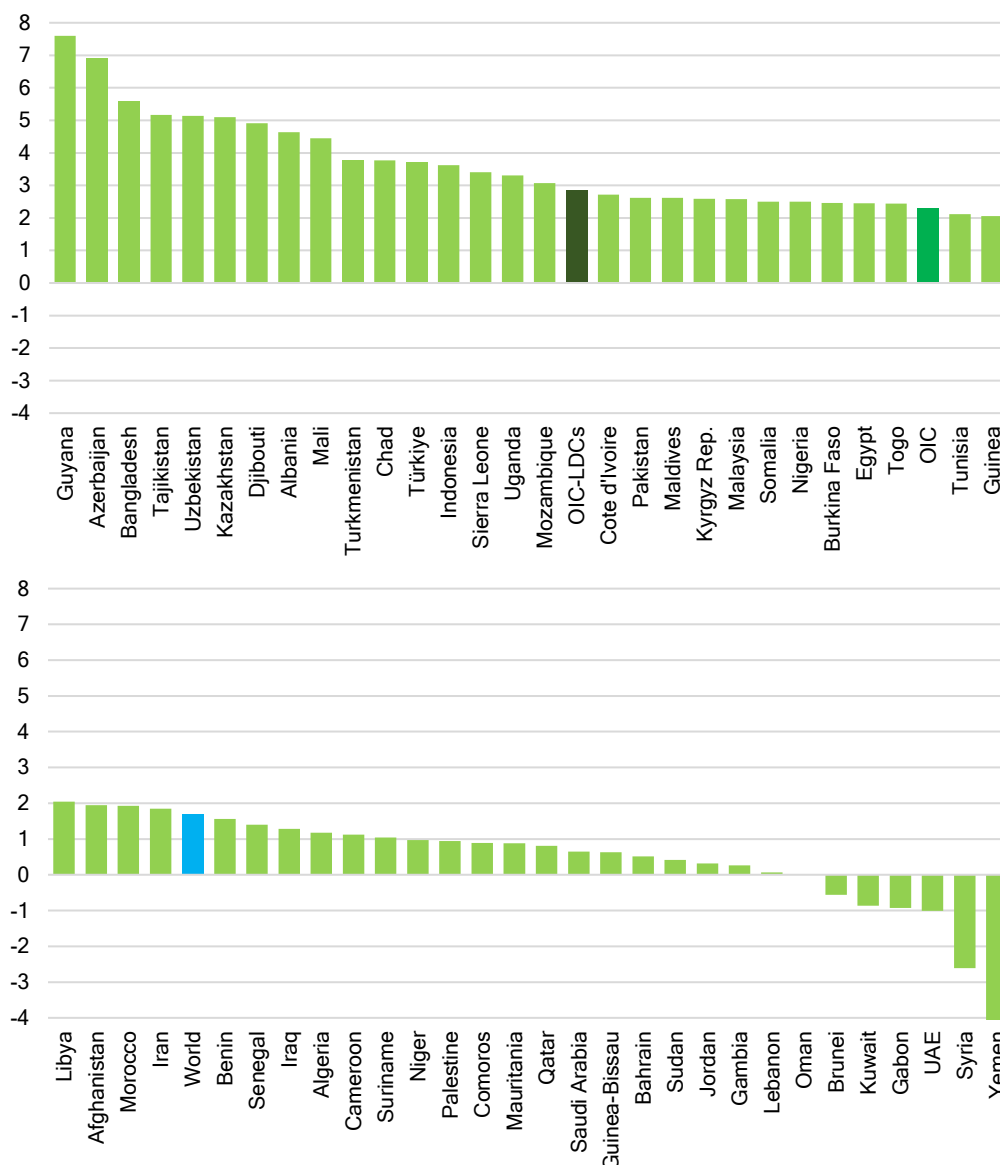


**Source:** SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 10/08/2023 from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat) and the UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database. Please see Appendix 1 for details.

## Despite improvements, labour productivity in OIC countries shows wide disparities

Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person conveys the annual percentage change in real GDP per employed person. It is a measure of labour productivity growth, thus providing information on the evolution, efficiency, and quality of human capital in the production process.

**Figure 22:** Average Annual Growth Rate of Real GDP per Employed Person (%), 2000-2021



**Source:** SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 10/08/2023 from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat) and the UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database. Please see Appendix 1 for details.

Among others, economic growth in a country can be achieved either by increasing employment or by total factor productivity through more effective work by those
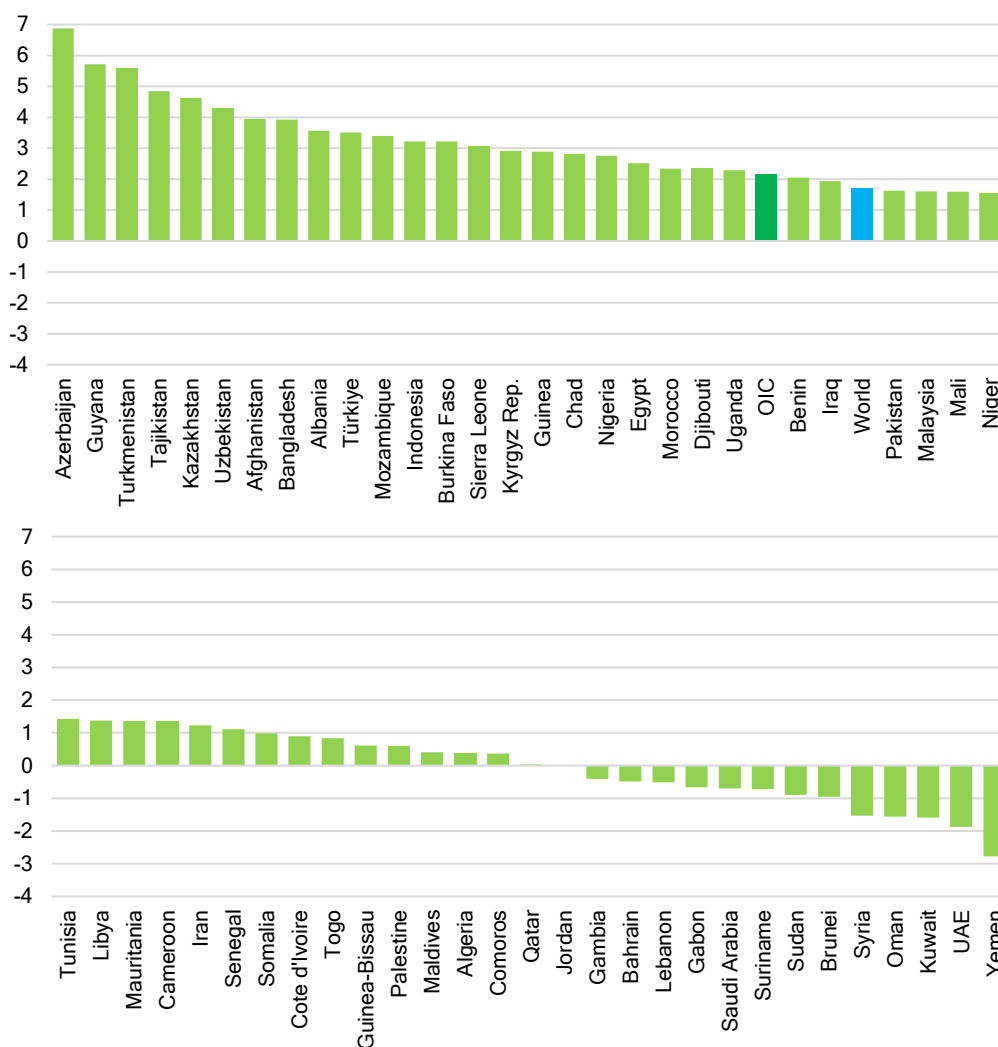
who are employed. This indicator sheds light on the productivity effect, being therefore a key measure of economic performance. Labour productivity (and growth) estimates can support the formulation of labour market policies and monitor their effects for policy makers. They can also contribute to the understanding of how labour market performance affects living standards of employed persons (UNSD, SDG metadata).

Growth in labour productivity – measured by GDP per employed person – was estimated as 2.2% for the OIC countries group in the 2000-2021 period, which was slightly over that of the world (1.7%) (Figure 22). However, the average labour productivity growth rate for the OIC countries group slowed down after the financial crisis of 2008-2009, except for 2021. The average rate was 1.6% between 2009 and 2021, compared to 2.9% between 2000 and 2008. Growth in labour productivity drives sustainable increases in earnings and living standards. The slowdown of productivity growth therefore suggests a negative effect on the OIC countries group towards the achievement of higher levels of development.

The OIC countries group showed considerable variation in the growth of labour productivity. It was on average over 5% for only three OIC countries (Azerbaijan, Guyana, and Turkmenistan) from 2000 to 2021. While the average labour productivity growth rates of 20 OIC countries lied between 2% and 5%, they were between 0% and 2% for 21 OIC countries in the same period. However, 13 OIC countries showed negative average labour productivity growth for the period 2000-2021 (Figure 22).

## Rising unemployment rates constitute a serious problem for some OIC countries

The unemployment rate conveys the percentage of labour force who are unemployed. It is a useful measure of the underutilisation of labour supply. It reflects the inability of an economy to generate employment for those who actively seek work. Therefore, it may show the efficiency and effectiveness of an economy to absorb its labour force and the performance of the labour market (UNSD, SDG metadata).

The average unemployment rate of the OIC countries group slightly increased from 6.3% in 2000 to 6.5% in 2021 based on available data for 39 OIC countries. In this regard, the OIC countries group stays off-track for the target of achieving full and productive employment and decent work for all by 2030 based on the pace of progress between 2000 and 2021 (Figure 23).

Long-term unemployment can have long-lasting negative impacts for individuals and society by endangering social cohesion and increasing the risk of poverty and

social conflict. Large disparities exist across OIC countries in terms of unemployment rate. In the 2000-2021 period, out of 39 OIC countries with data available, unemployment rate increased in 24 of them and decreased in 15 of them (Figure 23).

**Figure 23:** Unemployment Rate, Ages 15+, Both Sexes (%), 2000 vs. 2021
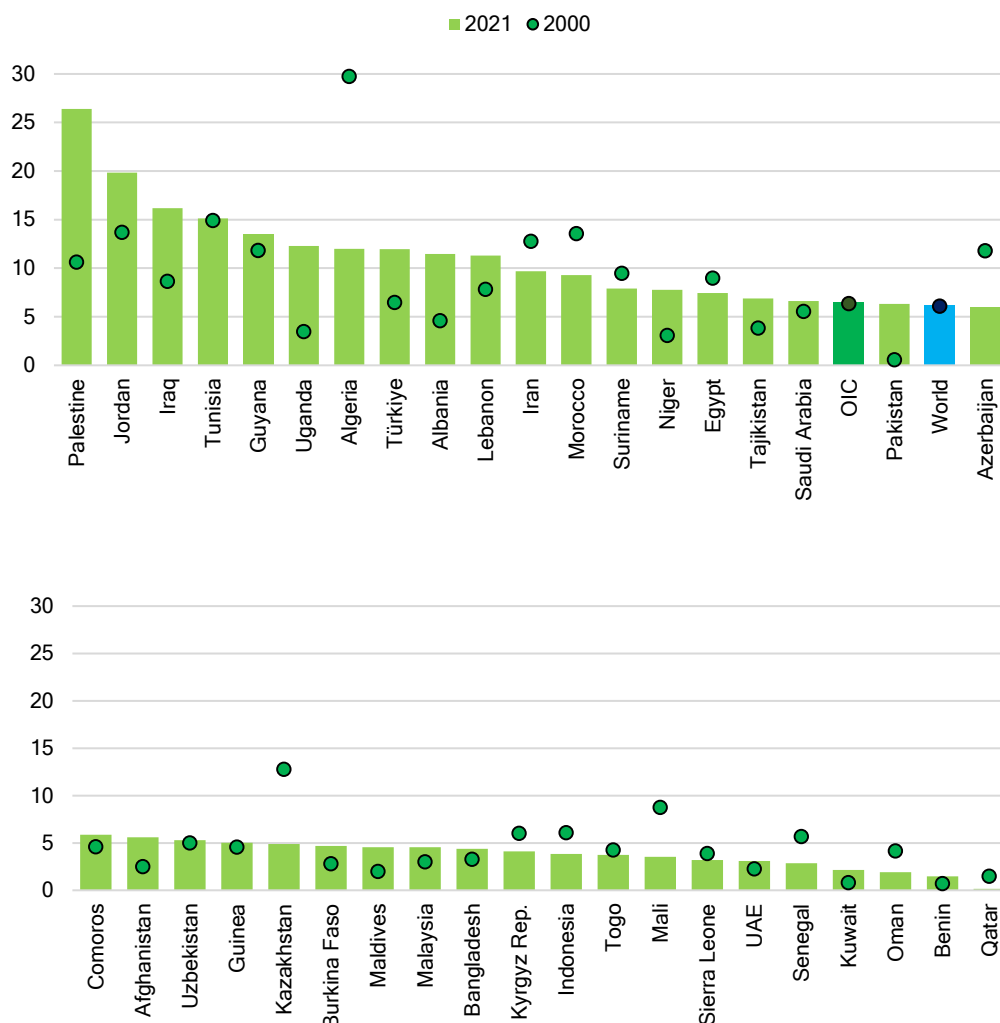
The unemployment rate was below 5% in 16 OIC countries (Qatar, Benin, Oman, Kuwait, Senegal, United Arab Emirates, Sierra Leone, Mali, Togo, Indonesia, Kyrgyz Republic, Bangladesh, Malaysia, The Maldives, Burkina Faso, and Kazakhstan). However, it was alarming in 10 OIC countries with over 10% based on latest year available data (from 2016 to 2021) (Figure 23).

## Despite great improvement in share of adults with bank accounts, more than half of OIC residents still lack an account at a financial institution

Proportion of adults with an account at a financial institution or mobile-money-service provider is the percentage of adults (ages 15+) who report having an account (by themselves or together with someone else) at a bank or another type of financial institution or personally using a mobile money service in the past 12 months. Access to formal financial services such as transactions, payments, savings, credit and insurances is essential to the ability of people to manage their lives, build their futures, and grow their businesses regardless of their income level, gender, age, education or where they live. Having access to an account at a financial institution is an important starting point for people to access a range of financial services (UNSD, SDG metadata).

**Figure 24:** Proportion of Adults with an Account at a Financial Institution or Mobile-Money-Service Provider (%), 15+ Both Sexes, 2011 vs. 2021

**Source:** SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 10/08/2023 from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat) and the UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database. Please see Appendix 1 for details.

Between 2011 and 2021, the proportion of the OIC's adult population with an account at a financial institution or a mobile money service increased from 27.5% to 47.9%, a 20-percentage points increase based on data available on 40 OIC countries. Despite this improvement, the OIC average was still under that of the world, which increased from 50.6% to 76.2% in the same period (Figure 24).

The OIC countries group has made the greatest progress towards expanding access to banking, insurance and financial services for all. Out of 40 OIC countries, 21 countries are on-track to meet the target rate of 100% by 2030 based on the pace of progress since 2011. However, the progress for 19 OIC countries is not enough to achieve this target with their available trends. Moreover, from 2011 to 2021, 2 country experienced a regression. These countries need to fast-track progress.

# SDG 9. Build Resilient Infrastructure, Promote Inclusive and Sustainable Industrialization and Foster Innovation

Investments in physical and digital infrastructure including transport, irrigation, energy and information and communication technologies (ICTs) are crucial for achieving sustainable and inclusive development. Empirical studies indicate that investment in infrastructure has a strong relationship with growth in productivity and income as well as improvements in health and education. In this regard, SDG 9 calls for building resilient infrastructure, promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialisation, and fostering research and innovation.

To boost the development level of OIC countries and catch the others in different areas, advancing the infrastructure of the member countries is essential. Though there has been a progress recorded at the OIC level on some of the indicators under SDG 9, these remain mostly at moderate levels and are projected not to achieve the targets by 2030.

## Significant investment is needed in OIC countries to boost technological progress and economic growth

Manufacturing value added (MVA) as a proportion of GDP is a ratio of MVA to GDP. Researchers and policy makers widely use MVA to assess the level of industrialization of a country. The share of MVA in GDP reflects the level of national development of a country in general as manufacturing is one of the principal engines of economic development (UNSD, SDG metadata).

In the period 2000-2021, MVA as a proportion of GDP increased slightly by 0.5 percentage-point in the OIC countries group from 15% to 15.5% and moderately by 5.5 percentage points in the OIC-LDCs countries group from 11.4% to 16.9%. Even though OIC countries showed an improvement, the target of significantly raising industry's share of gross domestic product and doubling its share in the OIC-LDCs countries group is not expected to be achieved by 2030 with this pace of progress recorded so far. Therefore, OIC countries need significant levels of investment to boost their technological progress and economic growth. Furthermore, the ratio was over 20% in only 5 countries and less than 5% in 10 countries across all 57 OIC countries in 2021 (Figure 25).

**Figure 25:** Manufacturing Value Added as a Proportion of GDP (Current Prices in USD) (%), 2000 vs. 2021
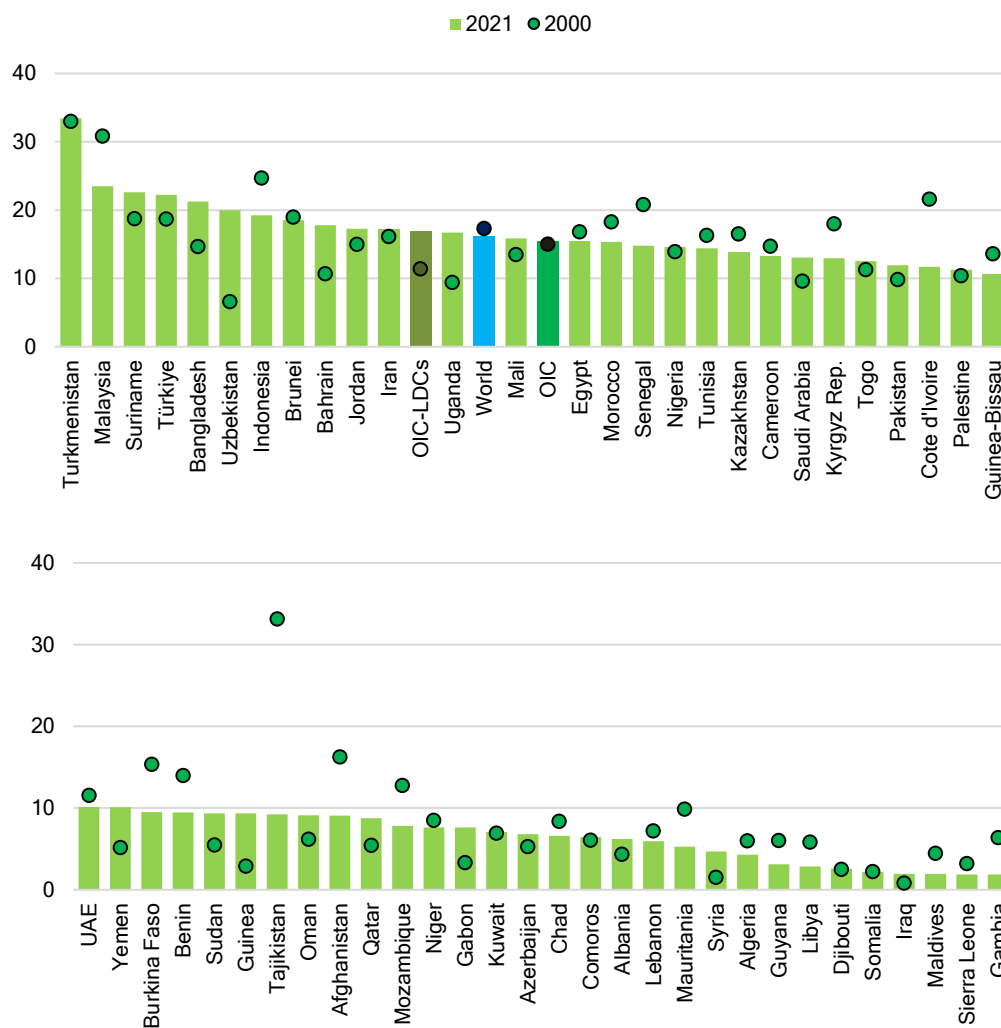


■ 2021  ● 2000

## $CO_2$ emissions intensity of manufacturing in OIC countries group shows a downward trend

Carbon dioxide ($CO_2$) emissions per unit of MVA shows the ratio between $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion and MVA. It is measured in kilogrammes (kg) of $CO_2$ equivalent per unit of MVA in constant 2015 USD. $CO_2$ emissions per unit of MVA measures the carbon intensity of the manufacturing economic output and its trends. Even though manufacturing industries are generally improving their emission intensity as countries move to higher levels of industrialization, emission

intensities can also be reduced through structural changes and product diversification in manufacturing (UNSD, SDG metadata).

$CO_2$ emissions per unit of MVA in constant 2015 USD were estimated at 0.7 kg $CO_2$ per USD in the OIC countries group in 2020, with a 0.3-kg-decline from 2000. On the other hand, the world average of $CO_2$ emissions per unit of MVA was recorded at 0.4 kg $CO_2$ per USD in 2020 compared to its value of 0.5 kg in 2000 (Figure 26).

**Figure 26:** Carbon Dioxide Emissions per Unit of MVA (Kg of $CO_2$ per Constant 2015 USD), 2000 vs. 2020
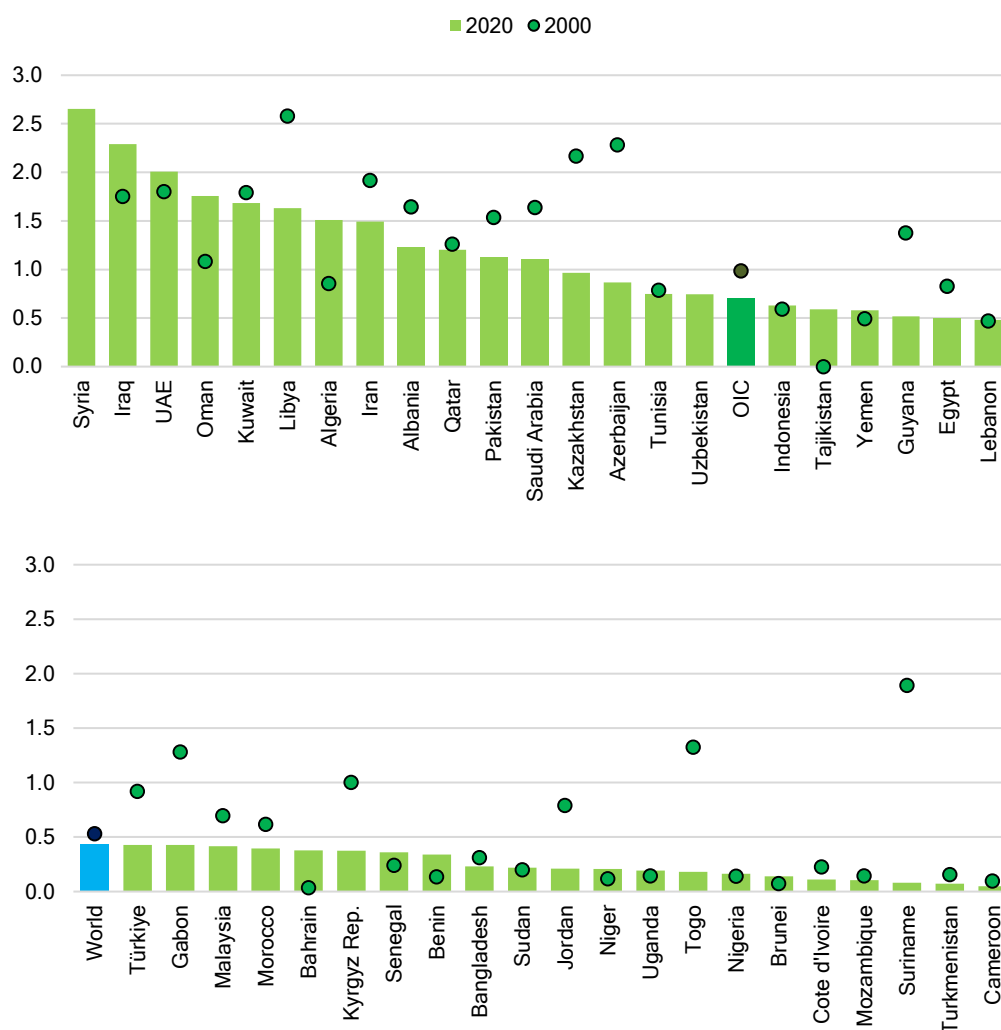


**Source:** SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 10/08/2023 from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat) and the UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database. Please see Appendix 1 for details.

Between 2000 and 2020, majority of OIC countries decreased their $CO_2$ emissions per unit of MVA. Out of 43 OIC countries with available data, $CO_2$ emissions per unit of MVA decreased in 27 countries. In 2020, while 12 OIC countries had over 1 kg of $CO_2$ emission per unit of MVA, 9 of them were between 0.5 and 1 kg of $CO_2$ emission per unit of MVA, and 22 OIC countries were below 0.5 kg of $CO_2$ emission per unit of MVA (Figure 26).

## Although research and development (R&D) expenditures are on the rise, all OIC countries lag behind the world average

Research and development (R&D) expenditure as a proportion of GDP is the amount of gross domestic spending on R&D divided by the total output of the economy. As a key enabling factor for sustainable and inclusive growth, it is a vital contributor to human capital development by creating knowledge and improving skills to devise cutting-edge solutions (UNSD, SDG metadata). The OIC economies can increase their competitiveness with other countries and regions by strengthening their scientific and technological infrastructure.

**Figure 27:** Research and Development Expenditure as a Proportion of GDP (%), 2000 vs. 2021
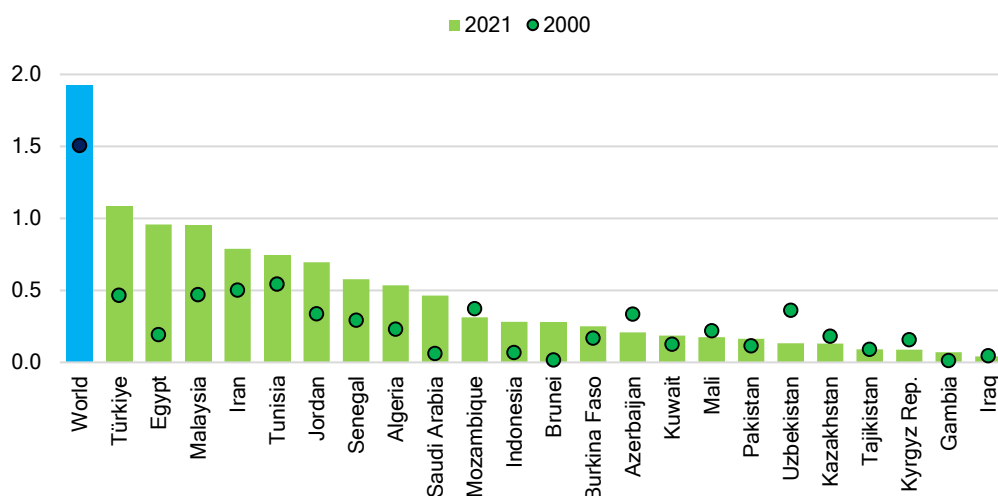


**Source:** Data extracted on 10/08/2023 from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat) and the UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database.

Research and development (R&D) expenditures are on the rise across OIC countries, 16 out of 23 OIC countries with available data increased their R&D spending share in GDP between 2000 and 2021. Furthermore, three OIC countries (Egypt, Türkiye, and Malaysia) have recorded about 0.5 percentage point and more increase in their values. However, all OIC countries with available data are lagging behind the world average in R&D spending in GDP in 2021 (Figure 27).

Thus, more concerted efforts in R&D are urgently needed to enhance the research capabilities of OIC countries.

## Despite improvements, OIC countries showed considerable variation in higher-technology manufacturing

The proportion of medium-high and high-technology (MHT) industry value added in total MVA is a ratio value between the value added of MHT industry and MVA. Industrial development requires a structural transition from resource-based and low technology activities to MHT activities. A modern, highly complex production structure based on R&D and innovation offers better opportunities for skills development and economic growth. MHT activities, in this regard, are the high value addition industries of manufacturing. Increasing share of MHT sectors reflects both the impact of innovation and R&D activities (UNSD, SDG metadata).

**Figure 28:** Proportion of MHT Industry Value Added in Total MVA (%), 2000 vs. 2020



**Source:** SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 10/08/2023 from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat) and the UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database. Please see Appendix 1 for details.
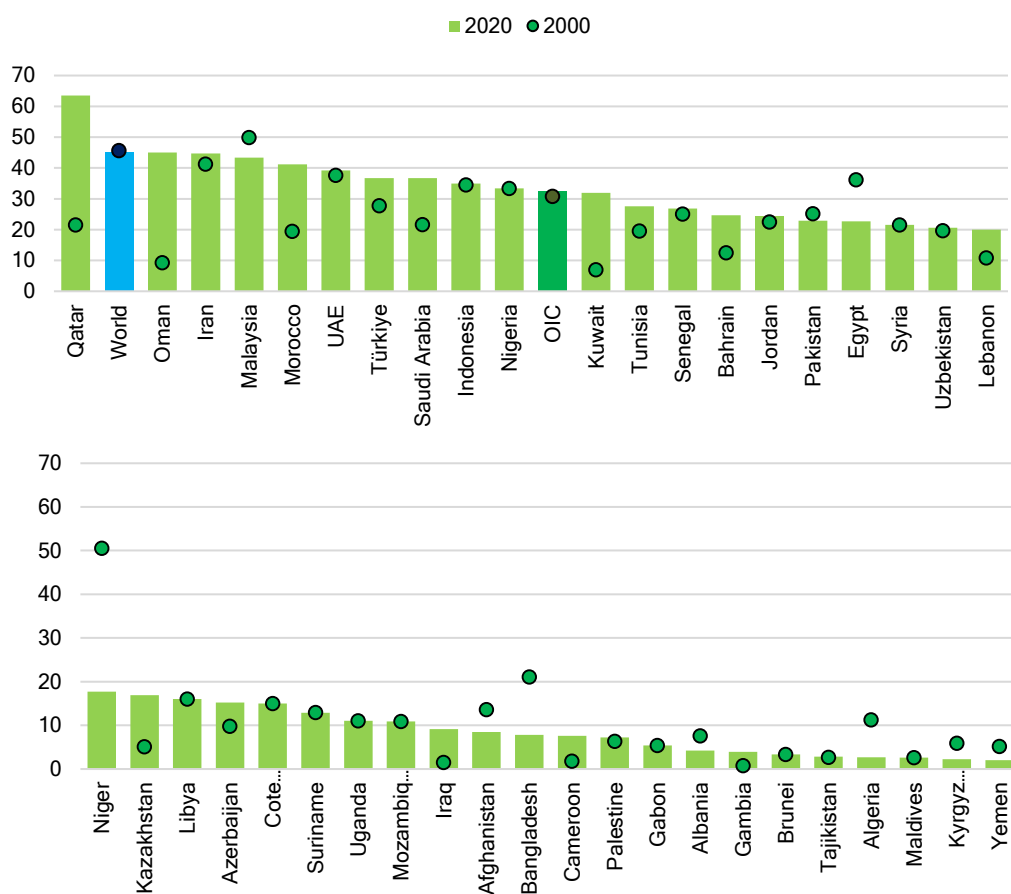
The share of MHT in total MVA increased by 1.6 percentage points from 30.7% in 2000 to 32.3% in 2020 in the OIC countries group. In contrast, the world witnessed a decrease around 0.5 percentage point from 45.6% in 2000 to 45.1% in 2020 (Figure 28). As the world average is much higher than the OIC average, strong and efficient policy support for R&D and innovation activities is required in OIC countries in order to reduce the development disparities between OIC countries and rest of the world.

At the country level, the proportion of MHT industries in total MVA increased 10 percentage points or more in 7 OIC countries (Qatar, Oman, Kuwait, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, and Kazakhstan). Overall, while the share of MHT manufacturing increased in 22 OIC countries, it stagnated in 9 countries and decreased in 11 OIC countries during the 2000-2020 period based on data available for 42 OIC countries. Only Qatar had a share of MHT manufacturing higher than the world average in 2020. As these figures reveal, accelerated actions need to be taken by OIC countries to support MHT industries for sustainable technological progress.

## Coverage by a mobile cellular signal has become almost universal in many OIC countries

Proportion of population covered by a mobile network refers to the percentage of people living within range of a mobile-cellular signal, irrespective of whether or not they are mobile phone subscribers/users. Third-generation mobile technology (3G) provides increasingly high-speed, reliable, and high-quality access to the Internet and its increasing amount of information, content, services, and applications. In this regard, higher speed mobile networks are essential for overcoming infrastructure barriers, helping people join the information society and benefit from the potential of ICTs, in particular in the least developed and rural areas (UNSD, SDG metadata).

Mobile cellular services have spread much faster than anticipated. Between 2010 and 2021, 3G network coverage almost tripled to reach 89% of the total OIC population. However, in 2021, about 94% of the world population is covered by at least a 3G mobile network.

At the country level, at least 90% of people in 35 OIC countries accessed the Internet through at least a 3G network by 2021. Moreover, this proportion was between 50% and 90% in 17 OIC countries, and it was below 50% in 4 OIC countries (Figure 29).

However, living within the range of mobile-cellular networks across OIC countries does not mean that all people are able to take advantage of them. Greater

efforts are still needed to expand particularly the coverage of 3G or higher-quality networks to rural and remote parts of the areas in all member countries. Moreover, these services need to be provided to the most disadvantaged and at-risk population groups with affordable prices.

**Figure 29:** Proportion of Population Covered by at least a 3G Mobile Network (%), 2000 vs. 2021
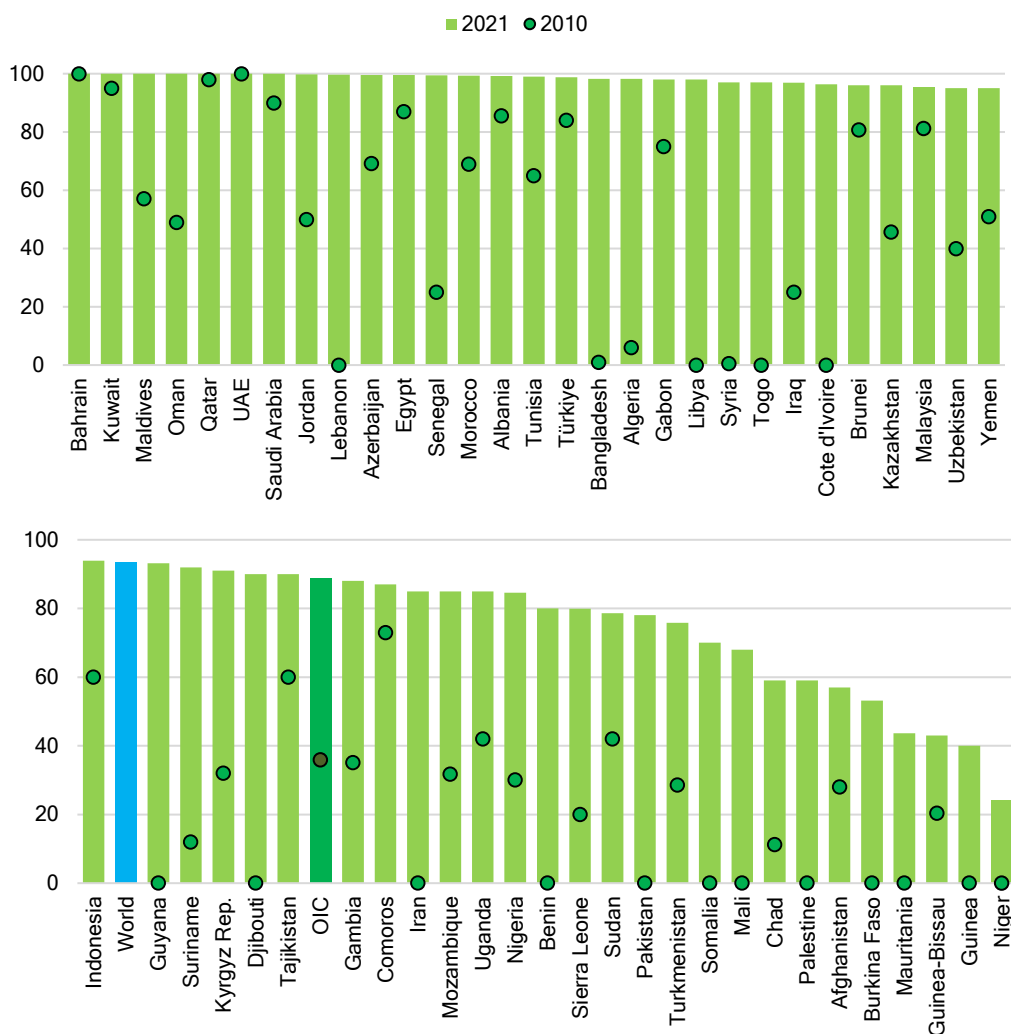


**Source:** SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 10/08/2023 from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat) and the UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database. Please see Appendix 1 for details.

# SDG 13: Take Urgent Action to Combat Climate Change and Its Impacts

The climate crisis worldwide continues to occur as global community shies away from the full commitment required to reverse the worsening situation. Failure in global efforts to mitigate the numerous human activities from pollution, deforestation, and other environmentally unfriendly activities continues to intensify the frequency and severity of natural disasters leading to loss of lives, disruption of livelihoods and economic losses.

In order to take urgent actions, SDG 13 emphasizes to combat climate change and its impacts by 2030. The adoption of the Paris Agreement and Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 in 2015 by countries is in pursuance of this goal and envisages a sustainable environment and climate-resilient economies and societies by 2030.

The Cancun Agreement in 2010 was the first United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) document to mention a limit to global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels (UNFCCC, 2010). The UN Climate Action Summit also recognizes that stabilising the global average temperature at 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels is the socially, economically, politically and scientifically safe limit to global warming (UN, 2019). Against this background, all countries need to scale up their efforts in reducing emissions in all sectors to avoid a climate catastrophe in our planet.

## Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters has varied widely in OIC countries

Every year natural disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, landslides, hurricanes, floods, wildfires, heat waves, and droughts occur worldwide. Their occurrences often result into destruction of the physical, biological and social environment, which in turn have a far-reaching impact on the survival, well-being and health of the affected people.

One of the important indicators for studying this phenomenon is the number of people directly affected by disasters per 100,000 population. This refers to the number of people who have suffered injury, illness or other health effects; who were evacuated, displaced, relocated or have suffered direct damage to their

livelihoods, economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets by disasters expressed per 100,000 population (UNSD, SDG metadata).

The number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population has varied greatly in OIC countries between 2005 and 2021. Based on last year available data for 36 OIC countries, the number of people affected by disasters remained considerably high above 1,000 per 100,000 persons in eight OIC countries in 2021. Followed by another set of eight OIC countries whose figures were in hundreds and it was below 100 per 100,000 persons in 20 OIC countries.

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## Appendices

## Appendix 1: Technical Notes

The estimations found in this report are based on the data accessed from the UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database and duly considered the SDG Indicators Metadata Repository.

Weighted aggregate values of indicators are preferred at the OIC level to provide more robust estimates, although when the weighted estimations are not possible, arithmetic averages are used to provide a meaningful picture.

When data on a defined SDG indicator is not sufficiently available, we have selected two reference points, laying furthest away from each other over the period from 2000 to 2022, in order to estimate the progress towards SDGs.

Two reference points are the base year which is generally 2000 and the last year 2022. For the base year, in the cases where 2000 data is not available, the earliest data from 2001 to 2010 was used. For generating data for the reference year 2022, in the cases where 2022 data is not available, the latest year data starting from 2021 to 2015 was used to focus on progress made in recent years. The dataset generated through the aforementioned method was also used for calculating the OIC aggregate values.

## Selection of indicators

Indicators for each SDG were selected based on the following criteria:

- Data should be available for 28 OIC member countries out of 57 as much as possible.
- Data should be available for at least two time periods, the base year and the last year.
- Every target is represented at least by one indicator.
- Each goal is represented by at least three targets, except for SDGs 5, 12, and 13 (due to insufficient number of indicators).
- It should be among the indicators suggested by UNSD and made available at UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database.
- There should be clear and concise metadata.

## Goal Specific Notes and Exceptions

### SDG 1

**Figure 4:** OIC averages for "Proportion of Population below the International Poverty Line (%)" were estimated using the "Population, Total" as the weight accessed from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat).

**Figure 5:** OIC averages for "Proportion of Population above Statutory Pensionable Age Receiving a Pension (%)" were estimated using the "Population, Ages 65+" as the weight accessed from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat).

**Figure 6:** OIC averages for "Proportion of Population Using Basic Drinking Water Services (%)" were estimated using the "Population, Total" as the weight accessed from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat).

**Figure 7:** OIC averages for "Proportion of Total Government Spending on Essential Services, Education (%)" were estimated using the "General Government Final Consumption Expenditure, Current Prices (USD)" as the weight accessed from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat).

### SDG 2

**Figure 8:** OIC averages for "Prevalence of Undernourishment (%)" were estimated using the "Population, Total" as the weight accessed from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat).

**Figure 9:** OIC averages for "Proportion of Children Moderately or Severely Stunted (%)" were estimated using the "Population, Ages 0-4" as the weight accessed from the United Nations Population Division (UNPD), World Population Prospects.

### SDG 3

**Figure 11:** OIC averages for "Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 Live Births)" were estimated using "Live Births Surviving to Age 1" as the weight accessed from the United Nations Population Division (UNPD), World Population Prospects.

**Figure 12:** OIC averages for "Under-Five Mortality Rate, Both Sexes (per 1,000 Live Births)" were estimated using "Live Births Surviving to Age 1" as the weight accessed from the United Nations Population Division (UNPD), World Population Prospects.

**Figure 13:** OIC averages for "Universal Health Coverage Service Coverage Index" were arithmetic mean values of the countries with available data.

**Figure 14:** OIC averages for "Proportion of Target Population with Access to DTP3 Vaccine (%)" were estimated using "Population, Ages 0-1" as the weight accessed from the United Nations Population Division (UNPD), World Population Prospects.

**Figure 15:** OIC averages for "Health Worker Density, Medical Doctors (per 10,000 Population)" were estimated using the "Population, Total" as the weight accessed from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat).

## SDG 4

**Figure 16:** OIC averages for "Completion Rate, Primary, Both Sexes (%)" were estimated using the "Population, Ages 15-19" as the weight accessed from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat).

**Figure 17:** OIC averages for "Participation Rate in Organized Learning (One Year Before the Official Primary Entry Age), Both Sexes (%)" were estimated using the "School Age Population, Pre-Primary Education, Both Sexes" as the weight accessed from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Institute for Statistics (UIS), UIS.Stat Database.

**Figure 19:** OIC averages for "Proportion of Teachers in Primary Education who have Received at least the Minimum Organized Teacher Training, Both Sexes (%)" were estimated using the "Teachers, Primary Education, Both Sexes" as the weight accessed from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat).

## SDG 5

**Figure 20:** OIC averages for "Proportion of Seats Held by Women in National Parliaments (% of Total Number of Seats)" were estimated using "Total Number of Seats in the National Parliaments" as the weight accessed from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat).

## SDG 8

**Figure 21:** OIC averages for "Real GDP per capita" were computed by dividing "GDP, Constant 2015 Prices" by "Population, Total" all accessed from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat). The annual growth rate of real GDP per capita in year t+1 is then calculated using the following formula: $[(G(t+1) – G(t))/G(t)] \times 100$, where $G(t+1)$ is real GDP per capita in 2015 USD in year t+1 and $G(t)$ is real GDP per capita in 2015 USD in year t.

**Figure 22:** OIC averages for "Real GDP per Employed Person" were computed by dividing "GDP, Constant 2015 Prices" by "Employment, Total" all accessed from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat). The annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person in year t+1 is then calculated using the following formula: $[(G(t+1) – G(t))/G(t)] \times 100$, where $G(t+1)$ is real GDP per employed person in 2015 USD in year t+1 and $G(t)$ is real GDP per employed person in 2015 USD in year t.

**Figure 23:** OIC averages for "Unemployment Rate" were estimated using "Labour Force, Total" as the weight accessed from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat).

**Figure 24:** OIC averages for "Proportion of Adults with an Account at a Financial Institution or Mobile-Money-Service Provider (%), 15+ Both Sexes" were estimated using "Population, Ages 15+" as the weight accessed from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat).

## SDG 9

**Figure 25:** OIC averages for "Manufacturing Value Added as a Proportion of GDP (Current Prices in USD) (%)" were estimated using "GDP, Current Prices (USD)" as the weight accessed from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat).

**Figure 26:** OIC averages for "Carbon Dioxide Emissions per Unit of MVA (Kg of $CO_2$ per Constant 2015 USD)" were estimated using "Manufacturing, Value Added, Constant 2015 Prices (USD)" as the weight accessed from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat). Data for Syria for 2000 (17.1) is not shown in the figure due to its outlier nature.

**Figure 28:** OIC averages for "Proportion of MHT Industry Value Added in Total MVA (%)" were estimated using "Manufacturing, Value Added, Current Prices (USD)" as the weight accessed from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat).

**Figure 29:** OIC averages for "Proportion of Population Covered by at least a 3G Mobile Network (%)" were estimated using "Population, Ages 15+" data as the weight accessed from OIC Statistics Database (OICStat).

## Appendix 2: List of Indicators Selected for Assessment and Methodology of Progress towards the SDGs

**Goal 1:** End poverty in all its forms everywhere

| Sub-theme | Source | Indicator | Target Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| Extreme poverty | SDG | Proportion of population below international poverty line (%) | 0 |
| Social protection | SDG | Proportion of population above statutory pensionable age receiving a pension, both sexes (%) | 100 |
| Access to basic services | SDG | Proportion of population using basic drinking water services (%) | 100 |
| | SDG | Proportion of population using basic sanitation services (%) | 100 |
| Resilience to disasters | SDG | Directly affected persons attributed to disasters (per 100,000 population) | None |
| | SDG | Direct economic loss attributed to disasters relative to GDP (%) | None |
| Resources mobilization for education | SDG | Proportion of total government spending on essential services, education (%) | None |

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

| Sub-theme | Source | Indicator | Target Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| Undernourishment | SDG | Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 2.5 |
| Malnutrition | SDG | Proportion of children moderately or severely stunted, ages <5Y (%) | 0 |
| | SDG | Proportion of children moderately or severely overweight, ages <5Y (%) | 0 |
| | SDG | Proportion of children moderately or severely wasted, ages <5Y (%) | 0 |
| Investment in agriculture | SDG | Agriculture orientation index for government expenditures | None |

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

| Sub-theme | Source | Indicator | Target Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maternal mortality | SDG | Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 70 |
| Child mortality | SDG | Under-five mortality rate, both sexes (per 1,000 live births) | 25 |
| | SDG | Neonatal mortality rate, both sexes (per 1,000 live births) | 12 |
| Communicable diseases | SDG | New HIV infections, all ages, both sexes (per 1,000 population) | 0 |
| | SDG | Tuberculosis incidence (per 100,000 population) | 0 |
| | SDG | Malaria incidence, population at risk (per 1,000 population) | 0 |
| Non-communicable diseases and mental health | SDG | Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease (probability), ages 30-70, both sexes (%) | Reducing at least by one third |
| | SDG | Suicide mortality rate, both sexes (per 100,000 population) | None |
| Alcohol consumption | SDG | Alcohol consumption per capita within a calendar year, ages 15+, both sexes (litres of pure alcohol) | None |
| Road traffic deaths | SDG | Death rate due to road traffic injuries, both sexes (per 100,000 population) | Reducing at least by half |
| Reproductive health | SDG | Proportion of women of reproductive age who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods, ages 15-49 (%) | 100 |
| Health coverage | SDG | Universal health coverage (UHC) service coverage index | 100 |
| Unintentional poisoning deaths | SDG | Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisonings, both sexes (per 100,000 population) | None |
| Tobacco control | SDG | Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons, ages 15+, both sexes (%) | None |
| Immunization coverage | SDG | Proportion of the target population with access to 3 doses of Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis (%) | 100 |

| Sub-theme | Source | Indicator | Target Value |
|---|---|---|---|
|  | SDG | Proportion of the target population with access to Measles-Containing-Vaccine second-dose (%) | 100 |
|  | SDG | Proportion of the target population with access to Pneumococcal Conjugate 3rd dose (%) | 100 |
| Health worker density | SDG | Health worker density, dentists (per 10,000 population) | None |
|  | SDG | Health worker density, medical doctors (per 10,000 population) | None |
|  | SDG | Health worker density, nursing and midwifery personnel (per 10,000 population) | None |
|  | SDG | Health worker density, pharmacists (per 10,000 population) | None |

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

| Sub-theme | Source | Indicator | Target Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| Completion rate | SDG | Completion rate, primary, both sexes (%) | 100 |
|  | SDG | Completion rate, lower secondary, both sexes (%) | 100 |
|  | SDG | Completion rate, upper secondary, both sexes (%) | 100 |
| Participation in early childhood education | SDG | Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), both sexes (%) | 100 |
| Equal access to education | SDG | Adjusted gender parity index for participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age) | 1 |
|  | SDG | Adjusted gender parity index for completion rate, primary | 1 |
|  | SDG | Adjusted gender parity index for completion rate, lower secondary | 1 |
|  | SDG | Adjusted gender parity index for completion rate, upper secondary | 1 |

| Sub-theme | Source | Indicator | Target Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| Qualified teachers | SDG | Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, pre-primary, both sexes (%) | None |
| | SDG | Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, primary, both sexes (%) | None |
| | SDG | Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, lower secondary, both sexes (%) | None |
| | SDG | Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, upper secondary, both sexes (%) | None |

**Goal 5:** Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

| Sub-theme | Source | Indicator | Target Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| Women in leadership | SDG | Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (% of total number of seats) | None |
| | SDG | Proportion of women in managerial positions (%) | None |

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

| Target | Source | Indicator | Target Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| Safe drinking water | SDG | Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%) | 100 |
| Access to hygiene | SDG | Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | 100 |
| | SDG | Proportion of population with basic handwashing facilities on premises (%) | 100 |
| | SDG | Proportion of population practicing open defecation (%) | 0 |
| Water-use efficiency | SDG | Water use efficiency (USD per m$^3$) | None |
| | SDG | Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources (%) | None |

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

| Sub-theme | Source | Indicator | Target Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| Access to energy services | SDG | Proportion of population with access to electricity (%) | 100 |
| Renewable energy share | SDG | Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%) | None |
| Energy efficiency | SDG | Energy intensity level of primary energy (megajoules per constant 2017 PPP GDP) | Reducing at least by half |
| Investing in renewable energy infrastructure | SDG | Installed renewable electricity per capita, generating capacity, all renewables (watts) | None |

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

| Sub-theme | Source | Indicator | Target Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per capita economic growth | SDG | Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita (%) | OIC-LDCs: 7 Non OIC-LDCs: 5 |
| Growth in labour productivity | SDG | Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person (%) | OIC-LDCs: 7 Non OIC-LDCs: 5 |
| Resource efficiency in consumption | SDG | Domestic material consumption per capita, all raw materials (tonnes) | None |
| Unemployment rate | SDG | Unemployment rate, ages 15+, both sexes (%) | None |
| Youth NEET | SDG | Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training, ages 15-24, both sexes (%) | None |
| Access to financial services | SDG | Proportion of adults with an account at a financial institution or mobile-money-service provider, ages 15+, both sexes (%) | 100 |

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

| Sub-theme | Source | Indicator | Target Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| Industry's share of employment and GDP | SDG | Manufacturing value added (current prices USD) as a proportion of GDP (%) | OIC-LDCs: Doubling the share<br>Non OIC-LDCs: None |
| | SDG | Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment (%) | OIC-LDCs: Doubling the share<br>Non OIC-LDCs: None |
| Carbon dioxide emissions | SDG | Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kg of $CO_2$ per constant 2015 USD) | None |
| Research and development | SDG | Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP (%) | None |
| | SDG | Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants | None |
| High-tech manufacturing | SDG | Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added (%) | None |
| Third-generation (3G) mobile coverage | SDG | Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, 3G (%) | None |

**Goal 10:** Reduce inequality within and among countries

| Sub-theme | Source | Indicator | Target Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| Economic inclusion | SDG | Proportion of people living below 50 percent of median income (%) | None |
| Income inequality | SDG | Labour share of GDP (%) | None |
| Refugees by country of origin | SDG | Refugees by country of origin (per 100,000 population) | None |
| Remittance costs | SDG | Average remittance costs of sending $200 to a receiving country as a proportion of the amount remitted (%) | 3 |

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

| Sub-theme | Source | Indicator | Target Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| Housing and basic services | SDG | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 0 |
| Resilience to disasters | SDG | Directly affected persons attributed to disasters (per 100,000 population) | None |
| | SDG | Direct economic loss attributed to disasters relative to GDP (%) | None |
| Air quality | SDG | Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter, total (micrograms per m$^3$) | None |

**Goal 12:** Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

| Sub-theme | Source | Indicator | Target Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| Resource efficiency in consumption | SDG | Domestic material consumption per capita, all raw materials (tonnes) | None |
| Investing in renewable energy infrastructure | SDG | Installed renewable electricity per capita, generating capacity, all renewables (watts) | None |

**Goal 13:** Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

| Sub-theme | Source | Indicator | Target Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| Resilience to disasters | SDG | Directly affected persons attributed to disasters (per 100,000 population) | None |
| | SDG | Direct economic loss attributed to disasters relative to GDP (%) | None |

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

| Sub-theme | Source | Indicator | Target Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| Marine pollution | SDG | Chlorophyll-a deviations, remote sensing (%) | None |
| Marine conservation | SDG | Average proportion of marine key biodiversity areas covered by protected areas (%) | None |
| Sustainable fisheries | SDG | Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP (%) | None |

**Goal 15:** Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

| Sub-theme | Source | Indicator | Target Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| Terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems | SDG | Forest area as a proportion of total land area (%) | None |
| | SDG | Average proportion of freshwater key biodiversity areas covered by protected areas (%) | None |
| | SDG | Average proportion of terrestrial key biodiversity areas covered by protected areas (%) | None |
| Sustainable forest management | SDG | Above-ground biomass in forest per hectare | None |
| | SDG | Proportion of forest area with a long-term management plan (%) | None |
| | SDG | Proportion of forest area within legally established protected areas (%) | None |
| Mountain ecosystems | SDG | Average proportion of mountain key biodiversity areas covered by protected areas (%) | None |
| Extinction risk for species | SDG | Red list index | 1 |

**Goal 16:** Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

| Sub-theme | Source | Indicator | Target Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| Intentional homicides | SDG | Victims of intentional homicide, both sexes (per 100,000 population) | None |
| Unsentenced detainees | SDG | Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population (%) | None |
| Bribery | SDG | Bribery incidence, % of firms experiencing at least one bribe payment request | None |
| Government expenditure | SDG | Primary Government Expenditures as a Proportion of Original Approved Budget (%) | None |

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

| Sub-theme | Source | Indicator | Target Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| Domestic budget funded by domestic taxes | SDG | Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes (%) | None |
| Debt service | SDG | Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services (%) | None |
| Worldwide weighted tariff-average | SDG | Worldwide weighted tariff-average, most-favoured-nation status, total or no breakdown products (%) | None |
| | SDG | Worldwide weighted tariff-average, preferential status, total or no breakdown products (%) | None |
| FDI inflows | SDG | Foreign direct investment, net inflows, as a proportion of GDP (%) | None |
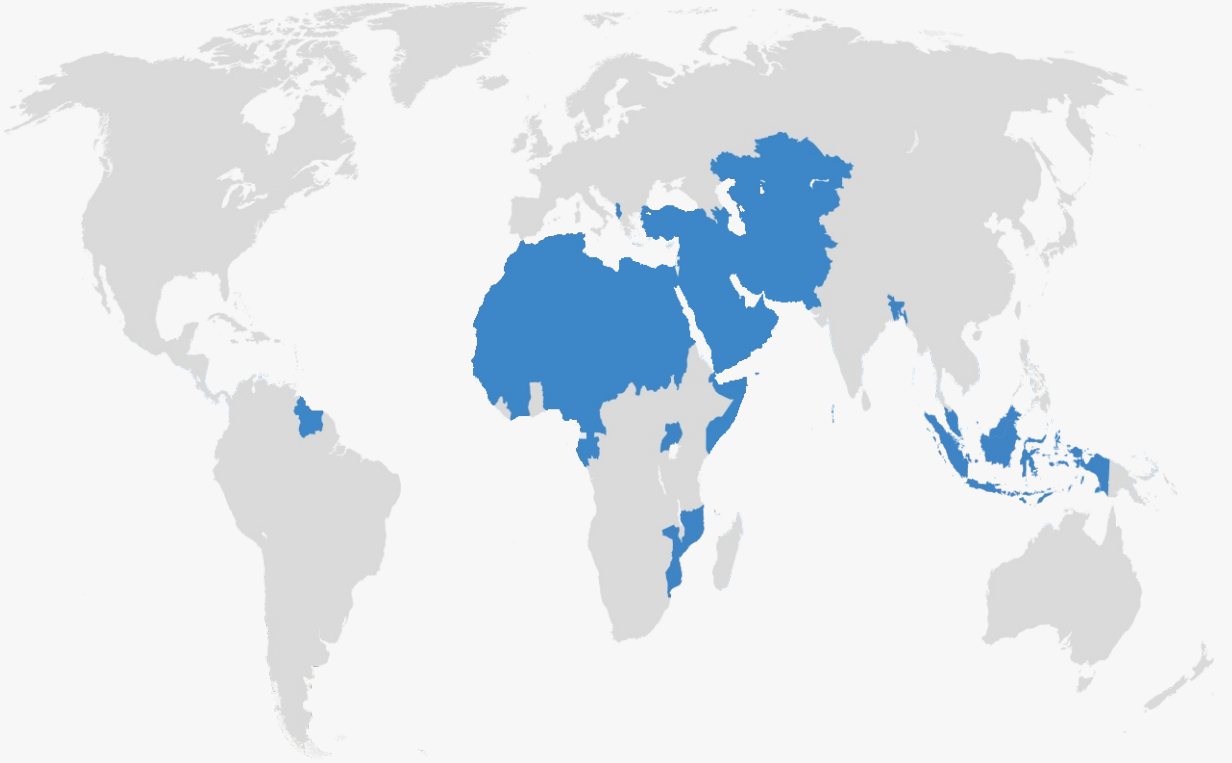
**STATISTICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING CENTRE FOR ISLAMIC COUNTRIES**

Kudüs Cad. No:9 Diplomatik Site 06450 ORAN-Ankara, Türkiye
Tel: (90-312) 468 61 72-76  Fax: (90-312) 468 57 26
Email: cabinet@sesric.org  Web: www.sesric.org