TOWARDS THE ACHIEVEMENT OF PRIORITISED SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN OIC COUNTRIES 2020

Towards the Achievement of Prioritised Sustainable Development Goals in OIC Countries 2020

A Progress Report by SESRIC

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Acronyms Used

3G	Third Generation Mobile Technology
AOI	Agriculture Orientation Index
CO_2	Carbon Dioxide
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
DTP	Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis
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
IEA	International Energy Agency
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPU	Inter-Parliamentary Union
IsDB	Islamic Development Bank
KBAs	Key Biodiversity Areas
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MHT	Medium-High and High-Technology Industry
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MVA	Manufacturing Value Added
NEET	Not in Education, Employment, or Training
NMR	Neonatal Mortality Rate
OIC	Organisation of Islamic Cooperation
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
R&D	Research and Development
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEforALL	Sustainable Energy for All
SESRIC	Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries
SMEs	Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises
TB	Tuberculosis
TFEC	Total Final Energy Consumption
U5MR	Under-Five Mortality Rate
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UHC	Universal Health Coverage
UIS	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
USD	United States Dollars
WDI	World Development Indicators
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

Foreword

The United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a roadmap to reach a sustainable world with mutual prosperity for all. As year 2020 marks the start of the "Decade of Action" to deliver the SDGs by 2030, reviewing the progress achieved so far in the OIC countries is essential for understanding how to better respond to challenges including the immediate threat of COVID-19 pandemic on public health and economy.

In this connection, "Towards the Achievement of Prioritised Sustainable Development Goals in OIC Countries 2020: A Progress Report by SESRIC" presents an overview of the progress towards the eight prioritised SDGs using the most recent data and estimates on the OIC countries group before the pandemic. In addition to the prioritised SDGs, the Report also covers three more SDGs including SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), and SDG 14 (life below water). Besides, the Report discusses the possible devastating impacts of the pandemic on these SDGs.

Based on the findings, our Report shows that the OIC countries as a group remains unlikely to meet any of the prioritised and the aforementioned three SDGs by 2030 if the current pace of progress is to be kept the same. On the brighter side, some gains obtained on different SDG targets deserve to be highlighted. For instance, the proportion of population living below the international poverty line in the OIC region decreased from 30.5% in 2000 to nearly by half to 16.7% in 2018. Substantial improvements have also been achieved by the OIC countries in reducing maternal, infant, and child mortality beside the improvements recorded in coverage of essential health services and immunization for children. Furthermore, access to electricity increased in the OIC countries.

On the other hand, the Report points out that the OIC countries recorded slow or unfavourable progress towards some targets, especially in decent work and economic growth. To cite, growth in labour productivity slowed after the financial crisis of 2008-2009 in the OIC region. The average OIC unemployment rate increased from 5.8% in 2000 to 6.7% in 2018. More than one fifth of youth was not engaged in employment, education or training in 2018.

In addition, the Report also highlights the possible overall impacts and implications of the COVID-19 pandemic on the progress towards achieving the SDGs. Without doubt, the achievement of SDGs becomes even more challenging during the pandemic. To fight against the COVID-19 pandemic, the majority of OIC countries has implemented lockdowns, travel restrictions, social distancing policies, and workplace closures. As a result, the economic growth is expected to be negatively affected and numerous workers face loss of income. Hence, poverty rates, hunger, and inequalities in the societies are likely to increase.

The Report, therefore, serves as a call for action to encourage the changes needed to ensure the goals to be achieved by 2030. I hope that this Report will motivate the OIC countries to increase their cooperation and solidarity to strengthen their commitment to implement the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to support each other in addressing the severe negative impacts of the pandemic.

Nebil DABUR
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SESRIC

Executive Summary

"Towards the Achievement of Prioritised Sustainable Development Goals in OIC Countries 2020: A Progress Report by SESRIC" analyses whether the OIC region is on track to achieve the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the light of the selected indicators. The Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRIC) has been tasked with preparing this Report annually in line with the Resolutions of the 34th Session of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation (COMCEC) of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) that was held on 26-29 November 2018 in Istanbul, Turkey.

The Report brings together the latest data to present the progress of the OIC countries on accomplishing the SDGs before coronavirus disease (COVID-19) broke out. It also discusses the possible devastating impacts of the pandemic on the SDGs and targets covered. For detailed analyses on the impact of COVID-19 on the OIC countries in various socio-economic fields and areas, readers can refer to the SESRIC's report entitled "Socio-Economic Impacts of COVID-19 Pandemic in OIC Member Countries: Prospects and Challenges".

This year's Report also covers three more SDGs besides the eight prioritised SDGs (SDG 1-5, 8-9, and 13). The three new goals covered are SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), and SDG 14 (life below water).

The methods that are applied to depict the progress of the SDGs focus on developments over time and not only on the current status of the indicators and related goals. In this regard, the main purpose of the Report is to analyse whether selected indicators have moved towards or away from the related SDGs. The progress of both individual member countries and the OIC country group 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 2019 (or the latest year before 2019).

In overall, the Report shows that on its current trajectory, the OIC countries as a group is estimated not to achieve any of the prioritised and the additional three SDGs covered by 2030 without intensified efforts. Although some progress has been observed in SDG 1 (ending poverty), SDG 3 (ensuring healthy lives), SDG 4 (ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education), and SDG 9 (supporting industry, innovation and infrastructure), these improvements are not sufficient to achieve the targets under relevant SDGs by 2030. Regarding SDG 2 (ending hunger), SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy), and SDG 8 (ensuring sustainable economic growth and decent work), stagnant progress has been recorded that is too slow for the OIC countries group to be on track to achieve these SDGs.

On the other hand, insufficient levels of data on SDGs 5, 11, 13, and 14 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 accessible on the United Nations Statistics Division's (UNSD) Global SDG Indicators Database.

Goal 1: No Poverty

Many social and economic issues of the majority of OIC countries are associated with poverty and inequality of wealth. Disadvantaged populations have lesser prospects to achieve wellbeing in life as well as they are limited to exert their full potential to benefit

society. Comprehensive policies are thus vital for the OIC countries to eliminate all forms of poverty by 2030.

The OIC countries group had around 30.5% of their population living on less than 1.90 USD a day in the 2000s. By 2018, this rate decreased nearly by half to 16.7%. Despite significant improvements, the progress is insufficient on ending extreme poverty for all people in the OIC by 2030.

Strengthening economic support and implementing national social protection systems and measures for all by 2030 is an important target for the OIC countries. In this connection, the proportion of population above statutory pensionable age receiving a pension in the OIC countries group has significantly increased from 19% to 32.2% between 2000 and 2019. Yet, many OIC countries lack providing a pension and other social support to the majority of their eligible population.

The efficient mobilisation of government resources is an essential element of the poverty alleviation strategies. Therefore, education, health, and social protection sectors need significant resource allocations. For instance, the number of OIC countries with education expenditures within the range of 15% to 20% of total public spending or above - as suggested by the Incheon Declaration - has decreased from 27 in 2000 to 25 in 2018. This suggests that the OIC countries group needs to increase government spending on essential services to help those left behind in getting back on their feet.

The COVID-19 pandemic that emerged in China has brought devastating social and economic impacts across the world. Considering the magnitude and trend of negative consequences, its long-term influences on poverty are more disturbing, particularly an unforeseeable rise in the net extreme poverty rate was monitored for the first time for the last 20 years.

Goal 2: Zero Hunger

Despite the economic growth and industrialisation over the last several decades, hunger unfortunately remains one of the key reasons for death globally and in the OIC. The prevalence of undernourishment in the OIC countries group fell from 16.8% in 2000 to 13.3% in 2017. Despite this overall positive progress, the upward trend from 12.5% in 2011 to 13.3% in 2017 is quite alarming.

Malnutrition and undernourishment lead to several health issues among children such as stunting, wasting, and overweight. Although stunting and wasting in children have been declining, the 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 targets found in the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Specifically, particular attention should be paid to small-scale businesses and farmers. However, based on the progress observed between 2000 and 2018, the Agriculture Orientation Index is expected to exceed 1 by 2030 in only four OIC countries where the agriculture sector will receive a higher share of government spending relative to its economic value.

Food security and children's and young people's nutrition have been threatened and challenged by the COVID-19 outbreak. The large proportions of population in the low-income OIC countries are employed in the agriculture sector. Due to the measures to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, farmworkers have had to be deprived of the work which is their primary source of income. As a result of the decrease in income levels of the vulnerable population due to the COVID-19 pandemic, their purchasing powers are also falling. Many OIC countries are struggling with the severe food insecurity as food expenditures comprise a significant proportion of their household expenditures. In response, governments of the OIC countries should extend further support to protect jobs in the agriculture sector and to prevent farms and food production businesses from insolvency and bankruptcy.

Goal 3: Good Health and Well-Being

Health is a fundamental human right and an important aspect of sustainable development due to its strong connections to other SDGs. At this stage of the implementation of the UN 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, the OIC countries in general have demonstrated a moderate progress towards attaining SDG 3, however the progress portrayed is not sufficient to achieve the goal by 2030.

The OIC countries group has achieved a considerable progress in decreasing Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR), Under-Five Mortality Rate (U5MR), and Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR) since 2000. The MMR in the OIC countries group significantly dropped from 406 in 2000 to 268 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2017. The average U5MR for the OIC countries group declined from 100 in 2000 to 56 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2018. Furthermore, a similar progress was recorded by the OIC countries group in decreasing the NMR from 34 to 21 deaths per 1,000 live births between 2000 and 2018. Such progresses, however, need to be maintained and further improved in order to achieve the related SDG 3 targets by 2030.

In a bid to end Tuberculosis (TB) as one of the many communicable or infectious diseases by 2030, the OIC countries group has reported a significant decline in the average TB cases from 193 in 2000 to 168 cases per 100,000 people in 2018. Despite the decline, the high TB cases reported recently increase the health burden on the OIC countries.

All OIC countries exhibited a progress towards universal health coverage (UHC) between 2000 and 2017. The average UHC Service Coverage Index in the OIC countries group increased from 37 in 2000 to 57 in 2017.

The three doses of Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis (DTP3) immunization coverage has been steadily improving in the OIC countries group between 2000 and 2018. The coverage levels of DTP3 vaccine in the OIC countries group increased from 72% in 2000 to 83% in 2018.

The emergence of COVID 19 pandemic has severely undermined the progress made towards achieving SDG 3. Coupled with the surge of COVID 19 cases in the OIC countries in the past few months, the pandemic devastatingly exerted overwhelming pressure on the health systems of OIC countries. The pandemic also resulted in disruptions in the supply chains leading to limitations in production of medical supplies, access to quality health services, essential medicines and vaccines, maternal and reproductive health care, and other ramifications on people who need medical treatment.

Goal 4: Quality Education

Education is a primary instrument that can lead to improved life and wellbeing of the people. Despite some achievements in students' participation and progress across different levels of education, many OIC countries have demonstrated insufficient progress towards achieving the SDG 4 targets by 2030. Particularly, in achieving minimum proficiency in mathematics, 20 out of 22 OIC countries with available data showed some positive progress but ultimately only five OIC countries would be able to achieve the target by 2030.

Participation in pre-primary education has been increasing in the majority of OIC countries. Based on the pace of progress over the period from 2000 to 2019, 15 OIC countries are estimated to be able to provide access to pre-primary education for all children by 2030. At the level of OIC countries group, the participation rate in pre-primary education was only 60% in 2019 (or the most recent year with available data). In this regard, many OIC countries need to further 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. All teachers in 17 OIC countries have already received an organised teacher training as of 2018. Based on the progress recorded between 2000 and 2018, six more OIC countries are expected to achieve the target by 2030 but the other OIC countries need to take more extensive measures to attain the number of required qualified teachers by 2030.

Likewise, 22 OIC countries have already achieved gender parity in pre-primary education as of 2019, and nine more OIC countries are estimated to achieve the gender parity by 2030 according to their annual progress rate between 2000 and 2019.

The COVID-19 pandemic affected education systems all over the world. Vulnerable and disadvantaged communities experience deterioration in access to education, progression, and other education targets. It is quite straightforward some OIC countries, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, that had performed poorly in education-related targets even before the pandemic, were hit most severely. As a measure to stop the spread of the virus, the school closures have been implemented almost everywhere while distance learning has been introduced to allow students to continue learning. However, not all countries and schools have sufficient infrastructure and resources to provide these facilities, thus 500 million or more children were deprived of accessing distance education globally according to the UN SDG Report (2020b). It is yet unclear what circumstances would be faced in the 2020-2021 education year in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic. Education institutions in the OIC countries need support to provide basic infrastructure to have quality online education and to allow practicing essential hygiene and social distancing. More investments, government funding, and international support are required in particular in the OIC least developed countries (OIC-LDCs) to maintain pre-pandemic progress in education and further improve it to achieve the SDG 4 targets.

Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

Energy is vital for all forms of economic and social activity. Without proper energy supply, neither economic growth is possible nor sufficient progress in manufacturing industries can be attained. Although the OIC countries have shown a slight improvement towards

SDG 7, there still exists critical issues with respect to generating energy from renewable sources.

Based on the available data, the total OIC population with access to electricity has shown a significant growth of 10 percentage points during the 2000-2017 period and reached 73.4%, yet behind the world average of 88.8% in 2017. Thus, more investment in energy sector as well as capacity building in the electricity sector will definitely boost the progress achieved so far.

Due to the negative environmental impact of greenhouse gas emissions, increasing demand for energy should be supplied by generating energy from renewable sources. In this connection, the share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption has slightly increased worldwide from 17.2% in 2000 to 17.3% in 2017. Between 2000 and 2017, the global trend of increasing the share of renewable sources in energy generation was not strong enough. Even worse, the trend of the OIC countries group was weaker. The OIC figures plummeted from 26.7% to 20.8% over the 2000-2017 period. Substantial change can only be achieved if the renewables are successfully introduced in all areas of energy generation and utilization.

Significant improvement in energy-efficiency standards and regulatory framework is required in the OIC countries to foster overall progress in the energy efficiency level acquired in the 2000-2017 period. However, the energy intensity level of primary energy slightly decreased in the OIC countries group from 5.5% to 4.6% in the same period. Similarly, the world average decreased from 6.6% to 5.0%. Based on the pace of progress measured between 2000 and 2017, only six OIC countries are expected to achieve the target of doubling global rate of improvement in energy efficiency by 2030. Therefore, significant levels of government support in terms of providing financial incentives, implementing minimum energy-efficiency standards and improving regulatory framework are crucial to boost the overall progress.

As a key element used in various sections of healthcare infrastructure, the absence of energy may hinder the overall endeavours in the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic in the OIC countries and across the world. The OIC countries need to monitor and respond to the energy supply and demand required by the health sector in order to avoid further unprecedented impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

The OIC-LDCs seem to be far away from achieving the 7% gross domestic product (GDP) growth per annum target by 2030 without extra efforts. In the period 2000-2018, the average annual growth rate of real GDP per capita was 2.4% for the entire OIC countries group and 3.3% for the OIC-LDCs group with 21 countries. Although these rates were over that of the world (1.8%), 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. This also suggests that much work remains to be done to achieve the goal of sustained economic growth, in particular for the OIC-LDCs.

Growth in labour productivity – measured by GDP per employed person – slowed after the financial crisis of 2008-2009 in the OIC region. Furthermore, the growth of labour productivity showed considerable variation across the OIC countries. It was over 5%, on average, for only three OIC countries (Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, and Kazakhstan) from

2000 to 2019. While 22 OIC countries were observed to have an average labour productivity growth between 2% and 5%, 20 member countries were observed to be between 0% and 2% in the same period. However, 12 OIC countries showed negative average labour productivity growth for the period 2000-2019.

The average unemployment rate of the OIC countries group increased from 5.8% in 2000 to 6.7% in 2018 based on data available for 37 OIC countries. In this regard, the OIC countries group will not achieve the target of achieving full and productive employment and decent work for all by 2030 with the current pace since 2000. In the period 2000-2018, the unemployment increased especially in six highly populated OIC countries.

As to the share of youth not in employment, education or training, it still remains high in the majority of OIC countries. In 19 of the 24 countries with data available, more than one fifth of youth is not engaged in employment, education or training. In other words, the talents and energy of one fifth of the youth in the OIC region are not being effectively used in contributing to the development of their countries.

The OIC economies were already fragile before the COVID-19 pandemic. Against the backdrop of this fragile outlook, the productive capacities of the OIC economies are compounded by the global crisis triggered by the COVID-19 outbreak. As a result of lockdowns and other measures to prevent the spread of virus, the employment especially in developing countries has been negatively affected and numerous workers face with a loss of income and deeper poverty, which in turn would increase the risk of social conflicts.

Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Investments in physical infrastructures of transport, agriculture, energy and information and communications technologies (ICTs) sectors are crucial to accomplishing inclusive and sustainable development. In the period 2000-2019, manufacturing value-added (MVA) as a proportion of GDP increased just 1.2 percentage points in the OIC countries group from 13.1% to 14.3%. Likewise, the world average also increased 1.3 percentage points from 15.3% in 2000 to 16.6% in 2019. It is noteworthy to state that none of the 21 OIC-LDCs are expected to achieve the target of doubling industry's share in their GDPs by 2030 with this slow pace of progress recorded so far. Thus, substantial levels of investment are still necessary in the OIC-LDCs to foster technological progress and economic growth.

Although research and development (R&D) expenditures have gained an increasing trend across the OIC countries in general, all OIC countries yet lag behind the world average. While in the OIC countries group less than 0.5% of GDP was devoted to R&D in 2017, the worldwide expenditure on R&D reached 1.7% of the total GDP. The OIC economies can increase their effectiveness and innovation capacities by strengthening their scientific and technological infrastructure against other countries and regions in the world.

Despite an improvement seen in higher-tech manufacturing, the OIC countries group showed a considerable variation among them. The share of medium-high and high-tech industries in total manufacturing value-added increased by more than 3 percentage points from 30.4% in 2000 to 33.7% in 2017 in the OIC countries group. In contrast, the world witnessed a decrease around 2 percentage points from 46.7% in 2000 to 44.9% in 2017. As the world average is much higher than the OIC average, strong and efficient policy

support for R&D and innovation activities are required in the OIC countries in order to reduce the development disparities between the OIC and rest of the world.

A downward trend was observed in carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions intensity of manufacturing across the OIC countries. Experiencing a 0.2 kg decline from 2000, the emissions per unit of MVA in constant 2015 USD was estimated as 0.6 kg in the OIC countries group in 2017. Out of 41 OIC countries with available data, CO_2 emissions per unit of MVA decreased in 24 countries. It only increased more than 0.5 CO_2 kg per USD in four OIC countries.

Despite the current challenges to overcome the acute phase of the COVID-19 pandemic, it is necessary to increase investments in infrastructure to improve technological progress and innovation where ICTs have become indispensable and a must for all societies to mitigate the negative impacts of this crisis. In this sense, the OIC countries are required to increase infrastructure investments, facilitate financial support, and increase expenditure on R&D to address the needs of communities, small-scale and manufacturing industries as well as high-tech industry hit by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Assessment and Methodology of Progress towards the SDGs

This section assesses progress towards achieving the SDGs for the OIC countries group. Using historic data since 2000, it is estimated how fast the OIC has been progressing towards an SDG and considers whether this pace will be sufficient to achieve the SDG by 2030 or earlier years for indicators with particular 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 in the form of a 4-arrow system given in Table 1 should be interpreted. The direction of the arrows shows whether or not the goals or indicators are moving in a sustainable direction.

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" and this progress is too slow for the goal to be met 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 are explained further in the next subsection.

This year's Report covers three more SDGs additional to the Prioritised SDGs. New goals included in the current Report are SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), and SDG 14 (life below water). Results in the Report are also not comparable with 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 results therefore may not reflect the full picture of progress towards the SDGs.

Table 1 indicates that the OIC countries group will not achieve any of the seven SDGs (SDG 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, and 9) with data available by 2030 on its current trajectory. Although progress has been observed in SDG 1 (ending poverty), SDG 3 (ensuring healthy lives), SDG 4 (ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education), and SDG 9 (supporting industry, innovation and infrastructure), these improvements are not sufficient to achieve the relevant SDGs targets by 2030.

Regarding SDG 2 (ending hunger), SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy), and SDG 8 (ensuring sustainable economic growth and decent work), stagnant progress has been recorded that is too slow for the OIC countries group to be on track to achieve these three SDGs.

There is a lack of data preventing a comprehensive analysis of SDGs 5, 11, 13, and 14. Thus, the Report leaves the OIC level aggregate estimations in future editions once data are available and accessible on the Global SDG Indicators Database maintained by the UNSD.

Table 1: Trend Visualisation of SDGs

SDGs	Prioritised SDG?	OIC 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 7: Affordable and clean energy	No	→
Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth	Yes	→
Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure	Yes	↗
Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities	No	:
Goal 13: Climate action	Yes	:
Goal 14: Life below water	No	:

Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 29/05/2020 from UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database.

Table 2 provides the progress assessment by indicators chosen for analysis. Overall, the variation of the goals and indicators is close to each other. Two important differences however are observed. First, despite moderate progress in meeting access to energy services, the OIC countries group is going backwards in renewable energy share and the progress is very slow in energy efficiency in SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy). Second, while MVA as a proportion of GDP has a "decreasing" trend, the proportion of population covered by a third-generation mobile network seems to be on track in SDG 9 (supporting industry, innovation and infrastructure). Moreover, the OIC countries group will achieve the 2030 SDG target of ensuring women's full and effective representation in national parliaments if the current pace of progress continues.

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.

Table 2: Trend Visualisation of SDGs and Indicators

SDGs	OIC Trend
Goal 1: No poverty	↗
Extreme poverty	↗
National poverty	→
Social protection	↗
Access to basic services	↗
Resources mobilization for education	→
Goal 2: Zero hunger	→
Prevalence of undernourishment	→
Prevalence of stunting	→
Investment in agriculture	→
Goal 3: Good health and well-being	↗
Maternal mortality	↗
Child mortality	↗
Tuberculosis incidence	→
Suicide mortality	→
Alcohol consumption	→
Road traffic deaths	→
Reproductive health	→
Health coverage	↗
Unintentional poisoning deaths	↗
Tobacco control	↗
Immunization coverage	↗
Medical doctor density	↗
Goal 4: Quality education	↗
Effective learning outcome	↗
Participation in early childhood education	↗
Equal access to early childhood education	↑
Qualified teachers	↗

Table 2: Trend Visualization of SDGs and Indicators (cont.)

SDGs	OIC Trend
Goal 5: Gender equality	:
Women's representation in national parliaments	↑
Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy	→
Access to energy services	↗
Renewable energy share	↓
Energy efficiency	→
Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth	→
Per capita economic growth	→
Growth in labour productivity	→
Resource efficiency in consumption	↓
Unemployment rate	→
Youth NEET	→
Proportion of bank account holders	↑
Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure	↗
Manufacturing value added	↓
Access to finance for SMEs	→
Carbon dioxide emissions	→
Research and development expenditure	↗
Higher-tech manufacturing	→
Third-generation mobile coverage	↑
Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities	:
Urban population living in slums	→
Economic losses from disasters	:
Goal 13: Climate action	:
Affected persons attributed to disasters	:
Goal 14: Life below water	:
Conservation of coastal areas	↗

Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 29/05/2020 from UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database.

The progress of a country is estimated through comparing the value of the indicator in 2000 or earliest year available to the value of indicator in 2019 or the latest year available based on the exponential annual growth rate. The overall progress of the OIC countries group is then calculated as the unweighted mean of all OIC countries 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 one indicator. Table 3 in Appendix 1 indicates the periods over which the trends are calculated.

Since only a limited number of SDG indicators have explicit quantified and measurable targets, two methods are developed to assess progress towards the SDGs. 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 (2019), ESCAP (2020), and SDG Center for Africa and Sustainable Development Solutions Network (2019).

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:

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

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 years 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:

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

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" and this progress it is too slow for the goals to be met by 2030. Negative ratios mean that the trend is going in the wrong direction and it is considered as "movement away from SDG". This methodology is visualised in Figure 2.

Figure 2: SDGs Trends Methodology for Indicators with Quantitative Targets
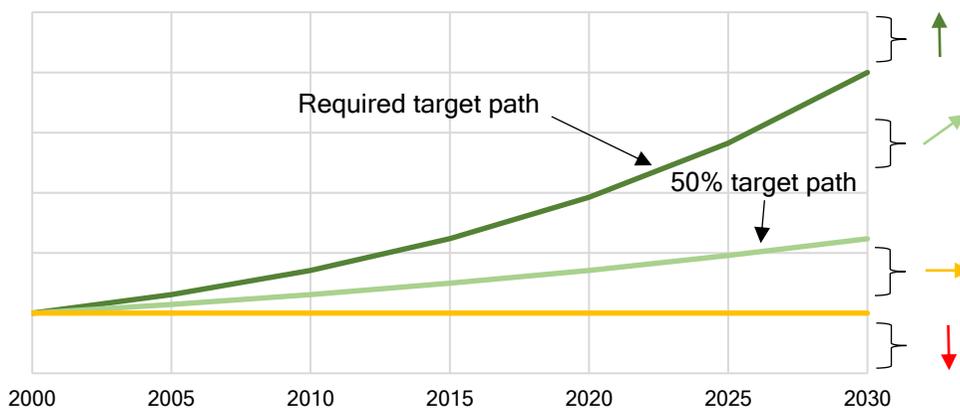
In this method, quantitative targets are explicitly mentioned in SDGs. The first exception is the target of annual growth rate of real GDP per capita for the OIC countries that are not classified in the LDCs group. For those non OIC-LDCs, the target is determined as 5% per annum to get a better comparison within the OIC. Moreover, since this indicator is already measured as annual growth rate, the unweighted mean of 2000-2018 is used as $EAGR_a$. The second exception is the annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person indicator. 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.

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

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 years of the analysed time span, which has to be at least 5 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% per year or more 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 wrong direction is considered "movement away from SDG".

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 (2019) with smaller thresholds. The methodology for indicators without quantitative targets is visualised in Figure 3.

Figure 3: SDGs Trends Methodology for Indicators without Quantitative Targets
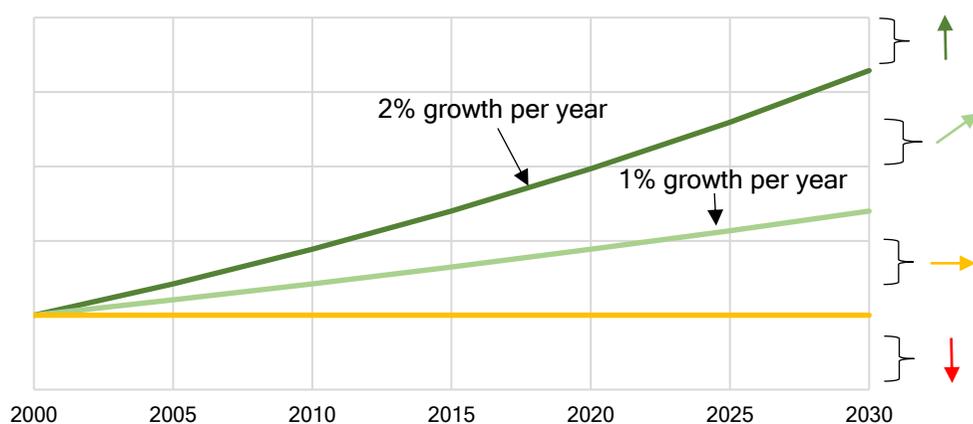
Method for calculating average scores at the goal level

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 unweighted mean of the individual 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 (Eurostat, 2019; SDG Center for Africa and SDSN, 2019). The scoring functions use broader cut-off points 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 re-normalized on a scale from 0 to 4 linearly. Decreasing indicators are assigned 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" are assigned a value between 1-2, where $R_{a/r}$ of 0% receives a score of 1. Indicators that show "moderate progress towards SDG" are assigned 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" are assigned 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 are assigned 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 re-normalized on a scale from 0-4 in line with the 4-arrow system for denoting progress assessment of SDGs (Eurostat, 2019; SDG Center for Africa and SDSN, 2019). Decreasing indicators are assigned a value between 0-1 where $EAGR$ of -1% or below receives a score of 0. Indicator trends that show "stagnant progress towards SDG" are assigned a value between 1-2, where $EAGR$ of 0% receives a score of 1. Indicators that show "moderate progress towards SDG" are assigned a value between 2-3 where $EAGR$ of 1% receives a score of 2. Those indicators that show "significant progress towards SDG" are assigned 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 are assigned a score of exactly 3.5 as it is the mean of 3-4 interval. The score function is continuously linear as a whole.

The overall goal trends are computed as an unweighted mean of the rescaled values for all trend indicators. 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 trend indicators under a goal.

The available indicators have proved to be insufficient to calculate a meaningful average score for SDGs 5, 11, 13, and 14. That is why these trends are designated with the symbol of ":" in the 4-arrow system. The tables in Appendix 2 provide the complete list of indicators used to compute SDGs trends along with source of data and respective target values, if any.

SDG 1. End Poverty in all its Forms Everywhere

Poverty is the backbone of the problems associated with poor health, low education, and unemployment. As a result, the poor population loses the opportunities to exert their full potential, benefit society, and achieve wellbeing in life. In the development economics literature, the widely used "poverty trap" theory postulates that low-income economies, particularly the 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. Sustainable Development Goal 1 (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, builds resilience, diminishing of exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events, and creation of pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies.

Poverty alleviation is among the most essential and at the same time the most complex and interconnected challenges in the OIC countries. The OIC countries group has demonstrated moderate progress in elimination of extreme and other forms of poverty. However, with the emergence of COVID-19, achievements of particularly low-income countries and LDCs have seriously been deterred, forcing at least 71 million vulnerable people into poverty globally since the outbreak of the pandemic, according to World Bank (2020d) estimations.

International Poverty Line

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 to be adjusted accordingly. In this connection, the international poverty line was raised to 1.25 USD a day at 2005 PPP in 2008 and was used for the rest of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) period which ended in 2015. While the initial "a dollar-a-day" measure was based upon an average of the eight poorest countries, the 1.25 USD a day represents the average of national poverty lines for 15 poorest countries in the world based on their per capita consumption levels. In October 2015, the international poverty line was updated to 1.90 USD per day at 2011 PPP to reflect the changes in the cost of living across the world (UNSD, SDG metadata).

From 2002 through 2015, the proportion of the world population living below the international poverty line decreased from around 26% to 10% which corresponds to 734 million people living in extreme poverty in 2015. This figure further fell to 632 million people or 8.2% of the world population in 2019 according to the World Bank (2020b) estimations. However, the sudden emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic significantly exacerbated the achievements in poverty alleviation which is to be discussed later in this Report. In

brief, the pandemic is expected to have negative effects for at least a couple of years coming on poverty alleviation and achievement of sustainable development in general.

As to the OIC countries group, around 30.5% of the population was living on less than 1.90 USD a day in the 2000s. By 2018, this number decreased nearly by half to 16.7% or equivalent to a decrease from around 369 million people to 255 million people (Figure 4). When compared with the global average proportion of population living below the international poverty line, the average of OIC countries group is higher as 21 out of 47 LDCs are also the OIC countries.

Figure 4: Proportion of Population below International Poverty Line, Percent, 2000 vs. 2018
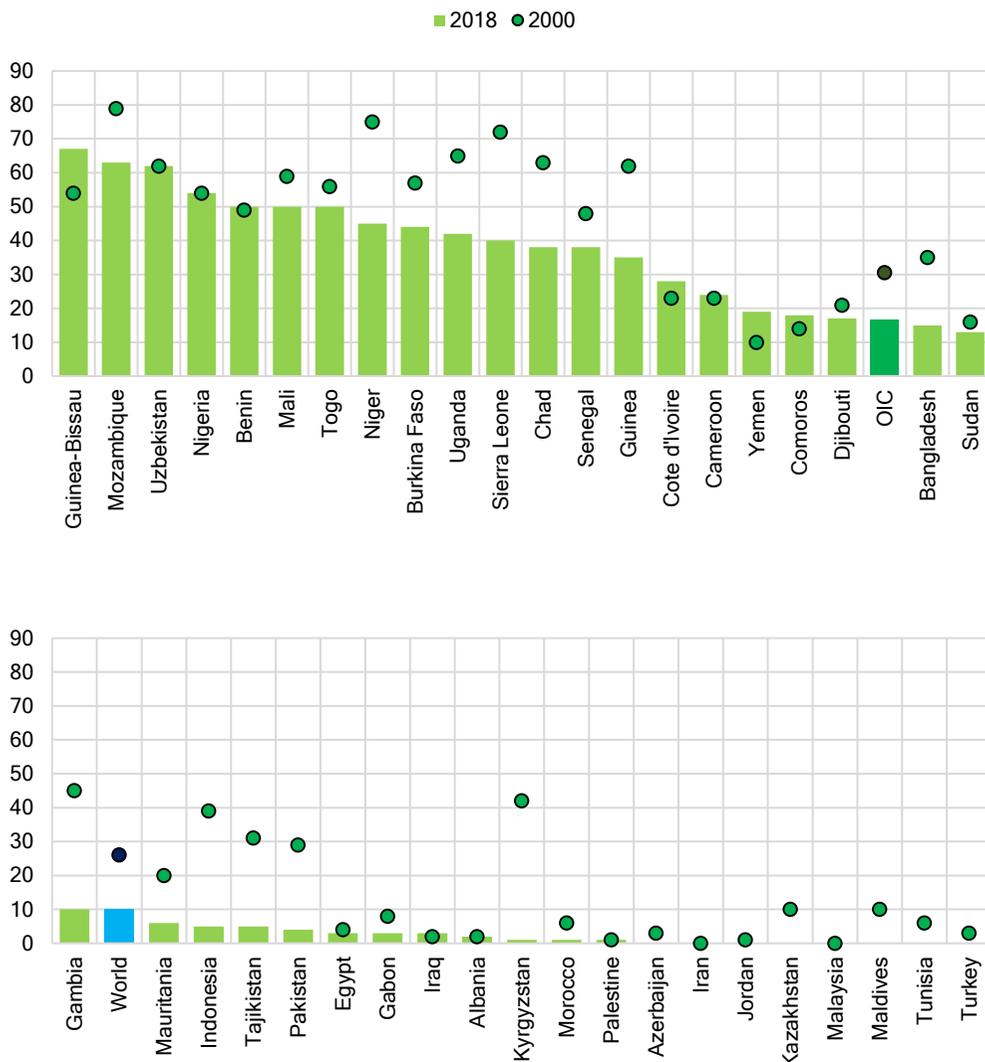
SDG target 1.1 envisions the complete elimination of extreme poverty by 2030. 30 out of 41 OIC countries with available data on "proportion of population below international poverty line" have demonstrated some progress in poverty alleviation since 2000. Especially the progress was most impressive in six OIC countries, namely Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Pakistan, Morocco, Gambia, and Indonesia, as they managed to achieve double-digit annual progress rates in the reduction of extreme poverty ranging between 20.8% and 11.4% in the 2000-2018 period.

Eight OIC countries (Azerbaijan, Iran, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Maldives, Tunisia, and Turkey have) already achieved SDG 1.1 (zero extreme poverty) as of 2018. Based on their pace of progress between 2000 and 2018, Kyrgyzstan, Morocco, Pakistan, and Tajikistan are expected to either achieve SDG 1.1 or decrease their extreme poverty proportions well below 1% by 2030. They are followed by five more OIC countries (Palestine, Gabon, Indonesia, Mauritania, and Gambia) that are expected to decrease their population living below the international poverty line in the 1% and 1.5% range by 2030 provided that their current pace of progress is maintained.

On the other hand, poverty has exacerbated in seven OIC countries (Yemen, Iraq, Guinea-Bissau, Comoros, Cote d'Ivoire, Cameroon, and Benin) from 2000 to 2018. As of 2018 (or most recent year), more than 40% of the population in 11 OIC countries (Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Uzbekistan, Nigeria, Benin, Mali, Togo, Niger, Burkina Faso, Uganda, and Sierra Leone) have been living under extreme poverty conditions (Figure 4). If the current trend in poverty alleviation holds, approximately 11% of the total OIC population is estimated to be living in extreme poverty in 2030. When a similar estimation is done for the world; the proportion of the global population living in extreme poverty has the potential to drop to 3.3% by 2030.

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, for 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 shows the proportion of the population above the statutory pensionable age receiving a pension. Based on 2019 data, the proportion of population above statutory pensionable age receiving a pension in the OIC countries group was 32.2%. Although there was no 2019 world average value, it was 67.9% in 2016. Six OIC countries including Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Tajikistan, Turkey, and Uzbekistan had a 100% coverage and were followed by Brunei (90.9%), Kazakhstan (82.6%), and Albania (77%) (Figure 5).

In addition to the above nine OIC countries, Algeria, Bangladesh, Palestine, and Uganda are expected to achieve a 100%-coverage by 2030 if the pace of progress between 2000 and 2019 can still be kept the same afterwards. The OIC countries group has made visible progress in terms of population above pensionable age benefiting from pension payments from around 19% in 2000 to 32.2% in 2019. However, this value is expected to increase further and reach 43.7% by 2030 (Figure 5).

Figure 5: Proportion of Population above Statutory Pensionable Age Receiving a Pension, Percent, 2000 vs. 2019
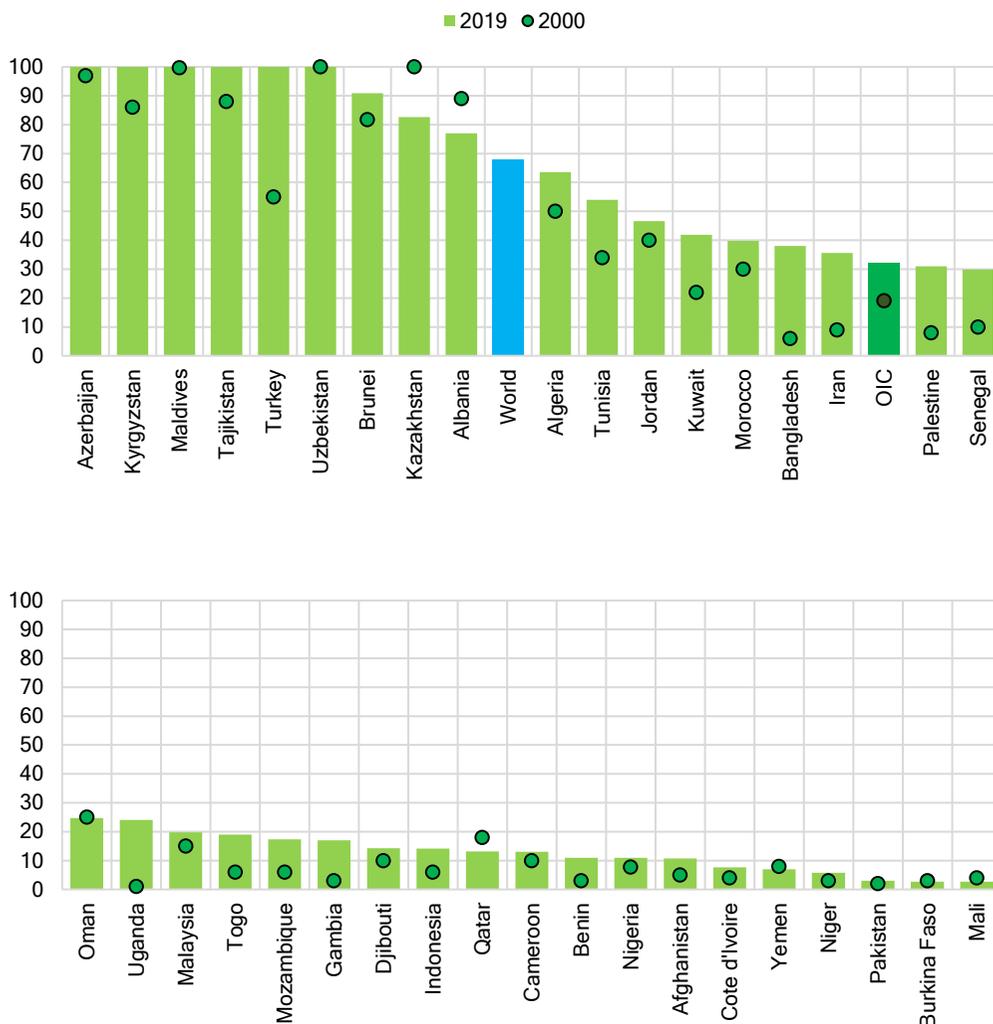
Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 29/05/2020 from UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database. Please see Appendix 1 for exceptions and details.

Access to basic drinking water should be extended to all population while promoting its sustainability and productive utilisation

As a consequence of the growing population, freshwater use globally has increased remarkably. However, a significant proportion of people in the OIC countries group and the world remains without access to drinking water. Between 2000 and 2017, the proportion of people with access to basic drinking water in the world increased from 81.5% to 89.6%. Similarly, the OIC countries group was observed with an increase from 75.3% to 84.6% in the same period. If this trend will continue in a similar vein by 2030, 96.3% of the world population and 92.5% of the OIC population are estimated to have an access to basic drinking water (Figure 6).

Figure 6: Proportion of Population Using Basic Drinking Water Services, Percent, 2000 vs. 2017
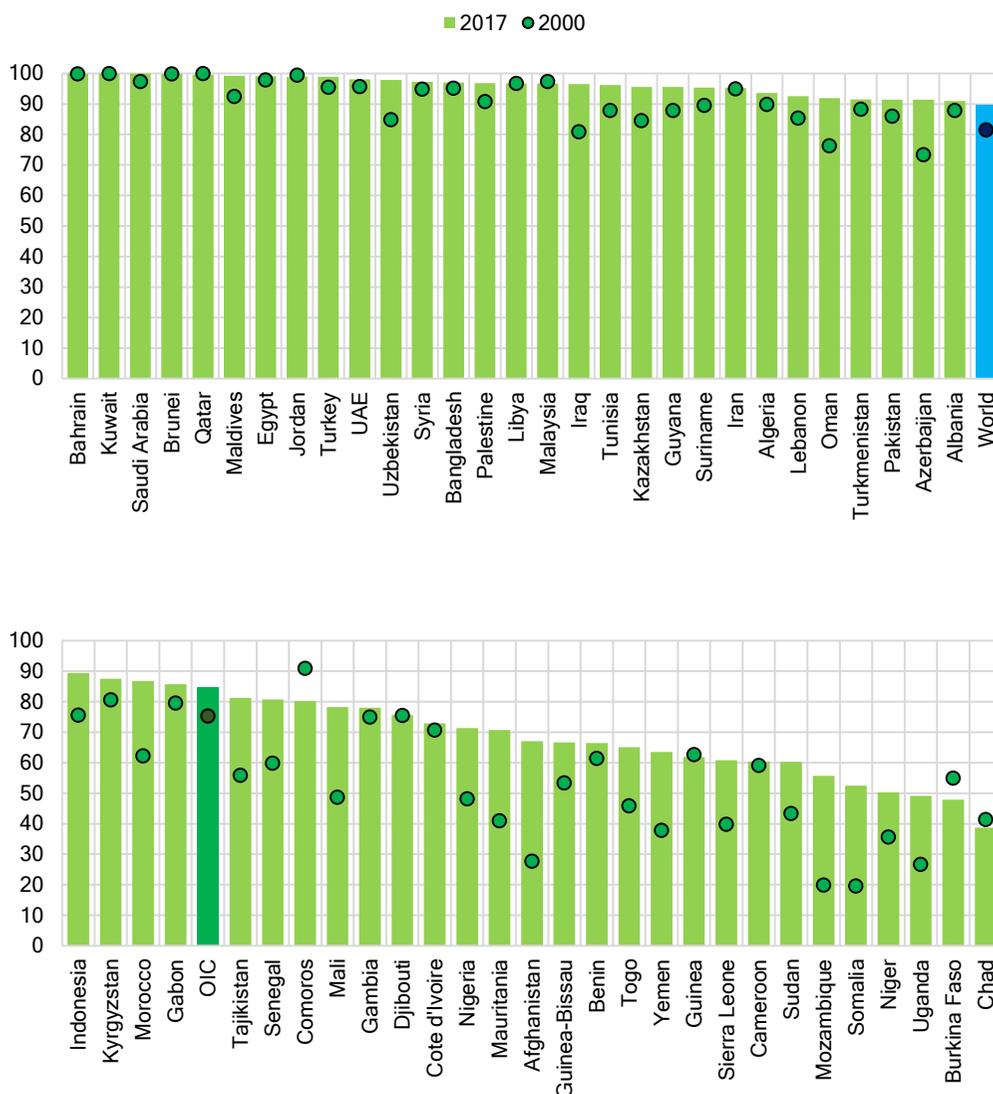
Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 29/05/2020 from UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database. Please see Appendix 1 for exceptions and details.

Among the OIC, 29 member countries have provided access to drinking water for more than 90% of their population which was above the world average in 2017. Mostly Middle Eastern and some Asian member countries performed the best in this indicator; particularly, Kuwait, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Brunei, Qatar, Maldives, Egypt, Jordan, Turkey, and UAE were 10 OIC countries in 2017 that provided nearly all or 98% of the population with access to freshwater resources. By 2030, another 18 OIC countries are expected to achieve similar high results (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. The 2030 Development Agenda approaches this issue as a means of implementation for the achievement of SDG 1. Accordingly, SDG target 1.a calls for the mobilisation of resources toward providing essential services to all populations. As SDG 1.a does not specifically mention a quantifiable target, benchmark targets set in the relevant international documents have been used as reference targets for our analysis.

Figure 7: Proportion of Total Government Spending on Essential Services, Education, Percent, 2000 vs. 2018
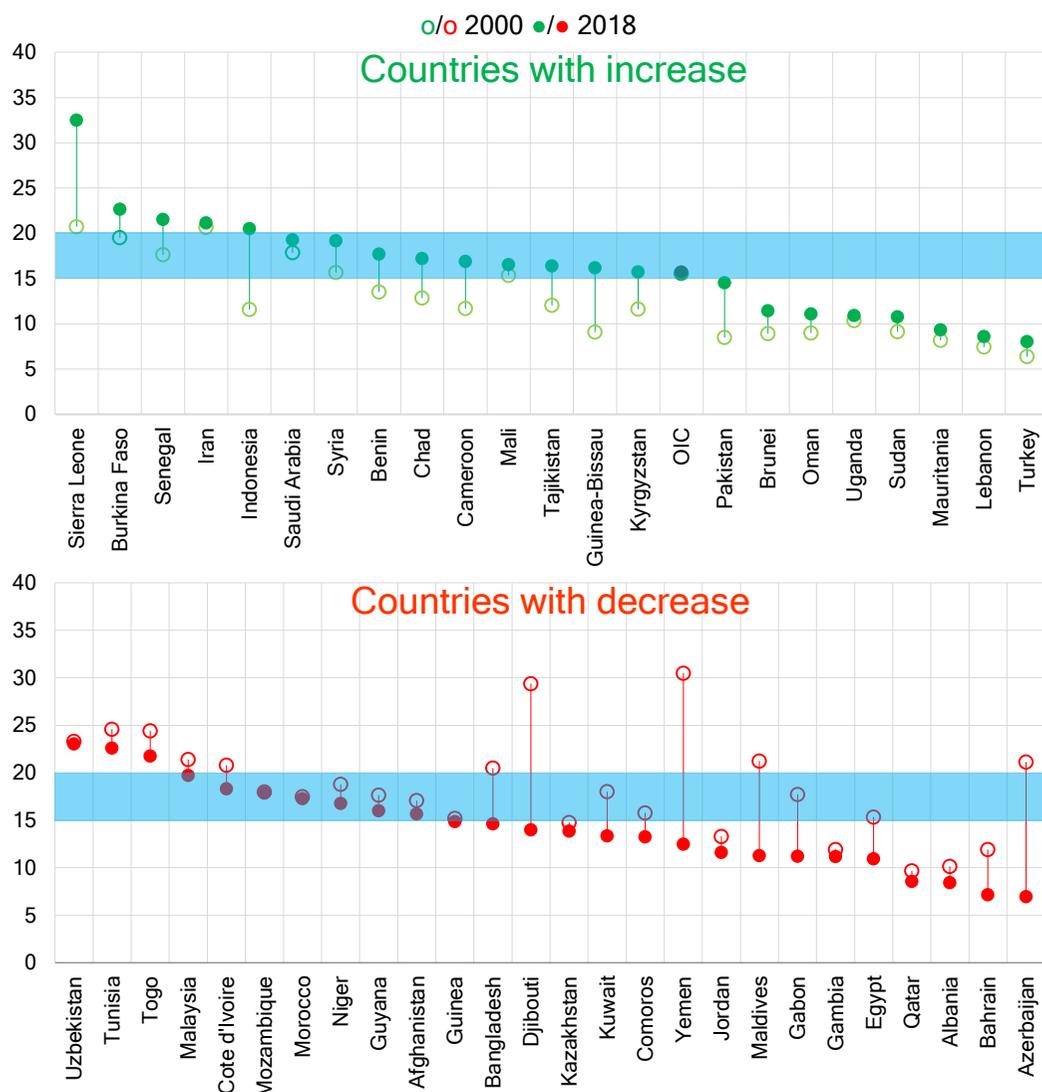
Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 29/05/2020 from UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database. Please see Appendix 1 for exceptions and details.

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 number of OIC countries with education expenditures within the range of 15%-20% of total public spending or above was 27 in 2000 which then slightly decreased to 25 countries in 2018 (or most recent year). Among the OIC countries with a downward trend in the 2000-2018 (or most recent year) period, nine of them (Azerbaijan, Egypt, Gabon, Maldives, Yemen, Comoros, Kuwait, Djibouti, and Bangladesh) had indeed achieved the desired range of 15%-20% concerning the share of education expenditures in total public spending in 2000 which then came below the 15% threshold (Figure 7).

On the other hand, the share of government spending on education in total public spending increased across 22 OIC countries in the same period. Progress has been most fruitful for seven OIC countries (Indonesia, Benin, Chad, Cameroon, Tajikistan, Guinea-Bissau, and Kyrgyzstan) which were below the 15% threshold in 2000 but succeeded to achieve the target of Incheon Declaration by 2018 (Figure 7).

Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Poverty

The World Health Organization (WHO) defines COVID-19 as an infectious disease which spreads primarily through droplets of saliva or discharge from the nose when an infected person coughs or sneezes. On 29 December 2019, China announced the existence of pneumonia cases in Wuhan, the capital of the Hubei Province. The first cases of COVID-19 outside of China were identified in Thailand (on 13/01/2020) and Japan (on 16/01/2020). The OIC countries have not also been immune to the spread with the number of member countries reporting COVID-19 cases increasing to 56 by the end of June 2020.

The COVID-19 pandemic especially hit some OIC countries hard by locking them in the poverty circle. With the contraction of economic activities, the OIC countries with limited financial capacities to mitigate the negative effects of the pandemic suffer severely from this unprecedented challenge. According to the World Bank (2020b) estimations, COVID-19 will have severe social and economic impacts and for the first time since the last 20 years, an unforeseeable rise in net extreme poverty rates is expected.

World Bank (2020d) projects that 71 million (under the baseline scenario) to 100 million people (under the downside scenario) would be pushed into extreme poverty in comparison with the pre-pandemic estimations. This corresponds to an increase in the proportion of the global population living under the international poverty line from 8.23% in 2019 before the crisis to a range of 8.82% (under the baseline scenario) to 9.18% (under the downside scenario) in 2020.

Observing the current economic, financial and social influences, the prospects for overcoming the negative impacts of COVID-19 on poverty are not immediately promising. Based on the World Bank (2020d) findings, 90% of the developing countries will witness a declining per capita income. Accordingly, not only the Sub-Saharan African OIC countries but also most of the low and low-middle income OIC countries are candidates to become more vulnerable to poverty. In this connection, only substantial long-term investments on social protection and development programmes (including education and R&D) can take these vulnerable member countries to the next stages of the economic and sustainable development.

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

Large numbers of people are suffering from hunger across the world which is one of the main causes of death in low-income countries and LDCs. 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 can help reduce or eliminate the negative impacts of hunger, including 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.

The OIC countries have made stagnant progress in reducing the proportions of people suffering from hunger. 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 became more difficult to achieve these targets considering the negative impacts of COVID-19 on farms and food production. 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 businesses and farmers deserve urgent attention.

Despite the overall positive change between 2000 and 2017, the proportion of the undernourished people in total OIC population has been stably increasing since 2011

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. Prevalence of undernourishment defines the proportion of the population regularly consuming an insufficient amount of food for living normal and healthy life measured by caloric intake. Individuals' age, weight, height, activity levels, and population demographics of a particular country can define basic caloric requirements. According to the data extracted from the UNSD Global SDGs Database, there were around 232.9 million undernourished people in the OIC countries group, corresponding to around 28.7% of the 811.7 million undernourished people globally in 2017.

From 2000 to 2017, the prevalence of undernourishment in the OIC countries group has fallen from 16.8% to 13.3% of the total population. Despite this overall positive progress, the constant upwards trend observed between 2011 (12.5%) and 2017 (13.3%) calls for necessary precautions to be taken by the OIC countries to prevent the prevalence of undernourishment getting worse. Negative developments in undernourishment in the OIC countries after 2011 have been caused by conflicts that emerged since then, particularly in Libya, Nigeria (North-eastern part), Syria, and Yemen among some others. In the conflict-affected OIC states, people have been forced for internal displacements and emigration. Due to the instabilities in these OIC countries, people became dependent on humanitarian assistance to sustain their livelihoods. Besides, the ongoing conflicts in Palestine (specifically in Gaza), Afghanistan, and some Sub-Saharan African member countries lead to constraints in food production, foreign trade, and investment. These dire circumstances naturally pave the way for a worsening situation in the undernourishment

which can be observed as an increase in the proportions of population stunted, wasted, and overweight (Figures 9, 10 and 11). In addition to conflicts, climate-related disasters with an increased intensity of drought and flood occurrences in the OIC countries (especially in those that are environmentally vulnerable due to their geographical locations such as Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Pakistan and in many of the Sub-Saharan African member countries) can be cited as the major causes of food insecurity by limiting food production and agriculture sector developments.

At the country level, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Turkey, and Malaysia achieved in 2017 the "zero undernourishment by 2030" target with proportion of undernourished population below 2.5% of their total populations. By 2030, Algeria and Morocco are expected to achieve the target with a prevalence of undernourishment rate less than 2.5%. Also, UAE and Kuwait have been around 2.5% in the 2000-2017 period. Apart from these countries, the progress of all other OIC countries will not be sufficient enough to meet the target if they are to continue with a similar rate of progress in eradicating undernourishment. Overall, 36 OIC countries demonstrated positive improvements in tackling the prevalence of undernourishment. Among them, the highest performance belonged to Azerbaijan with a yearly decrease rate of 13.1% where undernourishment fell from 23% in 2000 to below 2.5% in 2017. On the other hand, 10 OIC countries recorded an increase in the proportion of the undernourished people in their respective total populations (Figure 8).

Figure 8: Prevalence of Undernourishment, Percent, 2000 vs. 2017
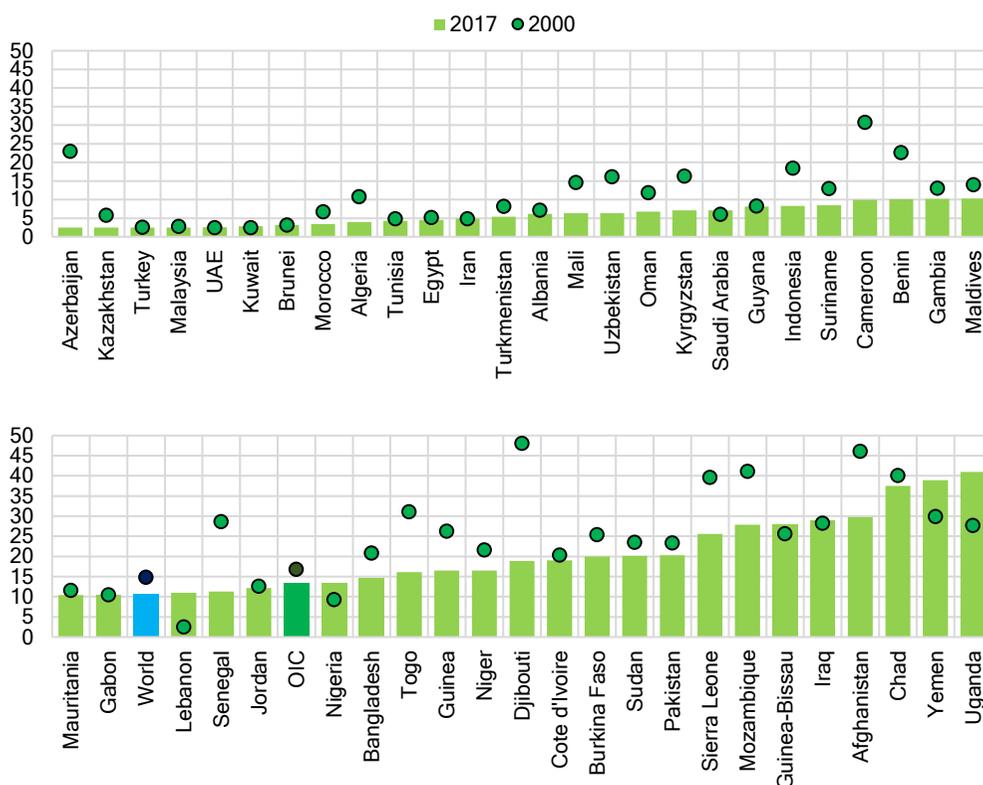
Stunting and wasting in children have been declining but with the current progress rate, no OIC country will achieve the SDG target 2.2 by 2030

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 immediate SDG target is to cut by 2025 the prevalence of child stunting by 40% from its 2012 levels, the more long-term target is to eliminate child stunting and all other forms of malnutrition by 2030.

The proportion of children moderately or severely stunted in the OIC countries group decreased from 37.5% to 28.9% between 2000 and 2019. In comparison, global figures also dropped from 32.4% to 21.3% over the same period (Figure 9). As to the potential achievers, 12 OIC countries, namely Bangladesh, Iraq, Tajikistan, Sierra Leone, Cote d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, Gambia, Kyrgyzstan, Indonesia, Pakistan, Uganda, and Turkey, are on good track to achieve this SDG target by 2025.

Figure 9: Proportion of Children Moderately or Severely Stunted, Percent, 2000 vs. 2019
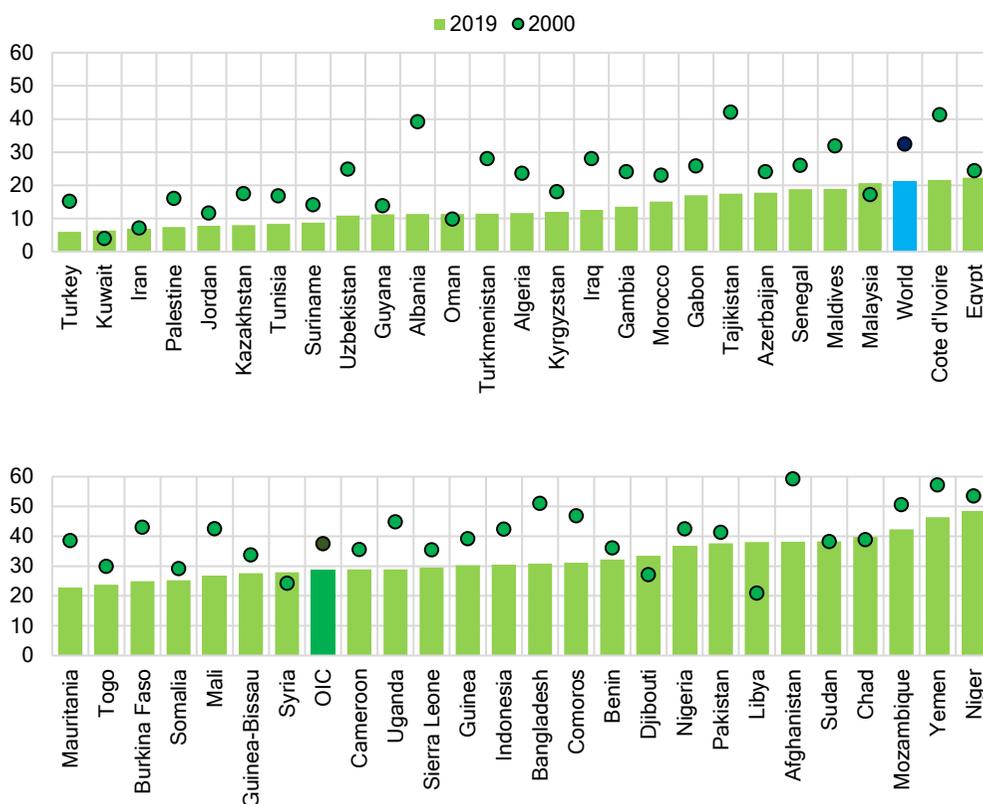
Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 29/05/2020 from UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database. Please see Appendix 1 for exceptions and details.

Although, 44 out of 51 OIC countries with available data showed an improvement over the period under consideration, none of them will be able to achieve the target by 2030 based

on the yearly progress rate demonstrated between 2000 and 2019. Top 10 OIC countries with the highest annual progress rate (5% or more) were Kazakhstan, Albania, Turkey, Maldives, Palestine, Cote d'Ivoire, Turkmenistan, Algeria, Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan. On the other hand, seven OIC countries, namely Libya, Kuwait, Djibouti, Oman, Malaysia, Syria, and Chad witnessed a worsening situation during the period in focus (Figure 9).

If a child's weight-for-height is more than 2 standard deviations below the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards, the child can be regarded as "wasted". The proportion of wasted children in the OIC countries group improved from 9.5% in 2000 to 7.5% in 2019. With regards to the children moderately or severely wasted at the individual OIC country level, Palestine, Albania, Uzbekistan, Togo, and Morocco were the top five OIC countries that showed the most considerable improvement – a double-digit annual progress rate. These five countries are also expected to achieve or will be very close to achieving the relevant SDG target by 2030. By 2030, five more OIC countries including Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Tunisia, and Iraq are also expected to reach the lowest proportions of wasted children. Contrastingly, 12 OIC countries exhibited an exacerbation of the situation where the proportion of children moderately or severely wasted increased in the 2000-2019 period (Figure 10).

Figure 10: Proportion of Children Moderately or Severely Wasted, Percent, 2000 vs. 2019
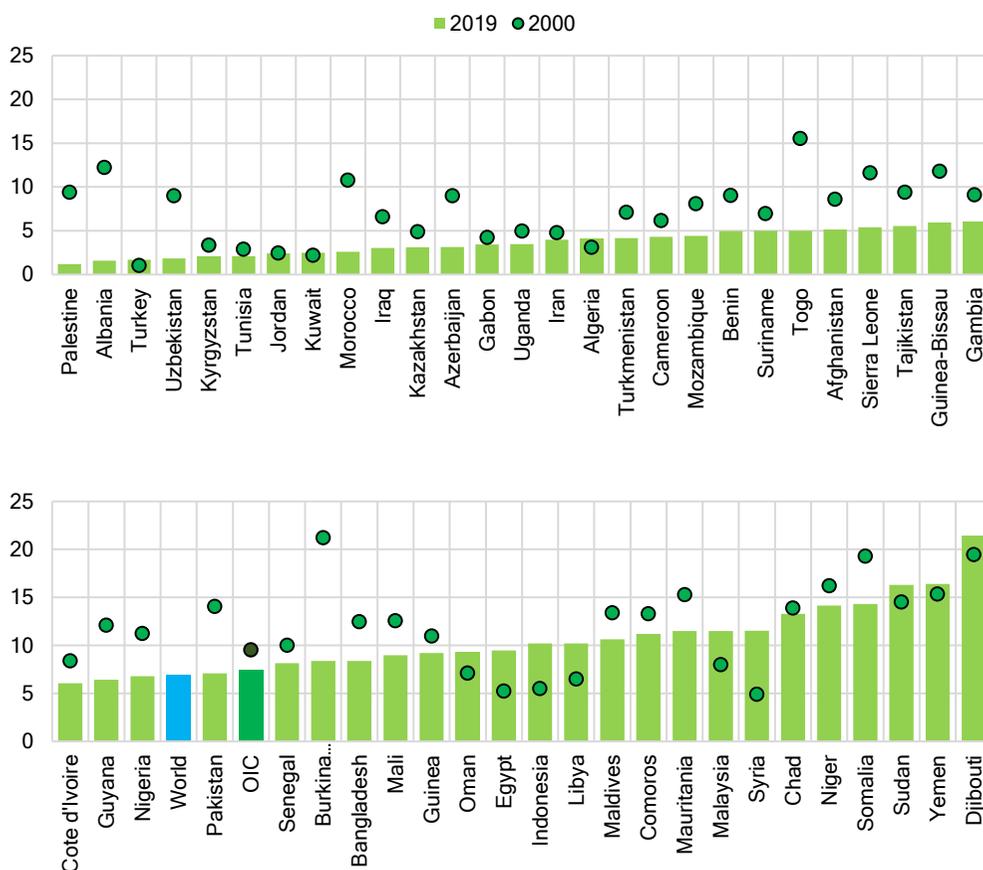
Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 29/05/2020 from UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database. Please see Appendix 1 for exceptions and details.

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In the OIC countries group, child overweight caused by malnutrition is relatively less of an issue compared to the above discussed malnutrition issues. The OIC group average for the proportion of children overweight has dropped from 5.7% in 2000 to 5.4% in 2019. Yet, the proportion of overweight children has increased in 16 OIC countries, namely Chad, Jordan, Guinea, Iraq, Cameroon, Gabon, Turkmenistan, Suriname, Libya, Egypt, Bangladesh, Tunisia, Maldives, Azerbaijan, Indonesia, and Oman (Figure 11). This is an emerging malnutrition issue that can cause significant damages to child wellbeing in the OIC countries.

Figure 11: Proportion of Children Moderately or Severely Overweight, Percent, 2000 vs.2019
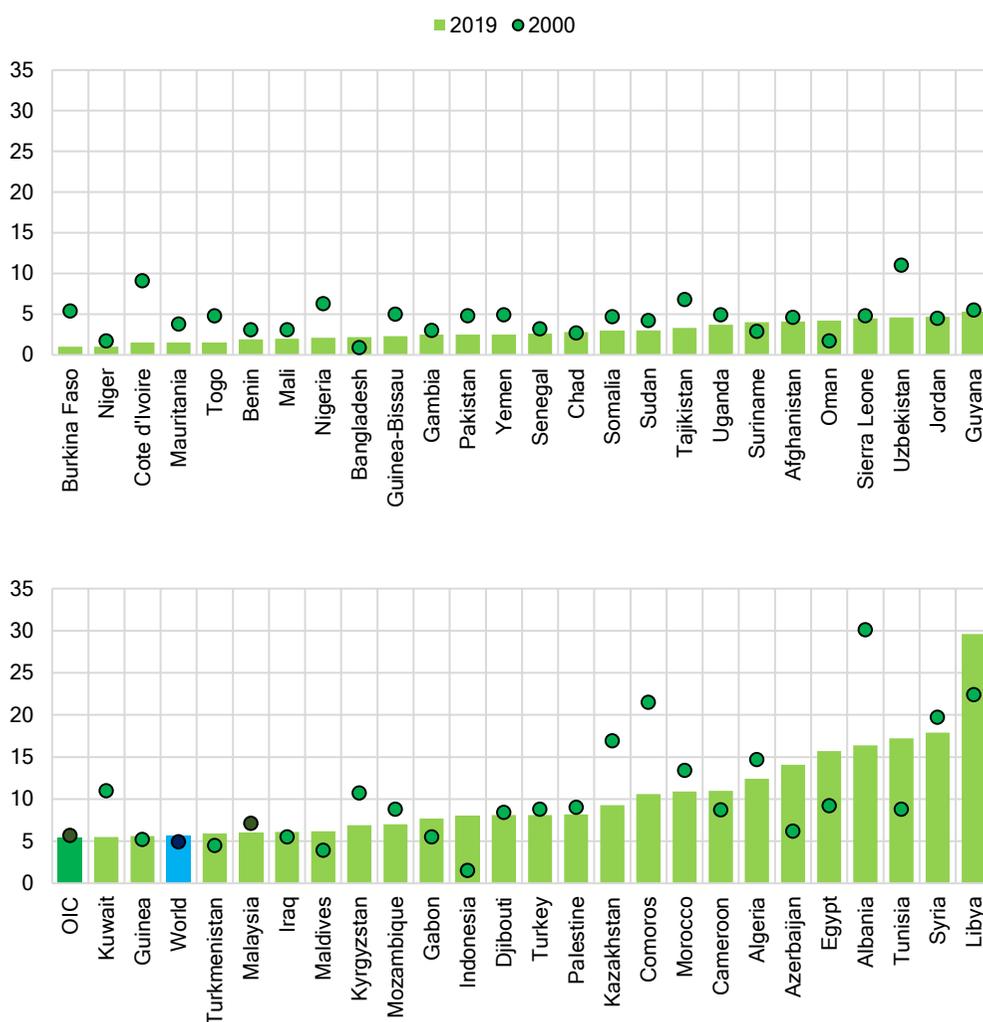
Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 29/05/2020 from UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database. Please see Appendix 1 for exceptions and details.

OIC countries should boost funding in research projects to promote sustainable agriculture by increasing farming productivity and efficiency in small-scale agriculture activities

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).

Among the OIC countries, Qatar had the highest AOI value at 14.2. Except Qatar, no OIC country had an AOI value above 1 as of 2018. However, with the current level of progress demonstrated between 2000 and 2018, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, and Guyana are expected to achieve an AOI value above 1 by 2030 (Figure 12).

Figure 12: Agriculture Orientation Index, 2000 vs. 2018
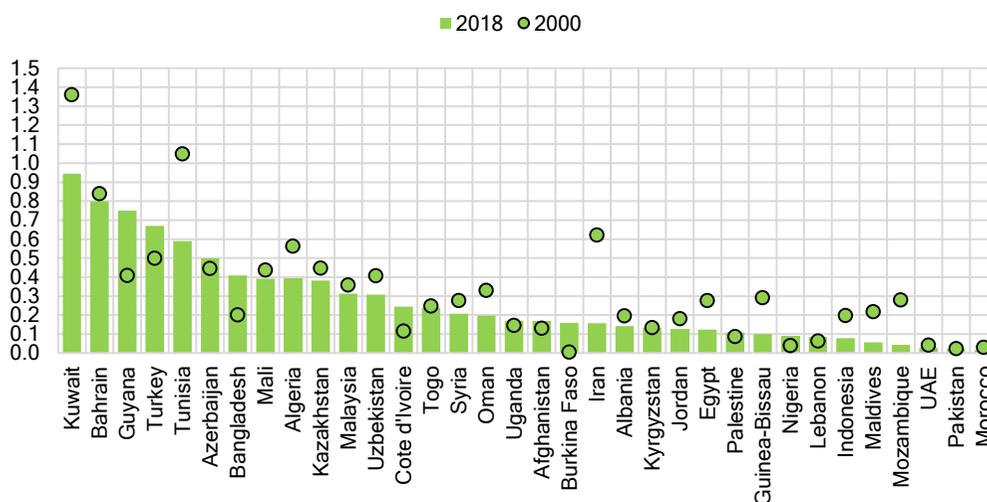
Source: Data extracted on 29/05/2020 from UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database. Qatar is not shown in the figure due to the outlier nature of the data.

Farms and small businesses in agriculture sector should be entitled to access sufficient government support for tackling the negative impacts of COVID-19 particularly in the form of a more resilient agricultural sector and better workforce mobility

Food security and agriculture sector development are essential for achieving zero hunger and combating poverty. The COVID-19 pandemic has posed considerable challenges globally to food security. Among many other developing economies, the OIC countries are suffering severely as the significant proportion of household expenditures in the OIC countries goes to food. Besides, as discussed under the SDG 1 part, the number of people in extreme poverty has increased globally due to COVID-19. On the other hand, World Bank (2020c) estimates that food and agriculture products are stable and are expected to

remain the same throughout 2020. However, the mobility of workers in farms and in the businesses related to agriculture has been mentioned in the aforementioned Report as an obvious and serious obstacle during the pandemic. As an immediate response, support for small businesses that operate in the sector that lost income and protection of jobs in the sector would be essential across many OIC countries where the large proportion of labour force is involved in agriculture and food production.

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

Health is a fundamental human right and an important aspect of sustainable development due to its strong connections to the other aspects of sustainable development, namely water and sanitation, gender equality, climate change, and peace and stability. Better health is crucial to human happiness and well-being as healthy populations are more productive and live longer which in turn make an important contribution to economic growth within communities around the world. In line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, SDG 3 aims to "ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages".

The OIC countries in general have shown a moderate progress towards attaining SDG 3. However, the progress portrayed is not sufficient to achieve the goal by 2030 as many OIC countries are still far away from the targets set. Besides, many factors still influence health status and the ability to provide quality health services to people in these countries. This is coupled with the emergence of COVID-19 pandemic at the onset of the year 2020 which has severely undermined the progress made towards attaining SDG 3 by 2030.

Maternal mortality ratio in the OIC countries improved between 2000 and 2017 despite many countries were still with high rates in 2017

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 342 in 2000 to 211 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2017. In parallel, the MMR estimate of the OIC countries group also significantly dropped from 406 in 2000 to 268 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2017.

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 2017. Among them, UAE, Turkmenistan, and Qatar were the best performers with less than 10 deaths per 100,000 live births. Meanwhile, the MMR recorded in 13 OIC countries including Chad, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Somalia, Mauritania, Guinea-Bissau, Afghanistan, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Guinea, Mali, Cameroon, and Niger were with more than 500 deaths per 100,000 live births in the same year. In general, the MMR recorded in 2017 in 33 OIC countries were still above the 2030 target (Figure 13).

As to the progress between 2000 and 2017, the MMR significantly dropped by more than 100 deaths per 100,000 live births in 25 OIC countries with Sierra Leone (1,360), Afghanistan (812), Guinea-Bissau (543), and Mozambique (509) registering the highest MMR declines of more than 500 deaths per 100,000 live births. However, some slight MMR increments were observed in five OIC countries, namely Lebanon, Kuwait, Libya, Brunei, and Syria within the period under consideration (Figure 13).

Figure 13: Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births, 2000 vs. 2017
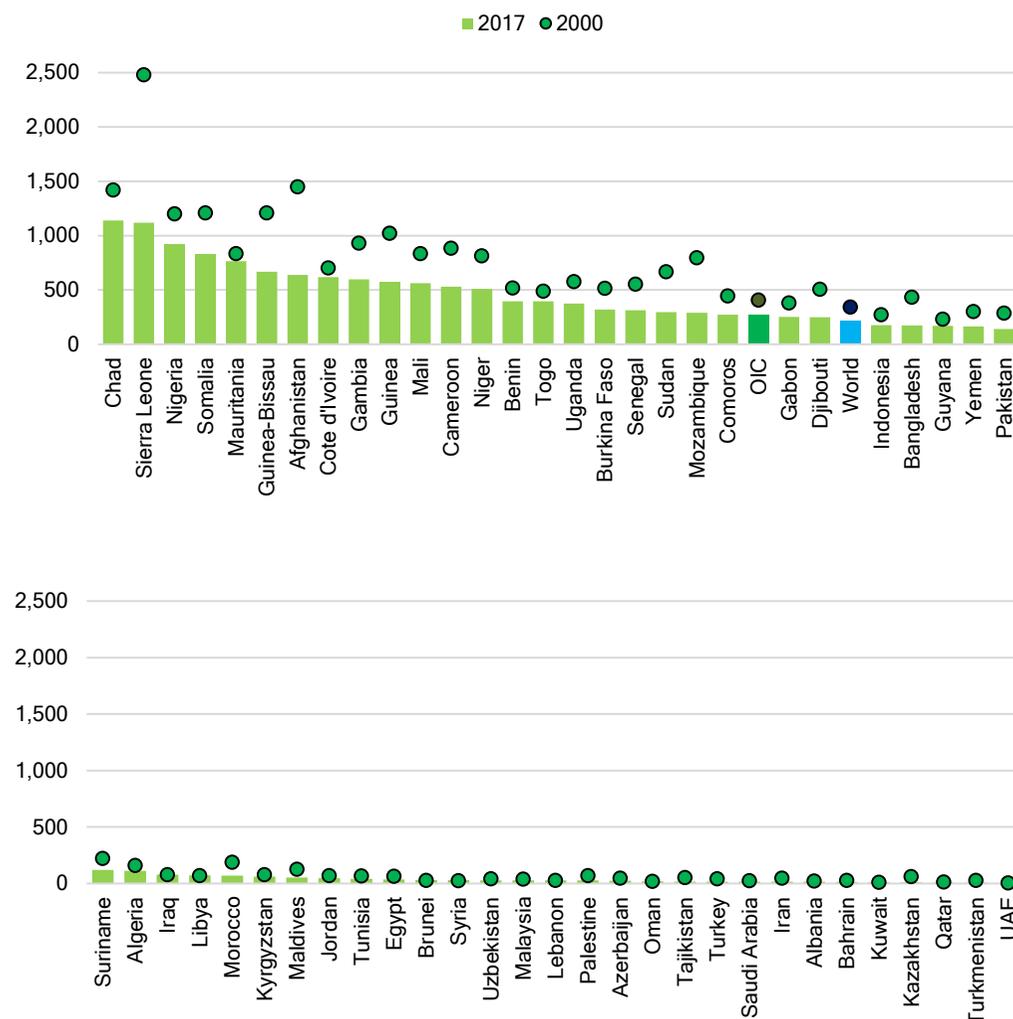

Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 29/05/2020 from UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database. Please see Appendix 1 for exceptions and details.

Under-five mortality rate in the OIC countries group was still high in 2018

Under-Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) is defined as the probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of 5 years, if subject to the age-specific mortality rates of that period, expressed per 1,000 live births (UNSD, SDG metadata).

In line with SDG 2030 Agenda, the U5MR target seeks to reduce under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 deaths per 1,000 live births. Globally, the U5MR declined from 76 in 2000 to 39 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2018. The OIC countries group average remained comparatively higher than that of the world in both years, 100 in 2000 and 56 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2018.

The U5MR target of below 25 deaths per 1,000 live births has already been achieved by 27 OIC countries as of 2018. At the individual country level, the U5MR recorded a

decrease in 56 OIC countries between 2000 and 2017. Among them, Niger (with a decrease of 142 deaths), Sierra Leone (129), Burkina Faso (103) and Uganda (101) had the largest declines. If more efforts can be put in place to accelerate further decline of U5MR, the majority of the OIC countries will meet the required target by 2030 (Figure 14).

Figure 14: Under-Five Mortality Rate, Deaths per 1,000 Live Births, Both Sexes, 2000 vs. 2018
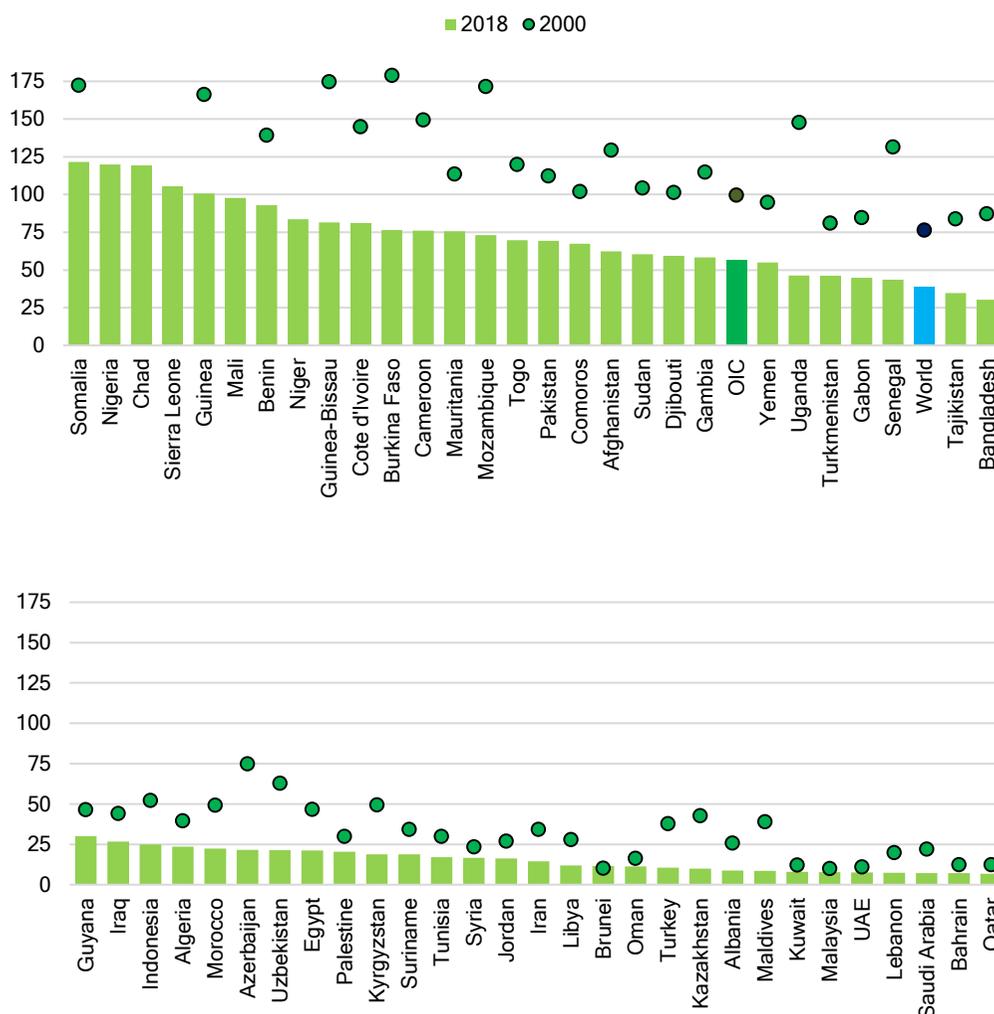
Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 29/05/2020 from UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database. Please see Appendix 1 for exceptions and details.

Declines in neonatal mortality rate in the majority of the OIC countries between 2000 and 2018 should be maintained to achieve the target of 12 deaths per 1,000 live births by 2030

Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR) is defined as the probability that a child born in a specific year or period will die before reaching 28 completed days of life, if subject to the age-specific mortality rates of that period, expressed per 1,000 live births (UNSD, SDG metadata). In this connection, the first 28 days in the life of a new-born child regarded as

the neonatal period is presumably the most vulnerable time for a child in which they face the highest risk of dying.

Globally, the NMR fell from 31 in 2000 to 18 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2018. A parallel progress was also observed in the OIC countries group with NMR falling from 34 to 21 deaths per 1,000 live births between 2000 and 2018. As all OIC countries strive to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 deaths per 1,000 live births by 2030, 23 OIC countries already achieved this target in 2018. However, the progress recorded was not uniform across the member countries as 34 of them had an NMR of more than 12 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2018. On the other hand, 56 OIC countries recorded positively trending NMR between 2000 and 2018 (Figure 15).

Figure 15: Neonatal Mortality Rate, Deaths per 1,000 Live Births, Both Sexes, 2000 vs. 2018
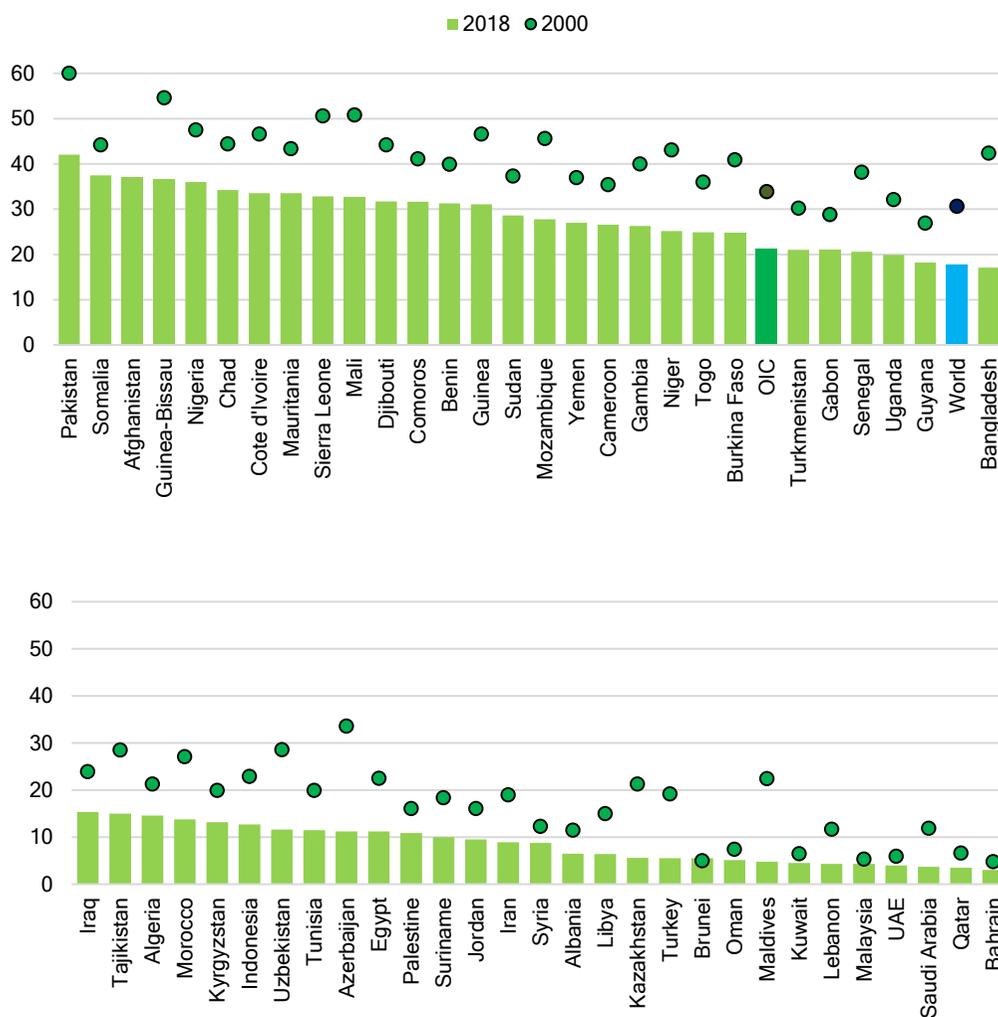
High tuberculosis cases reported recently increase the health burden on the OIC countries

The tuberculosis (TB) incidence per 100,000 population is the estimated number of new and relapse TB cases (all forms of TB including cases in people living with HIV) arising in a given year, expressed as a rate per 100,000 population (UNSD, SDG metadata).

TB is one of the communicable or infectious diseases which countries aim to end by 2030. The global average of TB cases per 100,000 people was reported as 132 cases per 100,000 people in 2018 indicating a 40-points decline from 172 in 2000. The OIC countries group average also dropped from 193 in 2000 to 168 cases per 100,000 people in 2018 which however was still higher than the global average (Figure 16).

Figure 16: Tuberculosis Incidence, per 100,000 Population, 2000 vs. 2018
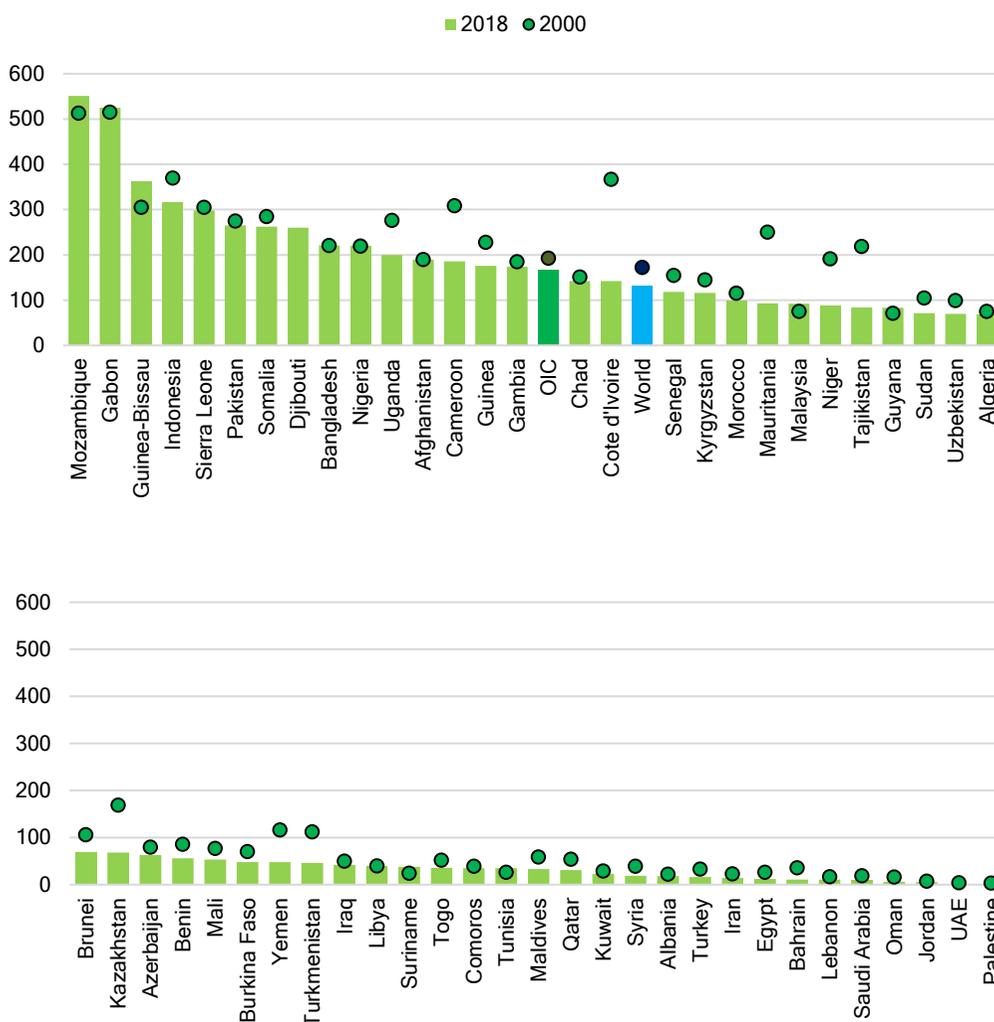
Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 29/05/2020 from UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database. Please see Appendix 1 for exceptions and details.

No OIC member country has met the target yet but four OIC countries (Oman, Jordan, UAE and Palestine) reported less than 10 cases per 100,000 people. TB cases per

100,000 people in majority of the OIC countries remained high in 2018. 11 countries (Mozambique (551), Gabon (525), Guinea-Bissau (361), Indonesia (316), Sierra Leone (298), Pakistan (265), Somalia (262), Djibouti (260), Bangladesh (221), Nigeria (219) and Uganda (200)) reported the highest TB cases per 100,000 people in 2018. Between 2000 and 2018, TB cases fell in 47 OIC countries with declines of more than 100 per 100,000 people observed in Djibouti, Cote d'Ivoire, Mauritania, Tajikistan, Cameroon, Niger and Kazakhstan. The prevalence remained the same in three OIC countries and increased in seven OIC countries (Tunisia, Gabon, Guyana, Suriname, Malaysia, Mozambique, and Guinea-Bissau) in the same period (Figure 16).

To meet the 2030 target, the OIC countries should strengthen their policies on the prevention of harmful use of alcohol

Alcohol consumption can have an impact on the incidence of diseases and other health conditions and on the course of disorders and their outcomes in individuals. Harmful use of alcohol is defined according to national context as alcohol per capita consumption (ages 15+) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol (UNSD, SDG metadata).

Figure 17: Alcohol Consumption per capita within a Calendar Year, Ages 15+, Both Sexes, 2000 vs. 2018
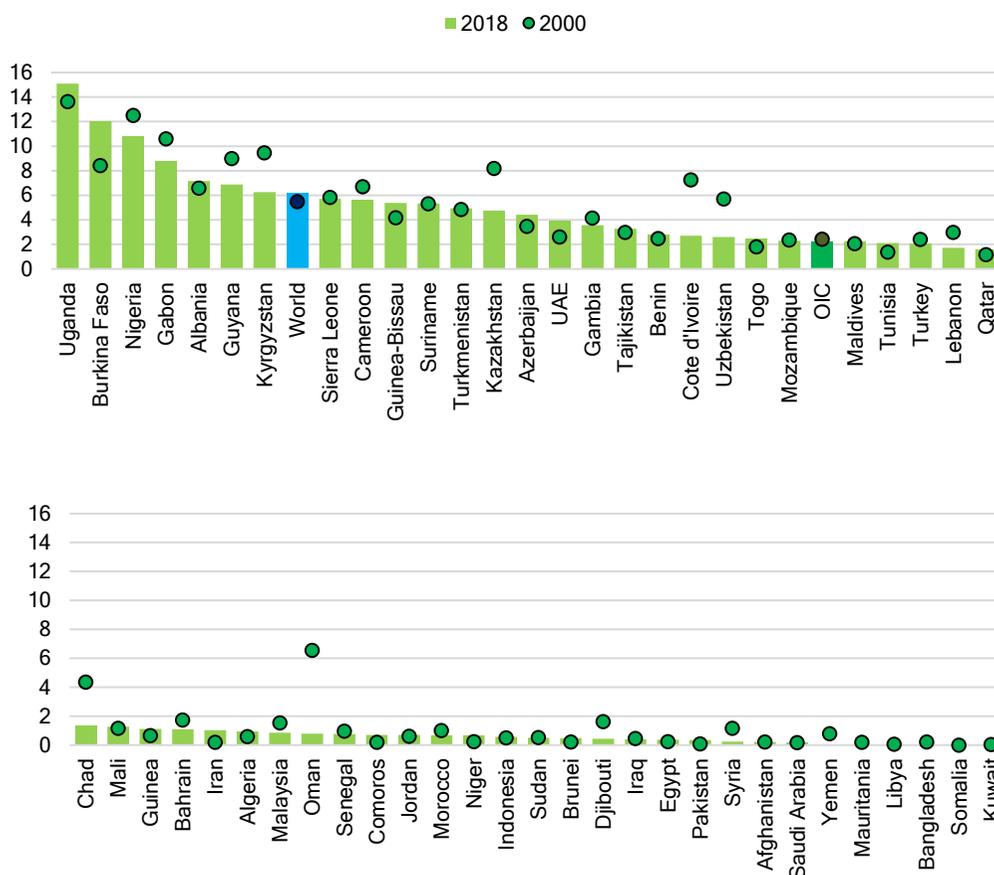
Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 29/05/2020 from UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database. Please see Appendix 1 for exceptions and details.

As alcohol consumption in the OIC countries group slightly declined from 2.4 in 2000 to 2.3 litres per capita in 2018, the global average increased from 5.5 to 6.2 litres per capita in the same period. In 2018, alcohol consumption levels varied widely across the OIC countries with highest per capita consumption levels in seven OIC countries (Uganda (15.1), Burkina Faso (12), Nigeria (10.8), Gabon (8.7), Albania (7.2), Guyana (6.9), and Kyrgyzstan (6.3 litres per capita within a calendar year) and with lowest per capita consumption levels in five OIC countries including Mauritania, Libya, Bangladesh, Somalia, and Kuwait (all less than 0.05 litres per capita). Considering the period between 2000 and 2018, annual alcohol consumption per capita fell in 28 OIC countries with notable decreases in the range of 2 and 5.8 litres per capita in seven OIC countries (Oman, Cote d'Ivoire, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Chad, and Guyana) (Figure 17). Even though the OIC countries group progressed well in reducing per capita alcohol consumption between 2000 and 2018, action is needed to strengthen the prevention of harmful use of alcohol in 28 OIC countries with increasing figures observed between 2000 and 2018 so as to meet the SDG 2030 target.

OIC countries are far from halving the death rate due to road traffic injuries by 2020

Figure 18: Death Rate due to Road Traffic Injuries per 100,000 Population, 2000 vs. 2016
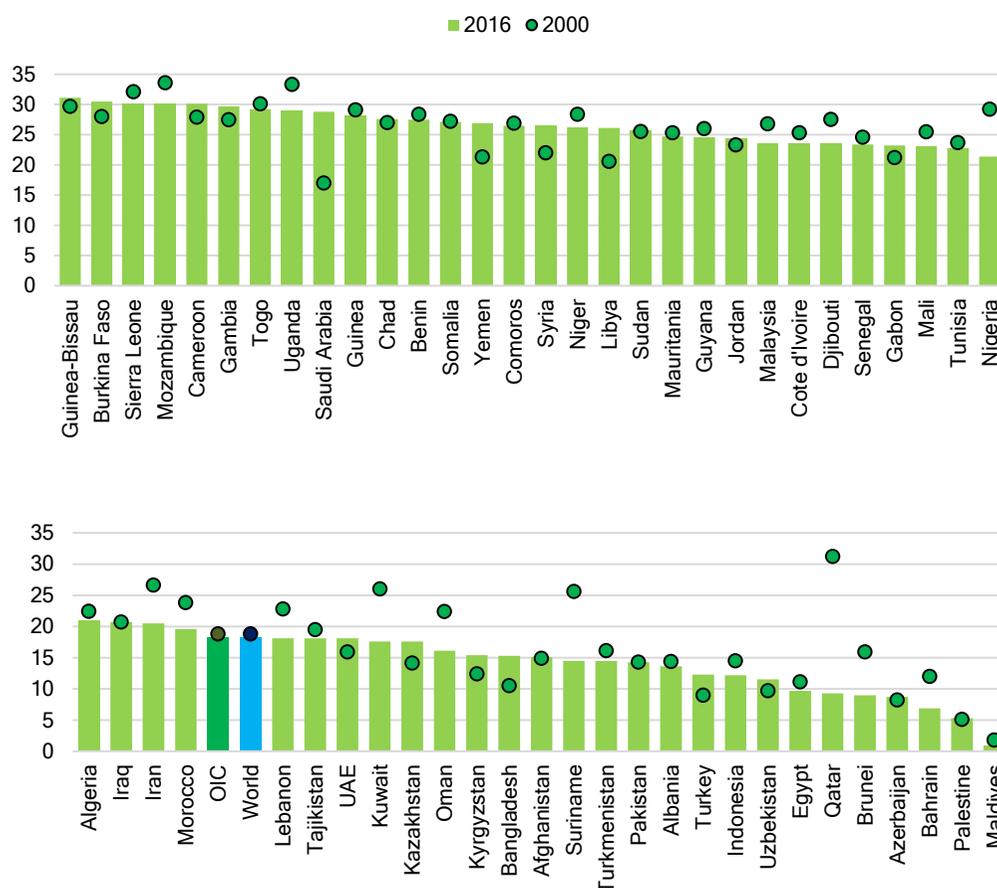
Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 29/05/2020 from UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database. Please see Appendix 1 for exceptions and details.

Road traffic injuries are the eighth leading cause of death for all age groups (WHO, 2018). Death rate due to road traffic injuries shows the number of road traffic fatal injury deaths per 100,000 population (UNSD, SDG metadata).

In 2016, the global road traffic death rate was 18.2 deaths per 100,000 population, which was marginally lower than that of the OIC countries group with 18.3. However, the declines in the death rates due to road traffic injuries in both the OIC countries group and the world between 2000 and 2016 were still far from the ambitious SDG target of halving the rates by 2020. This is also a clear indication of not achieving the target by 2020 globally.

At the individual country level, 34 OIC countries had deaths per 100,000 population due to road traffic injuries above those of the OIC and the world in 2016. Among these countries, Guinea-Bissau (31.1), Burkina Faso (30.5), Sierra Leone (30.2), Cameroon and Mozambique (30.1 each) had the highest death rates per 100,000 population due to road traffic injuries. On the other hand, road traffic death rates per 100,000 population were below 10 deaths per 100,000 population in 2016 in seven OIC countries, namely Egypt, Qatar, Brunei, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Palestine, and Maldives.

Despite the progress recorded by 34 OIC countries between 2000 and 2016, only two OIC countries have achieved the target of halving the deaths due to road traffic accidents by 2020 including Qatar from 31.2 to 9.3 deaths and Maldives from 1.8 to 0.9 death per 100,000 population. On the other hand, the rates increased in 21 OIC countries and no change was observed in two OIC countries in the same period (Figure 18).

Universal health coverage increased across the OIC countries between 2000 and 2017

People irrespective of their standards of living are entitled to receive health services they need as health is regarded one of the fundamental human rights. In this connection, 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:

- Reproductive, maternal, new-born and child health: Family planning, pregnancy and delivery care, child immunization, and child treatment;
- Infectious diseases: Tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, malaria, and water and sanitation;
- Noncommunicable diseases: Hypertension, diabetes, and tobacco; and
- Service capacity and access: Hospital access, health workforce, and health security (UNSD, SDG metadata).

The global UHC service coverage index considerably increased from 45 in 2000 to 66 in 2017. Comparatively, the UHC service coverage index of the OIC countries group also increased from 37 in 2000 to 57 in 2017.

In 2017, the UHC service coverage index of the individual OIC countries showed large variations ranging between 25 (Somalia) and 81 (Brunei). On the other hand, the UHC service coverage index values were above 50 in 31 OIC countries and below 50 in 25 OIC countries.

Although many OIC countries lagged behind the global UHC service coverage index in 2017, all member countries exhibited a progress towards universal health coverage as illustrated by the increases in the UHC service coverage index between 2000 and 2017 (Figure 19).

Figure 19: Universal Health Coverage Service Coverage Index, 2000 vs. 2017
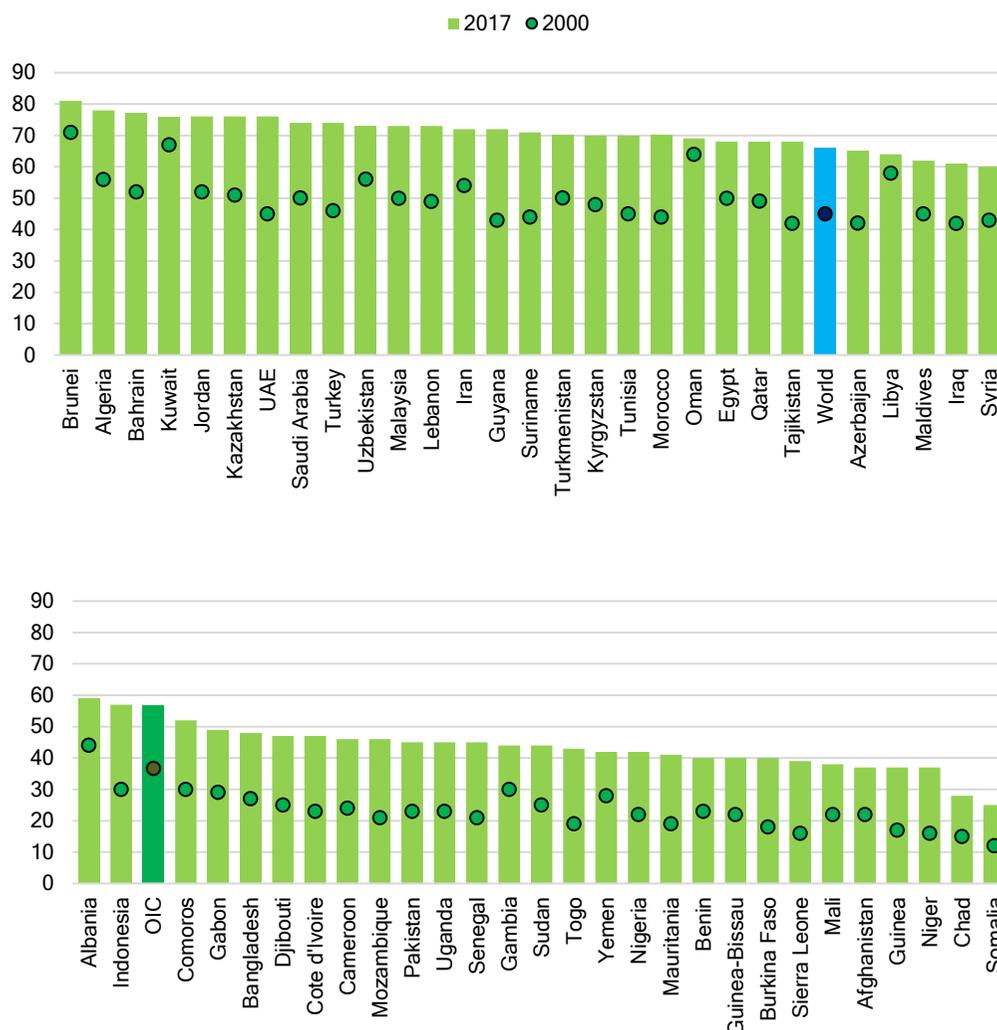
■ 2017 ● 2000

Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 29/05/2020 from UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database. Please see Appendix 1 for exceptions and details.

Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisonings decreased for the majority of the OIC countries since 2000

Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisonings is the number of deaths of unintentional poisonings in a year divided by the population and multiplied by 100,000 (UNSD, SDG metadata).

Deaths due to unintentional poisonings have declined steadily throughout the world from 2.2 deaths in 2000 to 1.4 death per 100,000 population in 2016. The OIC countries group also witnessed a fall from 2.2 deaths in 2000 to 1.5 death per 100,000 population in 2016. Nevertheless, the deaths attributed to unintentional poisonings in 24 OIC countries remain a serious concern as rates recorded in 2016 were above the world and OIC countries group averages. Among them, Somalia (4.6), Niger (4.2), Sierra Leone (4.1) had the

highest death rates per 100,000 population. On the other hand, 28 OIC countries were below 1 death per 100,000 population in 2016.

Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisonings declined in 50 OIC countries between 2000 and 2016. With distinctively high mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisonings per 100,000 population (16.1) in 2000, Kazakhstan managed to considerably reduce it to 2.3 deaths per 100,000 population in 2016. Only three OIC countries (Qatar, Burkina Faso, and Cote d'Ivoire) were observed with increasing mortality rates attributed to unintentional poisonings in the same period under consideration (Figure 20).

Figure 20: Mortality Rate Attributed to Unintentional Poisonings, Deaths per 100,000 Population, Both Sexes, 2000 vs. 2016
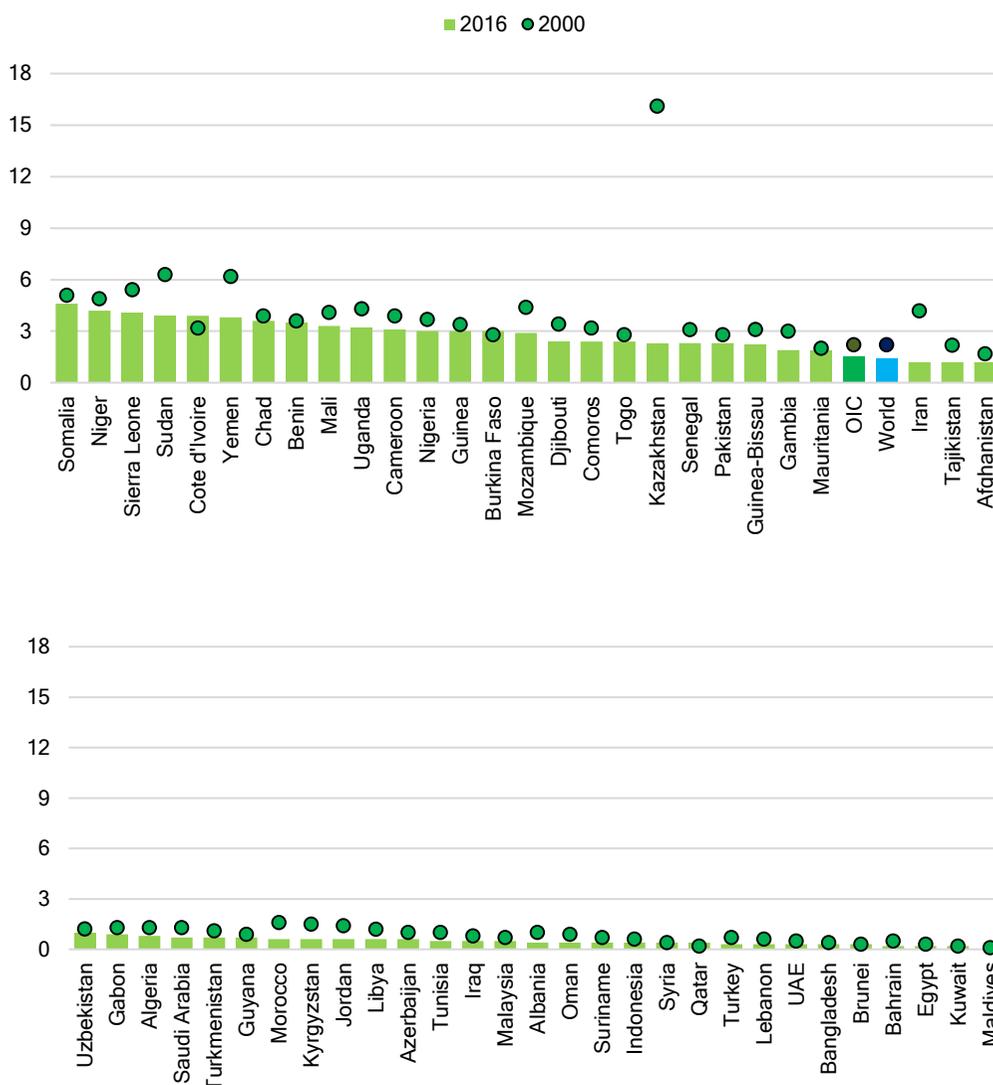
Declines in the prevalence of tobacco use among persons aged 15+ across the OIC countries can only be maintained with the continuation of effective tobacco control efforts

Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older shows the percentage of the total population aged 15 years and over who currently use any tobacco product (smoked and/or smokeless tobacco) on a daily or non-daily basis (UNSD, SDG metadata).

Adopted in 2003, the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control acknowledges that tobacco use is a global epidemic which requires a global response. As an outcome of this response, the age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco-use among persons aged 15 years and older for both sexes has been trending downwards both in the world and the OIC countries group. Between 2000 and 2018, while the global average declined from 33% to 24%, the OIC countries group average moved in the same direction by dropping from 31% to 23% (Figure 21).

Figure 21: Age-Standardized Prevalence of Current Tobacco use Among Persons, Ages 15+, Both Sexes, Percent, 2000 vs. 2018
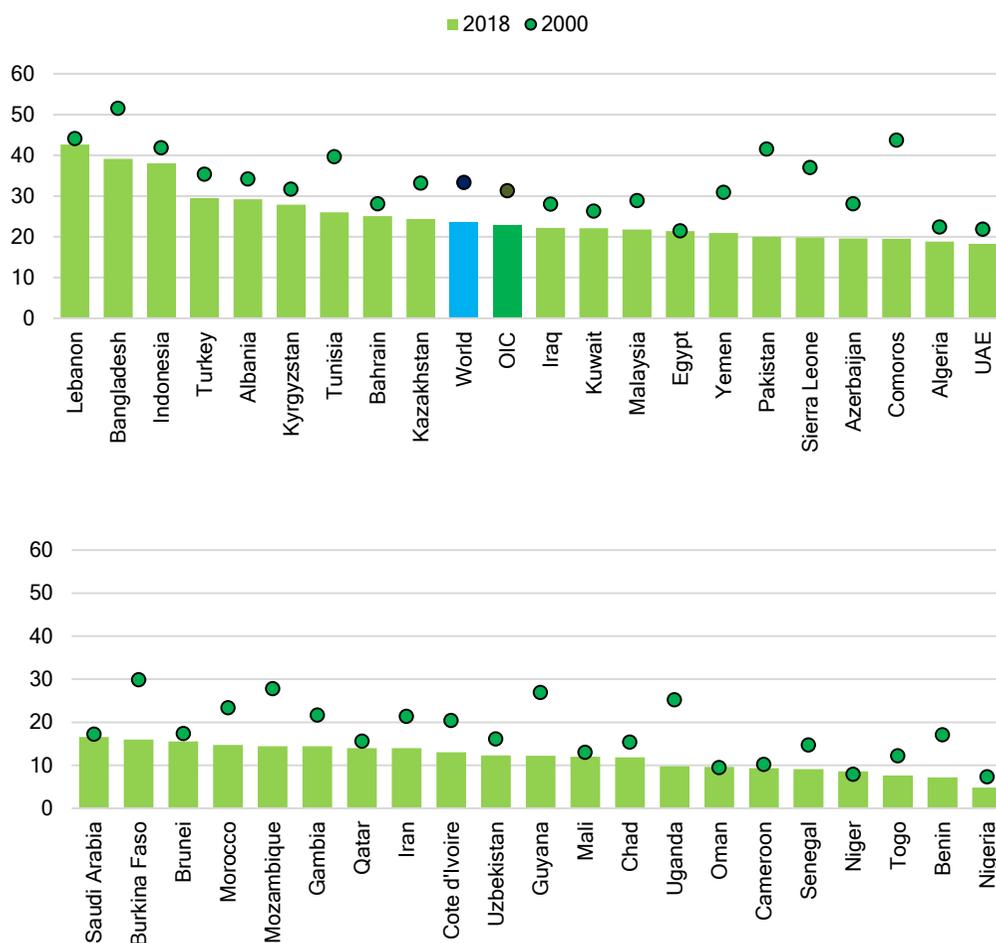

Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 29/05/2020 from UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database. Please see Appendix 1 for exceptions and details.

In 2018, the average rates of age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older were higher than that of the world in nine OIC countries (Lebanon, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Turkey, Albania, Kyrgyzstan, Tunisia, Bahrain, and Kazakhstan). Whereas, the prevalence rates were less than 10% in six OIC countries including Cameroon, Senegal, Niger, Togo, Benin and Nigeria. Of the OIC countries with the available data on the age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older, the rates declined in all the countries except Niger with slight increment between 2000 and 2018. Under the same period, the age-standardized tobacco use prevalence rates declined by more than half in five OIC countries including Uganda, Benin, Comoros, Guyana, and Pakistan (Figure 21).

Majority of OIC countries brought accessibility levels of DTP3 vaccine over 80% in 2018

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 22: Proportion of Target Population with Access to DTP3 Vaccine, Percent, 2000 vs. 2018
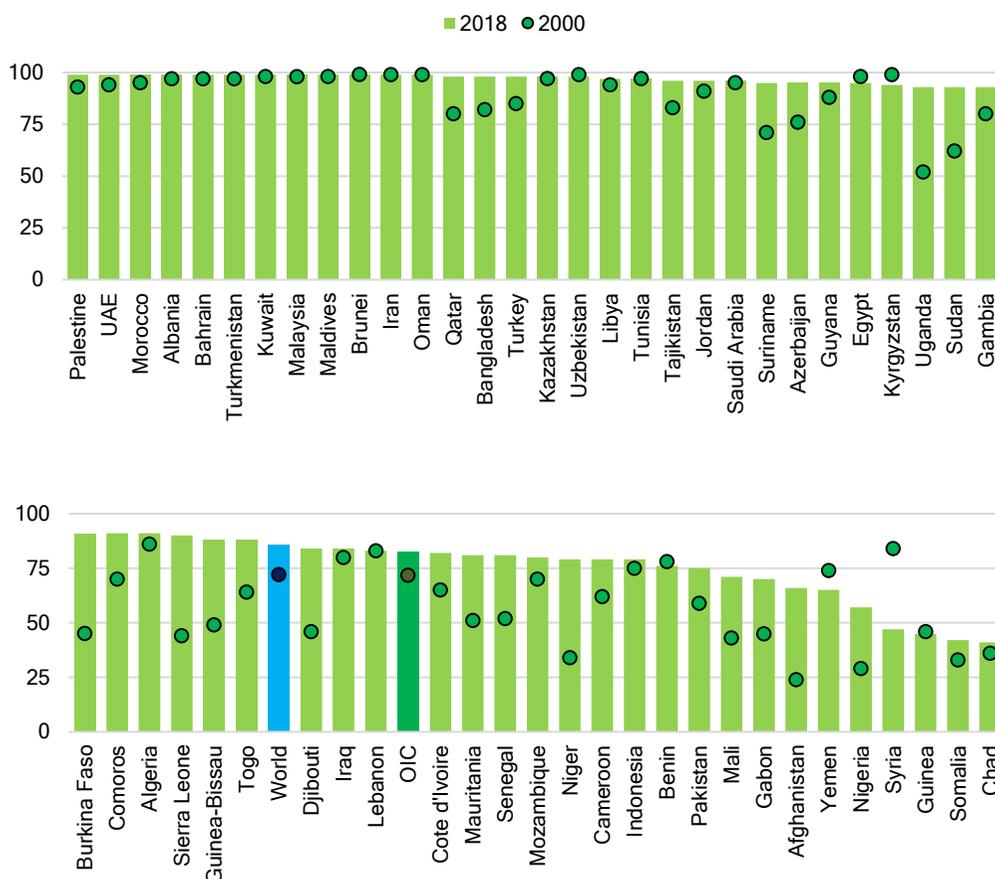
Globally, DTP3 immunization coverage has been steadily improving from 72% in 2000 to 86% in 2018. Likewise, the same trend has been observed in the OIC countries group where it increased from 72% in 2000 to 83% in 2018. The DTP3 immunization coverage increments reported worldwide and also by the OIC countries group amounted to 14 and 11 percentage points, respectively. In 2018, the DTP3 immunization coverage levels in 53 OIC countries were over 50%. Among them, 12 OIC countries including Palestine, UAE, Morocco, Albania, Bahrain, Turkmenistan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Maldives, Brunei, Iran, and Oman had DTP3 immunization coverage levels of 99%. However, in four OIC countries (Syria, Guinea, Somalia, and Chad), the coverage levels were below 50%. In general, the OIC countries have made significant progress in DTP3 immunization coverage between 2000 and 2018 with increases in 45 OIC countries, decreases in seven member countries, and no changes in five OIC countries (Figure 22).

Density of medical doctors in most OIC countries increased between 2000 and 2018

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

Figure 23: Medical Doctors per 10,000 Population, 2000 vs. 2018
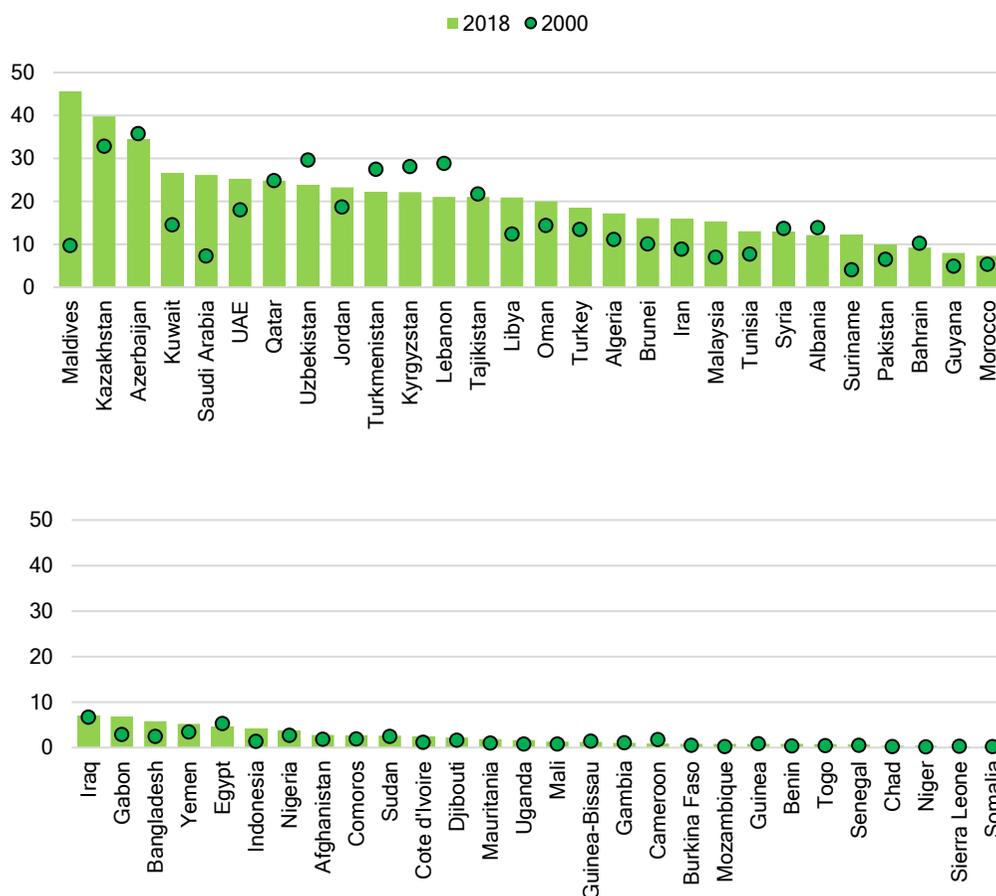
Source: Data extracted on 29/05/2020 from UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database.

As the OIC countries strive to provide adequate medical care to their citizens, having adequate number and equitable distribution of medical doctors in all parts of the OIC countries has become a requirement to avoid imbalances. However, the overall number of medical doctors per 10,000 population varies widely across the OIC countries.

In 2018, the density of medical doctors was noticeably above 20 per 10,000 population in 15 OIC countries. However, the situation remains worrisome in 32 OIC countries with fewer than 10 medical doctors per 10,000 population. Among them, 11 member countries including Cameroon, Burkina Faso, Mozambique, Guinea, Benin, Togo, Senegal, Chad, Niger, Sierra Leone, and Somalia had less than 1 medical doctor per 10,000 population in 2018.

On the other hand, the density of medical doctors per 10,000 population recorded an increase in 40 OIC countries. Yet, the increases in 16 of them – mainly in Sub-Saharan Africa – were not even 1 medical doctor per 10,000 population between 2000 and 2018. Sadly, the density of medical doctors in the remaining 16 OIC countries with available data decreased between 2000 and 2018 (Figure 23).

The COVID-19 pandemic poses serious challenges on the achievement of SDG 3 targets

The OIC countries strive to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being among their citizens at all ages in accordance with targets set under SDG 3. However, their commitments are severely affected by the emergence COVID-19. The pandemic has not only undermined the prospects for achieving global health by 2030 but also has direct far-reaching effects on all the other SDGs.

Furthermore, the impact of COVID-19 across the globe is profound as disruptions in the supply chains have resulted in limitations in production of medical supplies, access to quality health services, essential medicines and vaccines, maternal, reproductive health care, and ramifications for people who need medical treatment for other conditions in danger. The outbreak has also triggered fear among the populace making them afraid to go to health facilities to access to health services. The devastating effects of the pandemic on health further worsens the state of collapsing health systems. The OIC countries are working hard to adapt to the "new normal" and continue their efforts towards achieving better health by 2030.

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 provide 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 have demonstrated modest progress towards the achievement of SDG 4 targets. Despite the progress recorded in the education sectors of OIC countries, a wide discrepancy exists among them. On one hand, significant achievements were observed in the majority of OIC countries concerning student participation in pre-primary education. On the other hand, serious challenges were faced by some OIC countries concerning enrolment at schools, a progression from grade to grade, and sufficiency of teachers per student. Particularly, the situation gets worse regarding the targets showing the outcome of educational activities. If the current pace of progress does not change, many OIC countries are expected to miss the targets under SDG 4 by 2030.

The situation has further exacerbated with the outbreak of COVID-19. School closures to limit the further spread of the pandemic lead to disruptions in education, especially in the disadvantaged communities where education outcomes have been adversely affected. In this connection, there is a need for concerted actions involving the OIC countries, donors, and international organisations in promoting quality education opportunities for everyone in the member countries.

Improving the quality of education for all by 2030 should be prioritised in the national development strategies of OIC countries

The OIC countries have performed exceptionally successful in achieving quantitative targets such as enrolment in primary education both during the MDGs and still in the SDGs period. While enrolment or completion rates are important, they are not sufficient to delineate the excellence of education institutions. Regarding the quality of the school education, proportion of students achieving minimum proficiency in mathematics and reading can be considered as representative and quantifiable indicators. In other words, level of children's proficiency in mathematics and/or reading expresses the outcomes of the learning at school. 20 out of 22 OIC countries with available data demonstrated some progress in the proportion of students achieving minimum proficiency in mathematics, while 2 OIC countries (Azerbaijan and Egypt) witnessed declines from 2000 to 2018 (Figure 24).

On the positive side, five OIC countries with the proportion of students achieving minimum proficiency in mathematics in lower secondary over 50% were Malaysia (58.5%), Albania (57.6%), Bangladesh (57%), Azerbaijan (54.7%), and Kazakhstan (50.9%) in 2018. Based on the progress demonstrated between 2000 and 2018, five OIC counties (Qatar,

Bangladesh, Kuwait, Bahrain, and Malaysia) are expected to achieve the target by 2030 (Figure 24).

Figure 24: Proportion of Children and Young People Achieving a Minimum Proficiency Level in Mathematics, Lower Secondary, Both Sexes, Percent, 2000 vs. 2018

■ 2018　● 2000
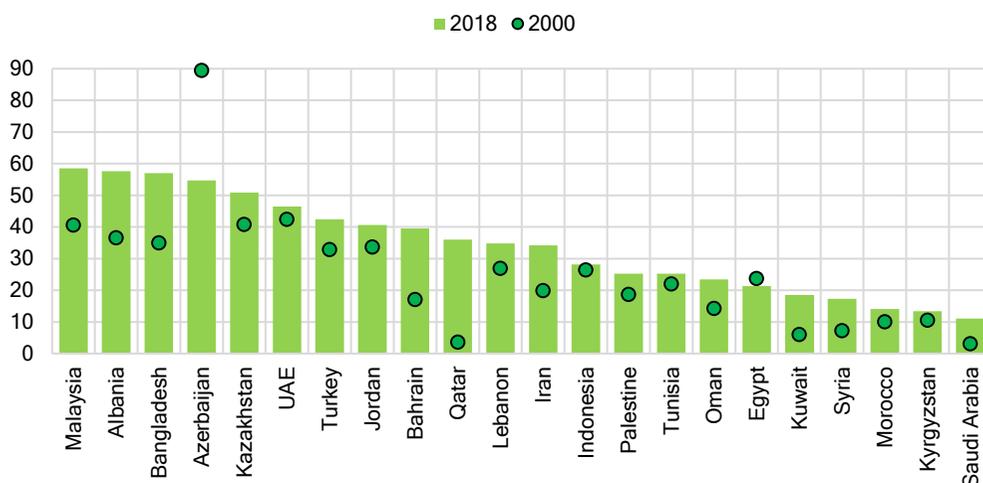
Participation in pre-primary education is increasing in the majority of OIC countries yet concerns still exist for the access to education for all children by 2030

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, increasing literacy rate, and providing access to basic study materials and sufficient number of teachers per student.

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. The primary target is not to have all children participating in pre-primary organised learning programs but to provide an access to such education to all children. The participation rate in organised learning one year before the official primary entry age grew from 56.5% in 2000 to 60% in 2019 in the OIC countries group, while the world average increased from 54.1% to 67.2% over the same period (Figure 25).

The highest annual progress rates were observed in Algeria (33.3%), Iraq and Bangladesh (16.4% for each), Chad (16%), and Tunisia (12.7%) based on the periodical data. Overall, 15 out of 35 OIC countries with sufficient data (Algeria, Tunisia, Bangladesh, Iraq, Togo, Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Qatar, Albania, Guinea, UAE, Malaysia, Benin, Maldives, and Oman) are on track to achieve 100%-participation rates by 2030. Additionally, Guyana and Suriname are also very likely to achieve the target by 2030 based on the progress rate demonstrated between 2000 and 2019. On the other hand, the participation rates in organised learning in 13 OIC countries in 2019 were lower than their levels in 2000. Despite their declining rates, some member countries (Indonesia, Brunei, Pakistan, and Kazakhstan) still had participation rates over 90% in both 2000 and 2019 (Figure 25).

Figure 25: Participation Rate in Organized Learning (One Year Before the Official Primary Entry Age), Both Sexes, Percent, 2000 vs. 2019
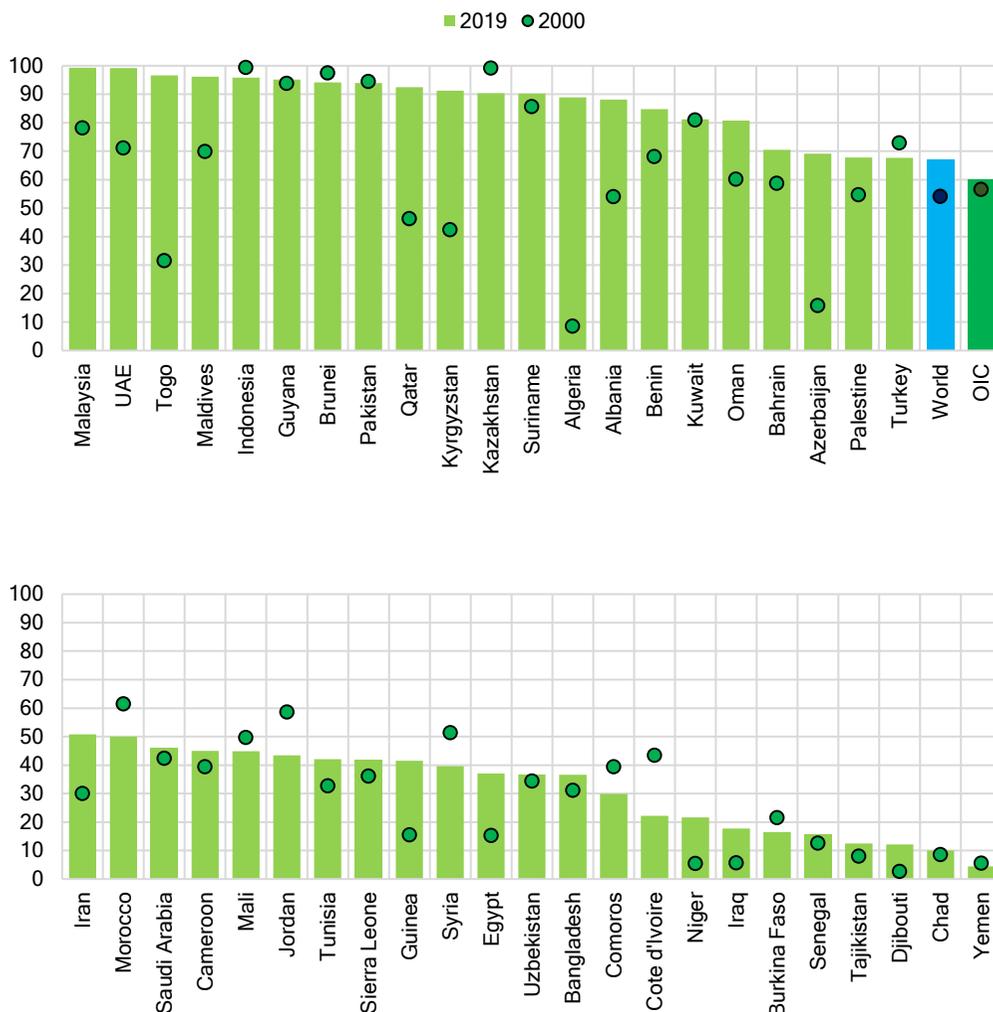
There is an increasing need for qualified school teachers in OIC countries

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 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.

On one hand, proportions of primary level teachers who received organised teacher training have increased in 25 out of 46 OIC countries with available data in the 2000-2018 period. In 17 of them (Algeria, Bahrain, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Gabon, Gambia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Morocco, Oman, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Tajikistan, Tunisia, and UAE) 100% of the teachers already received the organised teacher trainings as 2018 data

shows (Figure 26). Additionally, based on the pace of progress attained in the 2000- 2018 period, all teachers in primary education in six more OIC countries (Egypt, Guyana, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Mozambique, and Senegal) will have received at least minimum training required to teach at this level by 2030.

On the other hand, the proportion of teachers in primary education that received minimum required training have decreased in 15 OIC countries between 2000 and 2018. Among these countries, Kuwait and Mauritania used to have 100% of their teachers in primary education received minimum qualification training but these figures significantly decreased to 78.9% and 91.2%, respectively, over the period under consideration (Figure 26).

Figure 26: Proportion of Teachers in Primary Education who have Received at least Minimum Organized Teacher Training, 2000 vs. 2018
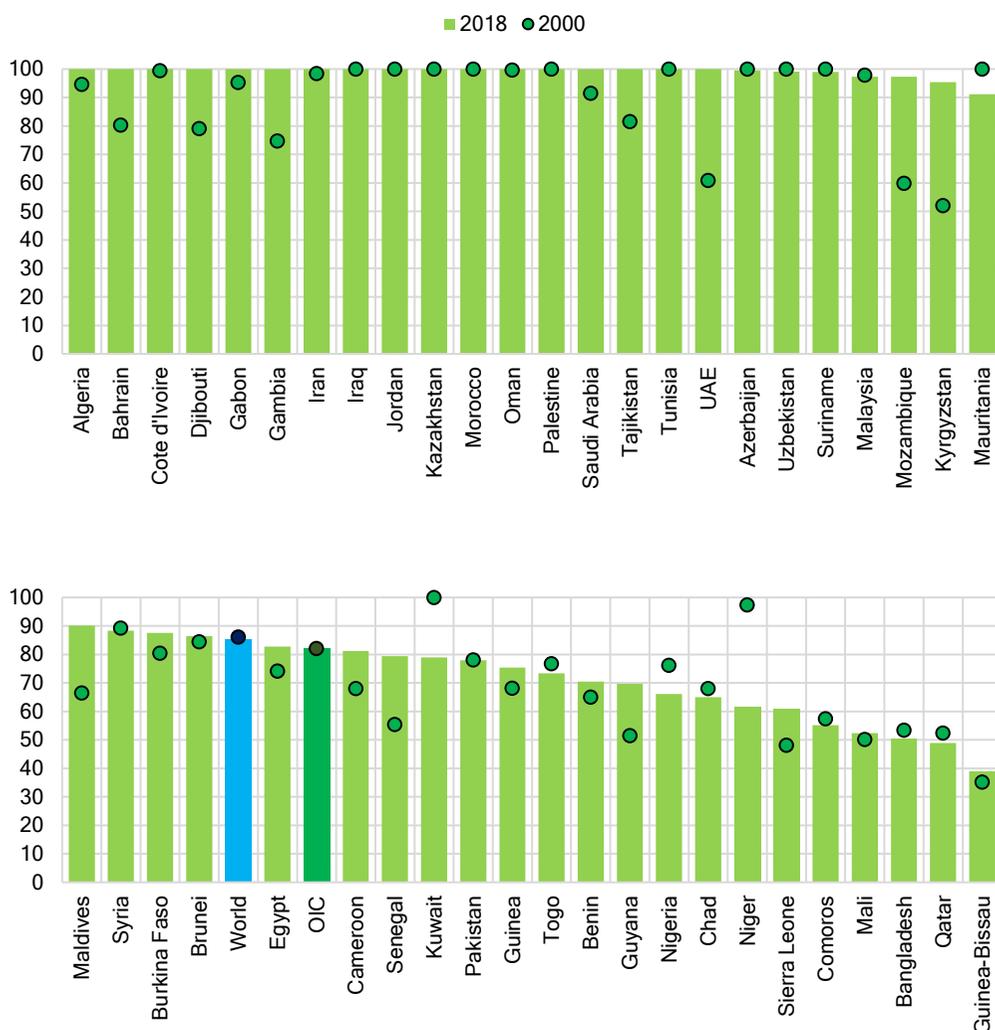
Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 29/05/2020 from UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database. Please see Appendix 1 for exceptions and details.

Majority of OIC countries have achieved gender parity in pre-primary education

SDG target 4.5 envisions to eliminate the disparities and to provide equal access to the 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, gender parity index value 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.

Many OIC countries have achieved the parity between girls and boys in organised learning among the age group one year before the official primary education. 22 OIC countries achieved gender parity in pre-primary education in 2019 or in the year with latest available data. Eight more OIC countries (Benin, Cameroon, Burkina Faso, Niger, Djibouti, Chad, Morocco, and UAE) are estimated to achieve the gender parity by 2030.

Figure 27: Gender Parity Index for Participation Rate in Organized Learning (One Year before the Official Primary Entry Age), 2000 vs. 2019
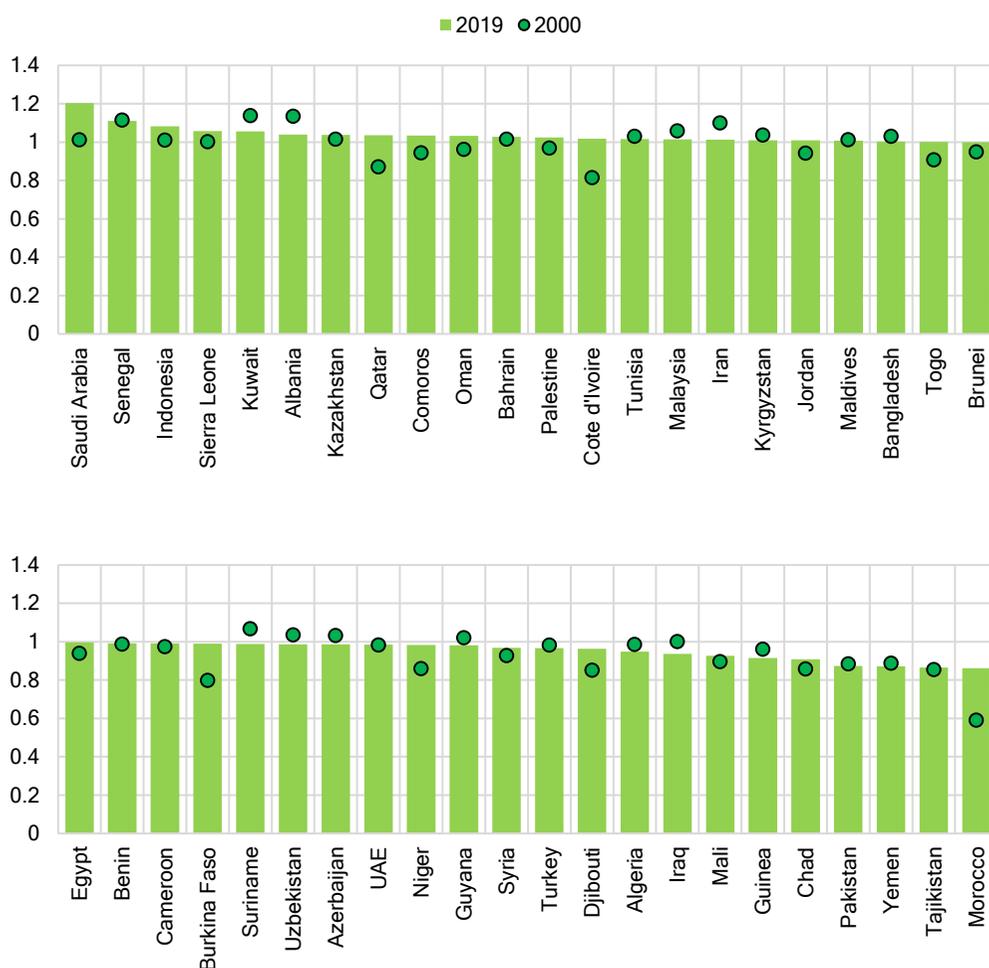
Source: Data extracted on 29/05/2020 from UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database. Please see Appendix 1 for exceptions and details.

On the flip side, gender parity index values showed downwards trend in 19 OIC countries but the values of these countries are generally found within the optimal range. Unless this downwards trend at its current pace is reversed, these countries will be under the risk of not having gender parity in pre-primary education by 2030. Although four OIC countries (Morocco, Tajikistan, Yemen, and Pakistan) recorded poorer results (below 0.9) based on the last year available data, Morocco with its current pace of progress is anticipated to achieve the parity by 2030 (Figure 27).

Progress in access to education has been hampered as a result of schools closure due to COVID-19

The COVID-19 pandemic affected the education institutions and systems at all levels across the world. Inequality in access to education has further widened for the vulnerable, poor and disadvantaged communities. Particularly, it has been most vividly observed across the member countries in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia that already had serious challenges in achieving the SDG 4 targets even before the pandemic compared to the other member countries.

According to the Sustainable Development Goals Report 2020 (UN, 2020b), school closures have been put into practice across 190 countries. As a result, around 90% of all students or 1.57 billion children were out of school due to COVID-19. Although distance learning has immediately been suggested and put into practice in four out of five of these countries, 500 million or more children were deprived of this option globally. As many education institutions do not yet have the basic infrastructure to allow practicing essential hygiene and social distancing, it would take much longer time to recover pre-pandemic progress in education targets.

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

Gender equality is a crucial foundation for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable future. As the OIC countries continue to make some progress in gender equality, there is still a long way to go to achieve full equality of rights and opportunities between men and women in the member countries. The existence of gender inequality has continued to stagnate socio-economic well-being of women and girls who represent half of the world's population.

The societal discriminations against women and girls have resulted into attainment of inadequate education levels hence denying them the chance to gain skills and limiting them from effectively competing for the available opportunities in the labour market. Development of human capital especially for women and girls through girl-child education provides a primary means to enable them to develop to their fullest potential as responsible citizens not only in the OIC countries but also in the world at large. In light of this, education is vital aspect of ensuring a brighter future and better quality of life in our societies. Getting rid of all sorts of discrimination against women and girls will enable them to assume a more active role in the society.

The outbreak of COVID-19 has further exacerbated gender inequalities as the pandemic continues to escalate, decades of gains made in women empowerment stand at risk of being wiped out. Cases of increasing violence against women, less access to maternal and reproductive health care services, increase in unpaid home care work because of closing of schools are some of the resultant impacts of COVID19 on gender. Social and economic measures which are gender inclusive should be designed to curb the escalation of COVID 19 in the OIC countries.

The OIC countries group has recorded considerable progress in attaining equitable representation for women in national parliaments in the recent years

Globally women continue to be underrepresented at all levels of political leadership as witnessed by the proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments as percentage of total number of seats. As of 1 January 2020, the proportion of female parliamentarians in the world has witnessed an increase from 13.3% in 2000 to 24.9% in 2020. During the same period, the proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments as percentage of total number of seats in the OIC countries group increased from 8.4% to 19.7%.

In 2020, the proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments as percentage of total number of seats in 16 OIC countries are significantly higher than the world average of 24.9%. These countries include UAE (50%), Senegal (43%), Mozambique (41.2%), Uganda (34.9%), Guyana (34.8%), Uzbekistan (32%), Suriname (31.4%), Cameroon (31.1%), Albania (29.5%), Sudan (27.7%), Kazakhstan (27.1%), Afghanistan (27%), Iraq (26.4%), Djibouti (26.2%), Algeria (25.8%), and Turkmenistan (25%). On the other hand, the proportion of women in parliaments are below 10% in 13 OIC countries including Qatar, Mali, Brunei, Gambia, Benin, Kuwait, Comoros, Iran, Lebanon, Maldives, Nigeria, Oman, and Yemen (Figure 28).

Between 2000 and 2020, the proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments as percentage of total number of seats in 47 OIC countries increased. However, decreases were observed in seven OIC countries including Oman, Afghanistan, Yemen, Turkmenistan, Maldives, Pakistan, and Mali.

With the adoption of legislated gender quotas, the share of women in national parliaments have been increasing on yearly basis (IPU, 2019). UAE with 50% of the proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments as percentage of total number of seats is the only OIC country at the moment with equal presentation of women in the national parliament. In overall, the number of women parliamentarians in the OIC countries has significantly increased between 2000 and 2020. This shows that the OIC countries in general are making a good progress towards achieving equality between men and women in positions of power and decision-making (Figure 28).

Figure 28: Proportion of Seats Held by Women in National Parliaments, Percent, 2000 vs. 2020
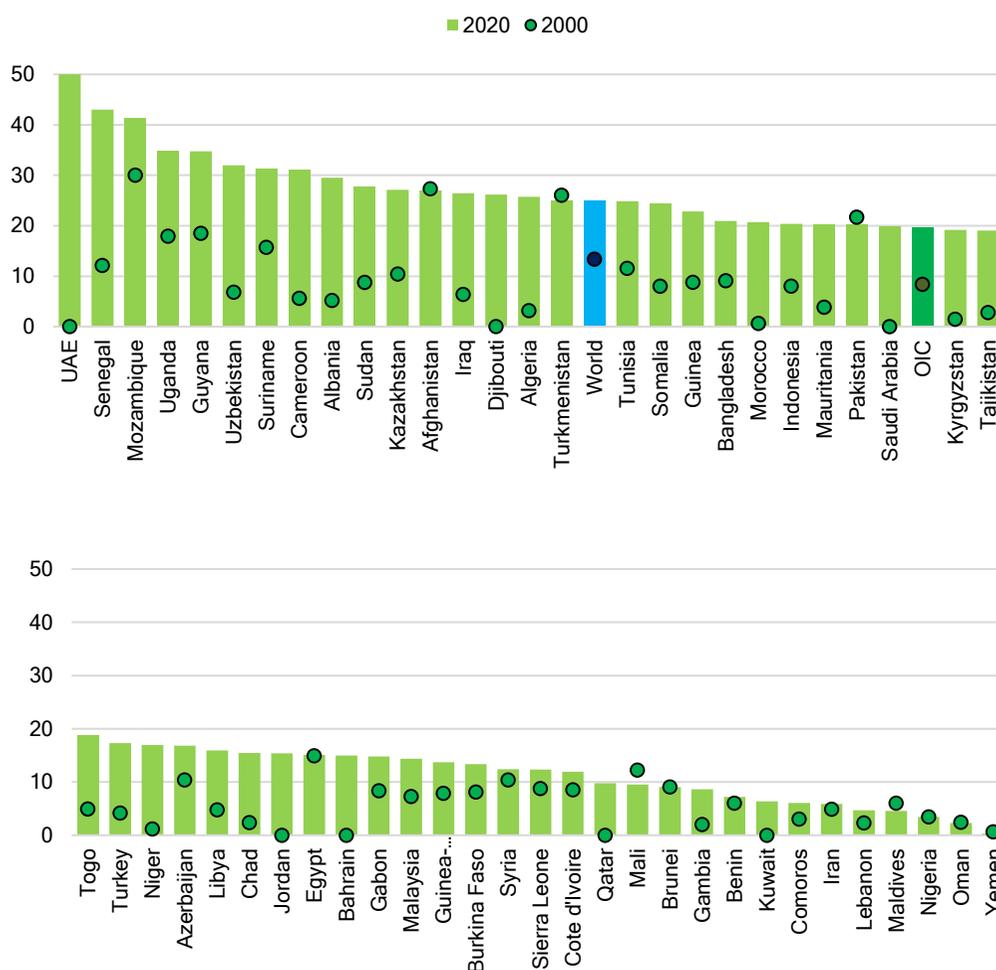
Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 29/05/2020 from UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database. Please see Appendix 1 for exceptions and details.

More employment opportunities in the OIC countries will bridge the existing gap between men and women in managerial positions to achieve better economic well-being of women

Equality in managerial positions still remains a challenge in many OIC countries. Yet, some OIC countries have diverged from the others by giving more managerial positions

to women. For instance, Cote d'Ivoire (56.9%) had the highest proportion of women in managerial positions in 2018 based on the data available on 33 OIC countries. Brunei (41.3%), Azerbaijan (38.1%), Kyrgyzstan (37.8%), Suriname (37.3%), Kazakhstan (37%), Uganda (31.8%), and Nigeria (30.3%) were the other OIC countries with the highest proportion of women in managerial positions in the same year.

Between 2000 and 2018, proportion of women in managerial positions has increased in 24 OIC countries. Nevertheless, there were decreases in proportion of women in managerial positions in nine OIC countries including Indonesia, Egypt, Nigeria, Lebanon, Bahrain, Yemen, Syria, Comoros, and Kuwait (Figure 29).

Figure 29: Proportion of Women in Managerial Positions, Percent, 2000 vs. 2018
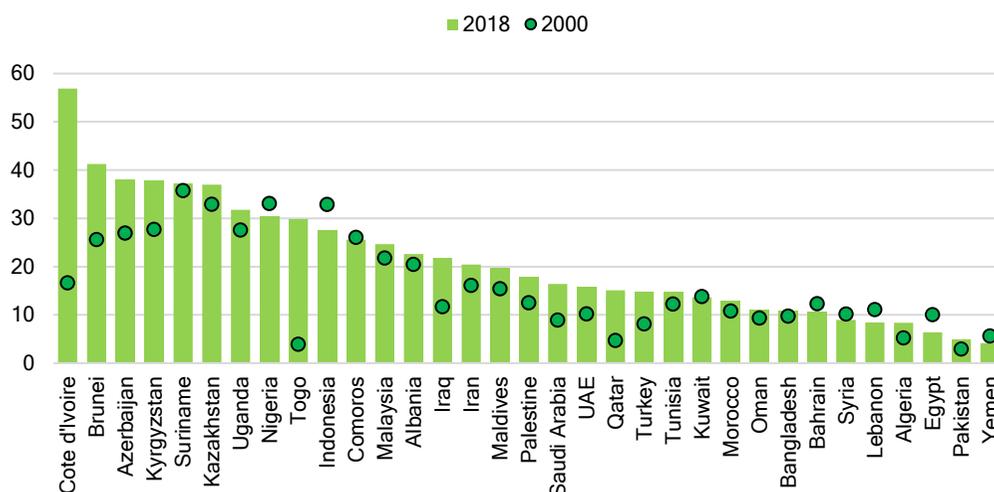
Numerous impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic could reverse the progress that has been made by OIC countries towards gender equality and women's rights

Currently women play important role in responding to the COVID-19 pandemic as frontline healthcare workers and carers at homes due to closure of school and other learning institutions in the OIC countries. The COVID-19 pandemic has greatly affected some of the progress made towards gender equality in the OIC countries as women further play a disproportionate role during the pandemic coupled with stay-at-home measures put in place to reduce the spread of the virus. For instance, lockdowns during the pandemic have rendered many women and girls vulnerable to violence and abuse as they are trapped indoors and unprotected from the perpetrators (UN Women, 2020). All these have significantly resulted in deepening pre-existing inequalities, exposing vulnerabilities in social, political and economic systems which in turn are amplifying the impacts of the pandemic.

SDG 7. Ensure Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable and Modern Energy for All

Energy is vital for all forms of economic and social activities. Without proper energy supply neither economic growth is possible nor sufficient progress in light and heavy manufacturing industries can be attained. The international community, especially since the beginning of the SDG era, no longer approves compromises on the environment for economic gains and has been urging for developing clean and sustainable energy resources.

However, it is worth acknowledging that still a significant part of the world, most particularly low-income countries and LDCs, does not have access to electricity. Therefore, access to affordable, reliable, and sustainable energy is of critical priority to leave no one behind by 2030. In doing so, less energy should be generated from conventional sources and alternative energy sources should be developed to ensure accessibility and affordability. Although the renewable energy sector requires enormous financial resources and qualified human capital, the rapid scientific developments in the sector pave the way for more affordable generation of clean energy year after year. In this context, it would be more effective and efficient to join the efforts in R&D and regular exchanges of experience, know-how, best practices, and discoveries among the OIC countries.

Although the OIC countries in general have stagnant progress towards SDG 7, some encouraging results in access to electricity have been achieved at the global and OIC country levels. Besides, there is a widespread impact of COVID-19 on all sectors of the economy as such to the energy sector, particularly, plummeting oil prices are expected to discourage the progress in renewable-energy industry, as well as disruptions in energy supply chains and credit crisis are constraining financial capacities of households and small businesses to pay for electricity services.

Despite the progress recorded, OIC countries on average lag behind the world average of access to electricity

The SDG target 7.1 indicator related to the proportion of population with access to electricity shows the percentage of people who have access to electricity in total population. The available data is disaggregated by total, urban and rural access rates per country (UNSD, SDG metadata).

Based on available data, the OIC population with access to electricity showed a significant growth of 10 percentage points from 2000 to 2017 by reaching 73.4% in 2017 in all areas. However, it is still behind the world average of 88.8% in the same year (Figure 30). In this regard, the OIC countries can improve their infrastructure on energy supply to increase their competitiveness with other countries and regions in the world by strengthening their electricity distribution systems and overall technical capacity.

At the country level, 16 out of 48 OIC countries with available data recorded a full access to electricity in 2017. Almost all OIC countries increased their proportion of total population with access to electricity between 2000 and 2017. Nevertheless, three OIC countries (Suriname, Syria and Libya) had decreases in their percentage of population with access to electricity. Moreover, more than half of the OIC countries with available data lagged behind that of the world in 2017. Thus, more investment in energy sector as well as capacity building in the electricity sector will definitely boost the progress achieved so far.

Figure 30: Proportion of Population with Access to Electricity, Modelled, All Areas, Percent, 2000 vs. 2017

■ 2017 ● 2000
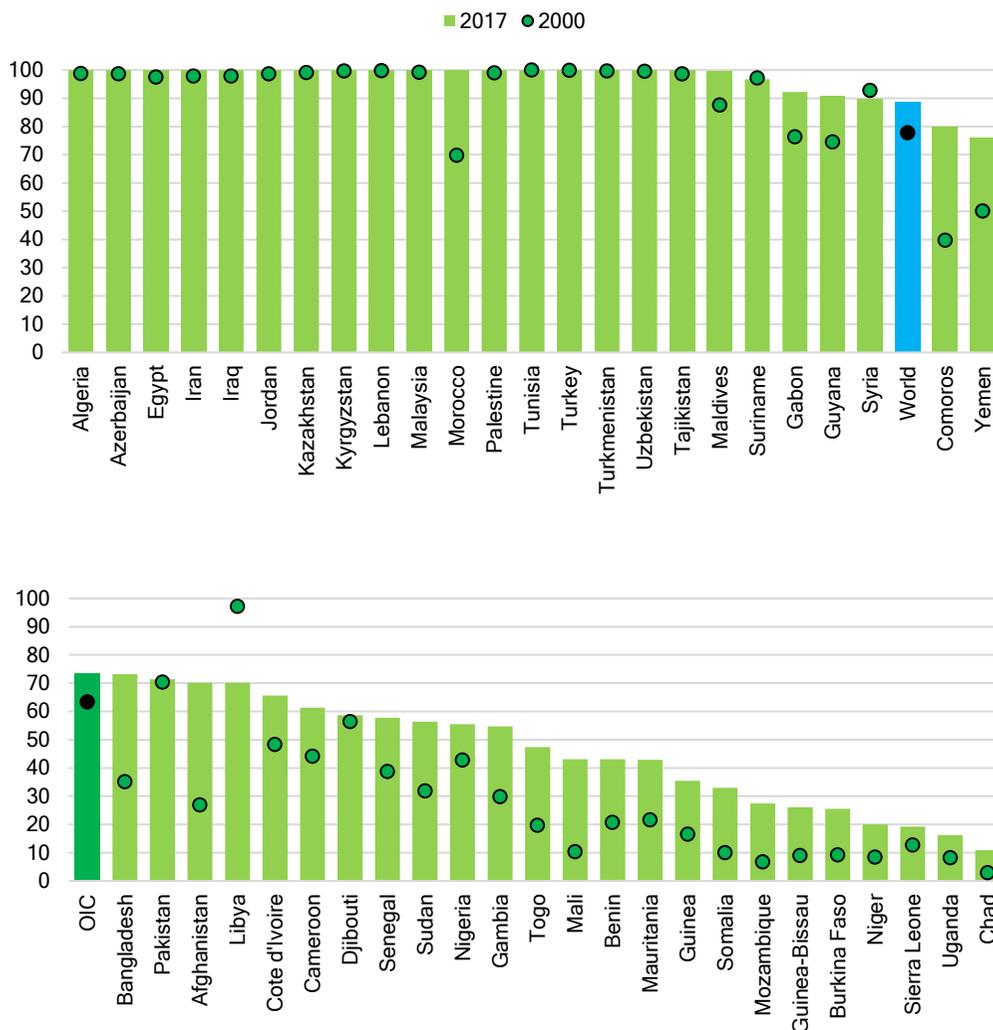
Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 29/05/2020 from UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database. Please see Appendix 1 for exceptions and details.

Renewable sources should be prioritised in meeting the increased demand for energy

Due to the negative environmental impact of greenhouse gas emissions, increasing the share of renewable and sustainable energy resources in the energy mix while reducing the intensity of fossil fuels utilisation have been indicated in SDG target 7.2. In this respect, SDG 7.2 sets the target of an extensive increase in the share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (TFEC). Substantial change can only be achieved if the renewables are successfully introduced in all areas of energy generation and utilization. As the renewable energy sector requires significant investments and efforts, no specific quantitative target for SDG 7.2 has been established to be achieved by 2030.

Figure 31: Renewable Energy Share in the Total Final Energy Consumption, Percent, 2000 vs. 2017
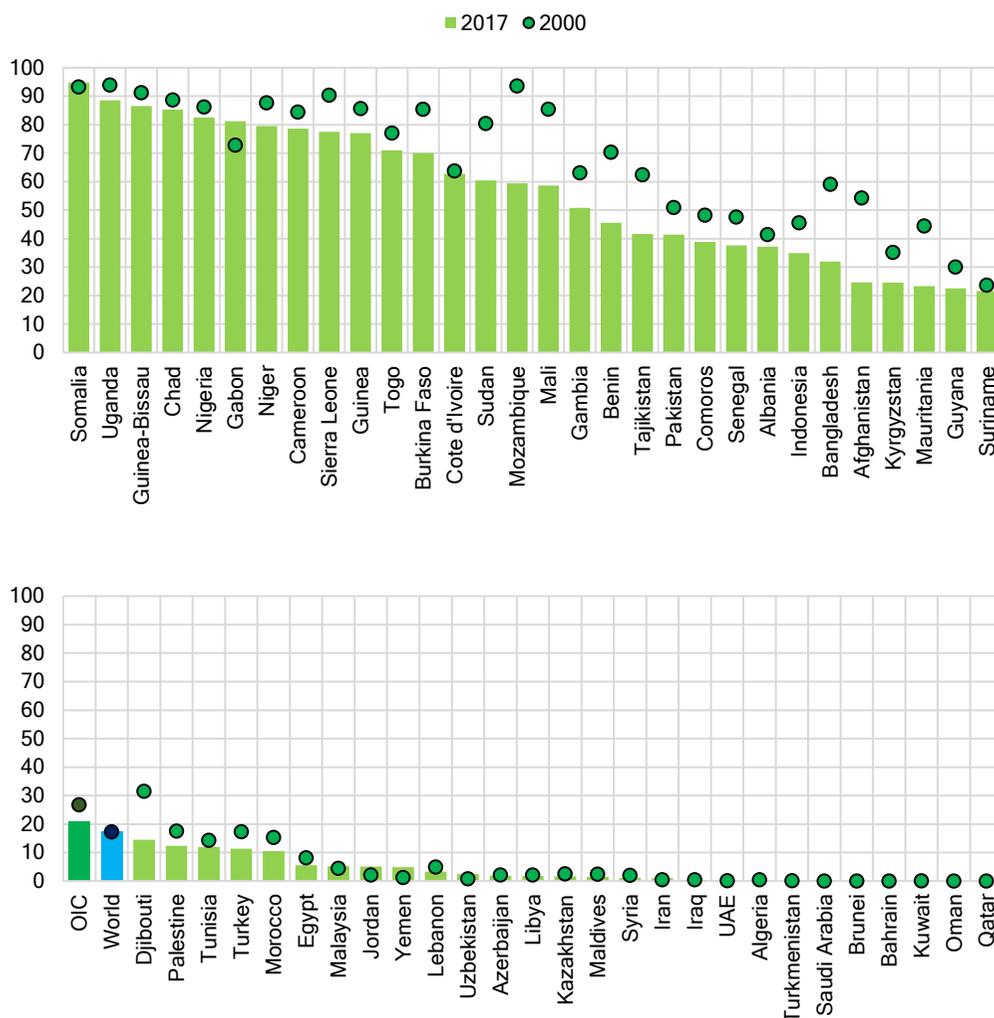
The share of renewable energy in TFEC slightly increased worldwide from 17.2% in 2000 to 17.3% in 2017. Between 2000 and 2017, the global trend was not strong enough. Even worse, the trend of the OIC countries group was weaker. The OIC countries group recorded a decrease from 26.7% in 2000 to 20.8% in 2017. Despite the progress recorded by some countries in the renewable energy sector over the past decade, the OIC countries group does not seem to be on track to meet the SDG target 7.2. In 2017, renewable energy share in TFEC of 30 OIC countries was above the world average. Of that, in 17 member countries, more than 50% of the energy consumed came from renewable sources. Generally, surging demands for energy resources have been met by producing more energy from non-renewable sources due to economic reasons. As a consequence, the renewable energy share in TFEC decreased in 42 countries whereas it increased in 11

countries (Gabon, Yemen, Jordan, Uzbekistan, Somalia, Malaysia, Iran, UAE, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, and Brunei). On the other hand, no change was observed in four OIC countries (Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, and Qatar) (Figure 31).

Significant improvements in energy-efficiency standards and regulatory framework are required in OIC countries to foster overall progress in the energy efficiency level acquired

Energy intensity is classified as the energy supplied to be used in the production of one unit of economic output. Also known as energy efficiency, it is used to monitor and analyse how much energy is consumed to produce per unit value of economic output. When the ratio is lower, it indicates a better energy efficiency utilised to produce one unit of output (UNSD, SDG metadata).

Figure 32: Energy Intensity Level of Primary Energy, Megajoules per Constant 2011 GDP PPP, 2000 vs. 2017
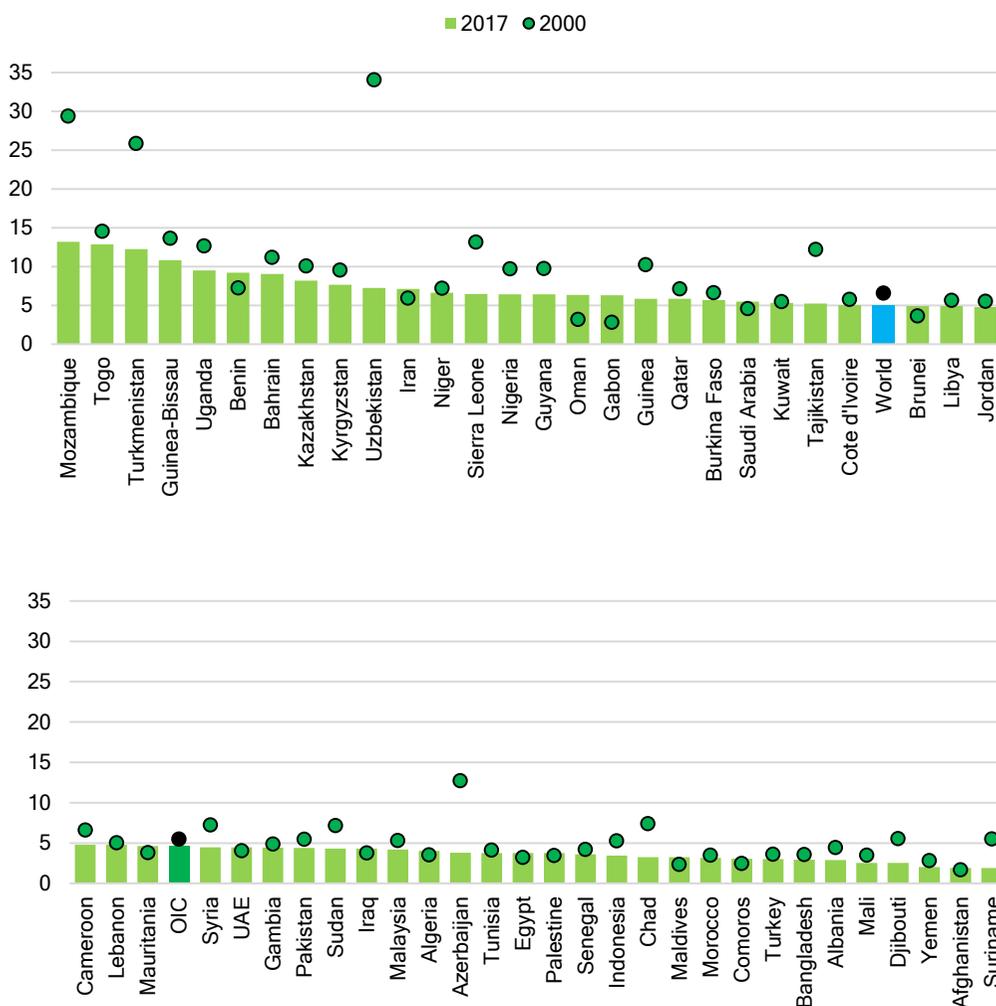
Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 29/05/2020 from UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database. Please see Appendix 1 for exceptions and details.

In the period between 2000-2017, energy intensity level of primary energy slightly decreased with 0.8 percentage point in the OIC countries group from 5.5% to 4.6%. Similarly, the world average also decreased 1.6 percentage points from 6.6% to 5% during the same period. Based on the pace of progress measured between 2000 and 2017, only six OIC countries (Uzbekistan, Suriname, Azerbaijan, Djibouti, Turkmenistan, and Mozambique) are expected to achieve the target of doubling global rate of improvement in energy efficiency by 2030. Therefore, significant levels of government support in terms of providing financial incentives, implementing minimum energy-efficiency standards and improving regulatory framework are crucial to boost the overall progress (IEA, IRENA, UNSD, World Bank, WHO, 2020).

At the member country level, the energy intensity level of primary energy improved in 41 OIC countries between 2000 and 2017. Among these countries, six OIC countries (Uzbekistan, Mozambique, Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, and Sierra Leone) decreased their energy intensity level by more than 5 percentage points.

In 2017, the energy efficiency was below 2.4% (the OIC countries group target by 2030) in only three OIC countries (Suriname, Afghanistan, and Yemen). The ratio was between 2.4% and 5.0% in 29 OIC countries, and greater than 5.0% in the remaining 24 OIC countries in 2017 (Figure 32).

OIC countries need to monitor and respond to the energy supply and demand required by the health sector in order to avoid further unprecedented impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic

As reported by Sustainable Energy for All (SEforALL), it is estimated that only 28% of health facilities have access to reliable electricity in Sub-Saharan Africa. This is a strong indication of the sharpness of the vulnerabilities of health systems across the world. Even before the COVID-19 outbreak, the lack of energy in healthcare facilities was reducing the quality of healthcare for millions of people in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia (SEforALL, 2020).

As a key element used in various sections of healthcare infrastructure, the absence of energy may hinder the overall endeavours in the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic in the OIC countries and across the world. Energy is required also in supplying clean water for essential hygiene and sustaining communications necessary to connect people. In this regard, the OIC countries should prioritise and accelerate to respond to the energy demand of their healthcare systems through addressing the needs and capacities that are vital to bring quality services to their people.

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 job opportunities and decent working conditions that should be provided to the whole working age population. Moreover, rapid economic growth can especially help the OIC countries close the economic development gap with developed countries. The COVID-19 pandemic and the economic shutdown will result in output contractions and employment loss across the OIC countries. As a result of the pandemic, the global economy is projected to contract sharply by 5.2% in 2020, however the contraction could be 8% if longer containment is necessary to stop the spread of the virus (World Bank, 2020e). The economic impacts could be deep, far-reaching and unprecedented for the OIC countries as their economies had already ongoing challenges before the pandemic.

OIC-LDCs seem to miss the 7% annual GDP growth target by 2030 without extra efforts

Figure 33: Average Annual Growth Rate of Real GDP per capita, Percent, 2000-2018
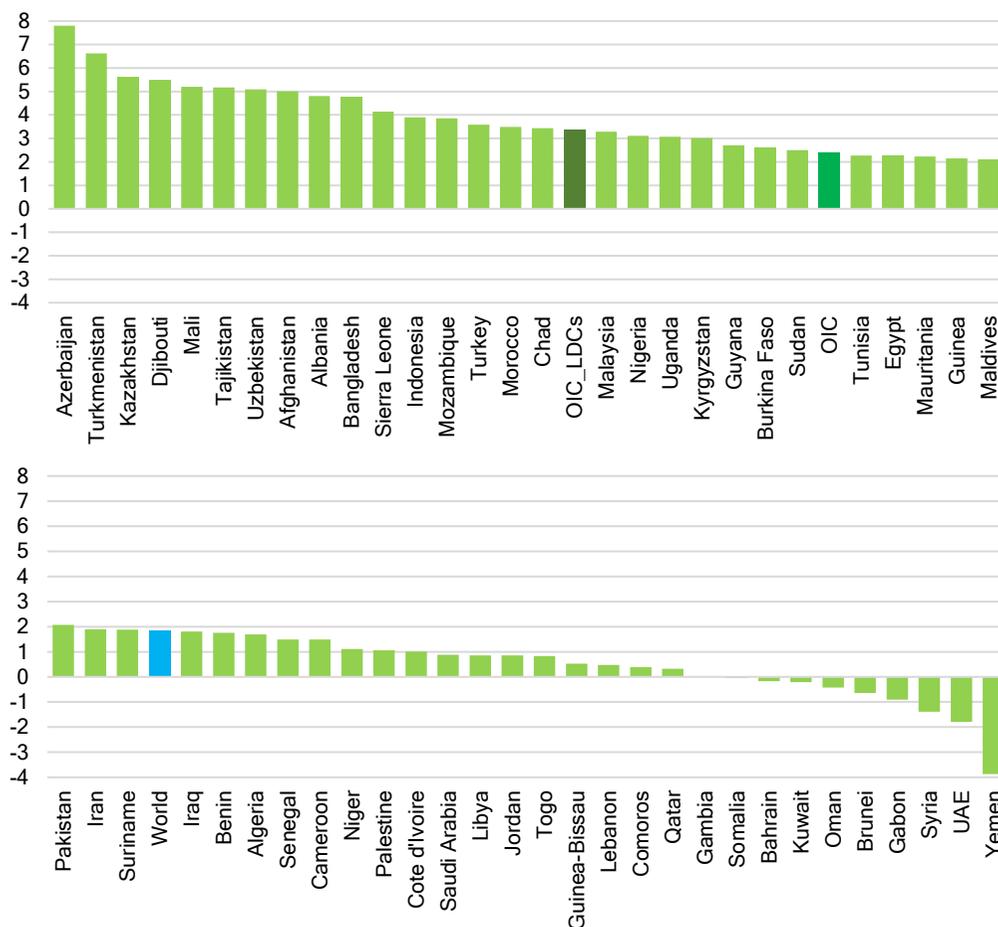
Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 29/05/2020 from UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database. Please see Appendix 1 for exceptions and details.

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 in a country or area (UNSD, SDG metadata).

In the 2000-2018 period, the average annual growth rate of real GDP per capita was 2.4% for the entire OIC countries group and 3.3% for the OIC-LDCs group with 21 countries. Although these rates were over that of the world (1.8%), it was less than half the target rate of 7% a year. Therefore, the OIC-LDCs do not seem to 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 Azerbaijan reached the average annual growth rate of real GDP per capita over 7% with 7.8% for the period 2000-2018. On the other hand, the real GDP per capita of Azerbaijan was under 2% from 2014 to 2018. Beside Azerbaijan, seven more OIC countries including Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Djibouti, Mali, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and Afghanistan were observed to have the average annual growth rate of real GDP per capita over 5% from 2000 to 2018. In the same time interval, the average annual growth rate of real GDP per capita was negative for 10 OIC countries (Figure 33).

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

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 2.1% for the OIC countries group in the 2000-2018 period, which was slightly over that of the world (1.6%) (Figure 34). However, the average labour productivity growth rate for the OIC countries group slowed after the financial crisis of 2008-2009. The average rate was 1.5% between 2009 and 2018, compared to 2.8% 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 development for the OIC countries group to achieve 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, Turkmenistan, and Kazakhstan) from 2000 to 2019. While the average labour productivity growth rates of 22 OIC countries lied between 2% and 5%, they were between 0% and 2% for 20 OIC countries in the same period. However, 12 OIC countries showed negative average labour productivity growth for the period 2000-2019 (Figure 34).

Figure 34: Average Annual Growth Rate of Real GDP per Employed Person, Percent, 2000-2019
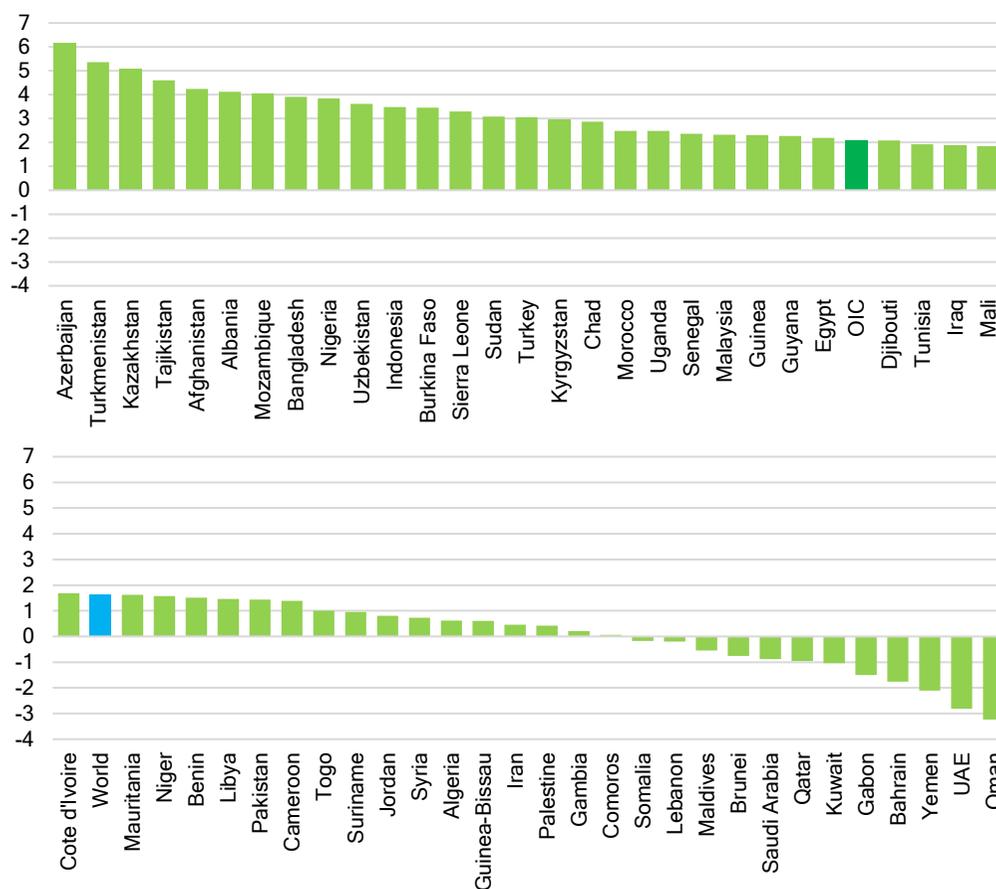
Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 29/05/2020 from UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database. Please see Appendix 1 for exceptions and details.

Unemployment rate is rising in highly populated 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 increased from 5.8% in 2000 to 6.7% in 2018 based on available data for 37 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 2018.

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 the OIC countries in terms of unemployment rate. In the 2000-2018 period, the unemployment increased especially in six most populous OIC countries (Indonesia, Pakistan, Nigeria, Bangladesh, Egypt, and Turkey). Totally, based on available data for 37 OIC countries, the unemployment rate increased in 20 of them and decreased in 17 of them for the same period (Figure 35).

The unemployment rate was below 5% in 15 OIC countries (Qatar, Oman, Kuwait, Togo, UAE, Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Malaysia, Cameroon, Uganda, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, and Azerbaijan). However, it was alarming in 12 OIC countries with over 10% based on latest year available data (from 2009 to 2018) (Figure 35).

Figure 35: Unemployment Rate, Ages 15+, Both Sexes, Percent, 2000 vs. 2018
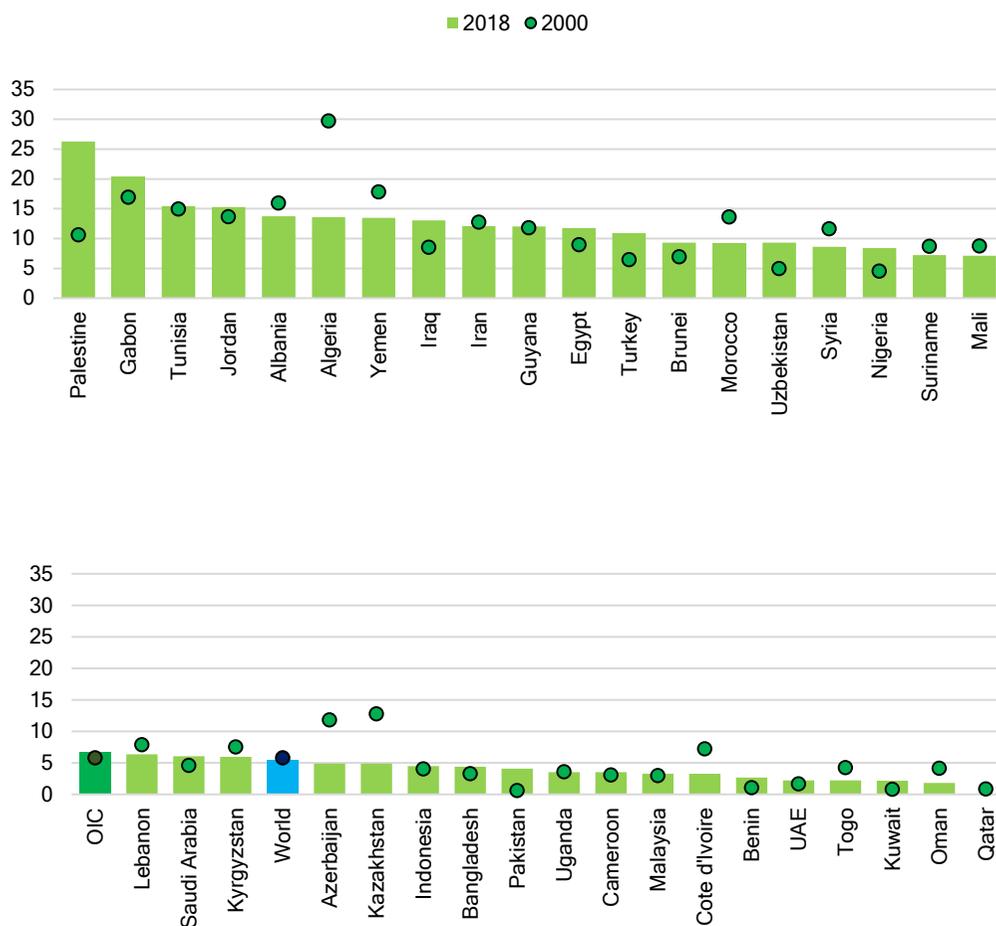

Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 29/05/2020 from UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database. Please see Appendix 1 for exceptions and details.

The share of youth not in employment, education or training still remains high in the majority of OIC countries

The share of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in employment, education or training represents a measure of youth who are outside the educational system, not in training and not in employment. It is also known as "the NEET rate". It serves as a broader measure of potential youth labour market entrants than youth unemployment as it also includes youth outside the labour force such as discouraged worker youth as well as those who are outside the labour force due to disability or engagement in household chores among other reasons. The youth NEET rate is also a better measure of the current universe of potential youth labour market entrants as compared with the youth inactivity rate as the youth NEET rate includes young persons who are not in education or training but currently available for work and seeking work (UNSD, SDG metadata).

The performance of the OIC countries concerning the youth NEET rate has been quite heterogeneous. In 24 OIC countries with data available, the youth NEET rate decreased in 13 of them and increased in 11 of them between 2000 and 2018. The largest decreases were recorded in Turkey, Kazakhstan, Indonesia, Iraq, and Pakistan with over 5 percentage points. However, the youth NEET rate increased over 5 percentage points in five OIC countries in Sub-Saharan Africa (Figure 36).

At the individual member country level, the situation is generally less favourable. More than one fifth of youth was not engaged in employment nor in education and training in 19 of the 24 member countries with available data. In other words, the talents and energy of one fifth of the youth in the OIC region was not effectively used in contributing to the development of their countries.

Figure 36: Proportion of Youth not in Education, Employment or Training, Ages 15-24, Both Sexes, Percent, 2000 vs. 2018
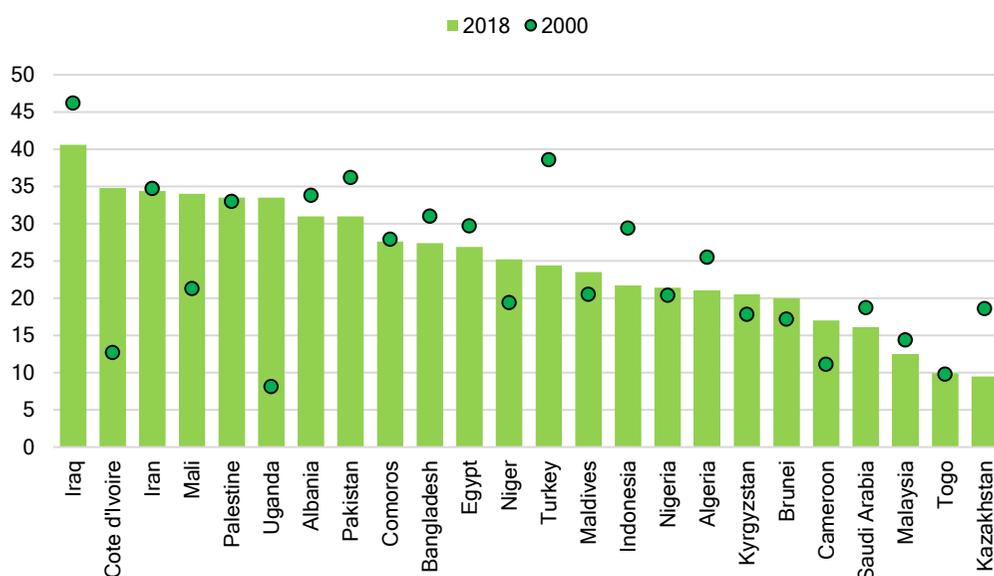
Source: Data extracted on 29/05/2020 from UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database.

COVID-19 will have severe negative economic impacts on OIC countries

The OIC economies were already fragile before the COVID-19 pandemic. The fall in economic growth rates, record-high debt levels, and fragile public finance positions in the OIC countries further limit the ability to implement counter-cyclical policy in response to adverse developments (World Bank, 2020a). Against the backdrop of this fragile outlook, the productive capacities of the OIC economies are compounded by the global crisis triggered by the COVID-19 outbreak. As a result of the pandemic, the global economy is projected to contract sharply by 5.2% in 2020, however the contraction could be 8% if longer containment is necessary to stop the spread of the virus (World Bank, 2020e). As the economies of the OIC countries had already ongoing challenges before the pandemic, the contraction in the OIC countries group would be as severe as or more severe than the global economy due to economic disruptions triggered by the COVID-19 pandemic.

As a result of lockdowns and other measures to prevent the spread of virus, the employment impacts of the COVID-19 outbreak may have devastating impacts in the OIC region. If the unemployment rate would increase by 1 percentage point in the OIC region, this would result in huge policy challenges for the governments in accommodating an additional 8 million unemployed people and tackling the socio-economic problems of affected populations during the post-crisis period (SESRIC, 2020).

In terms of the working-hour losses, the International Labour Organization (ILO) estimates that global working hours could drop by 14% in the second quarter of 2020, equivalent to 400 million full-time jobs (ILO, 2020a). The employment especially in developing countries has been negatively affected and numerous workers face a loss of income and deeper poverty, which in turn would increase the risk of social conflicts.

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

Investments in physical infrastructures of transport, irrigation, energy and information and communications technologies sectors are crucial to achieving sustainable and inclusive development. Empirical studies indicate that investment in infrastructure has a strong relationship with growth in productivity and incomes, and improvements in health and education outcomes. In this regard, SDG 9 calls for building resilient and sustainable infrastructure, promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialisation, and fostering research and innovation.

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

Despite the current unprecedented impacts caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the OIC countries are required to increase level of investments in infrastructure to foster technological progress and innovation where R&D has become a key player. Additionally, it is vital to facilitate financial support to small-scale enterprises especially to the specific sectors recently affected substantially by the pandemic to manage their financial necessities during these difficult times.

Significant levels of investment are 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 in constant 2015 USD. 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 2000-2019, MVA as a proportion of GDP increased just 1.2 percentage points in the OIC countries group from 13.1% to 14.3%. Similarly, the world average also increased 1.3 percentage points from 15.3% in 2000 to 16.6% in 2019. Accordingly, none of the 21 OIC-LDCs are expected to achieve the target of doubling industry's share in their GDPs by 2030 with this slow pace of progress recorded so far. Indeed, the share of MVA in GDP increased in seven OIC-LDCs while it declined in 14 OIC-LDCs since 2000. Moreover, out of seven OIC-LDCs, only Bangladesh, Togo, Yemen, and Comoros could increase their shares by more than 1 percentage point from 2000 to 2019 (Figure 37). Therefore, significant levels of investment are still needed in the OIC-LDCs to boost technological progress and economic growth.

At the individual country level, the share of MVA in GDP improved in 21 OIC countries between 2000 and 2019. Among these countries, Turkmenistan, Bangladesh, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Iran and Gabon increased their share by more than 3 percentage points. In 2019, the MVA to GDP ratio was over 20% in only three OIC countries, namely Turkmenistan, Malaysia, and Indonesia. The ratio was between 10% and 20% in 27 OIC countries and less than 10% in the remaining 27 OIC countries in 2019 (Figure 37).

Figure 37: Manufacturing Value Added as a Proportion of GDP, Percent, 2000 vs. 2019
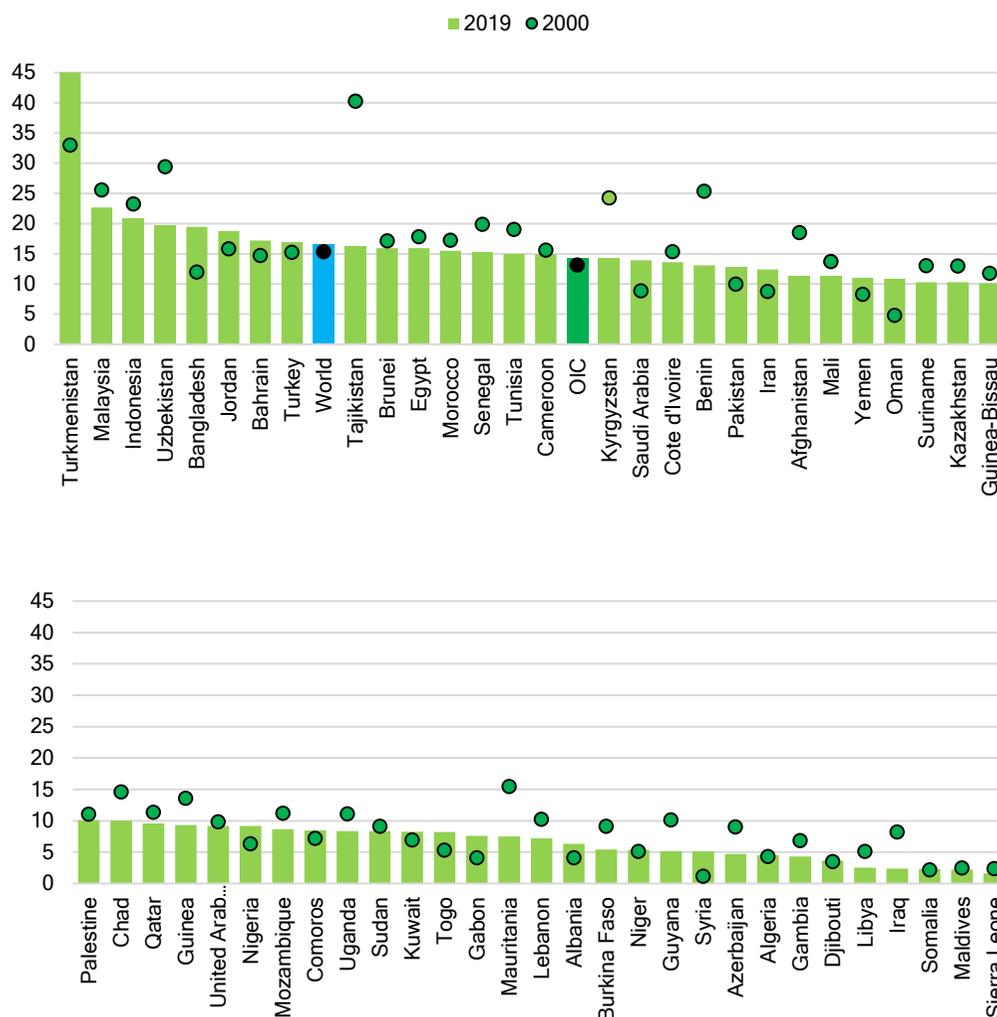
■ 2019 ● 2000

Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit has shown a stagnant trend among the OIC countries

The proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit represents the number of "small-scale industries" with an access to a line of credit or a loan from a financial institution in the reference year in percentage to the total number of such enterprises. In the SDG framework, small scale industries are mainly the small-scale industrial enterprises producing goods and services classified to small economic entities compared to medium or large ones (UNSD, SDG metadata).

With respect to the latest data available for 28 OIC countries between 2000 and 2019, 15 member countries have increased their proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or

line of credit. The proportion has increased in four OIC countries by more than 10 percentage points, namely in Benin, Indonesia, Mali and Uzbekistan. On the other hand, the proportion of small-scale industrial enterprises in 13 OIC countries with available data recorded a decrease in the period of 2000-2019 (Figure 38).

Figure 38: Proportion of Small-Scale Industries with a Loan or Line of Credit, Percent, 2000 vs. 2019
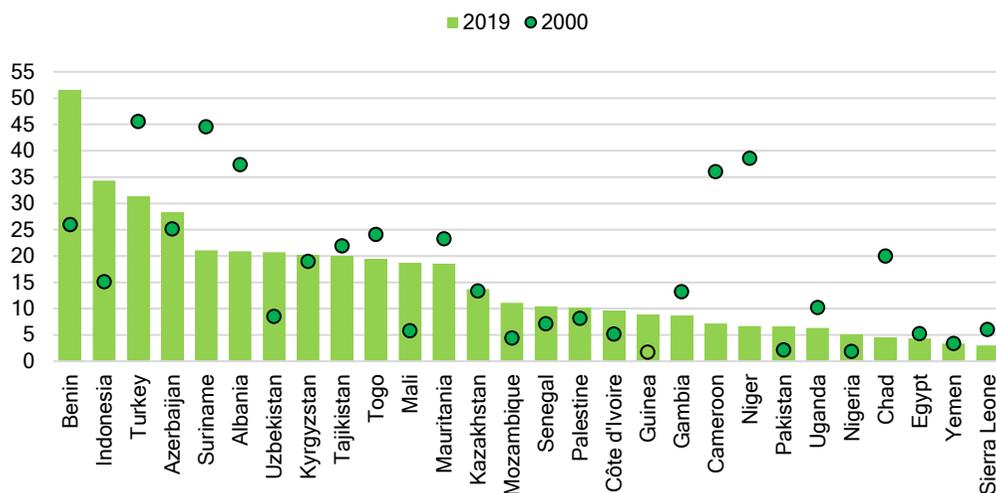
Since the small-scale industries are an important source of economic growth and employment, especially in developing economies, the financial sectors of the OIC countries need to better serve them to promote shared prosperity and mitigate poverty. Besides, Islamic financial services and instruments can potentially play a vital role in allocation of various products and solutions for the use of these enterprises (World Bank & IsDB, 2017).

CO_2 emissions intensity of manufacturing 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 was estimated as 0.6 kg in the OIC countries group in 2017, with a 0.2 kg decline from 2000. On the other hand, the world average of CO_2 emissions per unit of MVA was recorded as 0.3 kg CO_2 per USD in 2017 compared to its value of 0.4 kg in 2000 (Figure 39).

Between 2000 and 2017, most of the OIC countries showed a decrease in CO_2 emissions per unit of MVA. Out of 41 OIC countries with available data, CO_2 emissions per unit of MVA decreased in 24 countries. It only increased more than 0.5 CO_2 kg per USD in four

OIC countries, namely Turkey, Tajikistan, Gabon, and Kazakhstan. Moreover, while 14 OIC countries were observed to have over 1 kg of CO_2 emission per unit of MVA, eight OIC countries were between 0.5 and 1 kg of CO_2 emission per unit of MVA, and 19 OIC countries were observed to be below 0.5 kg of CO_2 emission per unit of MVA in 2017 (Figure 39).

Figure 39: CO₂ Emissions per Unit of MVA, Kg of CO₂ per Constant 2015 USD, 2000 vs. 2017
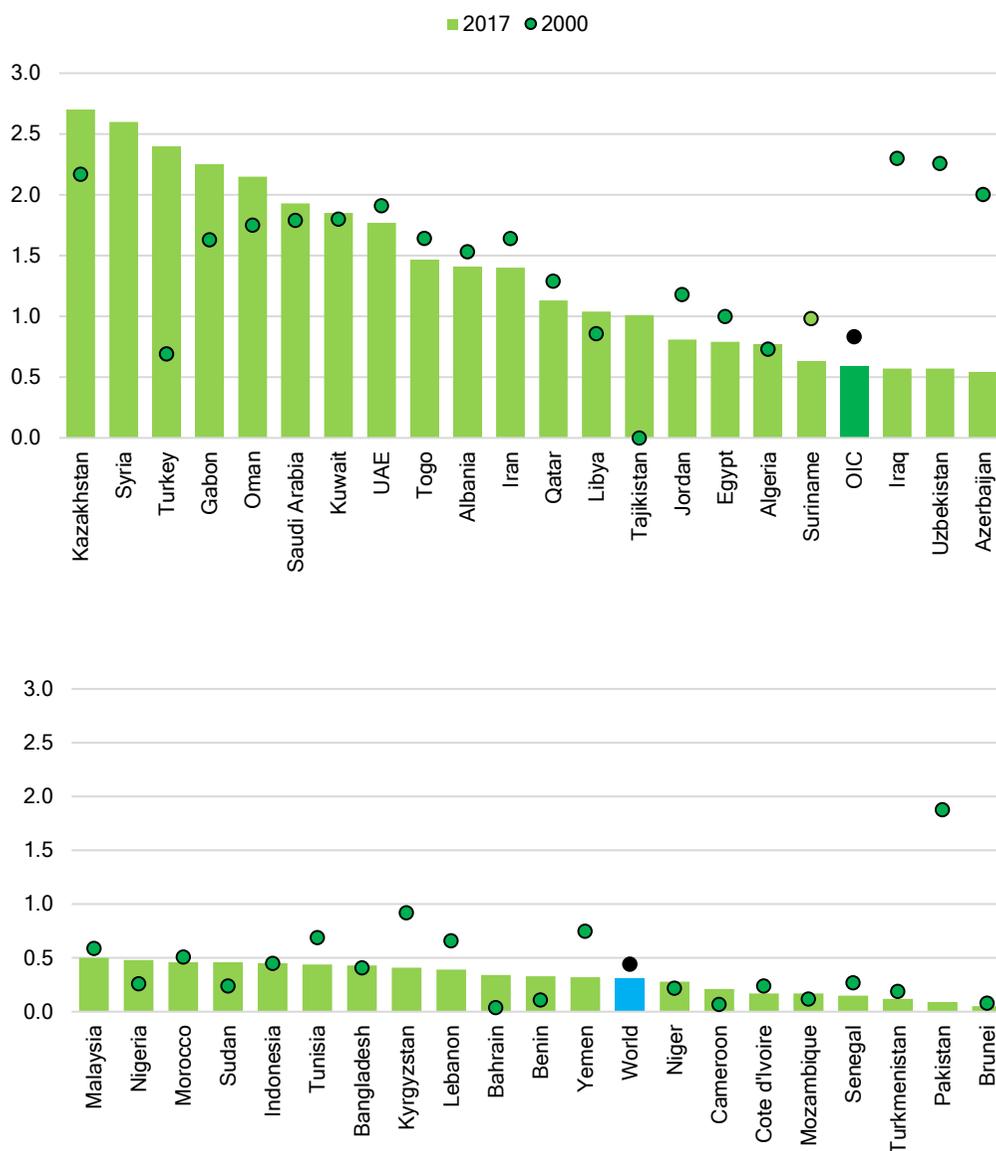
Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 29/05/2020 from UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database. Please see Appendix 1 for exceptions and details.

Although expenditures on research and development have grown across OIC countries in general, 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 in the world by strengthening their scientific and technological infrastructure. However, the expenditure on R&D by the OIC countries group in relation to their GDP has shown a limited growth of 0.2 percentage point during the past 17 years since 2000. Moreover, in the OIC countries group, 0.4% of GDP was devoted on R&D in 2017 compared to that of 1.7% in the world (Figure 40).

Figure 40: Research and Development Expenditure as a Proportion of GDP, Percent, 2000 vs. 2017
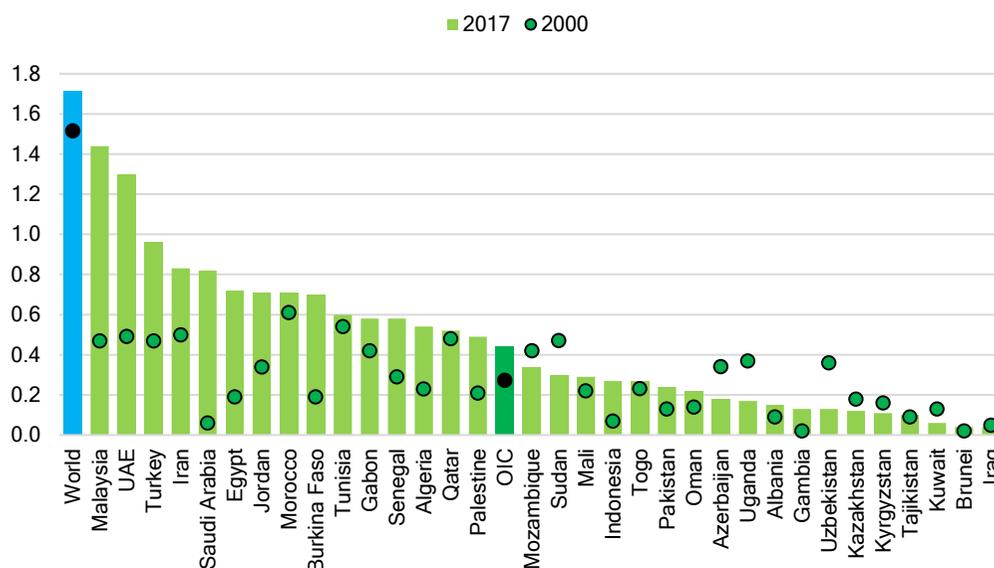
Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 29/05/2020 from UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database. Please see Appendix 1 for exceptions and details.

At the individual country level, 24 out of 33 OIC countries with available data increased their R&D spending in GDP between 2000 and 2017. Nevertheless, among the OIC countries only Malaysia and UAE exceeded above 1% in R&D expenditure as a proportion of GDP as end of 2017. Moreover, as Figure 40 clearly displays that all OIC countries with available data are lagging behind the world average in R&D spending in GDP in 2017. 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 the share of MHT sectors reflects both the impact of innovation and R&D activities (UNSD, SDG metadata).

The share of MHT in total MVA increased by more than 3 percentage points from 30.4% in 2000 to 33.7% in 2017 in the OIC countries group. In contrast, the world witnessed a decrease around 2 percentage points from 46.7% in 2000 to 44.9% in 2017 (Figure 41).

Figure 41: Proportion of MHT Industry Value Added in Total MVA, Percent, 2000 vs. 2017
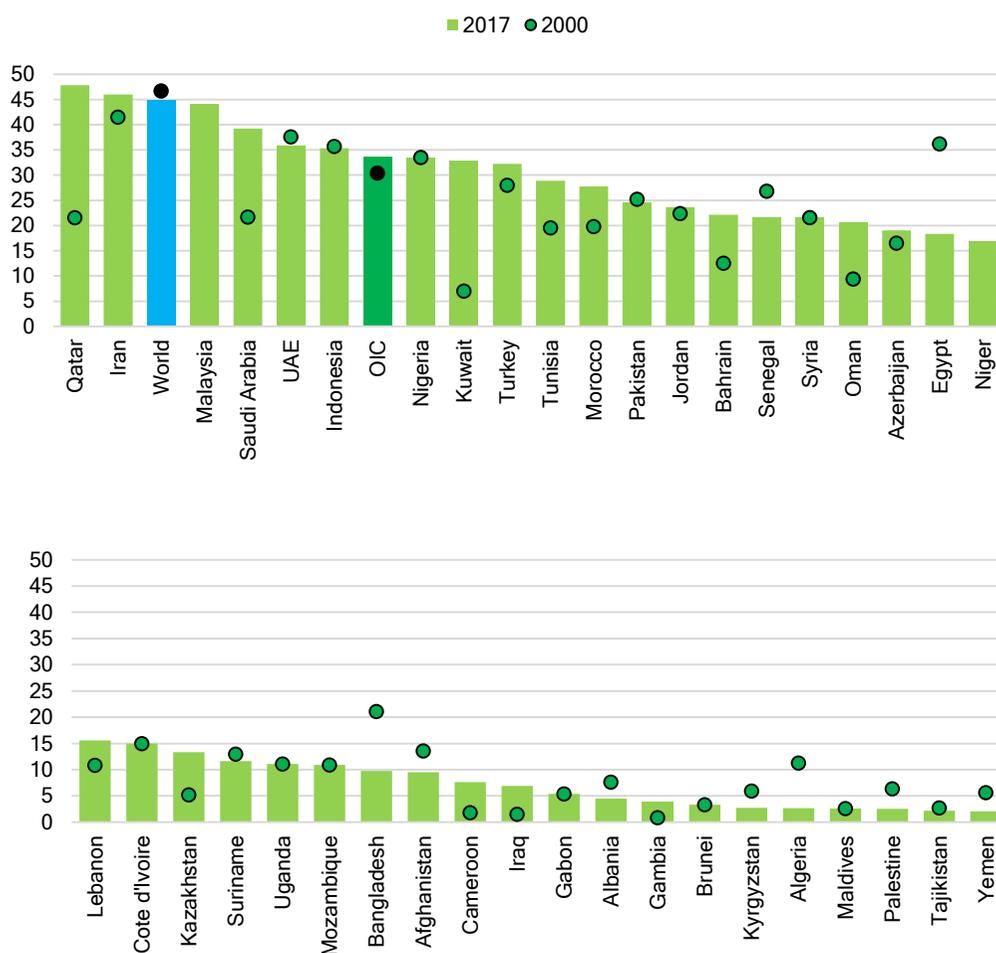
Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 29/05/2020 from UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database. Please see Appendix 1 for exceptions and details.

As the world average is much higher than the OIC average, strong and efficient policy supports for R&D and innovation activities are required in the OIC countries in order to reduce the development disparities between the OIC and rest of the world.

At the country level, the proportion of MHT industries in total MVA increased by more than 10 percentage points in six OIC countries including Qatar, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, UAE, and Oman. Overall, while the share of higher-tech manufacturing increased in 17 OIC countries, it stagnated in eight of them and decreased in 14 OIC countries during the 2000-2017 period. Only Qatar and Iran had a higher share of higher-tech manufacturing than the world average in 2017 (Figure 41). As these figures show, accelerated actions need to be taken by the OIC countries to support R&D and innovation 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 or 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 to overcoming infrastructure barriers, helping people join the information society and benefit from the potential of ICTs, in particular in least developed and rural areas (UNSD, SDG metadata).

Mobile cellular services have spread much faster than anticipated. 3G mobile coverage has improved rapidly between 2007 and 2018 across the OIC countries. By 2018, over 90% of people in 27 OIC countries could access the Internet through a 3G network. Moreover, the proportion of population covered by a 3G network was between 50% and 90% in 20 OIC countries, and it was under 50% in nine OIC countries which all were from Africa as end of 2018.

However, living within the range of mobile-cellular networks across the 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 network 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 the affordable prices.

OIC countries need to increase infrastructure investments and facilitate financial support to address the needs of manufacturing and high-tech industry hit by the COVID-19 pandemic

Despite the current challenge to overcome the acute phase of the COVID-19 pandemic, it is necessary to increase investments in infrastructure to boost technological progress and innovation where ICTs have become indispensable and a must for all the communities to mitigate the negative impacts of this crisis (UN, 2020a).

It is essential to ease and allocate financial support to small-scale enterprises that have been severely affected by the containment measures to manage their financial needs such as debt repayments and build up necessary digital transformation. This financial support

is crucial for the small-scale industries in the OIC countries as one of the main engines of employment and output (UN, 2020b).

As the world is continuously working round-the-clock for a solution to overcome the COVID-19 pandemic, the OIC countries may need to pay special attention to increase expenditure on R&D which is now on the frontline as the communities are expecting a special vaccine or any other medical treatment to fight against the disease. Concerning both R&D and manufacturing industry, some critical equipment such as ventilators are not still adequately available for most of the countries across the world including the OIC region.

In order to increase the awareness and avoid risks, many OIC countries have deployed various digital platforms, helplines and other online solutions such as targeted messaging on social media to support public health and wellbeing. ICTs have gained further importance and momentum to serve public via online platforms that offer courses and resources required by students and workers (SESRIC, 2020).

SDG 11: Make Cities and Human Settlements Inclusive, Safe, Resilient and Sustainable

Increasing population and migration have consequential impacts on the rapid growth of cities and increasing urbanization around the globe. Sustainable development cannot be attained without significantly transforming the way these growing cities and other urban areas are built and managed. Rapid urbanization results into unplanned urban sprawl and increasing number of slum dwellers who face with challenges of inadequate and overburdened infrastructure and services such as waste collection, water and sanitation systems, roads and transport, and worsening air pollution.

SDG 11 urges to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable. To make the cities sustainable means improving urban planning and management systems, creating safe and affordable housing, investing in public transport, creating green public spaces, and building resilient societies and economies in an inclusive way.

The emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic has impacted the way people live, work, travel, and socialize in the cities in the past few months. The pandemic continues to devastate the living conditions of people in these cities especially those in poor and densely populated areas.

High proportions of urban population living in slums is still a major problem in some OIC countries

UN-HABITAT classifies a 'slum household' as one in which the inhabitants suffer one or more of the following 'household deprivations': (i) Lack of access to improved water source; (ii) Lack of access to improved sanitation facilities; (iii) Lack of sufficient living area; (iv) Lack of housing durability and, (v) Lack of security of tenure. By extension, the term 'slum dweller' refers to a person living in a household that lacks any of the above attributes (UNSD, SDG metadata).

Globally, a substantial progress has been made in reducing the proportion of the urban population living in slums, however many people continue to suffer from the above-mentioned deprivations in various cities in the OIC countries. As migration to urban areas continues, the increase in the number of slum dwellers becomes inevitable without the relevant policies and measures in place (UN-HABITAT, 2016). Accordingly, urgent action is needed to reverse this current situation.

In 2016, 23.5% of the global urban population lived in slums while the OIC countries group average was 37.1%. However, the proportion of urban population living in slums dropped both in the world and OIC countries group by 4.5 and 7 percentage points respectively during the 2000-2016 period. At the individual OIC country level, the proportion of urban population living in slums in 18 OIC countries were more than 50% in 2016 (notably seven OIC countries had more than 70%), while 13 OIC countries were observed to have between 20% and 50%. On the other hand, seven OIC countries including Saudi Arabia, Syria, Morocco, Turkey, Tunisia, Suriname, and Egypt had values below 20%.

As to the change recorded between 2000 and 2016, the share of the urban population living in slums decreased by more than 10 percentage points in 13 OIC Countries including Sierra Leone, Mali, Bangladesh, Uganda, Cameroon, Egypt, Niger, Senegal,

Gambia, Nigeria, Benin, Morocco and Yemen. In the same period, the proportion decreased between 0 and 10 percentage points in 12 OIC countries and remained constant in only four OIC countries. However, nine OIC countries recorded an increase in their proportions of urban population living in slums (Figure 42).

Figure 42: Proportion of Urban Population Living in Slums, Percent, 2000 vs. 2016
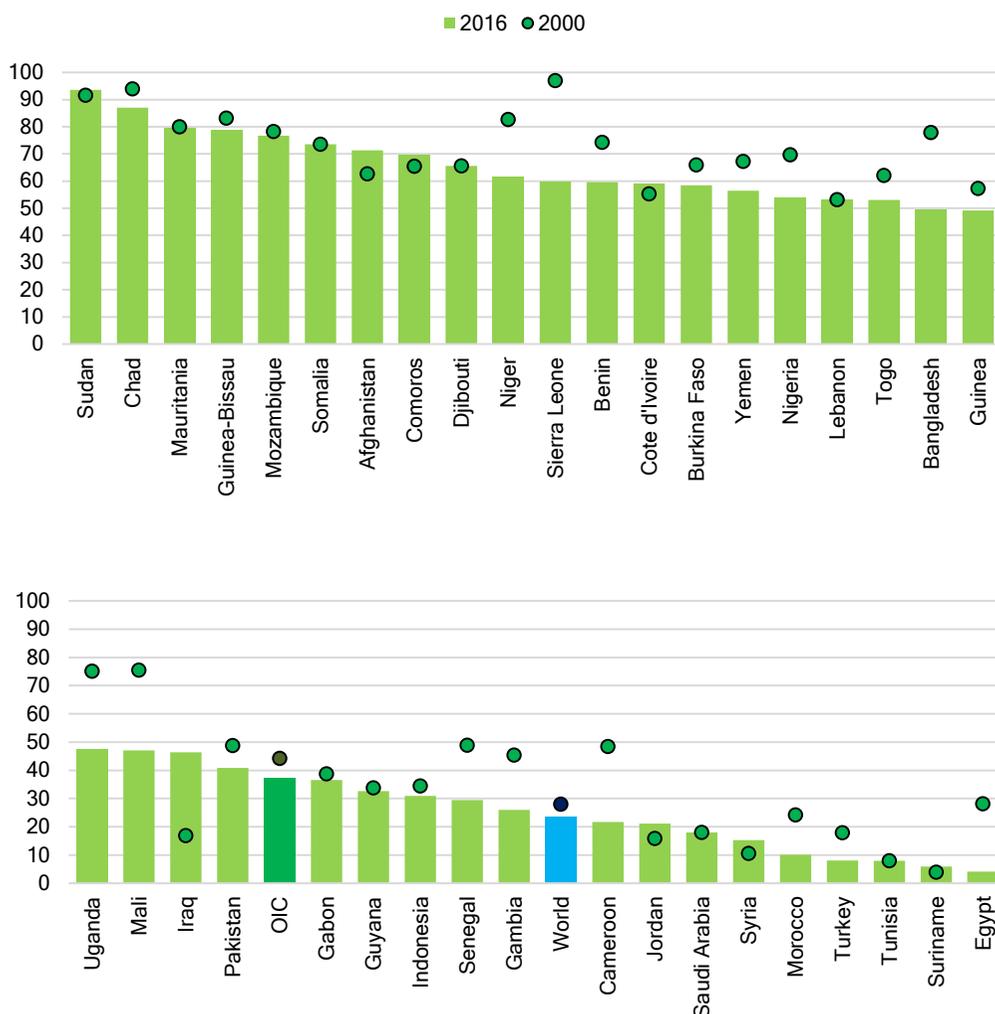
OIC countries should exert more efforts to mitigate their vulnerability to climate-related disasters

There are direct economic losses from natural disasters generally in the form of physical damage as well as indirect devaluations in economic value associated with direct economic losses. Direct economic loss is estimated by measuring the economic value of the physical assets such as schools, hospitals, houses, infrastructure, government buildings, and others affected by environmental disasters. Based on the available data,

economic losses attributed to disasters in the OIC countries group increased from around 115 million USD to 118 million USD in the 2005-2018 period.

To comprehend the negative economic impact of disasters, it is better to look at the proportional change relative to GDP. Based on the data available on 32 OIC countries between 2005 and 2018, economic losses due to disasters as a percentage of GDP decreased from around 0.006% to 0.003%. Based on the trend demonstrated over this period, the economic losses due to disasters as a percentage of GDP may further come to the level of 0.001%, yet caution should be exercised about this estimate as projections by experts on global climate change and environmental catastrophes show a negative and alarming future ahead. In this perspective, the OIC countries should exert more efforts to build better resilience to environmental catastrophes in line with combating climate change.

Based on 2018 (or most recent year) available individual country data, five OIC countries were without any economic losses attributed to disasters. Overall, 23 OIC countries reported no direct economic losses or losses less than 1 million USD attributed to disasters based on last year available data. On the other hand, nine OIC countries with economic losses above 1 million USD included Iran (91.1 million USD), Indonesia (6.1 million USD), Malaysia (4.1 million USD), Mali (3.6 million USD), Mozambique (3.4 million USD), Niger (2.1 million USD), Uganda (2.1 million USD), Sudan (1.9 million USD), and Guyana (1 million USD).

It should be noted that this indicator on its own does not represent the whole SDG 11.5 target (By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations) and does not show whether results were a result of policies and disaster management measures in the respective countries.

The economic and social impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on vulnerable communities living in slums is immense

It is hardly the first-time slum dwellers face with challenges of inadequate access to basic sanitation and health services and inadequate waste management, being employed in the informal sector, earning irregular incomes that by their nature are vulnerable to shocks like the COVID-19 pandemic. Nevertheless, during the COVID-19 pandemic they demand solutions more urgently to these challenges than ever before to ensure promotion of economic inclusion to achieve the goal of leaving no one behind by 2030.

Populations living in slums are particularly vulnerable to the COVID-19 pandemic. Because of their crowded living conditions, they are unable to self-isolate and their livelihoods depend on income from day-to-day work in the informal sector. Hence, this causes major COVID-19 surge and affects their health dramatically. The COVID-19 pandemic will have most devastating impact in poor and densely populated urban areas, especially for the one billion people living in informal settlements and slums worldwide (UN-HABITAT, 2020).

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

The threat of a worldwide climate crisis continues to escalate as global community shies away from the full commitment required to reverse the worsening situation. Failure in global effort to mitigate the numerous human activities ranging 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.

SDG 13 puts emphasis on taking urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts by 2030. Countries adopted the Paris Agreement and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 in pursuance of this goal in 2015 and envisage 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 document to mention a limit to global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels (UNFCC, 2010). The UN Climate Action Summit also recognizes the 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). Nonetheless, the temperatures in 2020 are predicted to be high despite the slowdown of the industrial and economic human activities due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To achieve temperature level of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels by the end of this century, the UN urges all countries to work to achieve net zero emissions by 2050 and urgently enhance their short-term commitments by 2020, and the mid-term commitments by 2030 as enshrined in the Paris Agreement.

Natural disasters in 2018 affected a significant number of people in OIC countries

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

In this connection, the number of people who were directly affected by disasters refers to a group 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. To enable comparison among countries, it is expressed per 100,000 population (UNSD, SDG metadata).

The number of directly affected persons attributed to such calamities per 100,000 population has varied greatly in the OIC countries between 2005 and 2018. Based on last year available data, seven OIC countries, namely Niger (21,647), Bangladesh (7,521), Sudan (4,918), Indonesia (4,159), Mali (1,440), Iran (1,245), and Guyana (1,143) were observed to have the highest number of persons affected by disasters per 100,000 population in 2018.

The number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population decreased in 16 OIC countries with notably high decreases in Guyana, Yemen, Pakistan, Albania, Maldives, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, and Senegal with over 100 persons per 100,000 population between 2005 and 2018. However, 17 OIC countries recorded

increases with highest observations in Niger, Bangladesh, Sudan, Indonesia, Mali and Iran within the same period analysed.

Natural disasters continue to ravage lives of millions of people around the globe every year but one major factor which contributes to this has been climate change resulting from numerous human activities such as burning of fossil fuels and plants which emit huge amounts of CO_2, a major greenhouse gas, into the atmosphere.

The COVID-19 pandemic has helped reduce such emissions as human activities have drastically been low during the pandemic. However, the emissions are expected to rise further as restrictions are lifted. The World Meteorological Organization (WMO, 2020) has further alluded that since CO_2 has very long lifetime in the atmosphere, the impact of the drop in emissions this year due to the slowdown of industrial and economic human activities because of the COVID-19 pandemic is not expected to lead to a reduction of CO_2 atmospheric concentrations which are driving global temperatures to increase. Hence, the impact COVID-19 pandemic on the reduction of emissions is not a substitute for sustained and coordinated climate action. Communities can take the lessons learnt from the COVID-19 pandemic as an opportunity to reassess their priorities and to rebuild their economies to be greener and more resilient to climate change.

SDG 14: Conserve and Sustainably Use the Oceans, Seas and Marine Resources for Sustainable Development

Oceans cover 75% of the Earth's surface. Oceans with their temperature, chemistry, currents and life are essential drivers of the global system that makes the Earth habitable for the humanity. Over 3 billion people depend on marine and coastal biodiversity for their livelihoods. However, 30% of the world's fish stocks have already been overexploited, reaching below the level at which they can produce sustainable yields (UNDP, 2020).

Since the beginning of the industrialisation in the West, there is a rise in ocean acidification. Approximately, 30% of the CO_2 produced by humans is absorbed by the oceans. An overwhelming majority of marine pollution has its sources from land.

Against this background, the aim of the SDG 14 is to manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems from pollution as well as address the impacts of ocean acidification. The OIC countries are gradually increasing their average proportion of marine key biodiversity areas covered by protected areas since 2000. Whereas, they need to take policy measures in order to gradually increase the coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas. The expansion of protected areas for marine biodiversity and existing policies and treaties that encourage responsible use of ocean resources are still insufficient to combat the adverse effects of overfishing, growing ocean acidification due to climate change and worsening coastal eutrophication. The current reduction in human activity due to the COVID-19 pandemic may provide marine environments the much-needed breathing space for them to start to recover.

Average proportion of marine key biodiversity areas covered by protected areas in the OIC Countries Group has been gradually increasing since 2000

The average proportion of marine key biodiversity areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas (%) shows temporal trends in the mean percentage of each important site for marine biodiversity (i.e., those that contribute significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity) that is covered by designated protected areas. Protected areas, as per the International Union for Conservation of Nature definition, are clearly defined geographical spaces, recognized, dedicated and managed through legal or other effective means to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values. The status "designated" is attributed to a protected area when the corresponding authority, according to national legislation or common practice (e.g., by means of an executive decree or alike), officially endorses a document of designation. The designation must be made for the purpose of biodiversity conservation, not de facto protection arising because of some other activity (e.g., military).

Protected marine areas have a critical role for sustainable development if they are effectively managed and located in areas important for biodiversity. Excluding 13 OIC countries with landlock status, the data on average proportion of marine KBAs covered by protected areas is available for 39 OIC countries.

In the period of 2000-2019, while the average proportion of marine KBAs covered by protected areas increased by 10 percentage points in the OIC countries group from 19% in 2000 to 29% in 2019, the world average increased by 15 percentage points from 31% in 2000 to 46% in 2019.

In 2019, eight OIC countries had more than 50% average proportion of marine KBAs covered by protected areas including Cote d'Ivoire (93%), Guinea (74%), Suriname (74%), Albania (71%), Iran (68%), Gabon (67%), Guinea-Bissau (61%), and Mozambique (60%). Whereas, 16 OIC countries were below 15% in covering their marine KBAs as protected areas.

Additionally, nine OIC countries were able to increase their average proportion of marine KBAs covered by protected areas more than that of the world in the 2000-2019 period. These OIC countries were Albania (61 percentage points increase), Sudan (48 percentage points), Morocco (40 percentage points), Gabon (37 percentage points), Yemen (35 percentage points), Tunisia (32 percentage points), Mozambique (20 percentage points), and Indonesia and Kuwait (19 percentage points each). For 20 OIC countries, there was no change in their average proportion of marine KBAs covered by protected areas during 2000 and 2019 (Figure 43).

Figure 43: Average Proportion of Marine Key Biodiversity Areas Covered by Protected Areas, Percent, 2000 vs. 2019
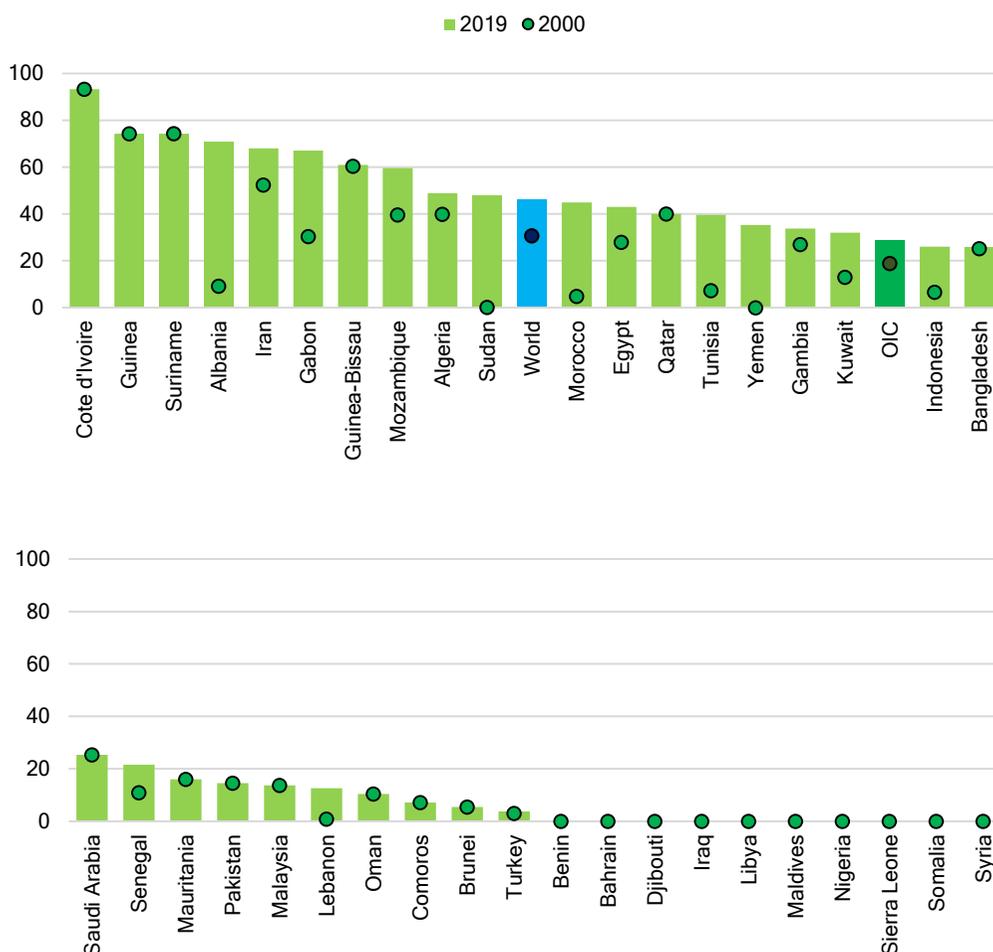
Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 05/06/2020 from UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database. Please see Appendix 1 for exceptions and details.

OIC countries need to take policy measures in order to gradually increase the coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas

Besides the average proportion of marine key biodiversity areas covered by protected areas, the coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas is also an important indicator for marine protected areas. However, a trend analysis for this indicator is not possible as country level data are available only for 2018.

In 2018, 16.8% of waters under national jurisdiction was covered by protected areas in the world, whereas the OIC countries group had an average of only 3.6%. Three OIC countries, namely UAE (11.2%), Gabon (25.9%), and Kazakhstan (47.5%), had protected areas in relation to marine areas over 10%.

The health of oceans is also closely related to human health. According to UNESCO (2020), oceans can be an ally against COVID-19. The bacteria found in the depths of oceans are used to help carrying out rapid testing to detect the presence of COVID-19. The diversity of species found in oceans also offers great promise for pharmaceuticals (UNESCO, 2020). The pandemic offers an opportunity to revive oceans and start building a sustainable ocean economy. A report by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP, 2020) suggests that the temporary shutdown of activities, the reduced human mobility and resource demands due to the COVID-19 pandemic may provide marine environments the much-needed breathing space for them to start to recover.

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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 and avoid the bias, although when the weighted estimations are not possible, unweighted averages are used to provide a meaningful picture.

In producing the OIC aggregate estimates, total population or GDP data for the same year were generally used as a weight. The world aggregate values were accessed from the UN Global SDG Indicators Database to preserve the consistency.

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 2019, in order to estimate the trend of progress concerning each OIC country.

Two reference points are the base year which is generally 2000 and the last year 2019. For the base year, in the cases where 2000 data is not available, the earliest data from 2001 and onwards was used. For generating data for the reference year 2019, in the cases where 2019 data is not available, the latest year data starting from 2018 and backwards was used. The dataset generated through the aforementioned method was also used for calculating the OIC aggregate values.

Table 3 provides information which year data was used for each OIC country for selected indicators analysed in this Report.

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.
- 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, 11, 13, and 14 (due to insufficient number of indicators).
- It should be among the indicators suggested by UNSD to set the target value transparently 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: Proportion of Population below International Poverty Line, Percent, 2000 vs. 2018

The OIC average for "proportion of population below the international poverty line" was estimated using the total population as the weight accessed from the World Bank, WDI Database.

Figure 5: Proportion of Population above Statutory Pensionable Age Receiving a Pension, Percent, 2000 vs. 2019

The OIC average for "proportion of population above statutory pensionable age receiving a pension" was estimated using the population ages 65 and above as the weight accessed from the World Bank, WDI Database. Due to no available average for the world in both 2000 and 2019 by the original data source, a single data instance from 2016 was used instead.

Figure 6: Proportion of Population Using Basic Drinking Water Services, Percent, 2000 vs. 2017

The OIC average for "proportion of population using basic drinking water services" was estimated using the total population as the weight accessed from the World Bank, WDI Database.

Figure 7: Proportion of Total Government Spending on Essential Services, Education, Percent, 2000 vs. 2018

The OIC average for "proportion of total government spending on essential services, education" was estimated using the general government final consumption expenditure (in current USD) as the weight accessed from the World Bank, WDI Database.

SDG 2

Figure 8: Prevalence of Undernourishment, Percent, 2000 vs. 2017

The OIC average for "prevalence of undernourishment" was estimated using the total population as the weight accessed from the World Bank, WDI Database.

Figure 9: Proportion of Children Moderately or Severely Stunted, Percent, 2000 vs. 2019

The OIC average for "proportion of children moderately or severely stunted" was estimated using the total population aged 0-4 years as the weight accessed from the United Nations Population Division.

Figure 10: Proportion of Children Moderately or Severely Wasted, Percent, 2000 vs. 2019

The OIC average for "proportion of children moderately or severely wasted" was estimated using the total population aged 0-4 years as the weight accessed from the United Nations Population Division.

Figure 11: Proportion of Children Moderately or Severely Overweight, Percent, 2000 vs.2019

The OIC average for "proportion of children moderately or severely overweight" was estimated using the total population aged 0-4 years as the weight accessed from the United Nations Population Division.

SDG 3

Figure 13: Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births, 2000 vs. 2017

The OIC average for "maternal mortality ratio" was estimated using total population as the weight accessed from the United Nations Population Division.

Figure 14: Under-Five Mortality Rate, Deaths per 1,000 Live Births, Both Sexes, 2000 vs. 2018

The OIC average for "under-five mortality rate" was estimated using total population aged 0-4 for both sexes combined as the weight accessed from the United Nations Population Division.

Figure 15: Neonatal Mortality Rate, Deaths per 1,000 Live Births, Both Sexes, 2000 vs. 2018

The OIC average for "neonatal mortality rate" was estimated using the total population as the weight accessed from the United Nations Population Division.

Figure 16: Tuberculosis Incidence per 100,000 Population, 2000 vs. 2018

The OIC average for "tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population" was estimated using the total population as the weight accessed from the United Nations Population Division.

Figure 17: Alcohol Consumption per capita within a Calendar Year, Ages 15+, Both Sexes, 2000 vs. 2018

The OIC average for "alcohol consumption per capita within a calendar year (ages 15+)" was estimated using the population aged 15 and above years as the weight accessed from the United Nations Population Division.

Figure 18: Death Rate due to Road Traffic Injuries per 100,000 Population, 2000 vs. 2016

The OIC average for "death rate due to road traffic injuries" was estimated using total population as the weight accessed from the United Nations Population Division.

Figure 19: Universal Health Coverage (UHC) Service Coverage Index, 2000 vs. 2017

The OIC average for "Universal Health Coverage service coverage index" was unweighted mean of the countries with available data accessed from the Global SDG Indicators Database of the UNSD.

Figure 20: Mortality Rate Attributed to Unintentional Poisonings, Deaths per 100,000 Population, Both Sexes, 2000 vs. 2016

The OIC average for "mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisonings per 100,000-population" was estimated using the total population as the weight accessed from the United Nations Population Division.

Figure 21: Age-Standardized Prevalence of Current Tobacco use Among Persons, Ages 15+, Both Sexes, Percent, 2000 vs. 2018

The OIC average for "age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons, ages 15+" was estimated using the population aged 15 and above years as the weight accessed from the United Nations Population Division.

Figure 22: Proportion of the Target Population with Access to 3 Doses of DTP3, Percent, 2000 vs. 2018

The OIC average for "proportion of the target population with access to DTP3" was estimated using the total population as the weight accessed from the United Nations Population Division.

SDG 4

Figure 24: Proportion of Children and Young People Achieving a Minimum Proficiency Level in Mathematics, Lower Secondary, Both Sexes, Percent, 2000 vs. 2018

Last year available data for Syria is from 2011.

Figure 25: Participation Rate in Organized Learning (One Year Before the Official Primary Entry Age), Both Sexes, Percent, 2000 vs. 2019

The OIC average for "participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age)" was estimated using the total population aged 0-4 years as the weight accessed from the United Nations Population Division.

Figure 26: Proportion of Teachers in Primary Education who have Received at least Minimum Organized Teacher Training, 2000 vs. 2018

The OIC average for "proportion of teachers in primary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training" was estimated using the number of teachers in primary education as the weight accessed from the UNESCO, UIS Database.

Figure 27: Gender Parity Index for Participation Rate in Organized Learning (One Year before the Official Primary Entry Age), 2019 vs. 2000

Last year available data for Syria is from 2011.

SDG 5

Figure 28: Proportion of Seats Held by Women in National Parliaments, Percent, 2000 vs. 2020

The OIC average for "proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments" was estimated using the total number of seats in the national parliaments as the weight accessed from the UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database. "Sudan's values for 2000 correspond to Sudan (former) based on the UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database".

SDG 7

Figure 30: Proportion of Population with Access to Electricity, Modelled, All Areas, Percent, 2000 vs. 2017

The OIC average for "proportion of population with access to electricity" was estimated using the total population as the weight accessed from the World Bank, WDI Database.

Figure 31: Renewable Energy Share in the Total Final Energy Consumption, Percent, 2000 vs. 2017

The OIC average for the indicator "renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption" was estimated using the TFCE in millions of tonnes of oil equivalent as the weight accessed from the IEA Online Data Services. OIC average is calculated using the data for 44 OIC countries out of 57.

Figure 32: Energy Intensity Level of Primary Energy [Megajoules per Constant 2017 GDP PPP], 2000 vs. 2017

The OIC average for "energy intensity level of primary energy" was estimated using the GDP, purchasing power parity (constant 2017 international $) as the weight accessed from the World Bank, WDI Database.

SDG 8

Figure 33: Average Annual Growth Rate of Real GDP per capita, Percent, 2000-2018

The OIC average for "real GDP per capita" was estimated using the total population as the weight accessed from the National Accounts Main Aggregates Online Database. 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)] x 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. Average annual growth rate of real GDP per capita for Sudan is over the period 2009-2018.

Figure 34: Average Annual Growth Rate of Real GDP per Employed Person, Percent, 2000-2019

The OIC average for "real GDP per employed person" was estimated using the total employment estimates accessed from the ILOSTAT database. 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)] x 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. Average annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person for Sudan is over the period 2009-2019.

Figure 35: Unemployment Rate, Ages 15+, Both Sexes, Percent, 2000 vs. 2018

The OIC average for "unemployment rate" was estimated using labour force estimates as the weight accessed from the ILOSTAT database.

Figure 36: Proportion of Youth not in Education, Employment or Training, Ages 15-24, Both Sexes, Percent, 2000 vs. 2018

The youth NEET rate for Kazakhstan covers all persons between the ages of 15-28.

SDG 9

Figure 37: Manufacturing Value Added as a Proportion of GDP, Percent, 2000 vs. 2019

The OIC average for "manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP" was estimated using the total GDP in constant 2015 USD as the weight accessed from the UNSD National Accounts Main Aggregates Online Database. (In constructing weights, year 2018

data were used instead of those of 2019 due to data unavailability of the GDP in constant 2015 USD data for 2019).

Figure 39: CO2 Emissions per Unit of MVA, Kg of CO2 per Constant 2015 USD, 2000 vs. 2017

The OIC average for "carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added" was estimated using the MVA in constant 2015 USD as the weight accessed from the UNSD National Accounts Main Aggregates Online Database. Data for Syria for 2000 (17.9) is not shown in the figure as it makes the chart less informative due to its outlier nature.

Figure 40: Research and Development Expenditure as a Proportion of GDP, Percent, 2000 vs. 2017

The OIC average for "research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP" was calculated using the unweighted average method.

Figure 41: Proportion of MHT Industry Value Added in Total MVA, 2000 vs. 2017, Percent

The OIC average for "medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added of manufacturing" was estimated using the MVA in constant 2015 USD as the weight accessed from the UNSD National Accounts Main Aggregates Online Database.

SDG 11

Figure 42: Proportion of Urban Population Living in Slums, Percent, 2000 vs. 2016

The OIC average for "proportion of urban population living in slums" was estimated using the urban population as the weight accessed from the World Bank, WDI Database.

SDG 14

Figure 43: Average Proportion of Marine Key Biodiversity Areas Covered by Protected Areas, Percent, 2000 vs. 2019

The OIC average for "average proportion of marine key biodiversity areas covered by protected area" was estimated using unweighted average of the countries with available data accessed from UNSD Global SDG indicators database.

Table 3: Reference Years Used for Selected Indicators for Evaluating the Progress of OIC Countries

COUNTRY	SDG 1							
	Proportion of population below international poverty line		Proportion of population living below the national poverty line		Proportion of population above statutory pensionable age receiving a pension		Proportion of population using basic drinking water services	
Base Year/Last Year	2000	2018	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2017
Afghanistan			2007	2016	2000	2010	2000	2017
Albania	2002	2017	2002	2012	2000	2011	2000	2017
Algeria					2000	2010	2000	2017
Azerbaijan	2001	2005	2001	2012	2000	2019	2000	2017
Bahrain							2000	2017
Bangladesh	2000	2016	2000	2016	2002	2019	2000	2017
Benin	2003	2015	2006	2015	2000	2017	2000	2017
Brunei					2011	2019		
Burkina Faso	2003	2014	2003	2014	2000	2016	2000	2017
Cameroon	2001	2014	2001	2014	2000	2016	2000	2017
Chad	2003	2011	2002	2011			2000	2017
Comoros	2004	2014					2000	2017
Cote d'Ivoire	2002	2015	2002	2015	2000	2010	2000	2017
Djibouti	2002	2017			2000	2019	2000	2017
Egypt	2004	2017	2004	2015			2000	2017
Gabon	2005	2017	2005	2017			2000	2017
Gambia	2003	2015			2000	2016	2000	2017
Guinea	2002	2012	2002	2012			2000	2017
Guinea-Bissau	2002	2010	2002	2010			2000	2017
Guyana							2000	2017
Indonesia	2000	2018	2015	2017	2002	2019	2000	2017
Iran	2005	2017			2000	2019	2000	2017
Iraq	2006	2012	2006	2012			2000	2017
Jordan	2002	2010	2008	2010	2000	2019	2000	2017
Kazakhstan	2001	2017	2001	2017	2000	2016	2000	2017
Kuwait					2000	2019	2000	2017
Kyrgyzstan	2000	2018	2006	2017	2000	2018	2000	2017
Lebanon							2000	2017
Libya							2010	2017
Malaysia	2004	2015	2002	2015	2000	2018	2000	2017
Maldives	2002	2016			2012	2019	2000	2017
Mali	2001	2009	2001	2009	2000	2016	2000	2017
Mauritania	2000	2014	2000	2014			2000	2017
Morocco	2000	2013	2000	2013	2000	2009	2000	2017
Mozambique	2002	2014	2002	2014	2000	2016	2000	2017
Niger	2005	2014	2011	2014	2000	2016	2000	2017
Nigeria	2003	2009	2003	2009	2016	2019	2000	2017
Oman					2000	2010	2001	2017
Pakistan	2001	2015	2001	2015	2005	2019	2000	2017
Palestine	2004	2016	2010	2016	2009	2019	2000	2017
Qatar					2016	2018	2000	2017
Saudi Arabia							2000	2017
Senegal	2001	2011	2001	2011	2004	2019	2000	2017
Sierra Leone	2003	2018	2003	2011			2000	2017
Somalia							2000	2017
Sudan	2009	2014					2000	2017
Suriname							2000	2017
Syria			2004	2007			2000	2017
Tajikistan	2003	2015	2013	2015	2005	2019	2000	2017
Togo	2006	2015	2006	2015	2000	2017	2000	2017
Tunisia	2000	2015	2000	2015	2000	2017	2000	2017
Turkey	2002	2018	2006	2017	2000	2014	2000	2017
Turkmenistan							2000	2017
Uganda	2002	2016	2002	2016	2000	2019	2000	2017
UAE								
Uzbekistan	2000	2003	2012	2013	2000	2018	2000	2017
Yemen	2005	2014	2005	2014	2000	2019	2000	2017

Values in the cells indicate which year data has been inputted for the base year 2000 and for the last year 2017/2018/2019

Table 3: Reference Years Used for Selected Indicators for Evaluating the Progress of OIC Countries (cont.)

COUNTRY	SDG 1		SDG 2			
	Proportion of total government spending on essential services, education		Prevalence of undernourishment		Proportion of children moderately or severely stunted	
Base Year/Last Year	2000	2018	2000	2017	2000	2019
Afghanistan	2010	2017	2000	2017	2004	2018
Albania	2000	2018	2000	2017	2000	2017
Algeria			2000	2017	2000	2012
Azerbaijan	2000	2017	2000	2017	2000	2013
Bahrain	2006	2017				
Bangladesh	2000	2018	2000	2017	2000	2018
Benin	2000	2018	2000	2017	2001	2018
Brunei	2000	2016	2000	2017		
Burkina Faso	2005	2018	2000	2017	2003	2018
Cameroon	2000	2018	2000	2017	2004	2018
Chad	2000	2018	2000	2017	2000	2015
Comoros	2002	2015			2000	2012
Cote d'Ivoire	2000	2018	2000	2017	2006	2016
Djibouti	2000	2018	2000	2017	2002	2012
Egypt	2003	2008	2000	2017	2000	2014
Gabon	2000	2014	2000	2017	2000	2012
Gambia	2000	2018	2000	2017	2000	2018
Guinea	2000	2018	2000	2017	2005	2018
Guinea-Bissau	2010	2013	2000	2017	2000	2014
Guyana	2000	2018	2000	2017	2000	2014
Indonesia	2001	2015	2000	2017	2000	2018
Iran	2000	2018	2000	2017	2004	2011
Iraq			2000	2017	2000	2018
Jordan	2016	2018	2000	2017	2002	2012
Kazakhstan	2002	2018	2000	2017	2006	2015
Kuwait	2001	2006	2000	2017	2001	2017
Kyrgyzstan	2000	2017	2000	2017	2006	2018
Lebanon	2001	2013	2000	2017		
Libya					2007	2014
Malaysia	2000	2018	2000	2017	2006	2016
Maldives	2002	2016	2000	2017	2001	2009
Mali	2000	2017	2000	2017	2001	2018
Mauritania	2004	2016	2000	2017	2000	2018
Morocco	2008	2009	2000	2017	2003	2017
Mozambique	2004	2018	2000	2017	2001	2015
Niger	2000	2018	2000	2017	2000	2018
Nigeria			2000	2017	2003	2018
Oman	2000	2013	2000	2017	2009	2017
Pakistan	2000	2017	2000	2017	2001	2018
Palestine					2002	2014
Qatar	2000	2017				
Saudi Arabia	2000	2008	2000	2017		
Senegal	2000	2018	2000	2017	2000	2019
Sierra Leone	2000	2018	2000	2017	2000	2019
Somalia					2000	2009
Sudan	2000	2009	2012	2017	2006	2014
Suriname			2000	2017	2000	2010
Syria	2001	2009			2000	2010
Tajikistan	2000	2015			2000	2017
Togo	2000	2018	2000	2017	2006	2017
Tunisia	2000	2015	2000	2017	2000	2018
Turkey	2000	2006	2000	2017	2004	2018
Turkmenistan			2000	2017	2000	2015
Uganda	2000	2018	2000	2017	2000	2016
UAE			2000	2017		
Uzbekistan	2013	2017	2000	2017	2002	2017
Yemen	2000	2008	2000	2017	2003	2013

Values in the cells indicate which year data has been inputted for the base year 2000 and for the last year 2017/2018/2019

Table 3: Reference Years Used for Selected Indicators for Evaluating the Progress of OIC Countries (cont.)

COUNTRY	SDG2						SDG3	
	Proportion of children moderately or severely wasted		Proportion of children moderately or severely overweight		Agriculture orientation index for government expenditures		Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	
Base Year/Last Year	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2018	2000	2017
Afghanistan	2004	2018	2004	2018	2003	2018	2000	2017
Albania	2000	2017	2000	2017	2002	2018	2000	2017
Algeria	2000	2012	2000	2012	2006	2009	2000	2017
Azerbaijan	2000	2013	2000	2013	2008	2018	2000	2017
Bahrain					2001	2018	2000	2017
Bangladesh	2000	2018	2000	2018	2001	2016	2000	2017
Benin	2001	2018	2001	2018			2000	2017
Brunei							2000	2017
Burkina Faso	2003	2018	2003	2018	2004	2018	2000	2017
Cameroon	2004	2018	2004	2018			2000	2017
Chad	2000	2015	2000	2015			2000	2017
Comoros	2000	2012	2000	2012			2000	2017
Cote d'Ivoire	2006	2016	2006	2016	2009	2014	2000	2017
Djibouti	2002	2012	2002	2012			2000	2017
Egypt	2003	2014	2003	2014	2004	2018	2000	2017
Gabon	2000	2012	2000	2012			2000	2017
Gambia	2000	2018	2000	2018			2000	2017
Guinea	2005	2018	2005	2018			2000	2017
Guinea-Bissau	2000	2014	2000	2014	2009	2015	2000	2017
Guyana	2000	2014	2000	2014	2010	2018	2000	2017
Indonesia	2000	2018	2000	2018	2004	2013	2000	2017
Iran	2004	2011			2002	2009	2000	2017
Iraq	2000	2018	2000	2018			2000	2017
Jordan	2002	2012	2002	2012	2012	2018	2000	2017
Kazakhstan	2006	2015	2006	2015	2001	2018	2000	2017
Kuwait	2001	2017	2001	2017	2001	2015	2000	2017
Kyrgyzstan	2006	2018	2006	2018	2001	2018	2000	2017
Lebanon					2001	2018	2000	2017
Libya	2007	2014	2007	2014			2000	2017
Malaysia	2015	2016	2015	2016	2001	2018	2000	2017
Maldives	2001	2009	2001	2009	2001	2018	2000	2017
Mali	2001	2018	2001	2018	2001	2011	2000	2017
Mauritania	2000	2018	2000	2018			2000	2017
Morocco	2003	2017	2003	2017	2006	2012	2000	2017
Mozambique	2001	2015	2001	2015	2001	2018	2000	2017
Niger	2000	2018	2000	2018			2000	2017
Nigeria	2003	2018	2003	2018	2003	2013	2000	2017
Oman	2009	2017	2009	2017	2001	2018	2000	2017
Pakistan	2001	2018	2001	2018	2001	2018	2000	2017
Palestine	2002	2014	2004	2014	2005	2018	2000	2017
Qatar					2004	2005	2000	2017
Saudi Arabia							2000	2017
Senegal	2000	2019	2000	2019			2000	2017
Sierra Leone	2000	2019	2000	2019			2000	2017
Somalia	2000	2009	2006	2009			2000	2017
Sudan	2006	2014	2006	2014			2000	2017
Suriname	2000	2010	2000	2010			2000	2017
Syria	2000	2010	2001	2010	2007	2009	2000	2017
Tajikistan	2000	2017	2005	2017			2000	2017
Togo	2006	2017	2006	2017	2012	2018	2000	2017
Tunisia	2000	2018	2006	2018	2001	2012	2000	2017
Turkey	2004	2018	2004	2018	2006	2018	2000	2017
Turkmenistan	2000	2015	2006	2015			2000	2017
Uganda	2000	2016	2000	2016	2001	2016	2000	2017
UAE					2012	2018	2000	2017
Uzbekistan	2002	2017	2002	2017	2011	2018	2000	2017
Yemen	2003	2013	2003	2013			2000	2017

Values in the cells indicate which year data has been inputted for the base year 2000 and for the last year 2017/2018/2019

Table 3: Reference Years Used for Selected Indicators for Evaluating the Progress of OIC Countries (cont.)

COUNTRY	Under-five mortality rate, both sexes (deaths per 1,000 live births)		Neonatal mortality rate, both sexes (deaths per 1,000 live births)		Tuberculosis incidence (per 100,000 population)		Suicide mortality rate, both sexes (deaths per 100,000 population)	
Base Year/Last Year	**2000**	**2018**	**2000**	**2018**	**2000**	**2018**	**2000**	**2018**
Afghanistan	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2016
Albania	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2016
Algeria	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2016
Azerbaijan	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2016
Bahrain	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2016
Bangladesh	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2016
Benin	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2016
Brunei	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2016
Burkina Faso	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2016
Cameroon	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2016
Chad	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2016
Comoros	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2016
Cote d'Ivoire	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2016
Djibouti	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2016
Egypt	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2016
Gabon	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2016
Gambia	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2016
Guinea	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2016
Guinea-Bissau	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2016
Guyana	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2016
Indonesia	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2016
Iran	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2016
Iraq	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2016
Jordan	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2016
Kazakhstan	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2016
Kuwait	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2016
Kyrgyzstan	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2016
Lebanon	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2016
Libya	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2016
Malaysia	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2016
Maldives	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2016
Mali	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2016
Mauritania	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2016
Morocco	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2016
Mozambique	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2016
Niger	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2016
Nigeria	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2016
Oman	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2016
Pakistan	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2016
Palestine	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018		
Qatar	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2016
Saudi Arabia	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2016
Senegal	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2016
Sierra Leone	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2016
Somalia	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2016
Sudan	2000	2018	2000	2018	2011	2018	2000	2016
Suriname	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2016
Syria	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2016
Tajikistan	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2016
Togo	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2016
Tunisia	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2016
Turkey	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2016
Turkmenistan	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2016
Uganda	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2016
UAE	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2016
Uzbekistan	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2016
Yemen	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2016

Values in the cells indicate which year data has been inputted for the base year 2000 and for the last year 2018

Table 3: Reference Years Used for Selected Indicators for Evaluating the Progress of OIC Countries (cont.)

COUNTRY	Alcohol consumption per capita within a calendar year, ages 15+ both sexes		Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100,000 population)		Proportion of women of reproductive age who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods, ages 15–49		Universal Health Coverage (UHC) Service Coverage Index	
Base Year/Last Year	2000	2018	2000	2016	2000	2018	2000	2017
Afghanistan	2010	2018	2000	2016			2000	2017
Albania	2000	2018	2000	2016	2009	2018	2000	2017
Algeria	2000	2018	2000	2016	2006	2013	2000	2017
Azerbaijan	2000	2018	2000	2016	2001	2006	2000	2017
Bahrain	2000	2018	2000	2016			2000	2017
Bangladesh	2000	2018	2000	2016	2000	2014	2000	2017
Benin	2000	2018	2000	2016	2001	2018	2000	2017
Brunei	2000	2018	2000	2016			2000	2017
Burkina Faso	2000	2018	2000	2016	2003	2018	2000	2017
Cameroon	2000	2018	2000	2016	2004	2014	2000	2017
Chad	2000	2018	2000	2016	2004	2015	2000	2017
Comoros	2000	2018	2000	2016			2000	2017
Cote d'Ivoire	2000	2018	2000	2016	2012	2018	2000	2017
Djibouti	2000	2018	2000	2016			2000	2017
Egypt	2000	2018	2000	2016	2000	2014	2000	2017
Gabon	2000	2018	2000	2016	2000	2012	2000	2017
Gambia	2000	2018	2000	2016	2010	2013	2000	2017
Guinea	2000	2018	2000	2016	2005	2016	2000	2017
Guinea-Bissau	2000	2018	2000	2016	2010	2014	2000	2017
Guyana	2000	2018	2000	2016	2009	2014	2000	2017
Indonesia	2000	2018	2000	2016	2003	2017	2000	2017
Iran	2000	2018	2000	2016			2000	2017
Iraq	2000	2018	2000	2016	2011	2018	2000	2017
Jordan	2000	2018	2000	2016	2002	2018	2000	2017
Kazakhstan	2000	2018	2000	2016	2011	2018	2000	2017
Kuwait	2000	2018	2000	2016			2000	2017
Kyrgyzstan	2000	2018	2000	2016	2012	2014	2000	2017
Lebanon	2000	2018	2000	2016			2000	2017
Libya	2000	2018	2000	2016	2007	2014	2000	2017
Malaysia	2000	2018	2000	2016			2000	2017
Maldives	2000	2018	2000	2016			2000	2017
Mali	2000	2018	2000	2016	2001	2015	2000	2017
Mauritania	2000	2018	2000	2016	2001	2015	2000	2017
Morocco	2000	2018	2000	2016	2004	2018	2000	2017
Mozambique	2000	2018	2000	2016	2004	2015	2000	2017
Niger	2000	2018	2000	2016	2006	2018	2000	2017
Nigeria	2000	2018	2000	2016	2003	2018	2000	2017
Oman	2000	2018	2000	2016	2008	2014	2000	2017
Pakistan	2000	2018	2000	2016	2001	2018	2000	2017
Palestine			2000	2016	2010	2014		
Qatar	2000	2018	2000	2016			2000	2017
Saudi Arabia	2000	2018	2000	2016			2000	2017
Senegal	2000	2018	2000	2016	2005	2017	2000	2017
Sierra Leone	2000	2018	2000	2016	2008	2017	2000	2017
Somalia	2005	2018	2000	2016			2000	2017
Sudan	2015	2018	2000	2016	2010	2014	2000	2017
Suriname	2000	2018	2000	2016			2000	2017
Syria	2000	2018	2000	2016			2000	2017
Tajikistan	2000	2018	2000	2016	2012	2017	2000	2017
Togo	2000	2018	2000	2016	2010	2014	2000	2017
Tunisia	2000	2018	2000	2016	2001	2012	2000	2017
Turkey	2000	2018	2000	2016	2004	2013	2000	2017
Turkmenistan	2000	2018	2000	2016	2000	2016	2000	2017
Uganda	2000	2018	2000	2016	2001	2018	2000	2017
UAE	2000	2018	2000	2016			2000	2017
Uzbekistan	2000	2018	2000	2016			2000	2017
Yemen	2000	2018	2000	2016	2006	2013	2000	2017

Values in the cells indicate which year data has been inputted for the base year 2000 and for the last year 2016/2017/2018

Table 3: Reference Years Used for Selected Indicators for Evaluating the Progress of OIC Countries (cont.)

COUNTRY	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisonings, both sexes (deaths per 100,000 population)		Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons, ages 15+, both sexes		Proportion of the target population with access to 3 Doses of Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis (DTP3)		Health worker density, medical doctors (per 10,000 population)	
Base Year/Last Year	**2000**	**2016**	**2000**	**2018**	**2000**	**2018**	**2000**	**2018**
Afghanistan	2000	2016			2000	2018	2001	2016
Albania	2000	2016	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2016
Algeria	2000	2016	2000	2018	2000	2018	2002	2018
Azerbaijan	2000	2016	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2014
Bahrain	2000	2016	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2015
Bangladesh	2000	2016	2000	2018	2000	2018	2001	2018
Benin	2000	2016	2000	2018	2000	2018	2004	2018
Brunei	2000	2016	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2017
Burkina Faso	2000	2016	2000	2018	2000	2018	2004	2017
Cameroon	2000	2016	2000	2018	2000	2018	2004	2011
Chad	2000	2016	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2017
Comoros	2000	2016	2000	2018	2000	2018	2004	2016
Cote d'Ivoire	2000	2016	2000	2018	2000	2018	2004	2014
Djibouti	2000	2016			2000	2018	2004	2014
Egypt	2000	2016	2000	2018	2000	2018	2003	2018
Gabon	2000	2016			2000	2018	2004	2017
Gambia	2000	2016	2000	2018	2000	2018	2003	2015
Guinea	2000	2016			2000	2018	2000	2016
Guinea-Bissau	2000	2016			2000	2018	2004	2016
Guyana	2000	2016	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018
Indonesia	2000	2016	2000	2018	2000	2018	2003	2018
Iran	2000	2016	2000	2018	2000	2018	2004	2018
Iraq	2000	2016	2000	2018	2000	2018	2010	2018
Jordan	2000	2016			2000	2018	2000	2017
Kazakhstan	2000	2016	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2014
Kuwait	2000	2016	2000	2018	2000	2018	2006	2015
Kyrgyzstan	2000	2016	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2014
Lebanon	2000	2016	2000	2018	2000	2018	2001	2018
Libya	2000	2016			2000	2018	2004	2017
Malaysia	2000	2016	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2015
Maldives	2000	2016			2000	2018	2004	2018
Mali	2000	2016	2000	2018	2000	2018	2004	2018
Mauritania	2000	2016			2000	2018	2004	2018
Morocco	2000	2016	2000	2018	2000	2018	2004	2017
Mozambique	2000	2016	2000	2018	2000	2018	2004	2018
Niger	2000	2016	2000	2018	2000	2018	2004	2016
Nigeria	2000	2016	2000	2018	2000	2018	2003	2018
Oman	2000	2016	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018
Pakistan	2000	2016	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018
Palestine					2000	2018		
Qatar	2000	2016	2000	2018	2000	2018	2005	2018
Saudi Arabia	2000	2016	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018
Senegal	2000	2016	2000	2018	2000	2018	2004	2017
Sierra Leone	2000	2016	2000	2018	2000	2018	2004	2011
Somalia	2000	2016			2000	2018	2006	2014
Sudan	2000	2016			2000	2018	2004	2017
Suriname	2000	2016			2000	2018	2000	2018
Syria	2000	2016			2000	2018	2000	2016
Tajikistan	2000	2016			2000	2018	2000	2014
Togo	2000	2016	2000	2018	2000	2018	2004	2018
Tunisia	2000	2016	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2017
Turkey	2000	2016	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2017
Turkmenistan	2000	2016			2000	2018	2000	2014
Uganda	2000	2016	2000	2018	2000	2018	2004	2017
UAE	2000	2016	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018
Uzbekistan	2000	2016	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2014
Yemen	2000	2016	2000	2018	2000	2018	2004	2014

Values in the cells indicate which year data has been inputted for the base year 2000 and for the last year 2016/2018

Table 3: Reference Years Used for Selected Indicators for Evaluating the Progress of OIC Countries (cont.)

COUNTRY	Proportion of children and young people achieving a minimum proficiency level in mathematics		Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age)		Gender parity index for participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age)		Proportion of teachers in primary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training	
Base Year/Last Year	2000	2018	2000	2019	2000	2018	2000	2018
Afghanistan								
Albania	2000	2018	2000	2015	2001	2015		
Algeria			2003	2010	2003	2010	2000	2015
Azerbaijan	2006	2009	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018
Bahrain	2003	2015	2000	2018	2000	2018	2011	2018
Bangladesh	2013	2015	2009	2010	2009	2010	2005	2017
Benin			2011	2018	2011	2018	2000	2018
Brunei			2006	2018	2006	2018	2005	2018
Burkina Faso			2001	2018	2001	2018	2001	2018
Cameroon			2008	2017	2011	2017	2003	2017
Chad			2015	2016	2015	2016	2009	2013
Comoros			2017	2018	2017	2018	2008	2011
Cote d'Ivoire			2000	2017	2000	2017	2000	2018
Djibouti			2000	2019	2000	2019	2006	2018
Egypt	2003	2015	2000	2018	2000	2018	2016	2018
Gabon							2001	2003
Gambia							2000	2018
Guinea			2004	2016	2004	2016	2005	2016
Guinea-Bissau							2000	2010
Guyana			2003	2012	2003	2012	2000	2012
Indonesia	2000	2018	2013	2018	2013	2018		
Iran	2003	2015	2003	2016	2003	2016	2001	2017
Iraq			2000	2007	2000	2007	2000	2004
Jordan	2006	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018	2014	2018
Kazakhstan	2009	2018	2011	2019	2011	2019	2014	2018
Kuwait	2007	2015	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2015
Kyrgyzstan	2006	2009	2000	2018	2000	2018	2003	2017
Lebanon	2003	2015						
Libya								
Malaysia	2009	2018	2000	2015	2002	2015	2000	2018
Maldives			2000	2017	2000	2017	2000	2017
Mali			2009	2018	2009	2018	2008	2011
Mauritania							2004	2018
Morocco	2003	2015	2000	2018	2000	2018	2005	2018
Mozambique							2005	2018
Niger			2000	2017	2000	2017	2000	2018
Nigeria							2003	2010
Oman	2007	2015	2009	2018	2009	2018	2000	2018
Pakistan			2014	2018	2014	2018	2004	2018
Palestine	2003	2011	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018
Qatar	2007	2015	2000	2018	2000	2018	2008	2009
Saudi Arabia	2003	2015	2015	2018	2015	2018	2007	2018
Senegal			2009	2018	2009	2018	2003	2018
Sierra Leone			2012	2018	2012	2018	2011	2018
Somalia								
Sudan								
Suriname			2008	2018	2008	2018	2008	2018
Syria	2003	2011	2000	2013	2000	2013	2000	2003
Tajikistan			2010	2017	2010	2017	2001	2017
Togo			2000	2018	2001	2018	2010	2015
Tunisia	2003	2015	2000	2002	2000	2003	2012	2018
Turkey	2007	2015	2013	2017	2013	2017		
Turkmenistan								
Uganda								
UAE	2011	2015	2000	2017	2000	2017	2004	2016
Uzbekistan			2009	2018	2009	2018	2006	2018
Yemen			2010	2013	2010	2013		

Values in the cells indicate which year data has been inputted for the base year 2000 and for the last year 2018/2019

Table 3: Reference Years Used for Selected Indicators for Evaluating the Progress of OIC Countries (cont.)

COUNTRY	SDG 5				SDG 7			
	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments, (% of total number of seats)		Proportion of women in managerial positions		Proportion of population with access to electricity, modelled, all areas		Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	
Base Year/Last Year	2000	2020	2000	2018	2000	2017	2000	2017
Afghanistan	2006	2020			2006	2013	2000	2017
Albania	2000	2020	2007	2017			2000	2017
Algeria	2000	2020	2001	2017	2009	2017	2000	2017
Azerbaijan	2000	2020	2000	2018	2001	2017	2000	2017
Bahrain	2007	2020	2001	2004			2000	2017
Bangladesh	2000	2020	2006	2017	2001	2015	2000	2017
Benin	2000	2020			2000	2017	2000	2017
Brunei	2017	2020	2001	2017			2000	2017
Burkina Faso	2000	2020			2000	2017	2000	2017
Cameroon	2000	2020			2002	2017	2000	2017
Chad	2000	2020			2000	2017	2000	2017
Comoros	2005	2020	2004	2014	2000	2017	2000	2017
Cote d'Ivoire	2000	2020	2016	2017	2000	2017	2000	2017
Djibouti	2003	2020			2000	2016	2000	2017
Egypt	2016	2020	2000	2017	2001	2017	2000	2017
Gabon	2000	2020			2001	2017	2000	2017
Gambia	2000	2020			2001	2016	2000	2017
Guinea	2000	2020			2000	2017	2000	2017
Guinea-Bissau	2000	2020			2007	2017	2000	2017
Guyana	2000	2020			2000	2017	2000	2017
Indonesia	2000	2020	2000	2017			2000	2017
Iran	2000	2020	2005	2018	2001	2017	2000	2017
Iraq	2000	2020	2007	2012	2008	2017	2000	2017
Jordan	2002	2020			2000	2017	2000	2017
Kazakhstan	2000	2020	2001	2017	2000	2017	2000	2017
Kuwait	2006	2020	2005	2016			2000	2017
Kyrgyzstan	2000	2020	2002	2018	2000	2017	2000	2017
Lebanon	2000	2020	2004	2008	2009	2017	2000	2017
Libya	2006	2020			2001	2017	2000	2017
Malaysia	2000	2020	2001	2018	2010	2017	2000	2017
Maldives	2000	2020	2000	2016	2001	2017	2000	2017
Mali	2000	2020			2000	2017	2000	2017
Mauritania	2000	2020			2002	2017	2000	2017
Morocco	2000	2020	2004	2008	2000	2017	2000	2017
Mozambique	2000	2020			2000	2017	2000	2017
Niger	2000	2020			2001	2017	2000	2017
Nigeria	2001	2020	2011	2013	2000	2014	2000	2017
Oman	2005	2020	2000	2016			2000	2017
Pakistan	2003	2020	2001	2018	2000	2016	2000	2017
Palestine			2000	2018	2001	2017	2000	2017
Qatar	2018	2020	2001	2017			2000	2017
Saudi Arabia	2013	2020	2006	2018			2000	2017
Senegal	2000	2020			2001	2012	2000	2017
Sierra Leone	2000	2020			2006	2015	2000	2017
Somalia	2006	2020			2003	2017	2000	2017
Sudan	2000	2019			2001	2017	2000	2017
Suriname	2000	2020	2013	2015	2000	2017	2000	2017
Syria	2000	2020	2007	2010	2003	2017	2000	2017
Tajikistan	2000	2020			2001	2016	2000	2017
Togo	2000	2020	2011	2015	2001	2016	2000	2017
Tunisia	2000	2020	2009	2012	2015	2017	2000	2017
Turkey	2000	2020	2006	2018	2011	2017	2000	2017
Turkmenistan	2000	2020			2001	2017	2000	2017
Uganda	2000	2020	2002	2017	2000	2012	2000	2017
UAE	2007	2020	2005	2018			2000	2017
Uzbekistan	2000	2020			2000	2017	2000	2017
Yemen	2000	2020	2010	2014	2000	2016	2000	2017

Values in the cells indicate which year data has been inputted for the base year 2000 and for the last year 2017/2018/2020

Table 3: Reference Years Used for Selected Indicators for Evaluating the Progress of OIC Countries (cont.)

COUNTRY	SDG 7				SDG 8			
	Energy intensity level of primary energy		Domestic material consumption per capita, all raw materials		Unemployment rate, ages 15+, both sexes		Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training, ages 15-24, both sexes	
Base Year/Last Year	2000	2017	2000	2017	2000	2018	2000	2018
Afghanistan	2000	2017	2000	2017				
Albania	2000	2017	2000	2017	2007	2017	2007	2013
Algeria	2000	2017	2000	2017	2000	2017	2009	2017
Azerbaijan	2000	2017	2000	2017	2000	2018		
Bahrain	2000	2017	2000	2017				
Bangladesh	2000	2017	2000	2017	2000	2017	2005	2017
Benin	2000	2017	2000	2017	2010	2011		
Brunei	2000	2017	2000	2017	2014	2017	2014	2017
Burkina Faso	2000	2017	2000	2017				
Cameroon	2000	2017	2000	2017	2007	2014	2007	2014
Chad	2000	2017	2000	2017				
Comoros	2000	2017	2000	2017			2004	2014
Cote d'Ivoire	2000	2017	2000	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017
Djibouti	2000	2017	2000	2017				
Egypt	2000	2017	2000	2017	2000	2017	2008	2017
Gabon	2000	2017	2000	2017	2005	2010		
Gambia	2000	2017	2000	2017				
Guinea	2000	2017	2000	2017				
Guinea-Bissau	2000	2017	2000	2017				
Guyana	2000	2017	2000	2017	2002	2017		
Indonesia	2000	2017	2000	2017	2014	2018	2000	2018
Iran	2000	2017	2000	2017	2002	2018	2009	2010
Iraq	2000	2017	2000	2017	2007	2017	2007	2012
Jordan	2000	2017	2000	2017	2000	2016		
Kazakhstan	2000	2017	2000	2017	2000	2017	2001	2016
Kuwait	2000	2017	2000	2017	2000	2016		
Kyrgyzstan	2000	2017	2000	2017	2000	2018	2009	2018
Lebanon	2000	2017	2000	2017	2004	2009		
Libya	2000	2017	2000	2017				
Malaysia	2000	2017	2000	2017	2000	2018	2011	2018
Maldives	2000	2017	2000	2017			2014	2016
Mali	2000	2017	2000	2017	2004	2018	2014	2016
Mauritania	2000	2017	2000	2017				
Morocco	2000	2017	2000	2017	2000	2016		
Mozambique	2000	2017	2000	2017				
Niger	2000	2017	2000	2017			2011	2014
Nigeria	2000	2017	2000	2017	2014	2017	2013	2016
Oman	2000	2017	2000	2017	2008	2018		
Pakistan	2000	2017	2000	2017	2006	2018	2006	2018
Palestine	2000	2017			2000	2018	2000	2018
Qatar	2000	2017	2000	2017	2006	2018		
Saudi Arabia	2000	2017	2000	2017	2000	2018	2009	2015
Senegal	2000	2017	2000	2017				
Sierra Leone	2000	2017	2000	2017				
Somalia			2000	2017				
Sudan	2000	2017	2012	2017				
Suriname	2000	2017	2000	2017	2009	2015		
Syria	2000	2017	2000	2017	2001	2010		
Tajikistan	2000	2017	2000	2017				
Togo	2000	2017	2000	2017	2006	2015	2006	2015
Tunisia	2000	2017	2000	2017	2000	2018		
Turkey	2000	2017	2000	2017	2000	2018	2006	2018
Turkmenistan	2000	2017	2000	2017				
Uganda	2000	2017	2000	2017	2003	2012	2005	2017
UAE	2000	2017	2000	2017	2016	2018		
Uzbekistan	2000	2017	2000	2017	2009	2018		
Yemen	2000	2017	2000	2017	2010	2014		

Values in the cells indicate which year data has been inputted for the base year 2000 and for the last year 2017/2018

COUNTRY	Proportion of adults with an account at a financial institution or mobile-money-service provider, 15+ both sexes		Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP		Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit		Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added	
	SDG8		SDG 9					
Base Year/Last Year	2000	2017	2000	2019	2006	2019	2000	2017
Afghanistan	2011	2017	2000	2019				
Albania	2011	2017	2000	2019	2007	2019	2000	2017
Algeria	2011	2017	2000	2019			2000	2017
Azerbaijan	2011	2017	2000	2019	2009	2013	2000	2017
Bahrain	2011	2017	2000	2019			2000	2017
Bangladesh	2011	2017	2000	2019			2000	2017
Benin	2011	2017	2000	2019	2009	2016	2000	2017
Brunei			2000	2019			2000	2017
Burkina Faso	2011	2017	2000	2019				
Cameroon	2011	2017	2000	2019	2009	2016	2000	2017
Chad	2011	2017	2000	2019	2009	2018		
Comoros			2000	2019				
Cote d'Ivoire	2014	2017	2000	2019	2009	2016	2000	2017
Djibouti			2000	2019				
Egypt	2011	2017	2000	2019	2013	2016	2000	2017
Gabon	2011	2017	2000	2019			2000	2017
Gambia			2000	2019	2006	2018		
Guinea	2011	2017	2000	2019	2006	2016		
Guinea-Bissau			2000	2019				
Guyana			2000	2019				
Indonesia	2011	2017	2000	2019	2009	2015	2000	2017
Iran	2011	2017	2000	2019			2000	2017
Iraq	2011	2017	2000	2019			2000	2017
Jordan	2011	2017	2000	2019			2000	2017
Kazakhstan	2011	2017	2000	2019	2009	2013	2000	2017
Kuwait	2011	2017	2000	2019			2000	2017
Kyrgyzstan	2011	2017	2000	2019	2009	2019	2000	2017
Lebanon	2011	2017	2000	2019			2000	2017
Libya			2000	2019			2000	2017
Malaysia	2011	2017	2000	2019			2000	2017
Maldives			2000	2019				
Mali	2011	2017	2000	2019	2007	2016		
Mauritania	2011	2017	2000	2019	2006	2014		
Morocco			2000	2019			2000	2017
Mozambique			2000	2019	2007	2018	2000	2017
Niger	2011	2017	2000	2019	2009	2017	2000	2017
Nigeria	2011	2017	2000	2019	2007	2014	2000	2017
Oman			2000	2019			2000	2017
Pakistan	2011	2017	2000	2019	2007	2013	2000	2017
Palestine	2011	2017	2000	2019	2013	2019		
Qatar			2000	2019			2000	2017
Saudi Arabia	2011	2017	2000	2019			2000	2017
Senegal	2011	2017	2000	2019	2007	2014	2000	2017
Sierra Leone	2011	2017	2000	2019	2009	2017		
Somalia			2000	2019				
Sudan	2011	2014	2008	2019			2008	2017
Suriname			2000	2019	2010	2018	2000	2017
Syria			2000	2019			2000	2017
Tajikistan	2011	2017	2000	2019	2008	2019	2012	2017
Togo	2011	2017	2000	2019	2009	2016	2000	2017
Tunisia	2014	2017	2000	2019			2000	2017
Turkey	2011	2017	2000	2019	2008	2019	2000	2017
Turkmenistan	2011	2017	2000	2019			2000	2017
Uganda	2011	2017	2000	2019	2006	2013		
UAE	2011	2017	2000	2019			2000	2017
Uzbekistan	2011	2017	2000	2019	2008	2019	2000	2017
Yemen	2011	2014	2000	2019	2010	2013	2000	2017

Values in the cells indicate which year data has been inputted for the base year 2000/2006 and for the last year 2017/2019

Table 3: Reference Years Used for Selected Indicators for Evaluating the Progress of OIC Countries (cont.)

COUNTRY	SDG 9						SDG 11	
	Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP		Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added		Proportion of population covered by at least a 3G mobile network		Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	
Base Year/Last Year	2000	2018	2000	2017	2000	2018	2000	2016
Afghanistan			2000	2017			2014	2016
Albania	2007	2008	2000	2017	2007	2008		
Algeria	2001	2017	2000	2017	2001	2017		
Azerbaijan	2000	2018	2000	2017	2000	2018		
Bahrain			2000	2017				
Bangladesh			2000	2017			2000	2016
Benin							2000	2016
Brunei	2002	2004	2000	2017	2002	2004		
Burkina Faso	2001	2017			2001	2017	2000	2016
Cameroon			2000	2017			2000	2016
Chad							2000	2016
Comoros							2000	2016
Cote d'Ivoire			2000	2017			2000	2016
Djibouti							2014	2016
Egypt	2000	2018	2000	2017	2000	2018	2000	2016
Gabon	2007	2009	2000	2017	2007	2009	2005	2016
Gambia	2008	2011	2000	2017	2008	2011	2005	2016
Guinea							2000	2016
Guinea-Bissau							2005	2016
Guyana							2005	2016
Indonesia	2000	2018	2000	2017	2000	2018	2000	2016
Iran	2001	2017	2000	2017	2001	2017		
Iraq	2007	2017	2000	2017	2007	2017	2000	2016
Jordan	2002	2016	2000	2017	2002	2016	2005	2016
Kazakhstan	2000	2018	2000	2017	2000	2018		
Kuwait	2000	2018	2000	2017	2000	2018		
Kyrgyzstan	2000	2017	2000	2017	2000	2017		
Lebanon			2000	2017			2005	2014
Libya								
Malaysia	2000	2016	2000	2017	2000	2016		
Maldives			2000	2017				
Mali	2007	2017			2007	2017	2000	2016
Mauritania							2014	2016
Morocco	2001	2010	2000	2017	2001	2010	2000	2016
Mozambique	2002	2015	2000	2017	2002	2015	2000	2016
Niger			2000	2017			2000	2016
Nigeria			2000	2017			2000	2016
Oman	2011	2018	2000	2017	2011	2018		
Pakistan	2000	2017	2000	2017	2000	2017	2000	2016
Palestine	2007	2013	2000	2017	2007	2013		
Qatar	2012	2015	2000	2017	2012	2015		
Saudi Arabia	2003	2013	2000	2017	2003	2013	2005	2014
Senegal	2008	2015	2000	2017	2008	2015	2000	2016
Sierra Leone							2005	2016
Somalia							2005	2016
Sudan	2000	2005			2000	2005	2014	2016
Suriname			2000	2017			2005	2016
Syria			2000	2017			2005	2016
Tajikistan	2001	2018	2000	2017	2001	2018		
Togo	2010	2014			2010	2014	2005	2016
Tunisia	2002	2018	2000	2017	2002	2018	2014	2016
Turkey	2000	2017	2000	2017	2000	2017	2000	2016
Turkmenistan								
Uganda	2002	2014	2000	2017	2002	2014	2000	2016
UAE	2011	2018	2000	2017	2011	2018		
Uzbekistan	2000	2018			2000	2018		
Yemen			2000	2017			2005	2016

Values in the cells indicate which year data has been inputted for the base year 2000 and for the last year 2016/2017/2018

Table 3: Reference Years Used for Selected Indicators for Evaluating the Progress of OIC Countries (cont.)

COUNTRY	SDG 11 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters relative to GDP (%)		SDG13 Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population		SDG 14 Average proportion of Marine Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas	
Base Year/Last Year	2005	2018	2005	2018	2000	2019
Afghanistan						
Albania	2005	2018	2005	2018	2000	2019
Algeria					2000	2019
Azerbaijan						
Bahrain					2000	2019
Bangladesh			2015	2017	2000	2019
Benin					2000	2019
Brunei					2000	2019
Burkina Faso	2008	2015	2005	2016		
Cameroon						
Chad						
Comoros	2012	2013	2009	2018	2000	2019
Cote d'Ivoire					2000	2019
Djibouti	2005	2011	2005	2012	2000	2019
Egypt	2005	2017	2005	2017	2000	2019
Gabon					2000	2019
Gambia	2010	2018	2010	2018	2000	2019
Guinea					2000	2019
Guinea-Bissau	2017	2018	2017	2018	2000	2019
Guyana	2005	2013	2005	2013		
Indonesia	2005	2018	2005	2018	2000	2019
Iran	2005	2011	2005	2011	2000	2019
Iraq					2000	2019
Jordan	2005	2017	2006	2018		
Kazakhstan	2005	2018	2005	2018		
Kuwait					2000	2019
Kyrgyzstan	2005	2018	2005	2017		
Lebanon	2005	2018	2005	2018	2000	2019
Libya					2000	2019
Malaysia	2005	2018	2005	2018	2000	2019
Maldives	2005	2008	2005	2008	2000	2019
Mali	2005	2017	2006	2017		
Mauritania					2000	2019
Morocco	2005	2018	2005	2014	2000	2019
Mozambique	2005	2018	2005	2018	2000	2019
Niger	2005	2018	2005	2018		
Nigeria					2000	2019
Oman					2000	2019
Pakistan	2005	2018	2005	2018	2000	2019
Palestine	2005	2017	2005	2017		
Qatar					2000	2019
Saudi Arabia					2000	2019
Senegal	2005	2015	2005	2015	2000	2019
Sierra Leone	2006	2015	2006	2015	2000	2019
Somalia					2000	2019
Sudan	2017	2018	2017	2018	2000	2019
Suriname					2000	2019
Syria	2005	2009	2005	2009	2000	2019
Tajikistan	2017	2018	2016	2018		
Togo	2005	2018	2005	2018		
Tunisia	2005	2018	2005	2018	2000	2019
Turkey	2006	2014	2006	2014	2000	2019
Turkmenistan						
Uganda	2005	2018	2005	2018		
UAE						
Uzbekistan						
Yemen	2005	2010	2005	2010	2000	2019

Values in the cells indicate which year data has been inputted for the base year 2000/2005 and for the last year 2018/2019

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

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Indicator Short Name	Source	Indicator	Target Value
Extreme poverty	UNSD	Proportion of population below international poverty line, percent	0
National poverty	UNSD	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, percent	Reducing at least by half
Social protection	UNSD	Proportion of population above statutory pensionable age receiving a pension, both sexes, percent	100
Access to basic services	UNSD	Proportion of population using basic drinking water services, percent	100
Resources mobilization for education	UNSD	Proportion of total government spending on essential services, education, percent	None

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

Indicator Short Name	Source	Indicator	Target Value
Prevalence of undernourishment	UNSD	Prevalence of undernourishment, percent	2.5
Prevalence of stunting	UNSD	Proportion of children moderately or severely stunted, ages <5Y, percent	0
Investment in agriculture	UNSD	Agriculture orientation index for government expenditures, index value	None

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

Indicator Short Name	Source	Indicator	Target Value
Maternal mortality	UNSD	Maternal mortality ratio, per 100,000 live births	70
Child mortality	UNSD	Under-five mortality rate, both sexes, deaths per 1,000 live births	25
Tuberculosis incidence	UNSD	Tuberculosis incidence, per 100,000 population	0
Suicide mortality	UNSD	Suicide mortality rate, both sexes, per 100,000 population	None
Alcohol consumption	UNSD	Alcohol consumption per capita within a calendar year, ages 15+, both sexes, litres of pure alcohol	None
Road traffic deaths	UNSD	Death rate due to road traffic injuries, per 100,000 population	Reducing at least by half
Reproductive health	UNSD	Proportion of women of reproductive age who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods, ages 15-49, percent	100
Health coverage	UNSD	Universal health coverage (UHC) service coverage index, index value	100
Unintentional poisoning deaths	UNSD	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisonings, both sexes, per 100,000 population	None
Tobacco control	UNSD	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons, ages 15+, both sexes, percent	None
Immunization coverage	UNSD	Proportion of the target population with access to Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis (DTP3), percent	100
Medical doctor density	UNSD	Health worker density, medical doctors, per 10,000 population	None

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

Indicator Short Name	Source	Indicator	Target Value
Effective learning outcome	UNSD	Proportion of children and young people achieving a minimum proficiency level in reading and mathematics, mathematics, lower secondary, both sexes, percent	100
Participation in early childhood education	UNSD	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), both sexes, percent	100
Equal access to early childhood education	UNSD	Gender parity index for participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), ratio	1
Qualified teachers	UNSD	Proportion of teachers in primary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level, both sexes, percent	None

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

Indicator Short Name	Source	Indicator	Target Value
Women's representation in national parliaments	UNSD	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments, % of total number of seats, percent	None

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

Indicator Short Name	Source	Indicator	Target Value
Access to energy services	UNSD	Proportion of population with access to electricity, modelled, all areas, percent	100
Renewable energy share	UNSD	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption, percent	None
Energy efficiency	UNSD	Energy intensity level of primary energy, megajoules per constant 2011 GDP PPP	Reducing at least by half

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

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

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

Indicator Short Name	Source	Indicator	Target Value
Manufacturing value added	UNSD	Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP, percent	OIC-LDCs: Doubling the share Non OIC-LDCs: None
Access to finance for SMEs	UNSD	Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit, percent	None
Carbon dioxide emissions	UNSD	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added, kilograms of CO2 per constant 2010 USD	None
Research and development expenditure	UNSD	Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP, percent	None
Higher-tech manufacturing	UNSD	Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added, percent	None
Third-generation mobile coverage	UNSD	Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, 3G, percent	None

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

Indicator Short Name	Source	Indicator	Target Value
Urban population living in slums	UNSD	Proportion of urban population living in slums, percent	0

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

Indicator Short Name	Source	Indicator	Target Value
Affected persons attributed to disasters	UNSD	Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	None

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

Indicator Short Name	Source	Indicator	Target Value
Conservation of coastal areas	UNSD	Average proportion of marine key biodiversity areas covered by protected areas, percent	None
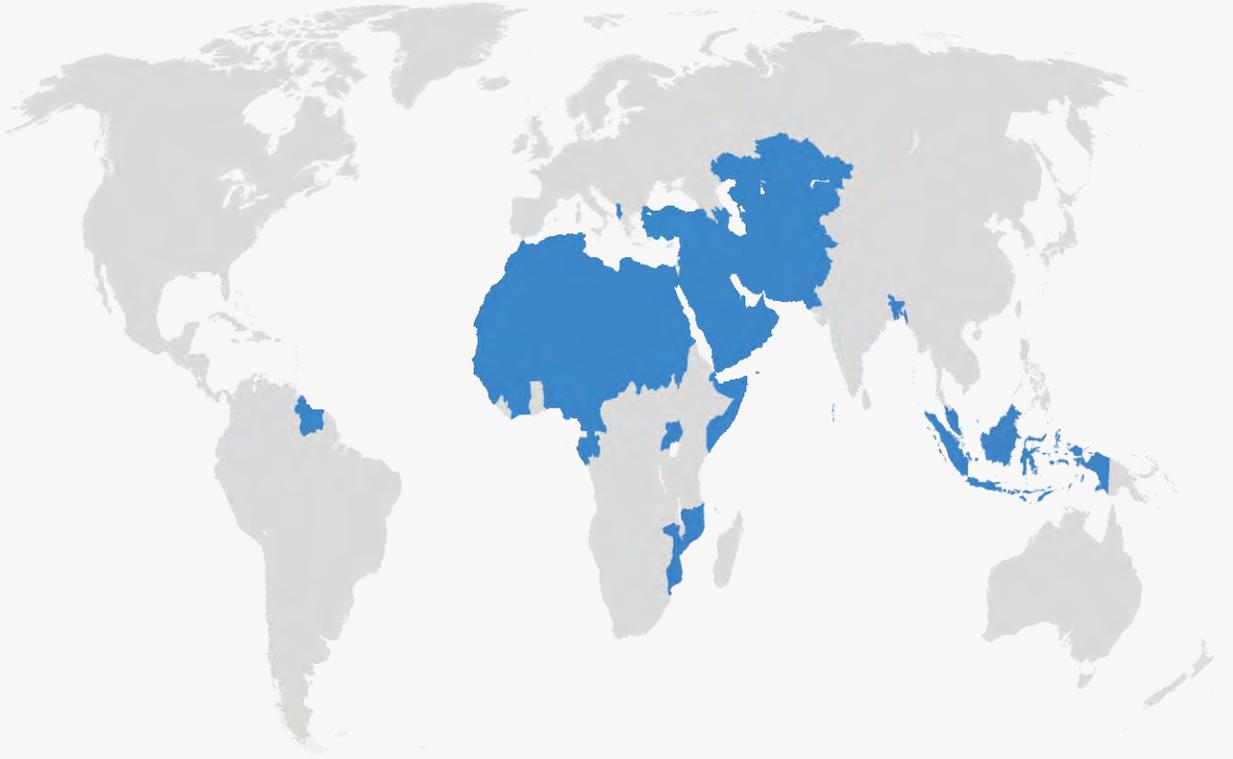
**STATISTICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH
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