TOWARDS THE ACHIEVEMENT OF PRIORITISED SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN OIC COUNTRIES 2021

ORGANISATION OF ISLAMIC COOPERATION

STATISTICAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH
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SESRIC

Towards the Achievement of Prioritised Sustainable Development Goals in OIC Countries 2021

A Progress Report by SESRIC

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

Abbreviations

3G	Third Generation Mobile Technology
AOI	Agriculture Orientation Index
CO_2	Carbon Dioxide
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
DMC	Domestic Material Consumption
EAGR	Exponential Annual Growth Rate
ESCAP	UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GNI	Gross National Income
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infection and Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ICTs	Information and Communication Technologies
IEA	International Energy Agency
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPU	Inter-Parliamentary Union
IsDB	Islamic Development Bank
IWRM	Integrated Water Resource Management
KBAs	Key Biodiversity Areas
Kyrgyz Rep.	Kyrgyz Republic
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
MHT	Medium-High and High-Technology Industry
MVA	Manufacturing Value Added
NEET	Not in Education, Employment, or Training
NMR	Neonatal Mortality Rate
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OIC	Organisation of Islamic Cooperation
OICStat	OIC Statistics Database
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
R&D	Research and Development
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SESRIC	Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries
SMEs	Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises
SMR	Suicide Mortality Rate
TB	Tuberculosis
TFEC	Total Final Energy Consumption
U5MR	Under-Five Mortality Rate
UAE	United Arab Emirates

UHC	Universal Health Coverage
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNPD	United Nations Population Division
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
USD	United States Dollars
WDI	World Development Indicators
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

Foreword

This is the third edition of SESRIC series reports on monitoring the progress towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the OIC member countries. The Report provides a quantitative assessment of the progress made by the OIC member countries towards reaching the eight prioritised SDGs (SDGs 1-5, 8-9, and 13) based on the most recent available data. In addition to the prioritised SDGs, this edition of the Report also covers other six SDGs, namely SDGs 6-7, 10-12, and 14.

Overall, the Report shows that the OIC countries, as a group, would not be able to meet any of the eight prioritised and the aforementioned six SDGs by 2030 if they continue with the current pace of progress. However, the Report indicates a remarkable progress achieved by many OIC member countries, particularly in ending poverty and ensuring healthy lives. For instance, the average proportion of the population living below the international poverty line in the OIC countries as a group, decreased almost by one-third during the period 2000-2019. Similarly, the average child mortality rate declined from 98 to 56 deaths per 1,000 live births. The average completion rates in primary and secondary education levels have also increased while the majority of the member countries have achieved gender parity. In another challenging area, mobile cellular services have spread much faster than anticipated between 2007 and 2019 across the OIC countries, where over 90% of the people in 32 OIC countries had access to the Internet services through a 3G network.

Yet, despite the progress made in these areas, many challenges remained in other vital areas, particularly in decent work and economic growth. For example, the average annual growth rate of real GDP per capita of the OIC least-developed countries (OIC-LDCs) group was less than half the target rate of 7%. Moreover, the average unemployment rate of the OIC countries group increased from 5.7% in 2000 to 6.6% in 2019.

The Report also highlights the potential impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the progress towards the achievement of the SDGs in the OIC countries. According to the pre-pandemic data used in the Report, the OIC countries, as a group, were off track towards the achievement of the SDGs covered in the Report. Therefore, there is no doubt that the pandemic will take the OIC countries further off track towards the achievement of the SDGs.

I hope that the extensive and in-depth analysis presented in this Report will inspire the OIC countries and development partners to work together and collectively take actions as we move through the final decade of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Nebil DABUR
Director General
SESRIC

Executive Summary

The Report analyses whether the OIC countries group is on track to achieve the prioritised Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs 1-5, 8-9, and 13) in the light of the selected indicators. The potential impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the SDGs are also mentioned in the current Report.

To enrich the content and scope of the Report, this year's Report includes six additional SDGs beside the aforementioned eight prioritised SDGs. The additional goals covered are SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production), and SDG 14 (life below water).

The methods applied to show the progress of the SDGs focus on developments of the indicators and related goals over time. In this regard, the main purpose of the Report is to present whether the selected indicators have moved towards or away from the related SDGs. The progress is estimated through comparing the value of the particular indicator in 2000 (or the earliest year after 2000) to the value of that indicator in 2020 (or the latest year from 2015 to 2019).

Overall, the Report shows the OIC countries as a group is estimated not to be on track to meet by 2030 any of the prioritised and the additional SDGs covered. Although some progress has been observed in SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being), SDG 4 (Quality Education), SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), and SDG 14 (Life Below Water), these improvements are not sufficient to achieve the targets under relevant SDGs by 2030.

Regarding SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), and SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), stagnant progress has been recorded for the OIC countries group putting them off track to achieve these SDGs.

On the other hand, insufficient levels of data on SDGs 5, 10, 12, and 13 pose challenges to make a comprehensive progress analysis on the entirety of these goals. Thus, the Report leaves the OIC level aggregate estimations to future editions once data are accessible on the United Nations Statistics Division's (UNSD) Global SDG Indicators Database.

Goal 1: No Poverty

The OIC countries group has demonstrated moderate progress in eliminating extreme and other forms of poverty. In the 2000s, the OIC countries group had around 26% of their population living on less than 1.90 USD a day. By 2018, this percentage decreased to below one-third of the initial value. Despite significant improvements, progress is insufficient to end extreme poverty for all people in the OIC by 2030.

The proportion of the population above statutory pensionable age receiving a pension in the OIC countries group has significantly increased from 20.5% to 32.7% between 2000 and 2020. The OIC average value is expected to increase further to around 41.3% by 2030, although it will still be only around half of the current world average.

In 2017, 29 OIC countries provided access to basic sanitation services for more than 80% of their population which was above the world average. By 2030, 30 OIC countries are expected to provide access to basic sanitation services for over 90% of the population, if the current progress trend holds.

The total amount of assistance from Development Assistance Cooperation (DAC) member countries to OIC countries has increased, however its value as a percentage of the gross national income (GNI) of OIC countries declined from 0.19 % in 2000 to 0.14% in 2018.

The number of OIC countries with education expenditures within the range of 15% to 20% of total public spending or above has increased from 21 in 2000 to 23 in 2018. This suggests that the OIC countries group needs to further increase government spending on essential services to leave no one behind.

Considering the magnitude and trend of negative consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic, its long-term influences on poverty are disturbing. For the first time in the last 20 years, an unforeseeable rise in net extreme poverty rates was recorded. Sub-Saharan African OIC countries in particular and most of the low and low-middle income OIC countries are candidates to become more vulnerable to poverty due to the pandemic.

Goal 2: Zero Hunger

The OIC countries showed a stagnant progress towards SDG 2 putting the goal out of reach by 2030. Over the period from 2001 to 2018, the prevalence of undernourishment in 42 OIC countries as a group has fallen from 15.1% to 10.5% of their total population.

The proportion of children moderately or severely stunted in the OIC countries group decreased from 40.2% to 30.2% between 2000 and 2019. Although stunting, wasting, and being overweight 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 SDGs targets.

It has become more difficult to achieve SDG 2 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 agri-businesses and farmers deserve urgent attention.

Goal 3: Good Health and Well-Being

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

The OIC countries group has achieved a considerable progress in decreasing child mortality and neonatal mortality since 2000. The average under-5 mortality rate for the OIC countries group declined from 98 in 2000 to 56 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2019. Furthermore, a similar progress was recorded by the OIC countries group in decreasing the neonatal mortality rate from 36 to 24 deaths per 1,000 live births between 2000 and 2019. 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 192 in 2000 to 162 cases per 100,000 people in 2019. Despite the decline, the TB cases reported recently were still high and this further increases the health burden on the OIC countries.

Non-communicable diseases, including cardiovascular diseases, cancer, stroke, diabetes and chronic lung disease are collectively responsible for almost 22.2% of all deaths in the OIC countries group. However, in the past few decades, the OIC countries group has been making positive progress towards reducing mortality rate as it declined by 3.8 percentage points between 2000 and 2019.

Family planning with modern methods among women of reproductive age is growing in OIC countries and as such, the proportion of women of reproductive age who had their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods grew from 52.3% in 2000 to 58.5% in 2020.

Recent aid flows to OIC countries group for the medical research and basic heath sectors increased by more than fourfold from USD 0.8 billion in 2000 to USD 3.6 billion in 2018 as estimated in constant 2018 prices.

The COVID-19 pandemic has severely undermined the progress made towards achieving SDG 3. Furthermore, the fear of contracting the virus has also resulted in surge of other diseases such as polio, measles, human papillomavirus, yellow fever, cholera, and meningitis due to the suspension of vaccination campaigns because of surging COVID-19 cases.

Goal 4: Quality Education

Despite some valuable achievements across different levels of education, OIC countries have overall demonstrated insufficient rates of progress towards achieving the SDG 4 targets by 2030. Particularly, regarding the completion rate, while 11 out of 17 OIC countries with available data have achieved or are on track to achieve the target by 2030 in primary level education, the achievers are limited to only nine countries in lower secondary and six countries in upper-secondary level education.

10 out of 17 OIC member countries with available data have achieved the gender parity or disparity in favour of girls in completion rate in primary education as of 2018 (or most recent year). Four more member countries are estimated to achieve the gender parity by 2030. In lower-secondary and upper-secondary level education, gender parity or disparity in favour of girls in completion rate has been achieved by six OIC countries. Six more countries are also expected to achieve the parity by 2030.

Participation in pre-primary education has slightly increased from 65% to 65.2% in the OIC countries group from 2000 to 2019, and at the country level, 11 out of 37 OIC countries with sufficient data have achieved participation rates between 90% and 100%. Additionally, five more OIC countries are on track to achieve the similar high results by 2030 based on their progress rates demonstrated between 2000 and 2019. On the other hand, participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age) has declined in 11 OIC countries. In this regard, many OIC countries need to intensify their efforts to ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood schooling and development.

There is as well an increasing need for qualified teachers in the OIC countries group. All primary level teachers in 21 out of 36 OIC countries with available data have already received an organised teacher training as of 2018 (or most recent year). On the other hand, the proportion of teachers in primary education that received minimum required training have decreased in 10 OIC countries between 2000 and 2019. OIC countries need to take more extensive measures to attain the number of required qualified teachers by 2030.

School closures to limit the spread of the pandemic lead to disruptions in education, especially in the disadvantaged communities where education outcomes have been adversely affected. In the period between 11 March 2020 and 2 February 2021, 55 OIC countries imposed countrywide school closures due to the COVID-19 pandemic, affecting approximately 400 million primary and secondary school children. More investments, government funding, and international support are required in particular for the OIC-LDCs to maintain pre-pandemic progress in education and further improve it to achieve the SDG 4 targets.

Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

Between 2000 and 2017, the proportion of the OIC population using safely managed drinking water facilities increased from 46.5% to 48.5% based on available data from 24 member countries. 10 OIC countries could provide safely managed drinking water facilities to at least 90% of their citizens in 2017. Additionally, based on the pace of progress, three more OIC countries are expected to attain similar high results by 2030.

Furthermore, based on data from 37 OIC countries, the proportion of the population with access to basic handwashing facilities on premises slightly increased from 48.7% to 51.3% in the 2000-2017 period. As of 2017, six OIC countries could provide access to basic handwashing facilities on premises to 90% or more of their populations. In contrast, less than 10% of the populations in five OIC countries could access basic handwashing facilities on premises in the same year.

18 OIC countries had water stress levels of over 80% - defined as "extremely high" in 2018. In nine OIC countries, water stress levels were defined as "high" (between 40% and 80%). With regard to performance, 16 OIC countries achieved positive developments in the reduction of water stress levels between 2000 and 2018.

OIC countries need to promote implementation of integrated national water resource management (IWRM) plans. The average degree of integration of IWRM in the OIC is very low but modest progress has been observed. It increased from 43% in 2017 to 49% in 2020 based on data available for 49 OIC countries. Overall, OIC countries are in various stages of development and implementation of IWRM. Sub-Saharan and other OIC-LDCs lagged in IWRM implementation.

Many OIC countries have been vulnerable to advanced threats, especially the COVID-19 pandemic. Not only households but also educational institutions face challenges in access to water, sanitation and hygiene services during the pandemic. To ensure that OIC countries will be more resilient to pandemics in the future while building back better from the pandemic, they have to significantly accelerate their efforts to ensure access to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene for all.

Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

Although the proportion of population with access to electricity has grown across OIC countries, their overall average still lags behind that of the world. Based on the analysis with available data, the OIC population with access to electricity has shown a significant growth of 13.4 percentage points during the 2000-2019 period by reaching 80.5% in 2019. However, the world average was 90% in the same year. Thus, more investment in energy businesses and supply agencies as well as capacity building in the electricity sector will definitely boost the progress achieved.

The share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (TFEC) has slightly decreased worldwide from 17.2% in 2000 to 17.1% in 2018. Though the share of renewable energy in TFEC was above the world average, the OIC figures have plummeted from 26.7% to 18.8% over the 2000-2018 period. Substantial change can only be achieved if the renewables are successfully introduced in all areas of energy utilization such as electricity generation, heat and transportation.

In the 2000-2018 period, energy intensity level of primary energy slightly decreased with 1 percentage point in the OIC countries group from 5.7% to 4.7%. Similarly, the world average also decreased 1.4 percentage points from 6.2% to 4.8% during the same period. Based on the pace of progress measured between 2000 and 2018, only five OIC countries are expected to achieve the target of doubling rate of improvement in energy efficiency by 2030. Therefore, financial incentives, minimum energy-efficiency standards and 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. Energy is also required in supplying clean water for essential hygiene and in sustaining communications necessary to connect people. In this regard, the OIC countries should prioritise and accelerate the development of energy infrastructure and sectors 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.

Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

OIC-LDCs will not be able to achieve the target of 7% GDP growth per annum unless their development pace accelerates notably. In the 2000-2019 period, the average annual growth rate of real GDP per capita was 2.2% for the entire OIC countries group and 2.8% for the OIC-LDCs group of 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.

Growth in labour productivity — measured by GDP per employed person — slowed after the financial crisis of 2008-2009 in the OIC region. The average rate was 1.5% between 2009 and 2019, compared to 2.8% between 2000 and 2008. Furthermore, the growth of labour productivity was over 5%, on average for only four OIC countries (Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, and Tajikistan) from 2000 to 2019. While 23 OIC countries were observed to have an average labour productivity growth between 2% and 5%, 16 member countries were observed to be between 0% and 2% in the same period. However, 14 OIC countries showed negative average labour productivity growth for the 2000-2019 period.

The average unemployment rate of the OIC countries group increased from 5.7% in 2000 to 6.6% in 2019 based on data available for 39 OIC countries. In this regard, the OIC countries group seems to miss the target of achieving full and productive employment and decent work for all by 2030 based on the pace of progress between 2000 and 2019.

As to the share of youth not in employment, education or training, it still remains high in the majority of OIC countries. In 22 of the 25 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 challenged by the global crisis triggered by the COVID-19 outbreak. Although the global economy is projected to expand 5.6% in 2021, this recovery unfortunately would be uneven in less developed countries owing to especially highly unequal vaccine access across countries. For instance, as of early July 2021, nearly three vaccine doses for every 100 adults have been administered in low-income OIC countries.

Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Air transport freight volumes in the OIC countries group increased by 4.8% in the period 2017-2019 reaching 40.6 billion tonne-kilometres in 2019 with a share of 18.1% in the world. Concerning passenger volumes by airport transportation, the OIC countries group recorded an increase of 6.6% from its 2017 levels by reaching to 1.3 trillion passenger-kilometres in 2019. In the same period, the world average of passenger volumes increased by 11.6%. To increase their competitiveness in the global economy, the OIC countries need to improve their infrastructure further.

In the 2000-2019 period, manufacturing value added (MVA) as a proportion of GDP slightly decreased by 0.5 percentage point in the OIC countries group from 14.8% to 14.3%. Likewise, the world average also decreased 1.7 percentage points from 17.7% in 2000 to 16% in 2019. It is noteworthy to state that the OIC-LDCs group is not 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 with available data yet lag behind the world average. While 0.6% of GDP was devoted to R&D by the OIC countries group, the worldwide expenditure on R&D reached 1.7% of the total GDP in 2018.

Despite the improvement seen in medium-high and high-technology (MHT) industry, the OIC countries group showed considerable variation among themselves. The share of MHT

industries in total manufacturing value-added increased by 1 percentage point from 30.3% in 2000 to 31.3% in 2018 in the OIC countries group. In contrast, the world witnessed a decrease around 1.5 percentage points from 46.6% in 2000 to 45.1% in 2018. As the world average is much higher than the OIC average, strong and efficient policy support for R&D and innovation activities is required in the OIC countries in order to reduce the development disparities between the OIC countries 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 its level in 2000, the emissions per unit of MVA in constant 2015 USD was estimated as 0.8 kg in the OIC countries group in 2018. The world average of CO_2 emissions per unit of MVA was recorded as 0.4 kg CO_2 per USD in 2018 compared to its value of 0.5 kg in 2000.

Total official international support to infrastructure for the OIC countries group amounted to USD 23.3 billion in 2018, equivalent to an increase of 212% from around USD 7.5 billion in 2000. The OIC countries group claimed 37.9% of the total official international support extended to developing regions globally by the end of 2018 which indicates a 6.4 percentage points increase from 2000, namely from 31.5%.

Despite the current challenge to overcome the COVID-19 pandemic, it is necessary to increase investments in infrastructure to boost technological progress and innovation where ICTs have become indispensable and allocate financial support to small-scale enterprises that have been severely affected.

Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

Between 2000 and 2018, the proportion of the urban population living in slums globally decreased by 4 percentage points (from 28% to 24%) and similarly it decreased by 4.9 percentage points (from 41.9% to 37%) in the OIC countries group. However, in 2018, this proportion was significantly high (more than 50%) in almost half of OIC countries with data available.

OIC-LDCs are more affected by natural disasters. Based on last year available data since 2015 for 32 OIC countries, the number of people affected by disasters remained considerably above 1,000 per 100,000 persons in five OIC-LDCs countries.

Ambient air is an important element of ecosystem, nonetheless, air quality in the OIC countries group is in danger due to increasing levels of mean annual concentration of fine suspended particles of less than 2.5 microns in diameters (PM2.5) in the atmosphere. In OIC countries group over the years, it increased from 41.5 mcg/m^3 in 2011 to 46.3 mcg/m^3 in 2016.

To curb the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, governments have come up with preventive measures such as lockdowns imposed in numerous urban areas. Such restrictions to curb the spread of the virus in urban areas will slow down economic

activities, which implies that major sources of local revenues are expected to decline, hence less funds will be available for urban development projects like water, sanitation, public transport systems, adequate and affordable housing, slum upgrading, poverty eradication, and healthcare.

Goal 14: Life below Water

Chlorophyll-a deviation by remote sensing is an important indicator for monitoring of supplementary eutrophication parameters and determining whether there is an increase in algal growth and chlorophyll-a concentration. While the chlorophyll-a deviation increased by 0.6 percentage point in the OIC countries group from 4.6% in 2000 to 5.2% in 2019, the world average slightly increased by 0.16 percentage point from 2.75% in 2000 to 2.91% in 2019. Among OIC countries, chlorophyll-a deviation declined in half of them with data available since 2000.

Protected marine areas have a critical role in sustainable development, if they are effectively managed and located in areas important for biodiversity. While the average proportion of marine key biodiversity areas covered by protected areas increased by 10 percentage points in the OIC countries group from 19% in 2000 to 29% in 2019, that of the world increased by 15.5 percentage points from 30.5% in 2000 to 46% in 2019.

Meanwhile, sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP slightly decreased by 0.02 percentage point in the OIC countries group from 0.38% in 2011 to 0.36% in 2017. Similarly, the global average also experienced a slight decrease from 0.093% in 2011 to 0.091% in 2017.

The health of oceans is closely related to human health and oceans can be an ally against COVID-19. The pandemic offers an opportunity to revive oceans and starts building a sustainable ocean economy. Temporary shutdown of the activities together with reduced human mobility and resource demands due to the COVID-19 pandemic may present an opportunity for marine environments to start to recover.

Assessment and Methodology of Progress towards the SDGs

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

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

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

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

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

This year's Report covers three more SDGs as compared to that of last year. New goals included in the current Report are SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), and SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production). The findings in the current Report are also not comparable with the previous year's Report as the analysis covers an expanding set of SDG targets and indicators in light of new available data. However, the availability of data is unbalanced across goals and the findings therefore may not reflect the full picture of progress towards the SDGs.

Table 1 indicates that the OIC countries group will not achieve any of the 10 SDGs (SDGs 1-4, 6-9, 11, and 14) with available data by 2030 on the current trajectory. Although progress has been observed in SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy), SDG 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure), and SDG 14 (life below water), these improvements are not sufficient to achieve the relevant SDG targets by 2030.

Regarding SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), and SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities) stagnant progress has been recorded for the OIC countries group putting them off track to achieve these three SDGs.

There is a lack of data preventing a comprehensive analysis on SDGs 5, 10, 12, and 13. 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 6: Clean water and sanitation	No	↗
Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy	No	↗
Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth	Yes	→
Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure	Yes	↗
Goal 10: Reduced inequalities	No	:
Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities	No	→
Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production	No	:
Goal 13: Climate action	Yes	:
Goal 14: Life below water	No	↗

Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 28/05/2021 from OIC Statistics Database (OICStat).

Table 2 provides the progress assessment by targets selected for analysis. Overall, the variation of the goals and targets is close to each other. Some important differences

however are observed. First, despite significant progress in meeting access to energy services, the progress is very slow in renewable energy share and energy efficiency in SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy) in the OIC countries group.

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

Third, while the progress is insufficient on increasing manufacturing's share of GDP, access to finance for SMEs, and high-tech manufacturing; the proportion of population covered by a third-generation mobile network seems to be on track in SDG 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure). Moreover, the OIC countries group will achieve the 2030 SDG target of ensuring women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership 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.

The progress of a country is estimated through comparing the value of the indicator in 2000 or earliest year available after 2000 to the value of indicator in 2019 or the latest year available before 2019 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 at least 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 explicitly 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 (2021), ESCAP (2021), and SDG Center for Africa and Sustainable Development Solutions Network (2020).

Table 2: Trend Visualisation of SDGs and Targets

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

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

SDGs	OIC Trend
Goal 5: Gender equality	:
Women in leadership	↑
Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation	↗
Safe drinking water	↗
Access to hygiene	→
Water-use efficiency	↗
Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy	↗
Access to energy services	↑
Renewable energy share	→
Energy efficiency	→
Investing in renewable energy infrastructure	↗
Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth	→
Per capita economic growth	→
Growth in labour productivity	→
Resource efficiency in consumption	↓
Unemployment rate	→
Youth NEET	→
Access to financial services	↑
Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure	↗
Manufacturing value added	→
Access to finance for SMEs	→
Carbon dioxide emissions	↗
Research and development	↗
High-tech manufacturing	→
Third-generation mobile coverage	↑
Goal 10: Reduced inequalities	:
Economic inclusion	→
Income inequality	→

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

Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities	→
Housing and basic services	→
Resilience to disasters	↗
Air quality	↓
Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production	:
Resource efficiency in consumption	↓
Goal 13: Climate action	:
Goal 14: Life below water	↗
Marine pollution	→
Marine conservation	↗
Sustainable fisheries	↗

Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 28/05/2021 from OIC Statistics Database (OICStat).

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

Figure 2: SDGs Trends Methodology for Indicators with Quantitative Targets
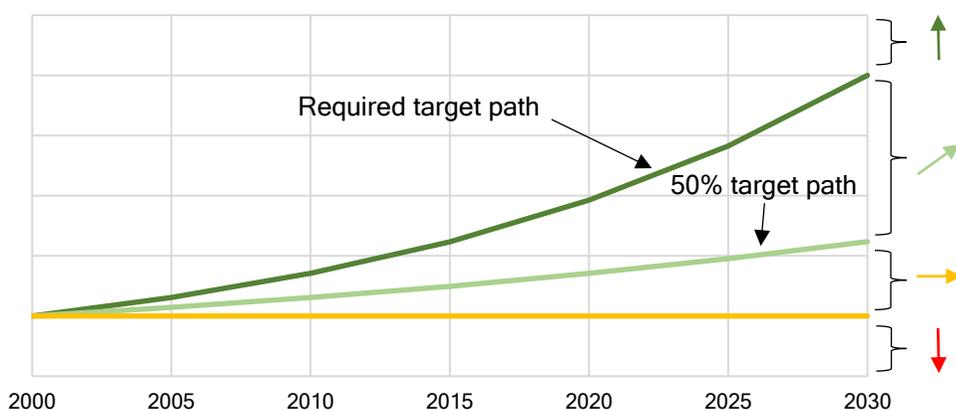
In this method, quantitative targets are explicitly mentioned in SDGs. The first exception is the target of annual growth rate of real GDP per capita for the OIC countries that are not classified in the LDCs group (non OIC-LDCs). For those non OIC-LDCs, the target is determined as 5% per annum to get a better comparison within the OIC. Moreover, since this indicator is already measured as annual growth rate, the unweighted mean of 2000-2019 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. Moreover, if the first data point is 0 in an indicator, then the first nonzero point is chosen as the base year.

- 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 five years long.

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

- a change of 2% 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 reverse 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 (2021) with smaller thresholds. The methodology for indicators without quantitative targets is visualised in Figure 3.

Method for calculating average scores at the goal level

The estimated progress values for indicators are inserted into a scoring function in order to compute the average estimated progress for the SDGs. The average scores on the goal level are calculated as the 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. The scoring functions use cut-off points broader than the thresholds used in the calculation of $EAGR$ and $R_{a/r}$ to allow for larger variability in the scores. Both threshold points are designed in harmony to ensure that indicators with and without quantitative targets have the same weight when calculating the average score at the goal level.

Figure 3: SDGs Trends Methodology for Indicators without Quantitative Targets
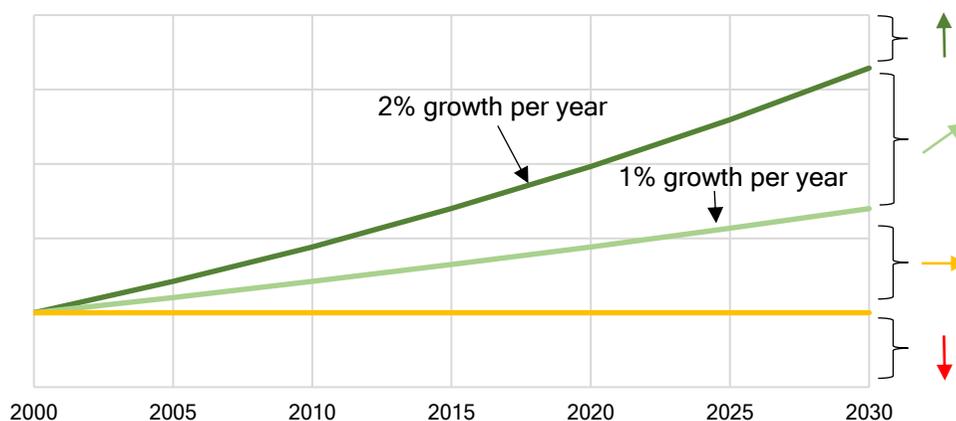
For indicators with quantitative targets, each indicator trend is first re-normalized on a scale from 0 to 4 linearly. Decreasing indicators receive a value between 0-1 where $R_{a/r}$ of -50% or below receives a score of 0. Indicator trends that show "stagnant progress towards SDG" receive a value between 1-2, where $R_{a/r}$ of 0% receives a score of 1. Indicators that show "moderate progress towards SDG" receive a value between 2-3 where $R_{a/r}$ of 50% receives a score of 2. Those indicators that show "significant progress towards SDG" or "on track" receive values between 3-4 where $R_{a/r}$ of 100% receives a score of 3 and $R_{a/r}$ of 150% or above receives a score of 4. Indicators that are already maintaining SDG achievement receive a score of exactly 3.5 as it is the mean of 3-4 interval. The score function is continuously linear as a whole.

For indicators without quantitative targets, each indicator trend is similarly re-normalized on a scale from 0-4 in line with the 4-arrow system for denoting progress assessment of SDGs. Decreasing indicators receive a value between 0-1 where $EAGR$ of -1% or below receives a score of 0. Indicator trends that show "stagnant progress towards SDG" receive a value between 1-2, where $EAGR$ of 0% receives a score of 1. Indicators that show "moderate progress towards SDG" receive a value between 2-3 where $EAGR$ of 1% receives a score of 2. Those indicators that show "significant progress towards SDG" receive values between 3-4 where $EAGR$ of 2% receives a score of 3 and $EAGR$ of 3% or above receive a score of 4. Indicators that are already maintaining SDG achievement receive a score of exactly 3.5 as it is the mean of 3-4 interval. The score function is continuously linear as a whole.

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, 10, 12, and 13. That is why their trends are marked with the ":" symbol. The tables in Appendix 2 provide the complete list of indicators used to compute the SDGs trends along with source of data and respective target values, if any.

SDG 1. End Poverty in all its Forms Everywhere

Poverty is 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, bring benefit to society, and achieve well-being 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. SDG 1 targets at eliminating extreme poverty in its all forms by 2030. SDG 1 calls for ensuring equal rights and access to resources for all groups of the population. It includes reduction of extreme and other forms of economic poverty, implementation of social protection plans, promotion of equitable access to basic services, building resilience, diminishing exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events, and creation of pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies.

Poverty alleviation is among the most important and, at the same time, the most complex and interconnected challenges in the OIC countries. The OIC countries group has demonstrated moderate progress in eliminating 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 88 million vulnerable people into poverty globally since the outbreak of the pandemic, according to World Bank (2020e) estimations. Overall, OIC countries demonstrated a moderate progress towards SDG 1 but this progress is not sufficient to achieve the goal of ending poverty in all its forms by 2030.

More intensive efforts in poverty alleviation are essential during the COVID-19 pandemic

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 USD 1.25 a day at 2005 PPP in 2008 and was used for the rest of the Millennium Development Goals period which ended in 2015. While the initial "a dollar-a-day" measure was based upon an average of the eight poorest countries, the USD 1.25 a day represents the average of national poverty lines for 15 poorest countries in the world based on their per capita consumption levels. In October 2015, the

international poverty line was updated to USD 1.90 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 741 million people living in extreme poverty in 2015, according to World Bank (2020e). This figure further fell to 632 million people or 8.4% of 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 ahead on poverty alleviation and achievement of sustainable development in general.

SDG target 1.1 envisions the complete elimination of extreme poverty by 2030. Around 26% of the population of OIC was living on less than USD 1.90 a day in the 2000s, based on the data available for 22 OIC countries. By 2018, this percentage decreased to below one-third of the initial value. At the country level, six OIC countries (Iran, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Maldives, Tunisia, and Turkey) have already achieved SDG 1.1 (zero extreme poverty) as of 2018 (Figure 4).

Figure 4: Proportion of Population below International Poverty Line (%), 2000 vs. 2018
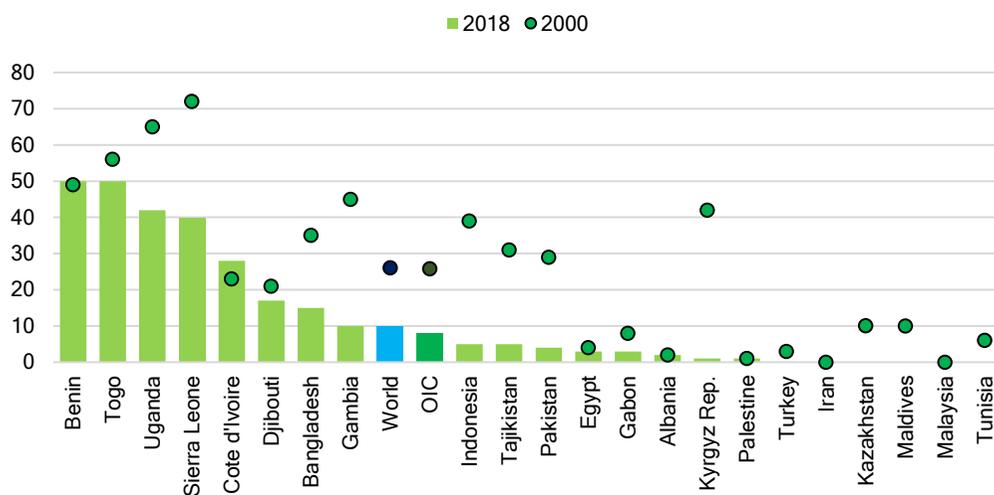
Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 28/05/2021 from OIC Statistics Database (OICStat). Please see Appendix 1 for exceptions and details.

Progress was most impressive in five OIC countries (Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Pakistan, Gambia and Indonesia) as they managed to achieve double-digit annual progress rates in the reduction of extreme poverty ranging between 11.4% and 20.8% in the 2000-2018 period. Among them, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, and Pakistan are expected to either achieve SDG 1.1 or decrease their extreme poverty proportions well below 1% by 2030.

They are followed by Palestine, Gabon, Indonesia, 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 Cote d'Ivoire and Benin from 2000 to 2018. As of 2018 (or the most recent year), more than 40% of the population in Benin, Togo, Uganda, and Sierra Leone have been living under extreme poverty conditions (Figure 4).

International poverty line provides homogeneous measurement tools of extreme poverty levels, what is necessary for making comparative analysis between states and regional groupings. However, it does not accurately and comprehensively reflect the situation with poverty in each country. National poverty lines are used instead to provide more accurate estimates of poverty that are consistent with the countries' specific economic and social circumstances and are not intended for international comparisons as national poverty lines are different in each country. As of 2017, more than 40% of the population in Togo, Afghanistan, Gambia, Cote d'Ivoire, and Benin have been living under national poverty levels (Figure 5).

Figure 5: Proportion of Population Living below the National Poverty Line (%), 2000 vs 2017
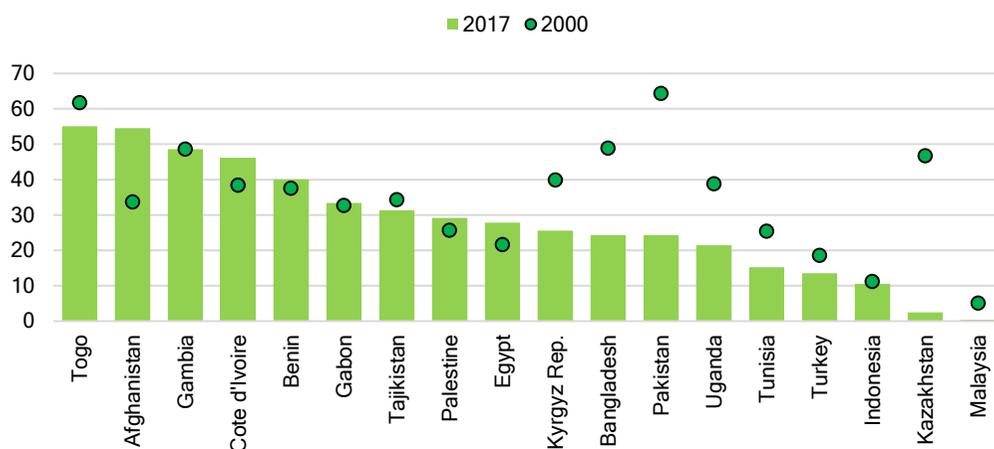
With respect to progress, if the current trend in poverty alleviation holds, Malaysia and Kazakhstan will attain zero level of poverty based on the nationally set estimations of poverty levels by 2030. In contrast, in six OIC countries (Afghanistan, Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Gabon, and Palestine), the situation with poverty has exacerbated.

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

Social protection systems include contributory and non-contributory schemes for children, pregnant women with new-borns, people in active age, older persons, victims of work injuries, and persons with disabilities. Social protection floors provide at least a

basic level in all main contingencies along the life cycle as defined in the Social Protection Floors Recommendation 2012 (no. 202) referred to in SDG 1.3 (UNSD, SDG metadata).

Figure 6: Proportion of Population above Statutory Pensionable Age Receiving a Pension (%), 2000 vs. 2020
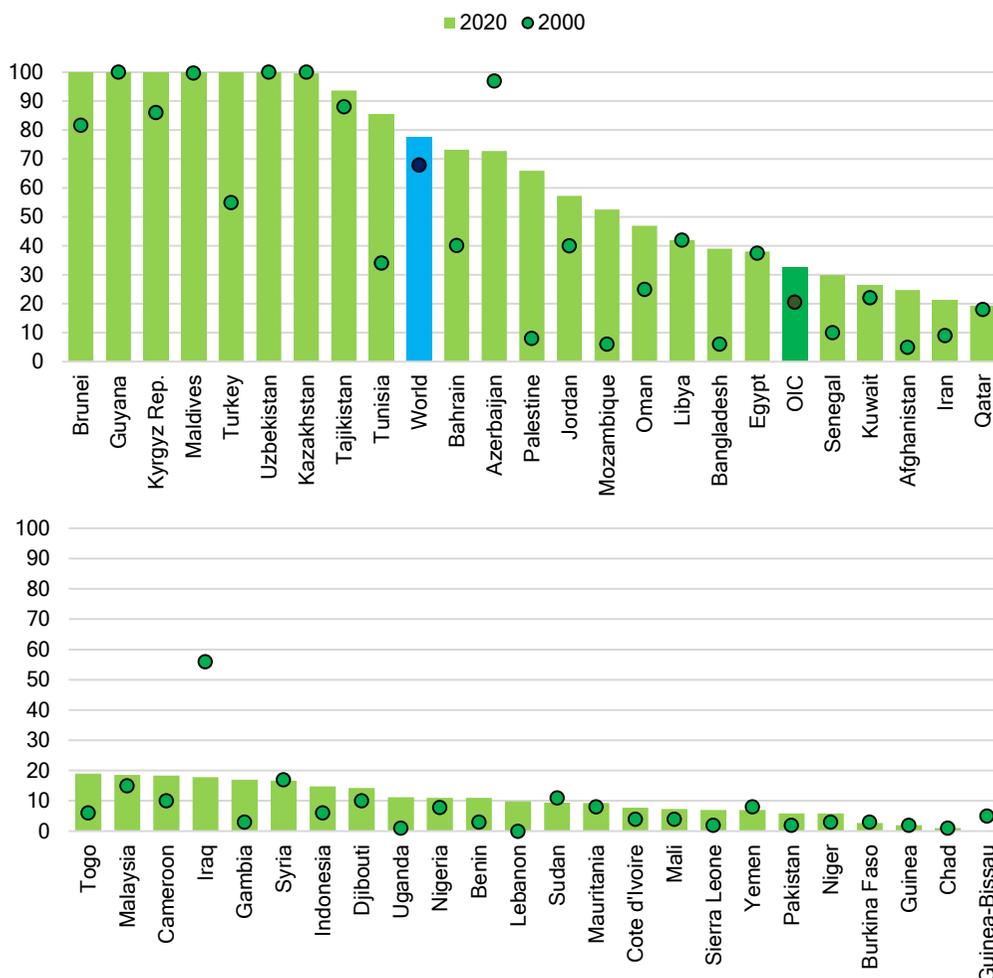
Figure 6 shows the proportion of the population above the statutory pensionable age receiving a pension. Based on the data available for 49 OIC countries, the proportion of population above statutory pensionable age receiving a pension in the OIC countries group has increased from 20.5% in 2000 to 32.7% in 2020. The world average increased from 67.9% to 77.5% over the same period. In 2020, seven OIC countries (Brunei, Guyana, Kyrgyz Republic, Maldives, Turkey, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan) had a 100% coverage. They were followed by Tajikistan (93.7%) and Tunisia (85.4%) (Figure 6). By 2030, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Mozambique, Palestine, and Tunisia are expected to achieve a

100%-coverage if the pace of progress between 2000 and 2020 can still be kept the same afterwards. Overall, the OIC countries group has made a visible progress in terms of population above pensionable age benefiting from pension payments. The OIC average value is expected to further increase to around 41.3% by 2030 (Figure 6).

Access to basic sanitation services should be extended to all population

Figure 7: Proportion of Population Using Basic Sanitation Services (%), 2000 vs. 2017
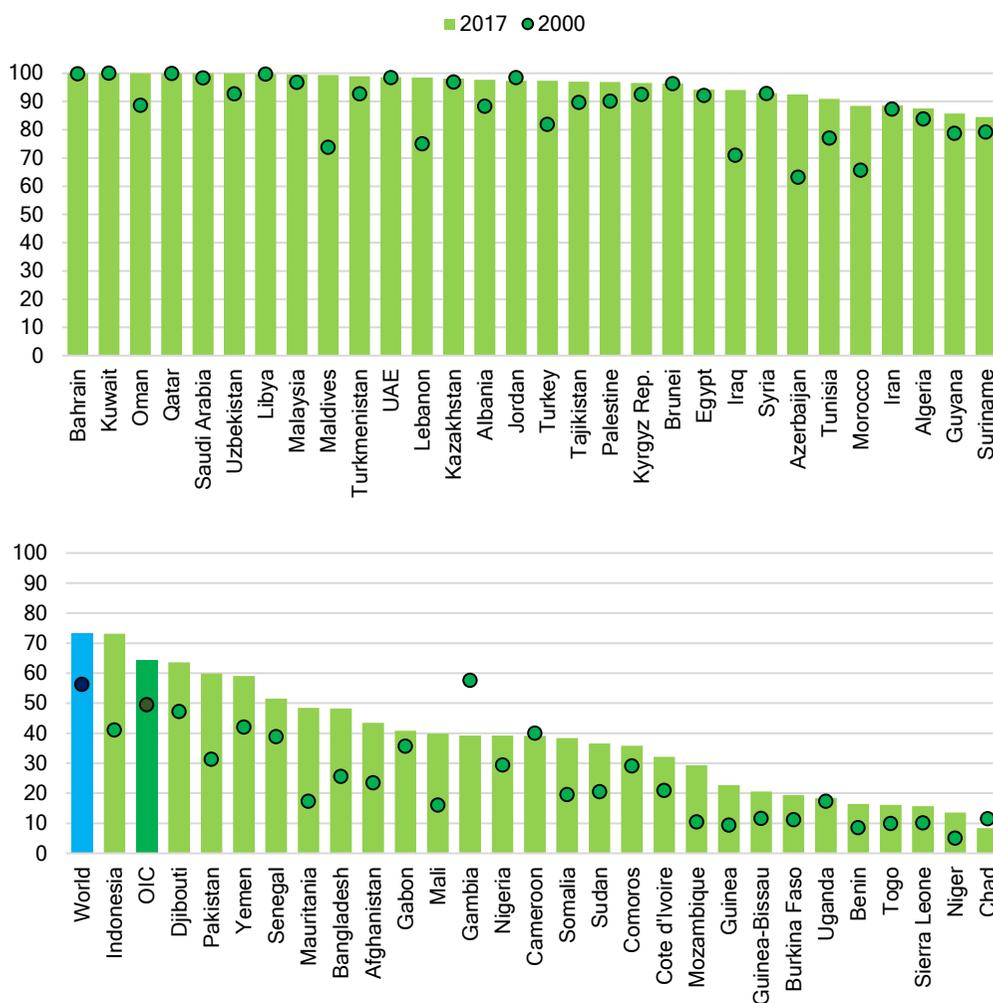
In 2017, 29 OIC countries have provided access to basic sanitation services for more than 80% of their population which was above the world average. Mostly Middle Eastern and some Asian member countries performed the best in this indicator. Particularly Bahrain, Kuwait, Libya, Malaysia, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and Uzbekistan were the leading

eight OIC countries in 2017 that provided almost all of the population with access to basic sanitation facilities. By 2030, 30 OIC countries are expected to provide access to basic sanitation services for over 90% of their population if the current progress trend holds. In contrast, across 22 OIC countries, less than half of their population had access to sanitation services in 2017 (Figure 7).

OIC countries should enhance cooperation with foreign partners and donor countries to promote education and science

Figure 8: Official Development Assistance Grants for Poverty Reduction, by Recipient Countries (Percentage of GNI), 2000 vs. 2018
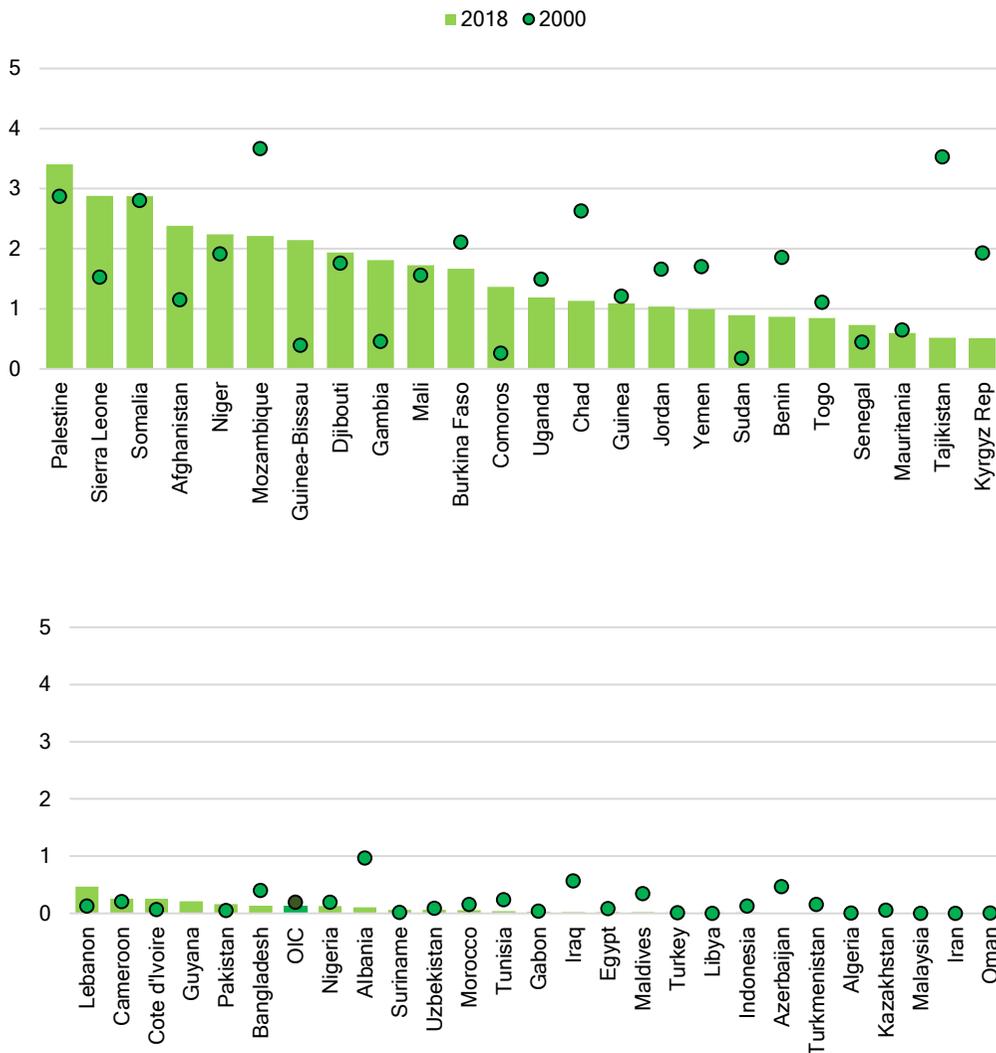
Foreign support and international cooperation are of great importance in supporting economic growth and development. Total Official Development Assistance (ODA) in the form of grants, donations and even low interest rate loans with grant elements exceeding 25% of the total disbursement has been a major support for some OIC countries in combating poverty. The United Nations (UN) 2030 Development Agenda approaches ODA as an essential "means of implementation" for the achievement of SDG 1.

Accordingly, SDG target 1.a calls for the mobilisation of resources from variety of sources including through enhanced development cooperation in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular LDCs, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions toward providing essential services to all populations. Overall, the total amount of donations from Development Assistance Cooperation members to OIC countries has increased. However, its value as a percentage of OIC countries gross national income (GNI) declined from 0.19 % of GNI in 2000 to 0.14% of GNI in 2018 (Figure 8).

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

The efficient mobilization of government resources is an essential element of poverty alleviation strategies. Education, health, and other social services sectors are necessary for sustainable development. As SDG 1.a.2 does not specifically mention a quantifiable target, benchmark targets set in the relevant international documents have been used as reference targets for our analysis.

In this connection, Education 2030, Incheon Declaration, and Framework for Action for the Implementation of SDG 4 all call for the allocation of the total public spending on education in the range of 15%-20%, which is on average equivalent to 4% to 6% of the GDP of a country. The number of OIC countries with education expenditures within the range of 15%-20% of total public spending or above was 21 in 2000, which then slightly increased to 23 countries in 2018 (or the most recent year). Among the OIC countries with a downward trend in the 2000-2018 (or most recent year) period, five of them (Djibouti, Maldives, Azerbaijan, Comoros, and Kazakhstan) 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 9).

On the other hand, the share of government spending on education in total public spending increased across 15 OIC countries in the same period. Progress has been most noteworthy for seven OIC countries (Indonesia, Benin, Chad, Cameroon, Tajikistan, Kyrgyz Republic, and Pakistan) which were below the 15% threshold in 2000 but succeeded to achieve the target of Incheon Declaration by 2018 (Figure 9).

Figure 9: Proportion of Total Government Spending on Essential Services, Education (%), 2000 vs. 2018
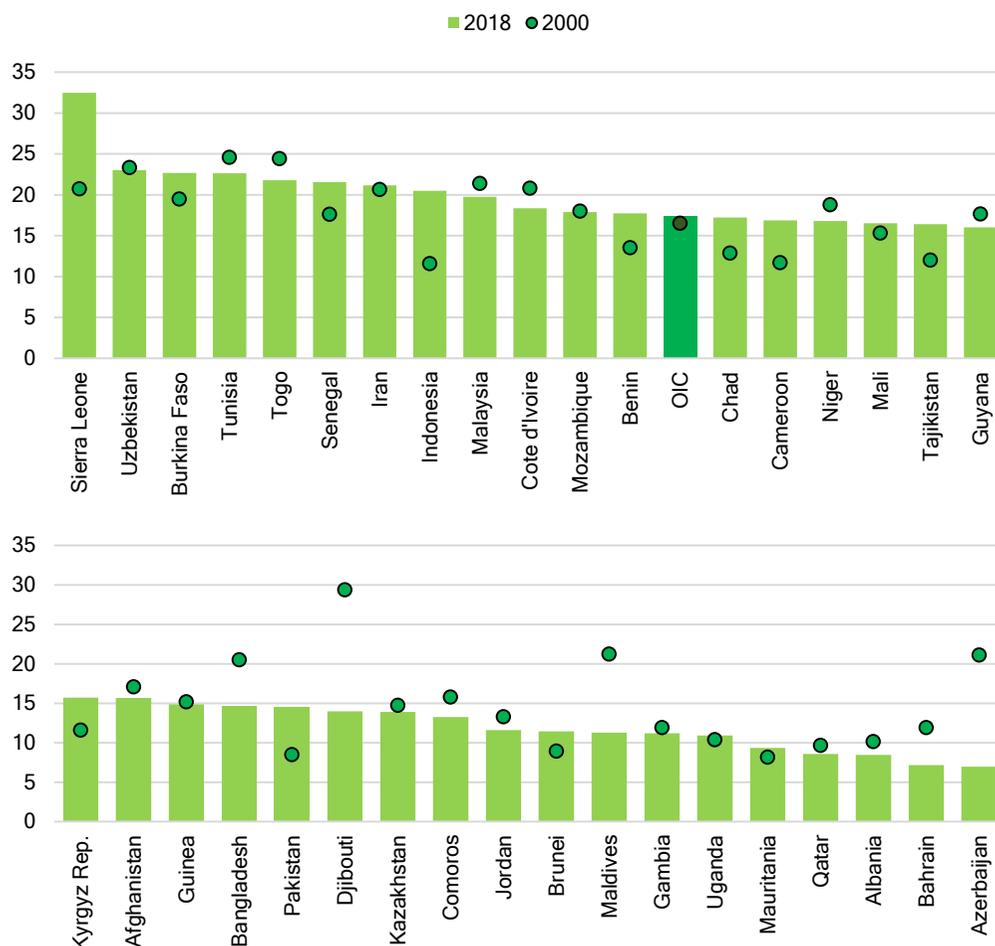
Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 28/05/2021 from OIC Statistics Database (OICStat). Please see Appendix 1 for exceptions and details.

Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Poverty

The COVID-19 pandemic hit especially 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 continue to 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. Thus, an unforeseeable rise in net extreme poverty rates is expected.

World Bank (2020e) projects that 88 million (under the baseline scenario) to 115 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 around 8.4% in 2019 before the crisis to a 9.1% (under the baseline scenario) to 9.4% (under the downside scenario) in 2020.

Observing the current economic, financial and social influences, the prospects for overcoming the negative impacts of COVID-19 pandemic 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 OIC countries in Sub-Saharan African but also most of the low and lower-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

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

The OIC countries showed a stagnant progress towards SDG 2 putting the goal out of reach by 2030. As there is still a significant number of undernourished people and children with wasting and stunting, a rational utilisation and management of water, land, technology, other natural and human resources in the sufficient production of food is a must to achieve SDG 2 by 2030. It has become more difficult to achieve these targets considering the negative impacts of COVID-19 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 agri-businesses and farmers deserve urgent attention.

Further progress is required towards elimination of undernourishment

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

Over the period from 2001 to 2018, the prevalence of undernourishment in 42 OIC countries as a group has fallen from 15.1% to 10.5% of the total population. At the country level in 2018, six OIC countries (Azerbaijan, Brunei, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Tunisia, and Turkey) achieved the "zero undernourishment by 2030" target with proportion of undernourished population below 2.5% of their total populations. On the other hand, the prevalence of undernourishment was above 10% in 15 OIC countries as of 2018.

With regard to the progress, four more OIC countries (Algeria, Cameroon, Mali and Uzbekistan) are expected to achieve the target with a prevalence of undernourishment rate less than 2.5% by 2030. Apart from these countries, the progress of all other OIC countries will not be sufficient to meet the target if they are to continue with a similar

rate of progress in eradicating undernourishment. Meanwhile, six OIC countries (Gabon, Mauritania, Nigeria, Iraq, Chad and Malaysia) out of 42 with available data have demonstrated regression in tackling the prevalence of undernourishment. Among them, Malaysia has been around the target level of prevalence of undernourishment (2.6%) in 2001 but it has moved to an unfavourable direction towards 3% in 2018 (Figure 10).

Figure 10: Prevalence of Undernourishment (%), 2001 vs. 2018
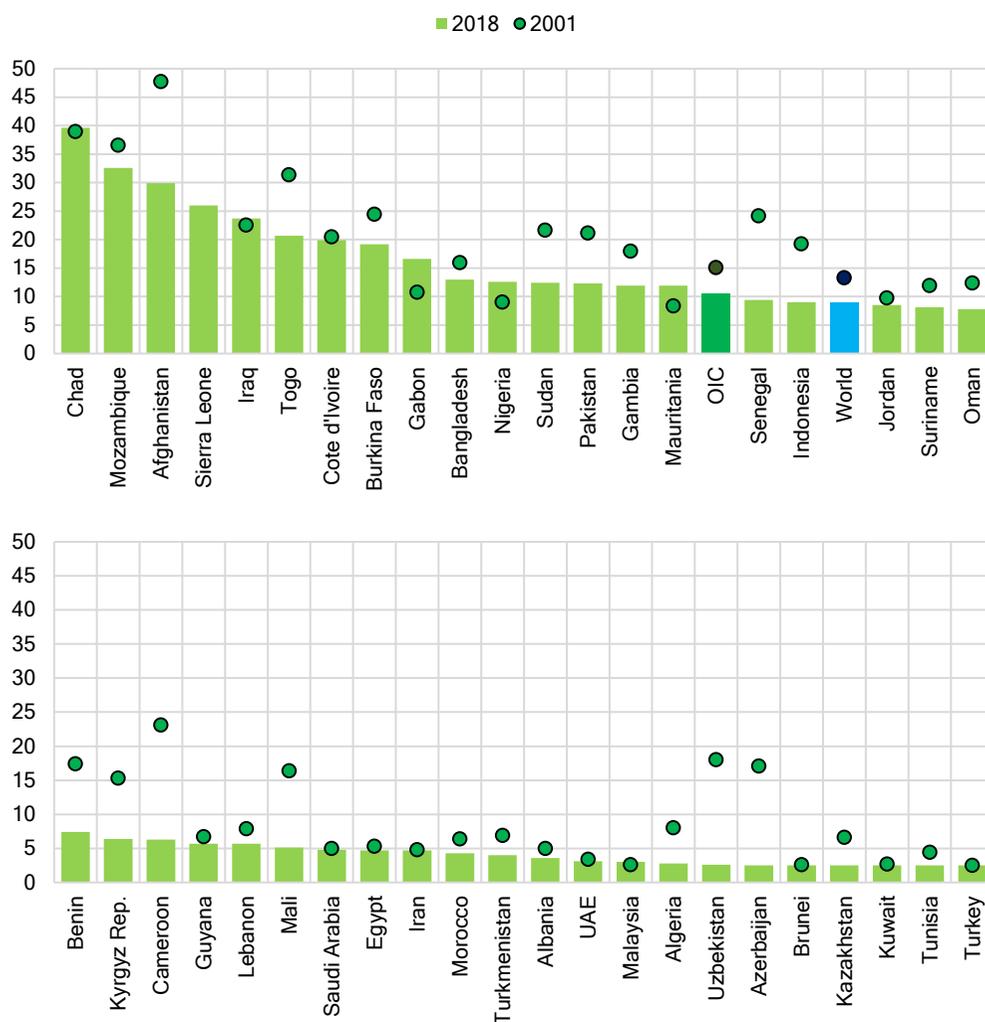
Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 28/05/2021 from OIC Statistics Database (OICStat). Please see Appendix 1 for exceptions and details.

Stunting and wasting in children have been declining

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.

Figure 11: Proportion of Children Moderately or Severely Stunted (%), 2000 vs. 2019
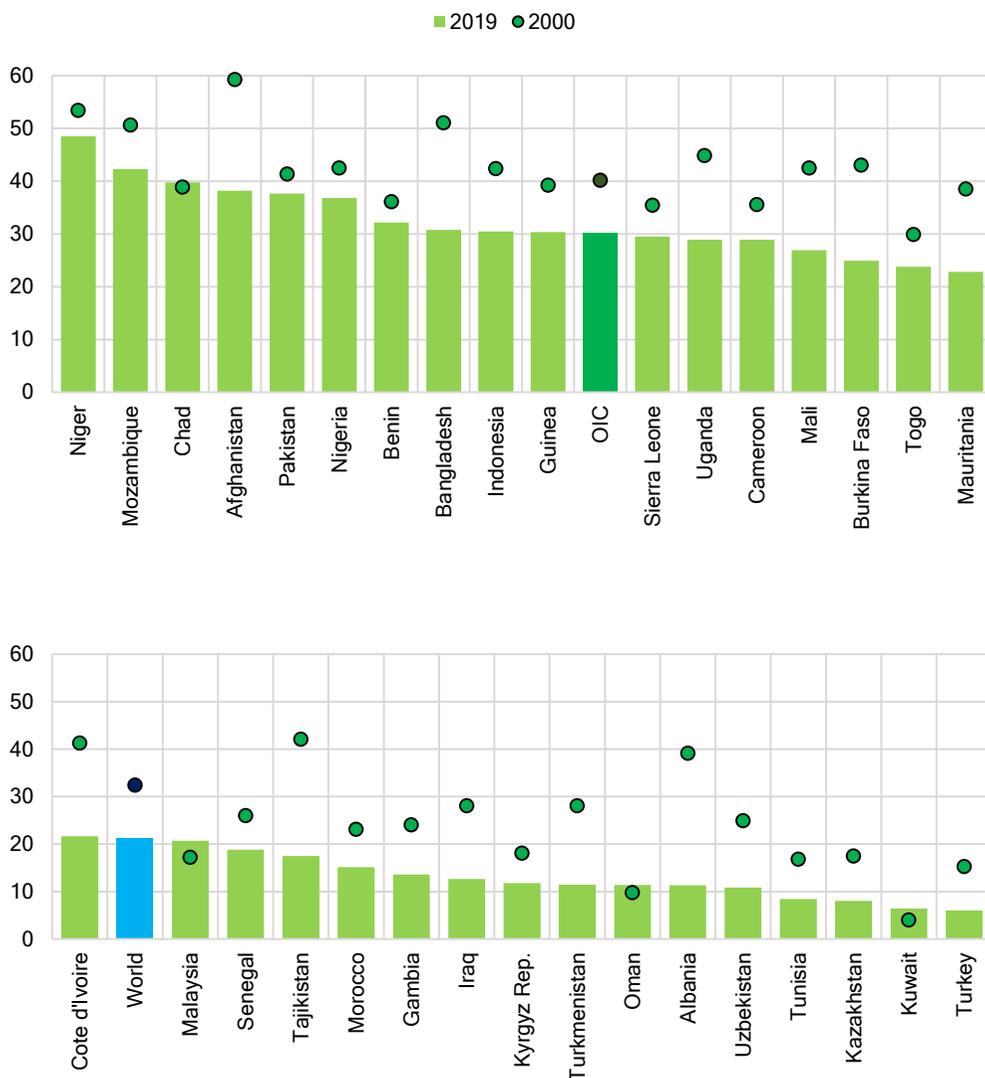
The proportion of children moderately or severely stunted in the OIC countries group decreased from 40.2% to 30.2% between 2000 and 2019. Estimations are based on the

data of 33 member countries[1]. Similarly, global figures also dropped from 32.4% to 21.3%, over the same period. Being potential achievers, 11 OIC countries (Kazakhstan, Albania, Turkey, Cote d'Ivoire, Tajikistan, Iraq, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyz Republic, Gambia, and Burkina Faso) are on track to achieve this SDG target by 2025. They are followed by five OIC countries (Bangladesh, Tunisia, Sierra Leone, Afghanistan, and Uganda) with expected cuts of more than 30% in 2025 compared to their 2012 levels. On the other hand, five OIC countries (Kuwait, Malaysia, Niger, Senegal, and Chad) have witnessed a worsening situation since 2012. Due to lack of 2012 data for Oman, no progress estimation could have been made (Figure 11).

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". Top four OIC countries that showed the most considerable improvement (a double-digit annual progress rate) in proportions of children moderately or severely wasted were Albania, Uzbekistan, Togo, and Morocco. These four countries are also expected to achieve or will be very close to achieve the relevant SDG target by 2030. Contrastingly, five OIC countries (Turkey, Indonesia, Oman, Kuwait, and Malaysia) out of 33 member countries with data available exhibited an exacerbation of the situation where the proportion of children moderately or severely wasted increased in the 2000-2019 period.

Meanwhile, the proportion of overweight children has increased in 10 OIC countries (Oman, Indonesia, Tunisia, Bangladesh, Turkmenistan, Suriname, Cameroon, Iraq, Guinea and Chad) out of 35 that provided sufficient data for the estimations. In contrast, most significant reductions (a double-digit annual progress rate) in the proportions of overweight children were observed in four OIC countries (Cote d'Ivoire, Malaysia, Burkina Faso and Togo). In addition to these four countries, the proportion of children overweight is expected to be below 1% by 2030 in Niger, Mauritania, and Nigeria. Child overweight caused by malnutrition might relatively seem as unimportant, but it is an emerging malnutrition issue that can cause significant damages to child well-being.

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

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

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[1] Data point estimations for reference year 2012 have been made for 19 OIC countries. 13 OIC countries (Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Guinea, Kuwait, Kyrgyz Republic, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Tajikistan, Togo, Tunisia, and Uganda) were already provided with 2012 data by the main data source.

orientation to the agriculture sector (UNSD, SDG metadata). In 2019, out of 38 OIC countries with available data, only Kazakhstan and Kuwait had AOI values above 1 (1.15 and 1.03, respectively). They were followed by Bahrain, Azerbaijan and Guyana with AOI values equal to 0.9, 0.57, and 0.5, respectively. On the other hand, 21 OIC countries demonstrated decreases in AOI over the same period (Figure 12).

Figure 12: Agriculture Orientation Index for Government Expenditures, 2001 vs. 2019
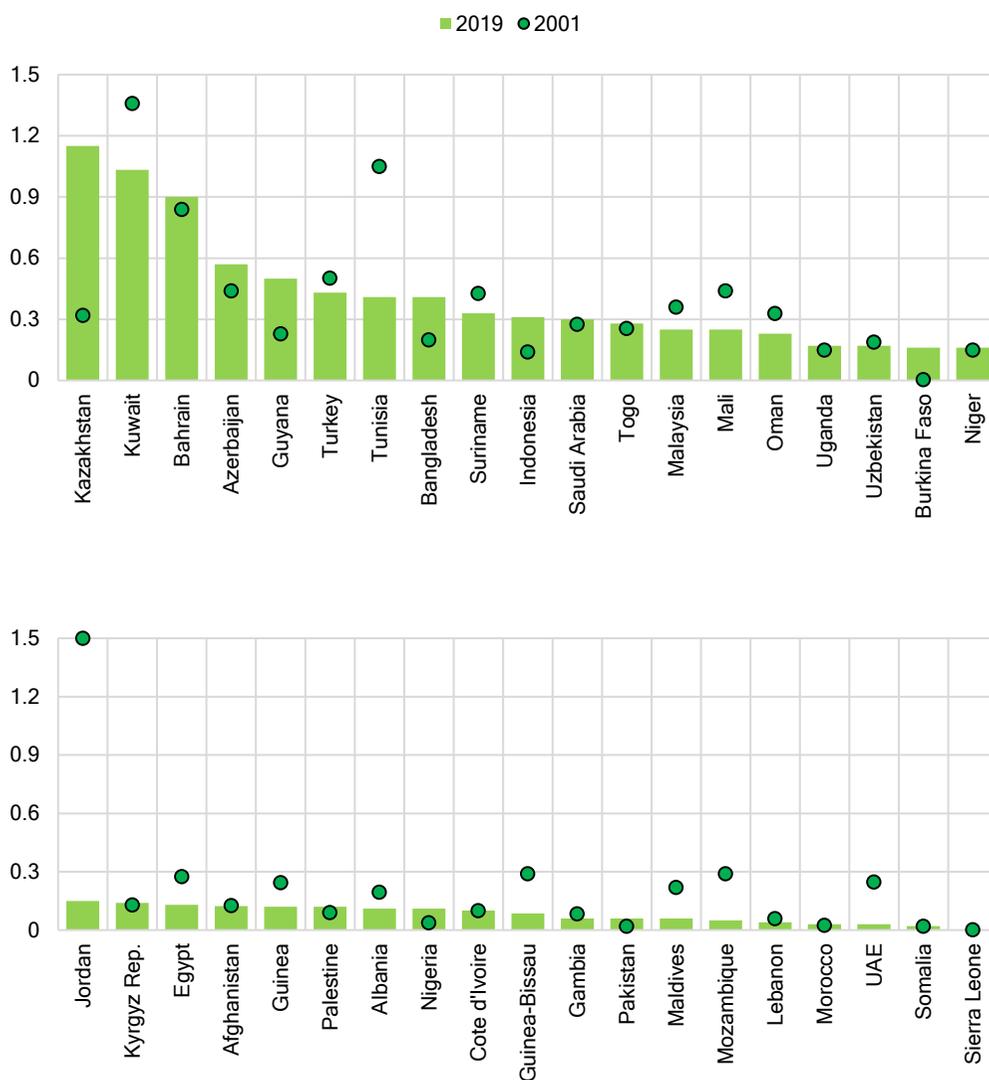
With the current level of progress recorded between 2001 and 2019, Kazakhstan, Guyana, and Burkina Faso are expected to have AOI values above 1 by 2030.

Farms and small agri-businesses should be entitled to access sufficient government support for tackling the negative impacts of COVID-19

Food security and agriculture sector development are essential for achieving zero hunger and combating poverty. COVID-19 has posed considerable challenges globally to food security. Among many other developing economies, some 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. According to the UN's Sustainable Development Goals Report 2021 (UN, 2021), 70 to 161 million additional people are likely to have experienced hunger because of the pandemic. Moreover, globally 45 countries, of which 23 are OIC countries, are in need of external assistance for food, with conflicts and climate-related shocks continuing to underpin the high levels of severe food insecurity (FAO, 2021). Limitations on the mobility of workers in farms and in agri-businesses caused serious social and economic problems for people (World Bank, 2020c). Restrictions on mobility practiced during the quarantine had been largely lifted but its negative impacts have persisted throughout the pandemic. As a targeted response, support for small agri-businesses that lost income and protection of jobs in the sector would be essential across many OIC countries where significant 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, precondition, and a driver for the other sustainable development goals due to its strong connections to the other aspects of sustainable development, namely water and sanitation, gender equality, climate change, and peace and stability. Healthy population increases economic output and accelerates social and economic development.

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

Under-five mortality rate is still high in OIC countries with majority of them not meeting the target as of 2019

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

Mortality rate among children under-five is a vital output indicator for child health and well-being. It is an important indicator closely monitored by the public health as it demonstrates the access of children and communities to basic health interventions such as vaccination, medical treatment of infectious diseases and adequate nutrition. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development envisages to end preventable deaths of children under 5 years of age by year 2030 and all countries are also aiming to reduce it to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.

Despite the efforts put in place by these countries, the U5MR was measured more than twice the set target as of 2019 in the OIC countries group and measured about 38 deaths per 1,000 live births globally in the same year. However, U5MR has declined in both the OIC countries group and the world from 98 to 56 and 76 to 38 deaths per 1,000 live births between 2000 and 2019, respectively.

Individually, 27 OIC countries attained the U5MR target of below 25 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2019. Particularly, 10 OIC countries (Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Lebanon, United Arab Emirates, Maldives, Kuwait, Malaysia, Albania, and Turkey) recorded U5MR per 1,000 live births levels of 10 or below in the same year.

In parallel, U5MR have dramatically declined by at least more than half in 25 OIC countries between 2000 and 2019. However, the figures were in triple digits in four OIC countries (Nigeria, Somalia, Chad and Sierra Leone) (Figure 13).

Figure 13: Under-Five Mortality Rate, Both Sexes (per 1,000 Live Births), 2000 vs. 2019
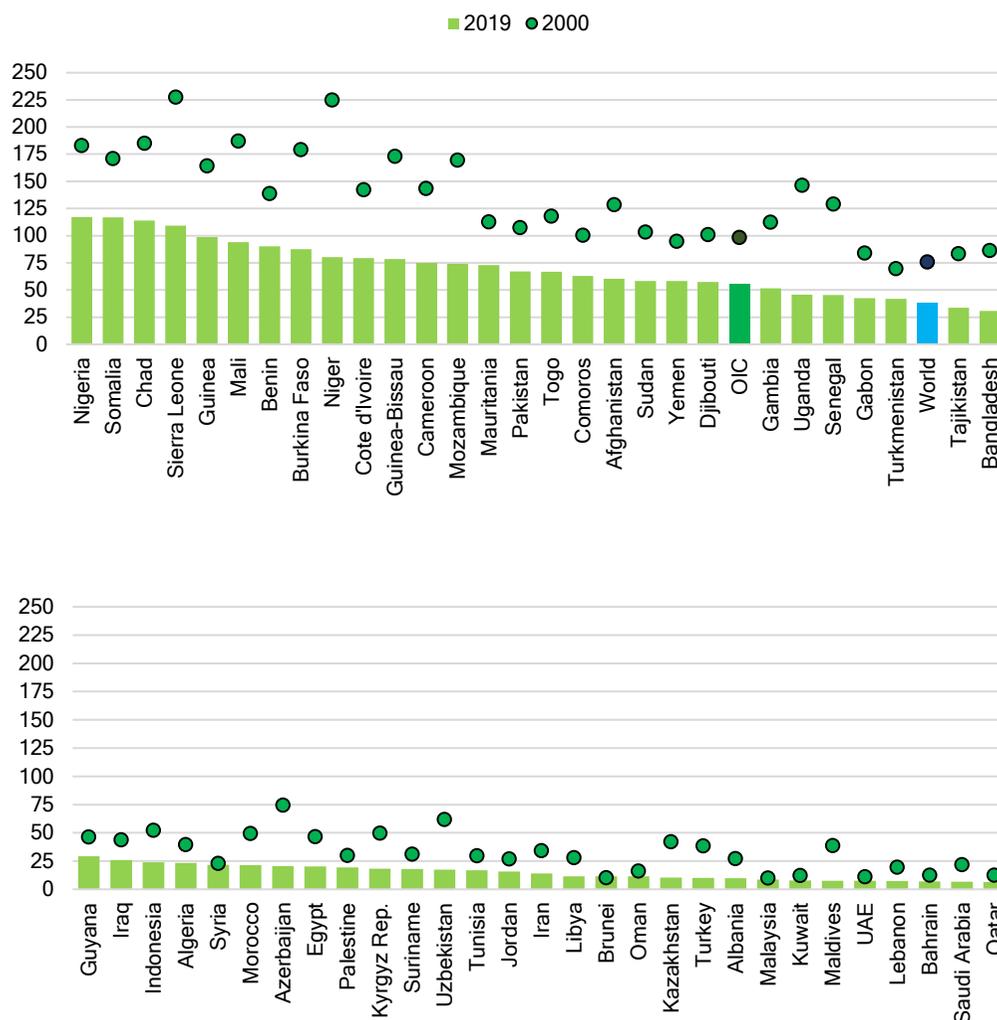
Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 02/06/2021 from OIC Statistics Database (OICStat). Please see Appendix 1 for exceptions and details.

Neonatal mortality rates are on the decline in OIC countries

Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR) is the probability that a child born in a specific year or period will die before reaching 28 completed days of life 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. Countries are striving to end preventable deaths of new-borns and reduce NMR to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births by 2030.

Globally, the NMR has decreased from 30 to 18 deaths per 1,000 live births between 2000 and 2019. Similar progress was also observed in the OIC countries group where the NMR

declined from 36 to 24 deaths per 1,000 live births. However, the progress recorded across individual OIC countries was not uniform. While 25 OIC countries have achieved this target as of 2019, 23 OIC countries had NMR figures as twice as the set target figure.

Between 2000 and 2019, the NMR has declined by at least more than half in 11 OIC countries (Kazakhstan, Maldives, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, Lebanon, Libya, Bangladesh, Iran and Egypt) (Figure 14).

Figure 14: Neonatal Mortality Rate, Both Sexes (per 1,000 Live Births), 2000 vs. 2019
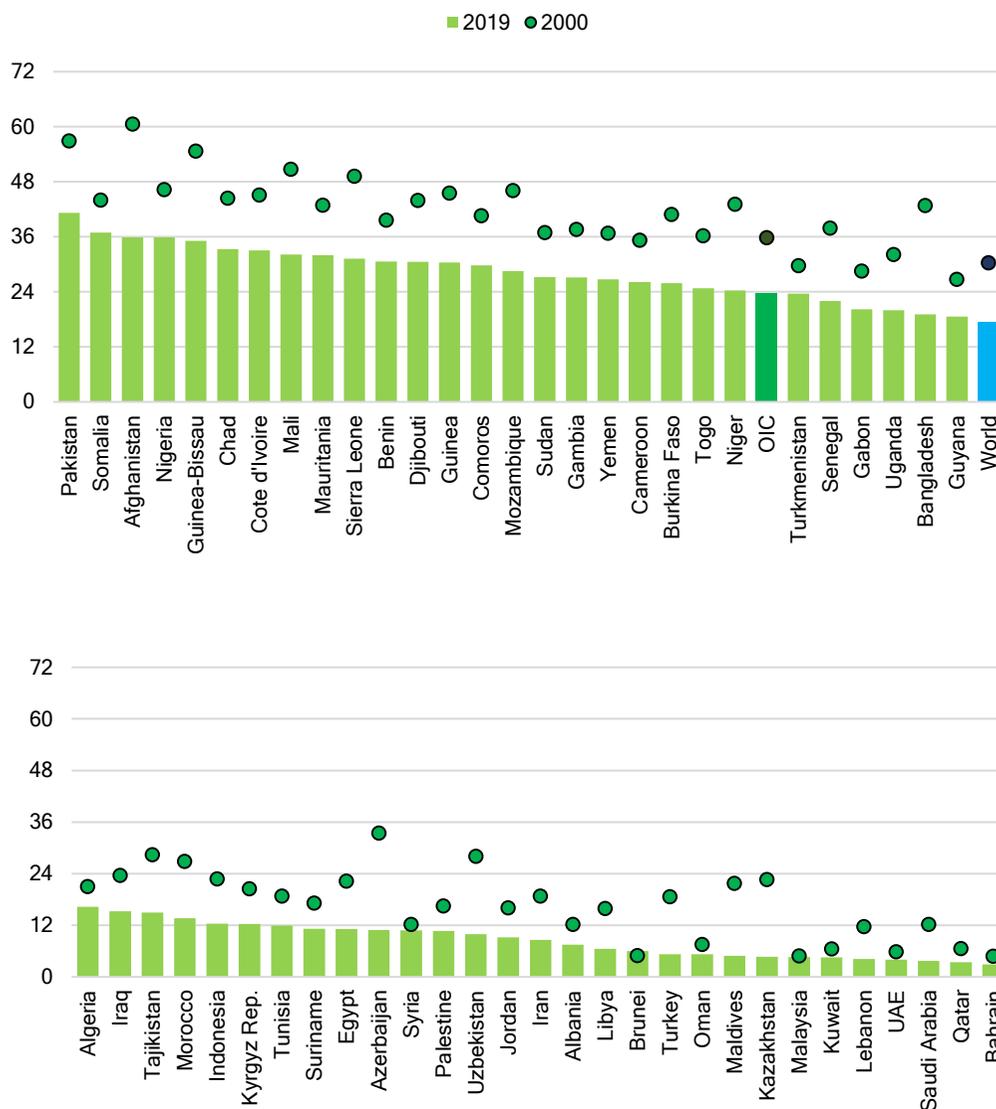
Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 02/06/2021 from OIC Statistics Database (OICStat). Please see Appendix 1 for exceptions and details.

High tuberculosis cases reported in the recent years by some OIC countries calls for more action on prevention and control of the disease

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 diseases that countries aim to end by 2030. As a result of the efforts exerted, the worldwide average of TB cases per population decreased from 174 in 2000 to 130 cases per 100,000 people in 2019. Similarly, the TB cases in the OIC countries group dropped from 192 to 162 per 100,000 people between the years under consideration.

Figure 15: Tuberculosis Incidence (per 100,000 Population), 2000 vs. 2019
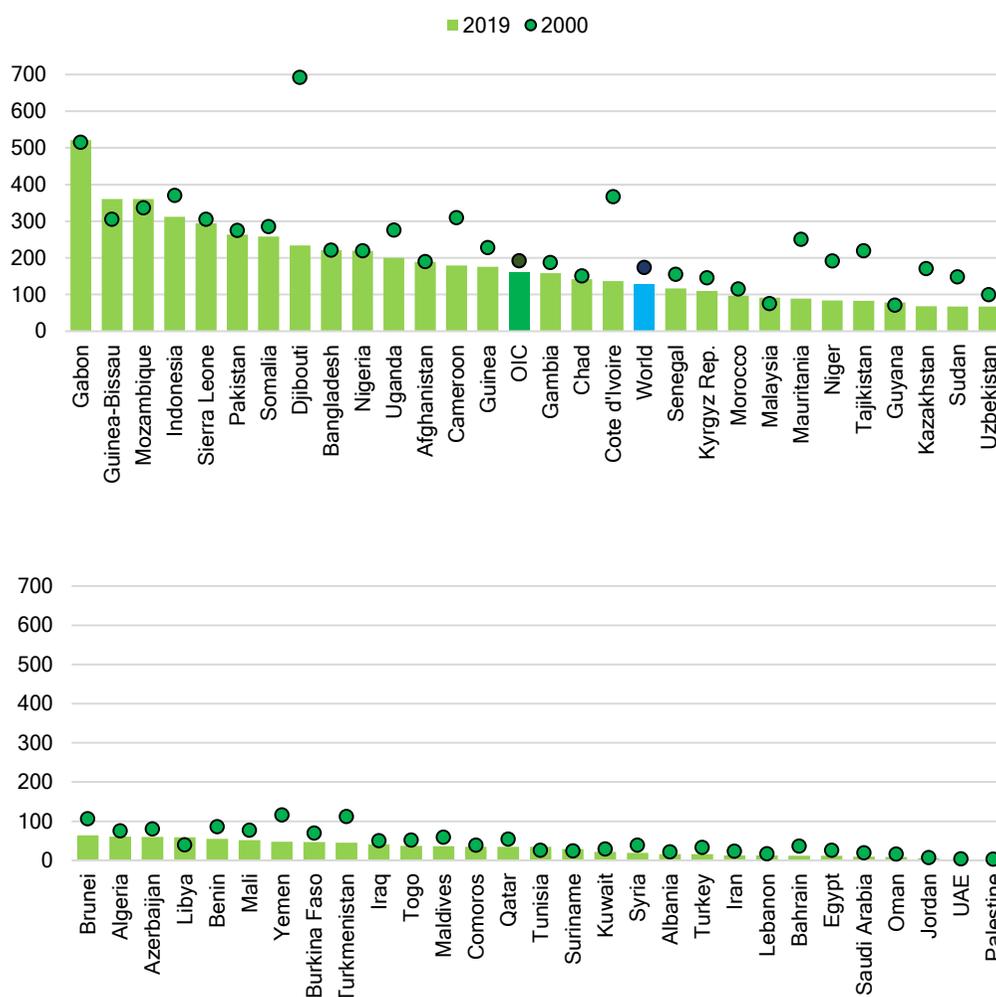
Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 02/06/2021 from OIC Statistics Database (OICStat). Please see Appendix 1 for exceptions and details.

As of 2019, none of the OIC countries has managed to achieve zero case of TB per 100,000 people. Although few cases of less than 10 per 100,000 people were registered in five countries (Palestine, United Arab Emirates, Jordan, Oman, and Saudi Arabia). The TB cases per 100,000 people in 19 OIC countries were above 100 in 2019 with notably higher cases in Gabon (521), Mozambique (361), Guinea-Bissau (361), Indonesia (312), Sierra Leone (295), Pakistan (263), Somalia (258), Djibouti (234), Bangladesh (221), Nigeria (219) and Uganda (200).

Overall, TB cases per 100,000 people declined in 47 OIC countries between 2000 and 2019. Even, 15 of these countries witnessed declines of more than half their rates in 2000. However, the cases in eight countries (Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Libya, Malaysia, Tunisia, Guyana, Gabon, and Suriname) increased and figures in two countries remained constant between the years under review (Figure 15).

OIC countries group is making a positive progress towards reducing mortality rate attributed to non-communicable diseases

Probability of dying between the ages of 30 and 70 years from non-communicable diseases, including cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases is defined as the percentage of 30-year-old-people who would die before their 70th birthday from cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease, assuming that s/he would experience current mortality rates at every age and s/he would not die from any other cause of death; e.g., injuries or HIV/AIDS (UNSD, SDG metadata).

Much as the death rates attributed to non-communicable diseases are still high in individual OIC countries, the rates have declined in the world and the OIC countries group by 5.1 and 3.8 percentage points, respectively, between 2000 and 2019. At the individual country level, eight OIC countries (Qatar, Maldives, Bahrain, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Albania, Oman, and Jordan) managed to achieve a reduction in the rate of premature mortality from non-communicable diseases by one third between 2000 and 2019.

In 2019, the mortality rate attributed to non-communicable diseases among population aged 30-70 were above the OIC group average of 22.2% in 26 OIC countries. The situation in 3 OIC countries (Afghanistan, Mozambique, and Somalia) was alarming as their rates were more than 30%. As the rate declined in majority of OIC countries between 2000 and 2019, five countries (Guinea, Mozambique, Egypt, Sierra Leone and Tajikistan) experienced increases (Figure 16).

The snapshot of mortality rate attributed to non-communicable diseases between the years under study has demonstrated considerable decline in individual OIC countries, however, majority of the countries remained far from the target of reducing the premature mortality rate by one third in 2030.

Figure 16: Mortality Rate Attributed to Cardiovascular Disease, Cancer, Diabetes or Chronic Respiratory Disease (Probability), Ages 30-70, Both Sexes (%), 2000 vs. 2019
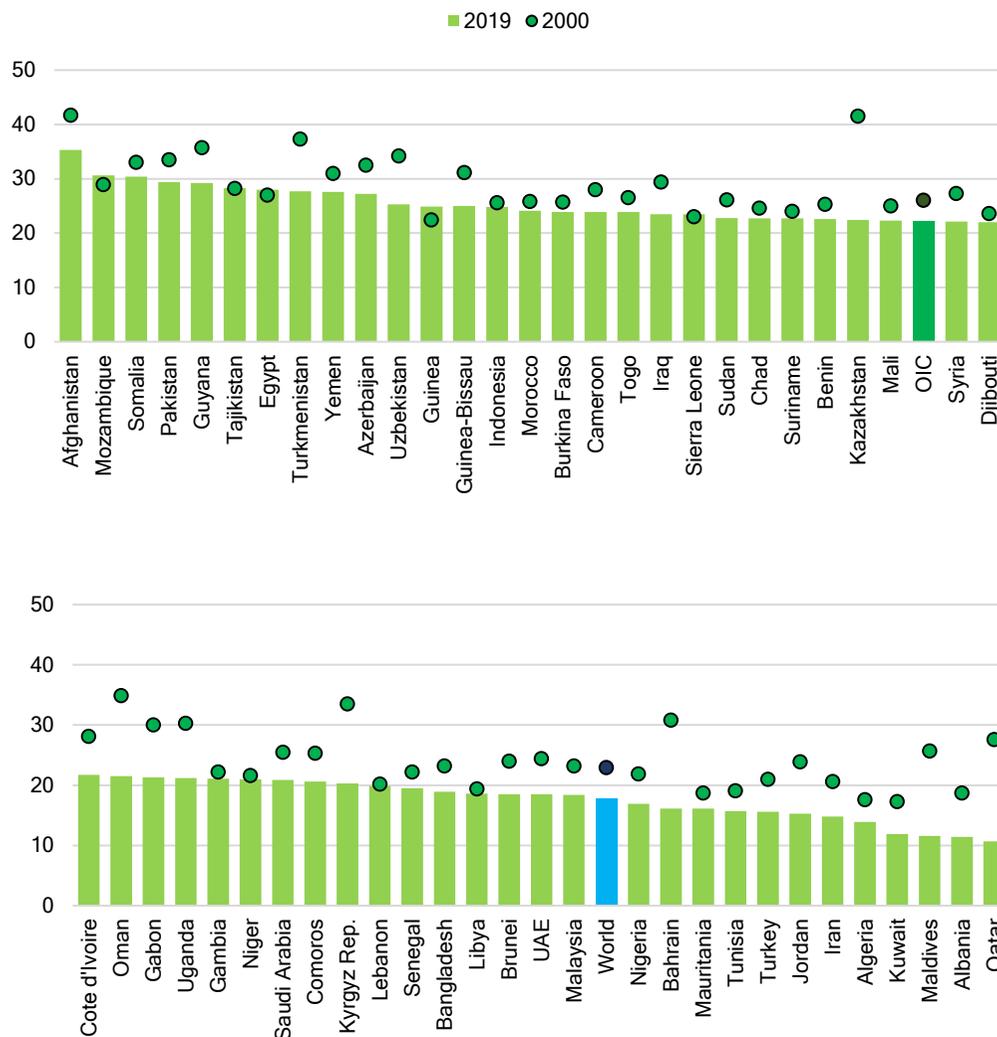
The global suicide mortality rate was almost two times higher than the OIC countries group average in 2019

The suicide mortality rate (SMR) is defined as the number of suicide deaths in a year, divided by the population, and multiplied by 100,000 (UNSD, SDG metadata).

In 2019, the cases of suicide deaths worldwide per 100,000 population was 9 and that of the OIC countries group stood at 5 deaths per 100,000 population. The rates have moderately dropped in the OIC countries group and the world between 2000 and 2019.

Figure 17: Suicide Mortality Rate, Both Sexes (per 100,000 Population), 2000 vs. 2019
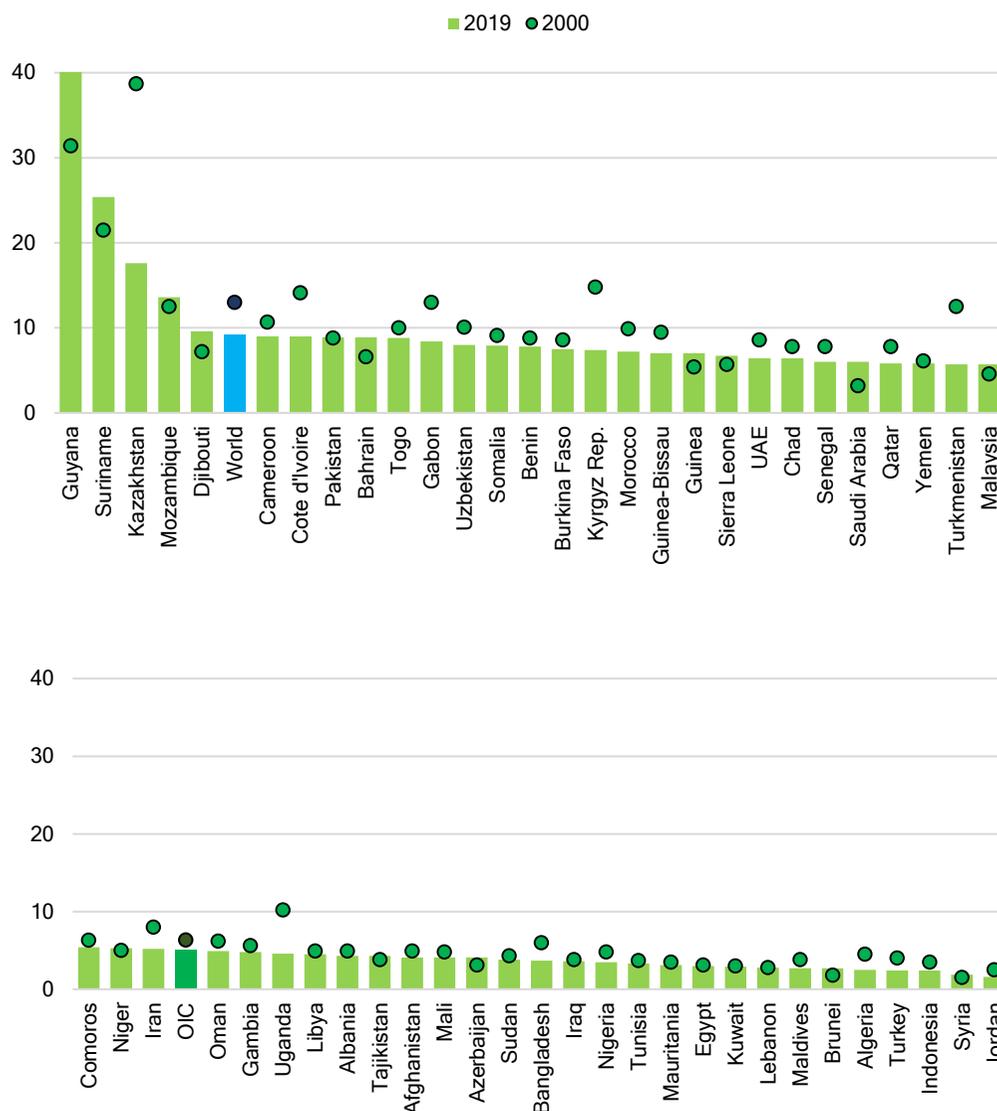
■ 2019 ● 2000

In 2019, suicide deaths per 100,000 population in five OIC countries (Guyana (40), Suriname (25), Kazakhstan (18), Mozambique (14), and Djibouti (10)) were higher than the global average. The SMR has declined in 40 OIC countries, increased in 15 countries, and remained the same in 1 OIC country between 2000 and 2019. The rates drastically reduced by at least more than half in four OIC countries (Uganda, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, and Kyrgyz Republic) (Figure 17).

The alcohol per capita consumption in the OIC countries group is remarkably below the global average

Total alcohol per capita consumption is defined as the total (sum of recorded alcohol per capita consumption three-year average and unrecorded alcohol per capita consumption as a proportion of total) amount of alcohol consumed per adult (15+ years) over a calendar year, in litres of pure alcohol, adjusted for tourist consumption (UNSD, SDG metadata).

In 2019, alcohol per capita consumption globally was three times more than that that of the OIC countries group. It slightly declined from 1.84 in 2000 to 1.66 litres in 2019 in the OIC countries group meanwhile it increased from 5.36 to 5.85 litres in the world during the same period.

Alcohol per capita consumption varied widely across OIC countries in 2019 and 24 OIC countries recorded figures below 1 litre per capita. Among them, 5 OIC countries (Bangladesh, Somalia, Saudi Arabia, Mauritania and Kuwait) recorded zero meanwhile highest levels were recorded in six OIC countries (Uganda (12.48), Burkina Faso (11.05), Gabon (8.08), Suriname (7.4), Albania (6.82), and Nigeria (6.19)).

Between 2000 and 2019, annual alcohol consumption per capita reduced by more than half in nine OIC countries (Bangladesh, Yemen, Libya, Syria, Djibouti, Chad, Indonesia, Cote d'Ivoire, and Afghanistan). Overall, it declined in 28 OIC countries, increased in 22 countries, and remained the same in five OIC countries between the years under consideration (Figure 18).

Despite the low alcohol per capita consumption figures recorded by OIC countries, effective policies need to be put in place by the authorities to strengthen the prevention and treatment of alcohol abuse to meet the target by 2030.

Death rate due to road traffic injuries declined in 42 OIC countries

Death rate due to road traffic injuries is defined as the number of road traffic fatal injury deaths per 100,000 population (UNSD, SDG metadata).

As established in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents was to decline by half by 2020, however, no significant reduction was observed neither globally nor in the OIC countries group. The death rates due to road traffic injuries per 100,000 population worldwide and in the OIC countries group marginally declined from 18 to 17 and 20 to 18, respectively, between 2010 and 2019.

Figure 18: Alcohol Consumption per Capita within a Calendar Year, Ages 15+, Both Sexes (Litres of Pure Alcohol), 2000 vs. 2019
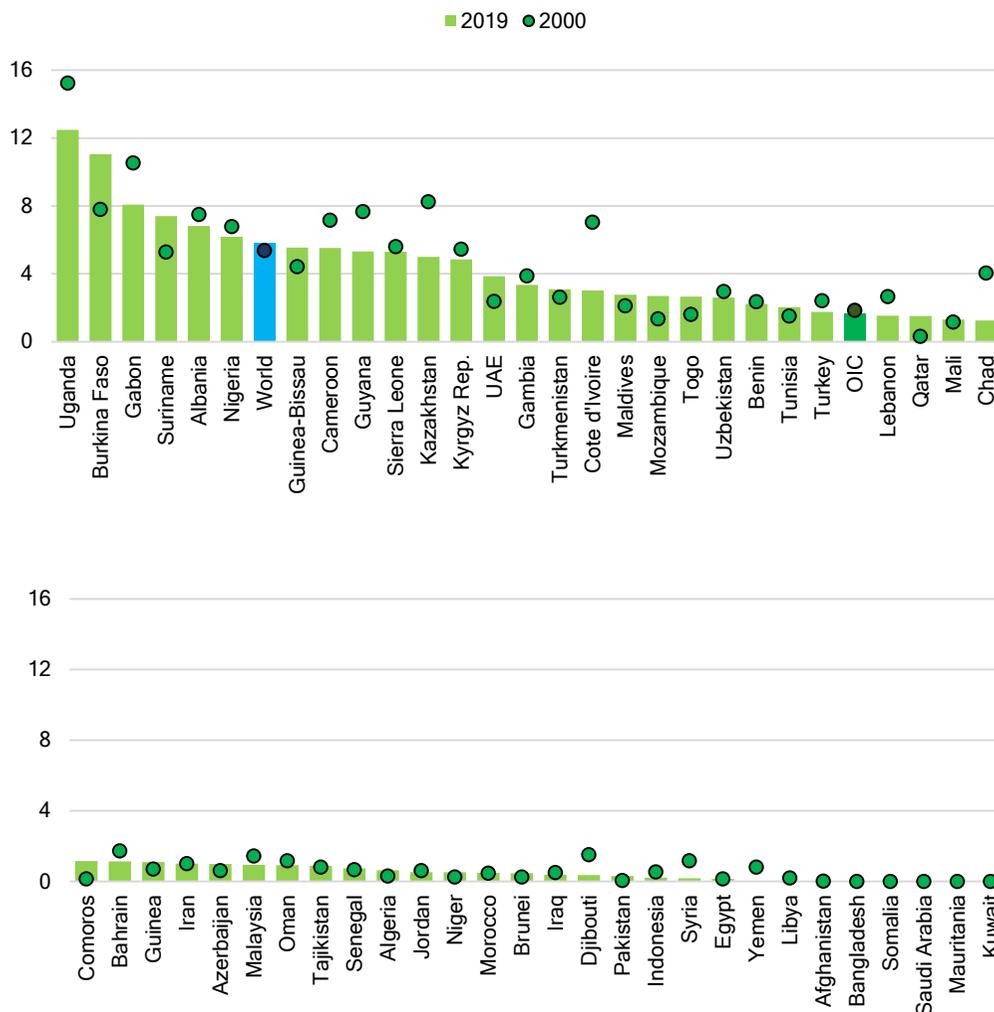
Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 02/06/2021 from OIC Statistics Database (OICStat). Please see Appendix 1 for exceptions and details.

Individually, the death rate due to road traffic injuries per 100,000 population remained above the OIC countries group average in 30 countries. Among them, 9 OIC countries (Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Chad, Guinea-Bissau, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Mozambique, Guinea, and Gambia) had over 30 deaths due to road traffic injuries per 100,000 population in 2019.

Overall, death rate due to road traffic injuries declined in approximately three quarters of OIC countries (42 countries) between 2010 and 2019. In particular, the rates dramatically declined in four OIC countries (Oman, Kazakhstan, Iran, and United Arab Emirates) with more than 10 deaths due to road traffic injuries per 100,000 population (Figure 19).

Figure 19: Death Rate due to Road Traffic Injuries, Both Sexes (per 100,000 Population), 2010 vs. 2019

■ 2019 ● 2010
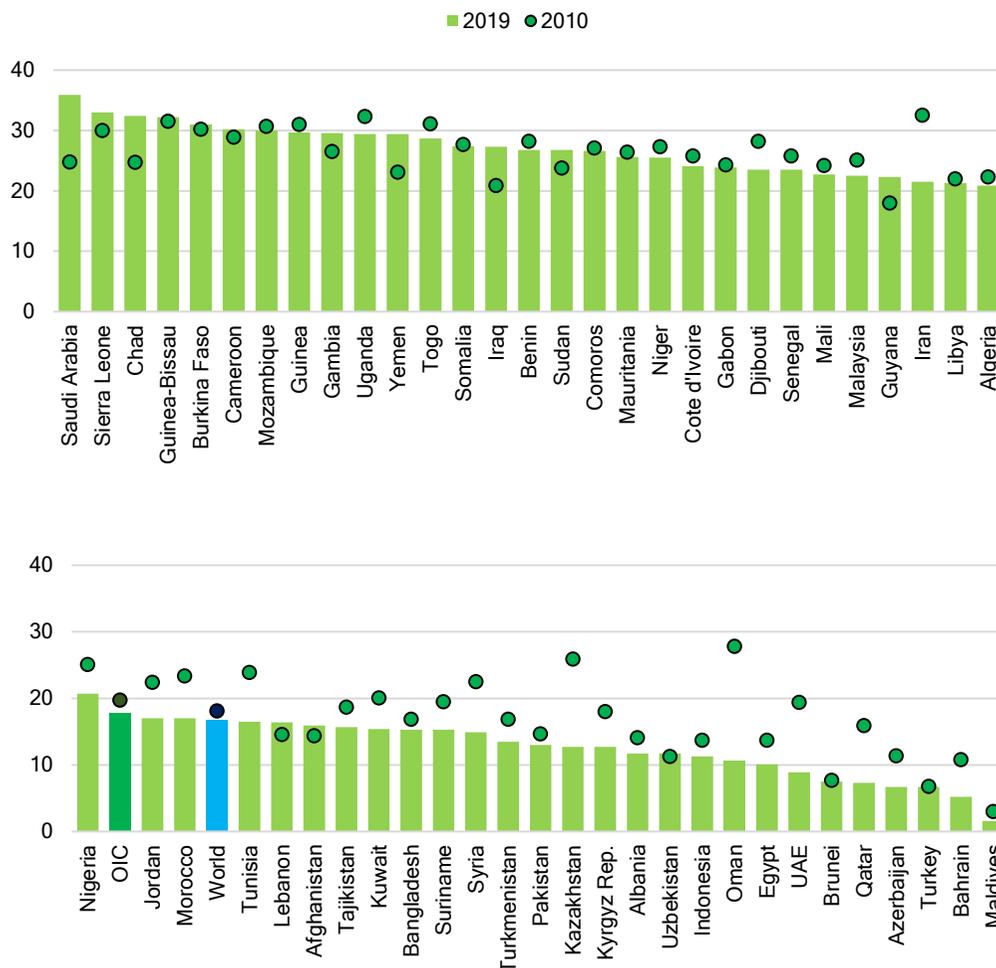
Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 02/06/2021 from OIC Statistics Database (OICStat). Please see Appendix 1 for exceptions and details.

Family planning with modern methods among women of reproductive age is growing in OIC countries

Proportion of women of reproductive age who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods refers to the percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) currently using a modern method of contraception among those who desire either to have no (additional) children or to postpone the next pregnancy (UNSD, SDG metadata).

In 2020, the global proportion of women of reproductive age who had their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods was 76.7% as compared to 58.5% of the OIC countries group (based on last year available data since 2015).

At the individual country level, the percentage of women of reproductive age who had access to modern contraceptive methods in 19 countries were above 50% in 2020 and in three of these countries (Turkmenistan, Bangladesh, and Indonesia), the proportion was above the global average.

Although the average of the OIC countries group was above 50% based on most recent year available data, there is still more room for ensuring the universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services for all the women of reproductive age in OIC countries by 2030 (Figure 20).

Figure 20: Proportion of Women of Reproductive Age who have Their Need for Family Planning Satisfied with Modern Methods, Ages 15-49 (%), 2000 vs. 2020
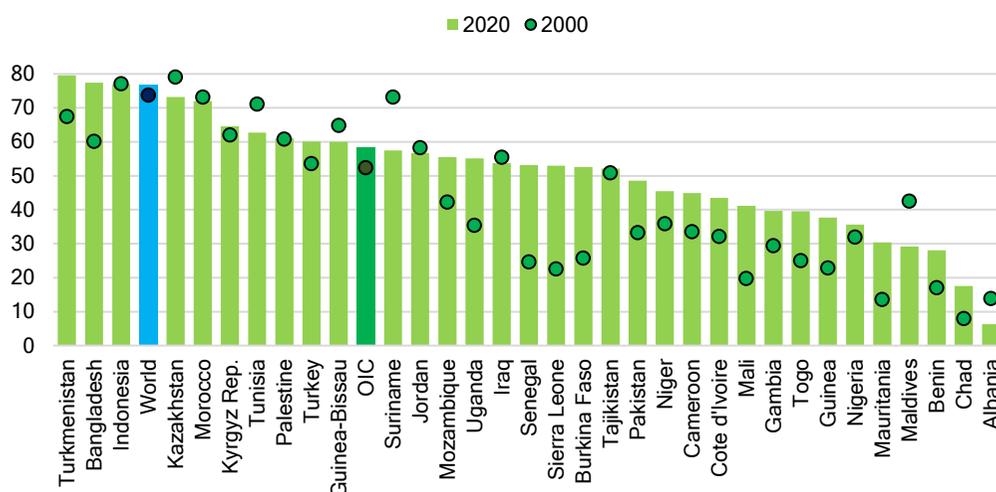
Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 02/06/2021 from OIC Statistics Database (OICStat). Please see Appendix 1 for exceptions and details.

Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisonings is declining in OIC countries

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).

In the bid to substantially reduce the number deaths due to unintentional poisonings, the OIC countries group has managed to reduce the rate from 1.6 to 1.3 deaths per 100,000 people between 2000 and 2019 while it declined globally from 1.5 to 1.1 deaths per 100,000 people.

Based on the performance of the individual OIC countries, the rates remarkably fell by at least half in 12 countries (Brunei, Maldives, Tajikistan, Kyrgyz Republic, Kazakhstan, Albania, Iraq, Jordan, Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, Turkey, and Guyana). The death rate attributed to unintentional poisonings was of serious concern in six OIC countries

(Somalia, Mozambique, Chad, Niger, Nigeria, and Burkina Faso) whose averages were above 3 deaths per 100,000 in 2019 (Figure 21).

Figure 21: Mortality Rate Attributed to Unintentional Poisonings, Both Sexes (per 100,000 Population), 2000 vs. 2019
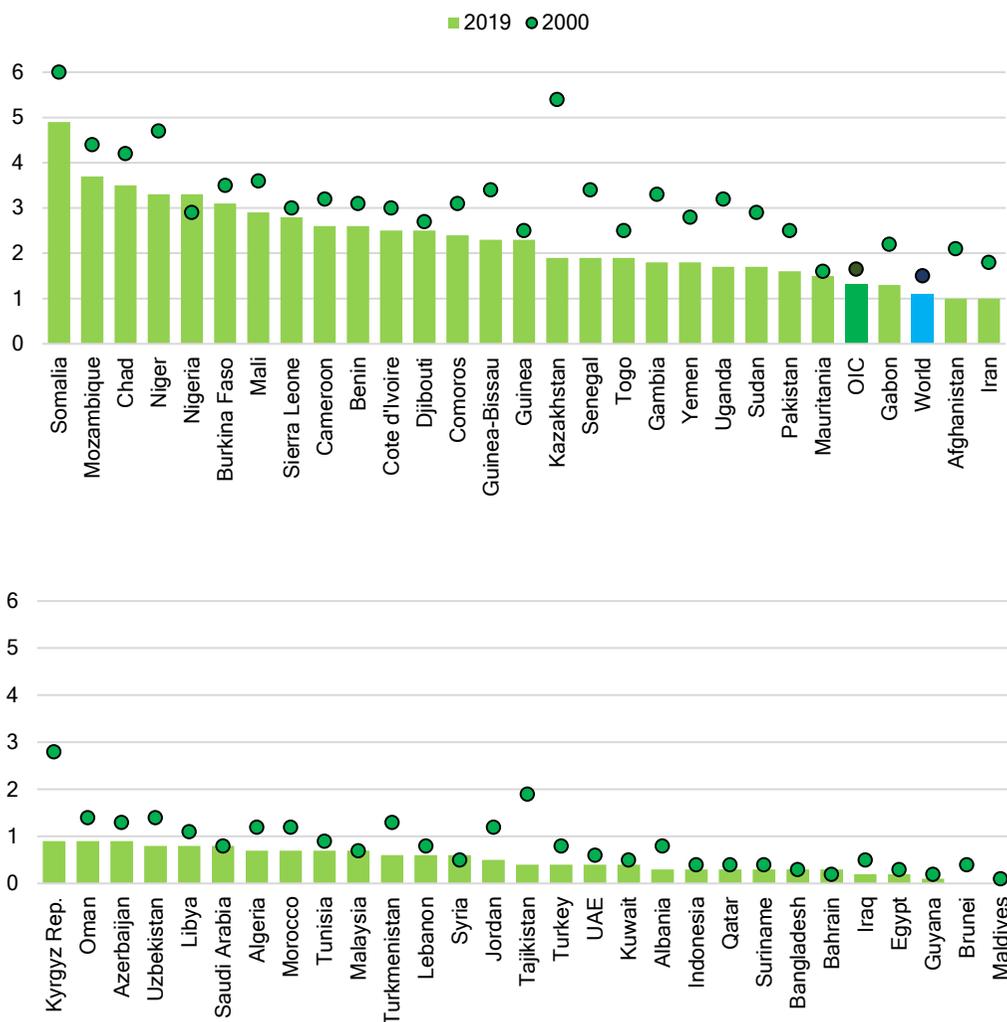
ODA for medical research and basic health sectors received by the OIC countries group increased by more than fourfold

The ODA for medical research and basic heath sectors is a stable source of development financing and provides cushion in times of crises for recipient countries. For example, it is an important means of supporting national responses to the COVID-19 crisis.

ODA figures for the medical research and basic heath sectors received by the OIC countries group increased by USD 2.8 billion from USD 0.8 billion in 2000 to USD 3.6 billion in 2018 as estimated in constant 2018 prices.

Figure 22: Total Official Development Assistance to Medical Research and Basic Health Sectors, Gross Disbursement, by Recipient Countries (Constant 2018 Prices in Millions, USD), 2000 vs. 2018
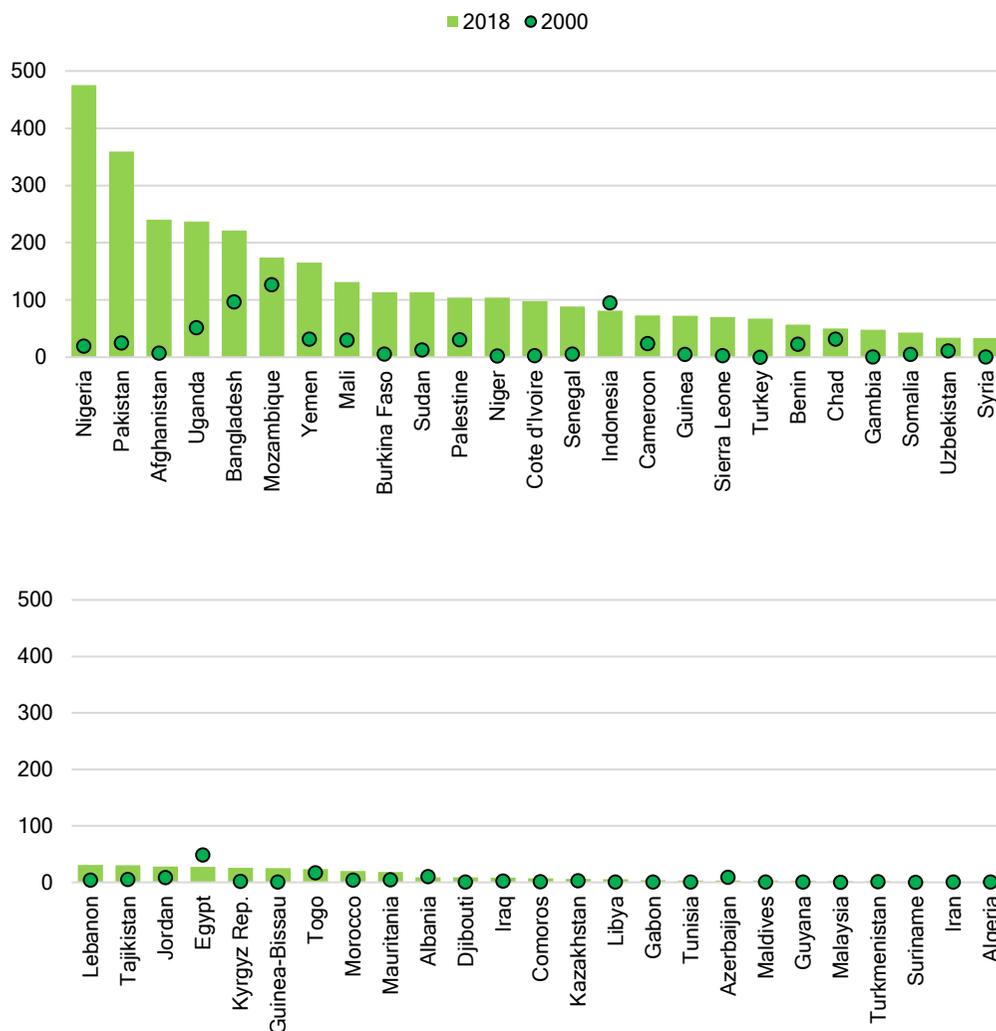
In 2018, the amount received by only 12 OIC countries (Nigeria, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Uganda, Bangladesh, Mozambique, Yemen, Mali, Burkina Faso, Sudan, Palestine, and Niger) accounted for 68.7% of the total amount received by the OIC countries group. Only two OIC countries (Algeria and Iran) received an amount totalling to less than USD 1 million.

Among the OIC countries that received ODA for medical research and basic heath sectors between 2000 and 2018, the amount decreased in six OIC counties (Egypt, Indonesia, Azerbaijan, Albania, Algeria, and Iran) whereas it increased in other recipients (Figure 22).

OIC countries have low distribution of medical doctors among the population

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: Health Worker Density, Medical Doctors (per 10,000 Population), 2000 vs. 2019
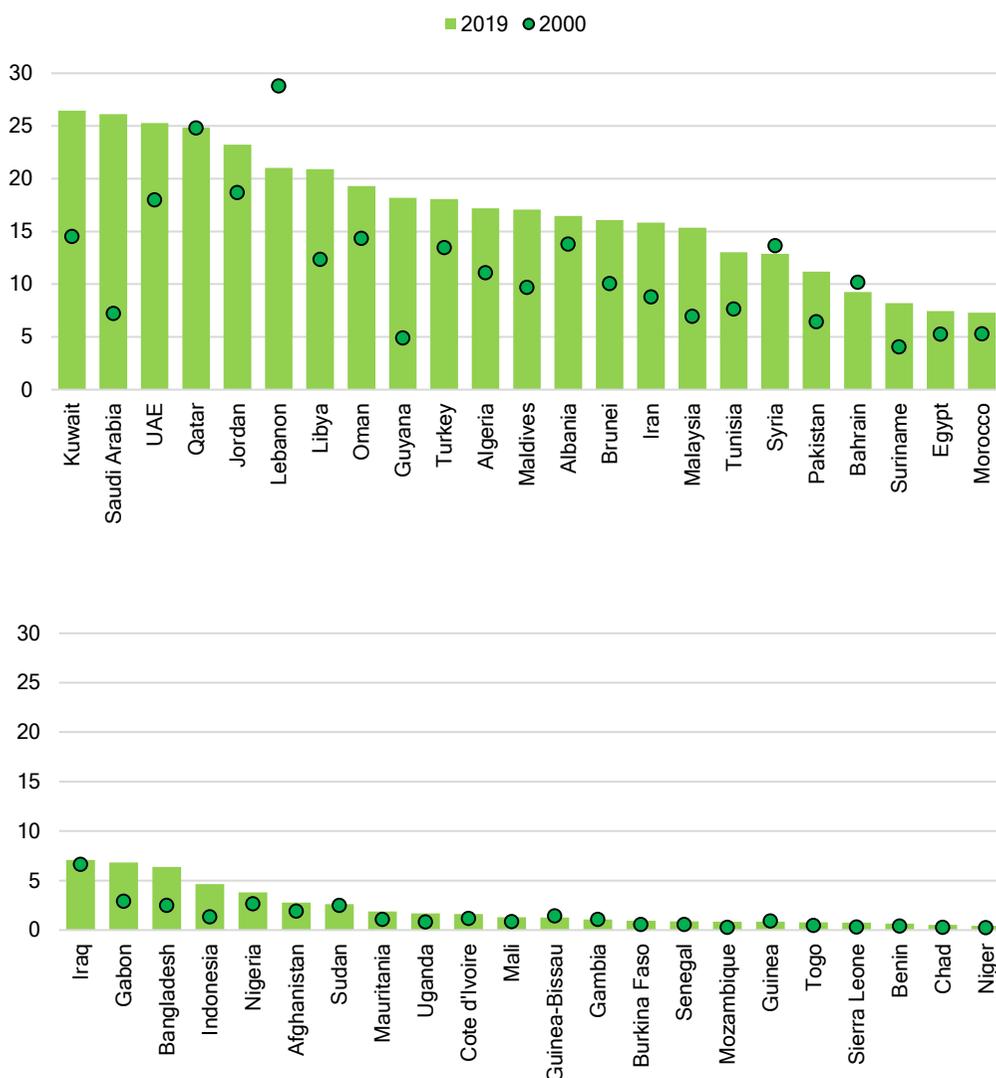
Source: Data extracted on 02/06/2021 from OIC Statistics Database (OICStat). Please see Appendix 1 for exceptions and details.

An even distribution of health workers throughout all regions (national and/or subnational areas) of OIC countries requires that the countries have to significantly increase their health financing and recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce.

Among the 45 OIC countries with last year available data since 2015, only 19 of them have at least more than 10 medical doctors per 10,000 population. Seven of these countries (Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Jordan, Lebanon, and Libya) had the highest number medical doctors with 20 doctors per 10,000 population. In 15 OIC countries, the distribution of medical doctors is alarming as their last year available data have shown that each has only 2 medical doctors per 10,000 population. Among them, Mali, Guinea-Bissau, Gambia, Burkina Faso, Senegal, Mozambique, Guinea, Togo, Sierra Leone, Benin, Chad, and Niger have an approximate of 1 medical doctor per 10,000 population (Figure 23).

The COVID-19 pandemic poses serious disruption to essential health services

Like any other country around the globe, OIC countries have also been hit heavily by the emergence of COVID-19 pandemic at a time when all countries are striving to achieve the set targets for ensuring healthy lives and well-being of their citizens by 2030. The pandemic has affected the modest progress made towards achieving SDG 3 and this disrupts the prospects for achieving SDG targets by 2030. A report by the World Health Organization (WHO, 2021) has indicated that significant shortages of medicines, staff, diagnostics and public transport services caused by the COVID-19 pandemic have escalated the disruptions in essential health services in 89% of 135 countries and territories worldwide.

The fear of contracting COVID-19 has also resulted in surge of diseases such as polio, measles, human papillomavirus, yellow fever, cholera, and meningitis due to the suspension of vaccination campaigns because of surging COVID-19 cases. This situation has resulted in 13.5 million children missing vaccinations for these diseases (UNDP, 2020a).

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

In overall, the OIC countries group has demonstrated moderate progress towards SDG 4 but this progress is not sufficient to achieve the goal by 2030. Despite the progress recorded in different educational levels in OIC countries, a wide discrepancy exists among them. On the one hand, significant achievements were observed in the majority of OIC countries, concerning the participation of students in pre-school and school education. On the other hand, serious challenges were faced by some OIC countries concerning enrolment and completion rates at different grades, and increasing the supply of qualified teachers. 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 spread of the pandemic lead to disruptions in education, especially in the disadvantaged communities where education outcomes have been adversely affected. In the period between 11 March 2020 and 2 February 2021, 55 OIC countries imposed countrywide school closures due the COVID-19 pandemic, affecting approximately 400 million primary and secondary school children (SESRIC, 2021a). 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 and ensure that no one is left behind as a response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Completion rates in the primary and secondary education have increased overall in OIC countries

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

a cohort of children or young people who have completed that grade. In primary level education, out of 17 OIC countries with available data, the completion rates were over 95% in six member countries (Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Maldives, Indonesia, and Albania) in 2018 (or most recent year). With regard to the progress achieved between 2000 and 2018, among all OC countries only Albania had slight decline in the proportions of completion rate in primary education. Furthermore, five OIC countries (Mali, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Guinea, and Mauritania) seem to be on track to meet the target of ensuring all children complete primary education by 2030, if the progress rate will be held at the same level or above. Due to lack of data for Afghanistan, no progress estimation could have been made in primary and other school levels (Figure 24).

Figure 24: Completion Rate, Primary, Both Sexes, 2000 vs. 2018
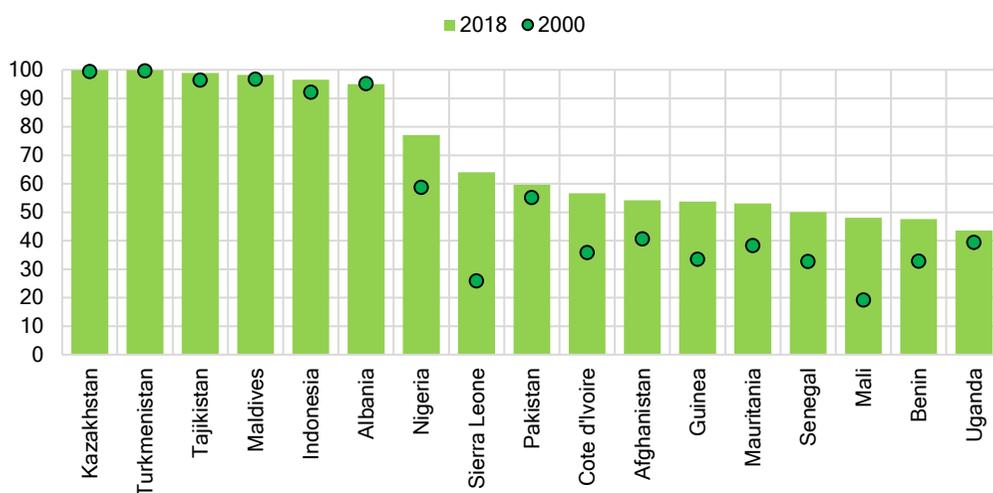
Source: Data extracted on 28/05/2021 from OIC Statistics Database (OICStat). Please see Appendix 1 for exceptions and details.

In lower secondary level education, out of 17 OIC countries with available data, the completion rates were over 95% in three member countries (Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, and Tajikistan) in 2018 (or most recent year). Albania was very close to the target with 94% completion rate at lower secondary level education. If the current rate of progress observed between 2000 and 2018 will be maintained at the same level or above, six more OIC countries (Nigeria, Mauritania, Maldives, Indonesia, Mali, and Sierra Leone) can achieve the target by 2030. Remaining countries have not demonstrated sufficient levels of improvement in the completion rates at lower secondary level education to be considered "on track" to achieve the target by 2030.

The situation exacerbates at the upper secondary level education. Among the 17 OIC countries with sufficient data as of 2018 (or most recent year), only Turkmenistan has achieved the target with 95.6% completion rate. Five OIC countries (Maldives, Mauritania, Guinea, Albania, and Kazakhstan) are on track to achieve the target by 2030, according to

the estimations based on the progress rates of these countries observed between 2000 and 2018. Three OIC countries (Nigeria, Indonesia, and Tajikistan) have demonstrated promising annual growth rates in upper secondary school completion rates. They can achieve the target by 2030 with slightly more intensified but continuous efforts.

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

Participation rate in organised learning shows the proportion of children in a given age group enrolled in at least one organised learning program that includes both education and care. Concerning the pre-primary organised learning programs, the primary target is to provide an access to such education to all children. Over the period from 2000 to 2019, the participation rate in organised learning one year before the official primary entry age slightly increased from 65% to 65.2% in the OIC countries group, based on the data of 37 member countries, while the world average increased more substantially from 59.8% to 67.2% (Figure 25).

Figure 25: Participation Rate in Organized Learning (One Year Before the Official Primary Entry Age), Both Sexes (%), 2000 vs. 2019
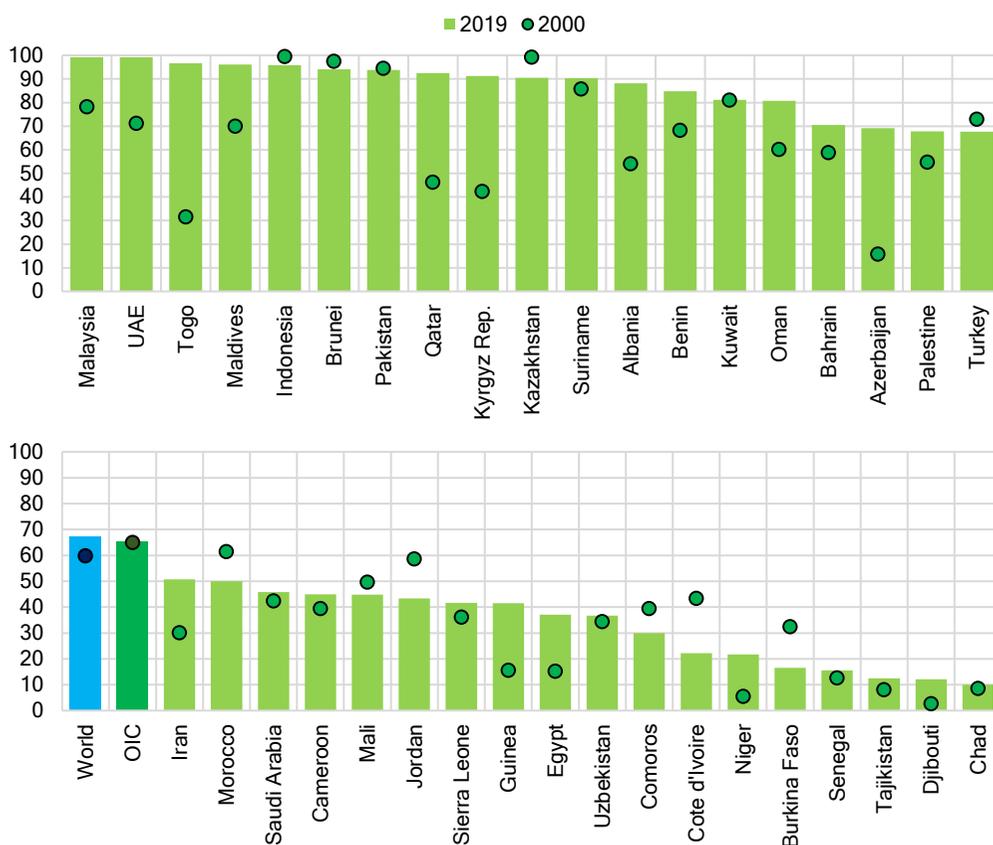
Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 28/05/2021 from OIC Statistics Database (OICStat). Please see Appendix 1 for exceptions and details.

Concerning the country level situation, 11 out of 37 OIC countries with sufficient data (Malaysia, United Arab Emirates, Togo, Maldives, Indonesia, Brunei, Pakistan, Qatar, Kyrgyz Republic, Kazakhstan, and Suriname) have achieved participation rates between 90% and 100%. In addition, five more countries (Azerbaijan, Albania, Guinea, Benin, and Oman) are on track to achieve the similar high results by 2030, based on their progress rates demonstrated between 2000 and 2019. On the other hand, the participation rates in organised learning in 11 OIC countries have declined between 2000 and 2019. Despite this case, the participation rate in four of them (Kazakhstan, Indonesia, Brunei, and Pakistan) was still above 90% in 2019 or the latest year data available (Figure 25).

Majority of OIC countries have achieved gender parity in school education

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

As of 2018, 10 OIC countries (Uganda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Indonesia, Maldives, Albania, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, and Nigeria) out of 17 countries (whose data fulfil the criteria for progress measurement) have recorded a gender parity or disparity in favour of girls in completion rate in primary education. Furthermore, based on their progress rates demonstrated from 2000 to 2018, the remaining four OIC countries (except for Pakistan and Mauritania) are expected to achieve the gender parity by 2030. Although, gender parity index values showed slight downwards trend in four OIC countries (Maldives, Turkmenistan, Albania, and Kazakhstan) from 2000 to 2018, their index values are expected to remain within the optimal range by 2030 (Figure 26). Due to lack of data for Afghanistan, no progress estimation could have been made in primary and other school levels.

In lower secondary level education, gender parity or disparity in favour of girls in completion rate has been achieved by six OIC countries (Maldives, Indonesia, Albania, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, and Tajikistan) out of 17 with available data in 2018 (or most recent year). Additionally, six countries (Guinea, Senegal, Mali, Sierra Leone, Mauritania, and Uganda) are on track to achieve target by 2030. In contrast, gender parity levels are alarmingly low and insufficient progress rates were observed in four OIC countries (Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Nigeria, and Pakistan).

Similarly, in upper secondary level education, gender parity has been achieved by six OIC countries (Maldives, Albania, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Indonesia, and Pakistan) out of 17 with sufficiently available data. Six OIC countries are on track attain to the target level of gender parity or disparity in favour of girls by 2030. Unfortunately, also in upper

secondary level education, four countries are out of track to accomplish the target by 2030.

Figure 26: Adjusted Gender Parity Index for Completion Rate, Primary, 2000 vs. 2018
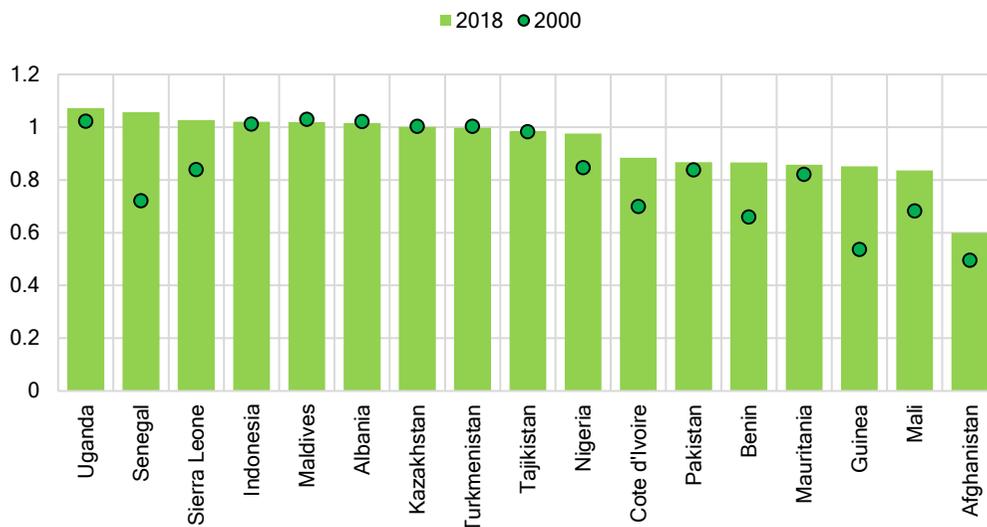
Source: Data extracted on 28/05/2021 from OIC Statistics Database (OICStat). Please see Appendix 1 for exceptions and details.

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

Qualified specialists, professionals, and overall human resources play a critical role in the development and prosperity of any country. Lacking to provide adequate education for the youth hinders the future economic growth of any country. In this regard, adequately trained teachers are considered important for the long-term progress of a country. Globally, proportion of the teachers in primary education with at least minimum teacher training was 85.2% in 2018. In comparison, it was 84.1% for the OIC countries group based on data of 36 member countries.

As of 2019, 21 member countries out of 36 with available data had around 100% of primary level teachers who received organised teacher training. Additionally, in two OIC countries, the proportions of trained teachers in primary education ranged between 90% and 92% (Figure 27). Based on the pace of the progress attained in the 2000-2019 period, above 90% of teachers in primary education in four more OIC countries will also have received at least minimum training required to teach in primary education by 2030. On the other hand, the proportion of teachers in primary education that received minimum required training have decreased in 10 OIC countries between 2000 and 2019. Among these countries, visible degradation, either in terms of annual rate of change or total change between the two years, can be observed in five OIC countries (Figure 27).

Figure 27: Proportion of Teachers in Primary Education who have Received at least the Minimum Organized Teacher Training, Both Sexes (%), 2000 vs. 2019
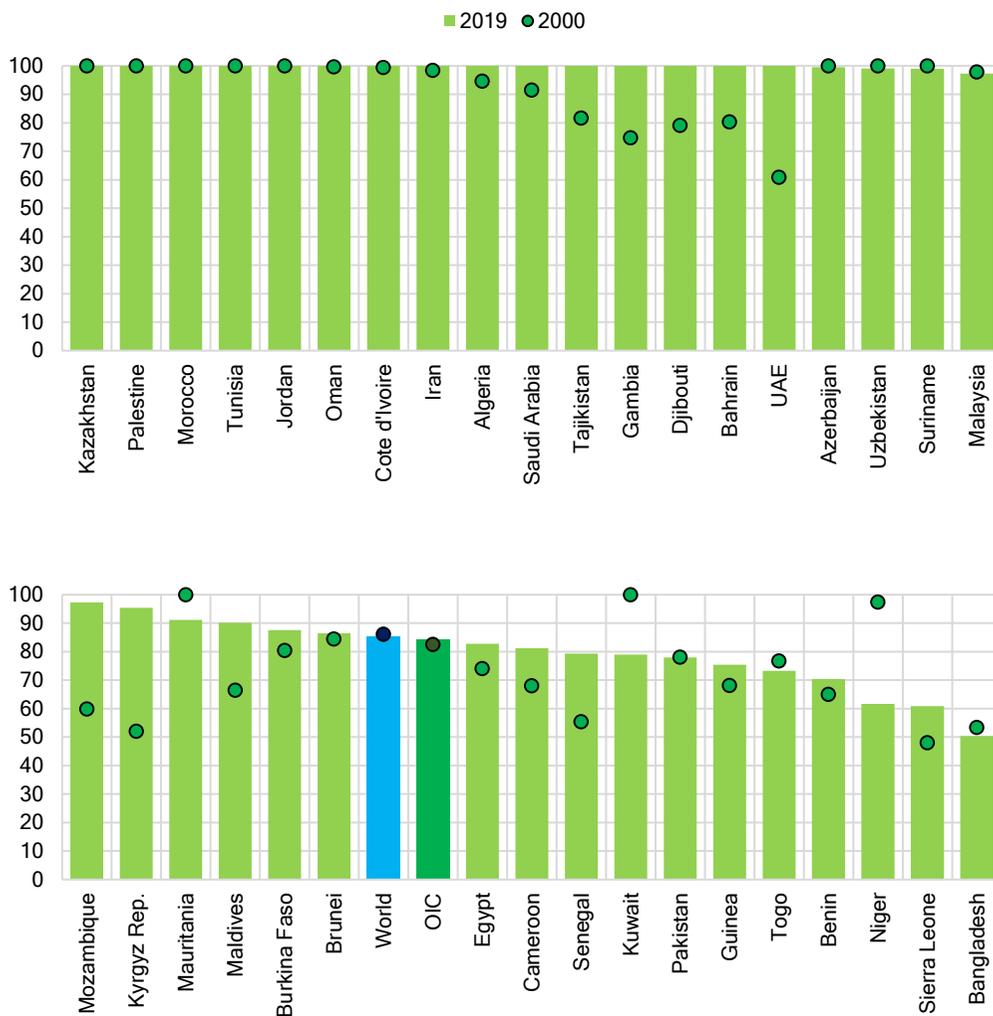
Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 28/05/2021 from OIC Statistics Database (OICStat). Please see Appendix 1 for exceptions and details.

Progress in access to education has been hampered because of school closures 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, 2020), 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. In the period between 11 March 2020 and 2 February 2021, 55 OIC countries imposed countrywide school closures due the COVID-19 pandemic, affecting approximately 400 million primary and secondary school children (SESRIC, 2021a). Thus, the pandemic exacerbated the quality of basic education in the OIC countries. According to the projections of the Sustainable Development Goals Report 2021 (UN, 2021), COVID-19 will lead to an additional 101 million children (roughly 9% of those in primary and lower secondary school) to fall below the minimum reading proficiency threshold, increasing the total number of students falling behind to 584 million in 2020. As many education institutions do not yet have the basic infrastructure and capacities to allow practicing essential hygiene, social distancing and vaccination, it would take much longer time to recover pre-pandemic progress in the education targets. Although, the distance learning has immediately been suggested and put into practice in most of countries, 500 million or more children were deprived of this option globally (UN, 2020).

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

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

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

A gender-balanced representation in government positions is fundamental for a democracy and hence increasing the number of women in politics to match that of men leads to more inclusive decisions (IPU, 2019).

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

The proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments, currently as at 1 January of reporting year, is currently measured as the number of seats held by women members in single or lower chambers of national parliaments, expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats (UNSD, SDG metadata).

Women have historically been underrepresented in the political leadership positions. However, this has started to change in recent years. The proportion of seats held in national parliaments by women has increased although men remain overrepresented. Globally, the proportion of women representatives in parliaments rose from 13.3% to 25.6% in the last two decades and it rose from 8.4% to 20.6% in the OIC countries group within the same period. The increases recorded globally and in the OIC countries group are an indication that the countries are making progress towards achieving a gender-balanced representation in their national parliaments. Despite the increases, the overwhelming majority of parliamentarians remains male. The Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU, 2019) pointed out that it is a joint responsibility of women and men to identify the main barriers that are stopping women from accessing decision-making positions to close the existing gender gaps and ensure gender equality at all political levels.

As of 2021, United Arab Emirates has equal representation of women in the national parliament as men and the figures are also high in Senegal (43.0%), Mozambique (42.4%), Guyana (35.7%), Uganda (34.9%), Cameroon (33.9%), and Uzbekistan (32.7%). On the other hand, 12 OIC countries (Yemen, Kuwait, Oman, Maldives, Lebanon, Iran, Nigeria, Burkina Faso, Benin, Gambia, Brunei, and Qatar) reported marginally low proportions of seats held by women in their national parliaments with less than 10% (Figure 28).

Figure 28: Proportion of Seats Held by Women in National Parliaments (% of Total Number of Seats), 2000 vs. 2021
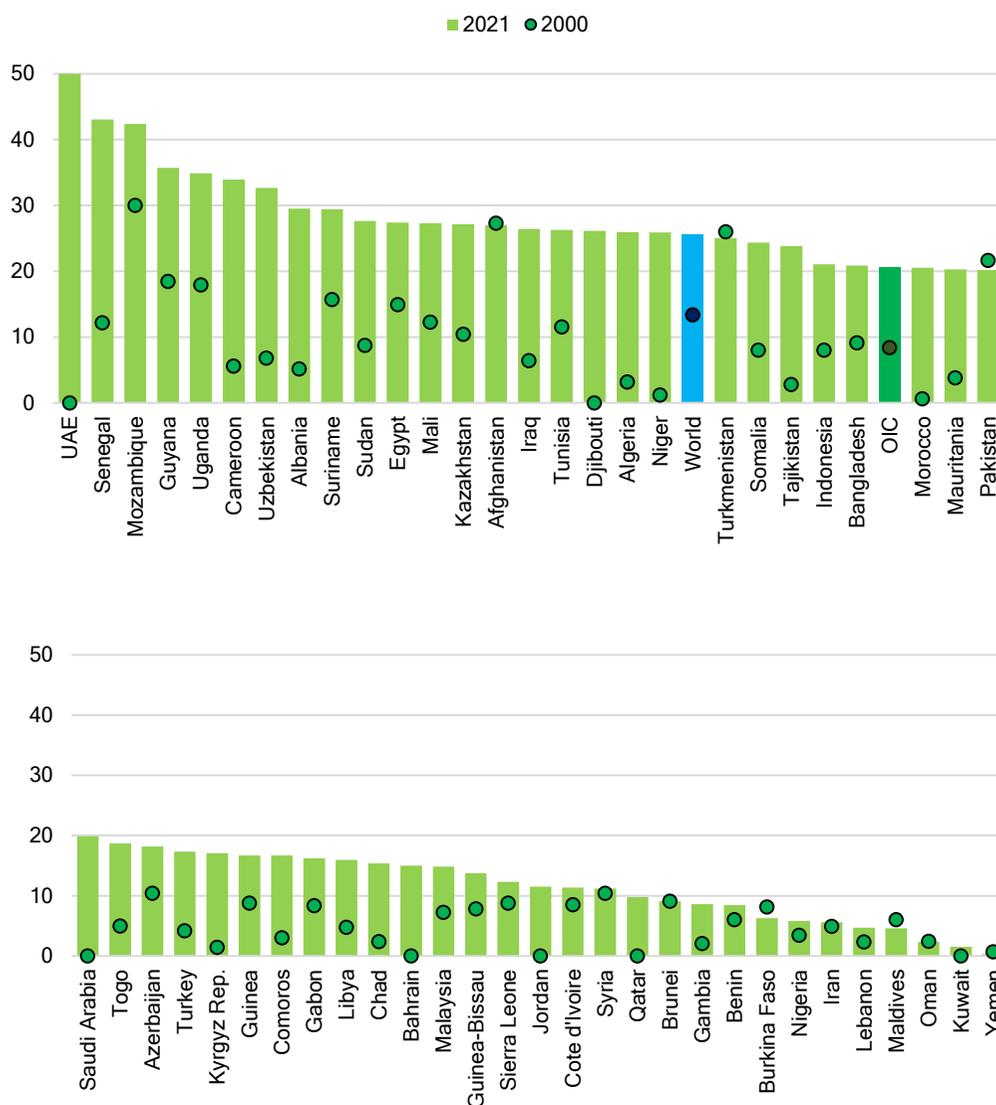
Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 02/06/2021 from OIC Statistics Database (OICStat). Please see Appendix 1 for exceptions and details.

Proportions of women in leadership and managerial positions in OIC countries vary widely

Proportions of women in managerial positions "refers to the proportion of females in the total number of persons employed in managerial positions" (UNSD, SDG metadata).

30 OIC countries have reported last year available data for the share of women in managerial positions since 2015. The proportions in about one third of the OIC countries with last year available data were above 30%. Among them, only three countries (Jordan (62.0%), Burkina Faso (58.1%), and Cote d'Ivoire (56.9%)) have surpassed the SDG target of 50% required to ensure balanced proportion of women in managerial positions. Yet, the share of women in managerial positions were less than 10% in four OIC countries (Afghanistan, Pakistan, Egypt, and Algeria). Overall, a wide gap still does exist in the female share of employment in managerial positions in OIC countries (Figure 29).

Figure 29: Proportion of Women in Managerial Positions (%), 2000 vs. 2019
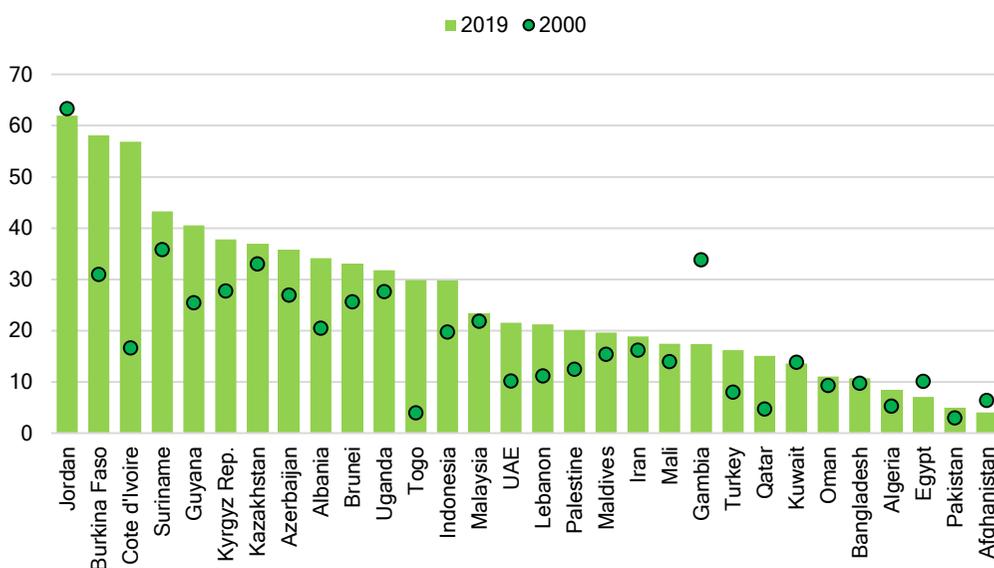
COVID-19 worsens the challenges faced in the fight against gender equality

The outbreak of COVID-19 has further exacerbated gender inequality as its impacts are threatening to bring down the little progress already made in gender equality and women empowerment (ILO, 2020a). These threats emanate from problems like increasing cases of sexual and/or physical violence against women and girls of reproductive age and the number of such cases is anticipated to increase further during the pandemic due to cramped and confined living conditions (UN Women, 2020a). Some of the consequences

of the pandemic such as school and day-care closures, reductions in public services for people with disabilities and the elderly, the non-availability of domestic workers and the need to look after family members with COVID-19 have seen the number of daily hours of doing unpaid care work worldwide increase among women than men (ILO, 2020b).

In this respect, UN Women (2020b) calls upon governments to create social and economic measures that are gender inclusive to curb the escalation of the negative impacts of COVID-19 on gender equality and women empowerment. Further it calls on countries to prioritize the creation of integrated care systems that cover care needs across the life course and rely less on unpaid work and more on collective and solidarity based solutions.

SDG 6. Ensure Availability and Sustainable Management of Water and Sanitation for All

Universal access to water and sanitation services and their sustainable management have been well understood with the COVID-19 outbreak. Unfortunately, billions of people around the world do not have sustainable access to safely managed drinking water, sanitation and hygiene services. Water has been increasingly utilised across all areas of our lives. Thus, the intensification of water use is increasing due to population growth but more importantly due to growing industrialisation. On the one hand, many lakes, ground water reserves, dams and water reservoirs are drying up due to intensified utilisation and wasting as well as drinkable water resources are becoming more polluted because of degradation of water related ecosystems. Furthermore, environmental degradation and climate change cause a disturbance in water circulation and balance which leads to melting of glaciers and floods in some parts of the world while leading to droughts on the other parts of the world.

On the other hand, majority of developing countries including some OIC countries cannot provide necessary minimum level access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene for their residents. Furthermore, there are increasing number of conflicting cases between neighbouring countries about shared use of transboundary water resources. Considering the complexity of the issue, there is a need for a holistic approach without singling out water or sanitation from other related social and economic issues across the OIC countries and other regions of the globe. SDG 6 essentially justifies needs for a sustainable approach in all its meanings to tackle the targets set under it. However, the OIC countries have demonstrated moderate progress towards SDG 6 but this progress is not sufficient to achieve the goal by 2030.

Limited proportion of the population in some OIC countries has access to sustainable drinking water and sanitation facilities

Between 2000 and 2017, the proportion of the OIC population using safely managed drinking water facilities increased from 46.5% to 48.5%, based on available data from 24 member countries. In comparison, significantly higher results can be observed globally where proportion of people with an access to safely managed drinking water facilities increased from 61.3% to 70.6% over the same period. 10 OIC countries (Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, Turkmenistan, Jordan, Malaysia, Tunisia, Iran, Oman, and Kazakhstan) could provide safely managed drinking water facilities to at least 90% of their citizens in 2017. Additionally, based on the pace of progress also three more OIC countries (Azerbaijan, Albania and Kyrgyz Republic) are expected to attain similar high results. On the flip side, under 10% of the population in two OIC countries (Uganda and Sierra Leone) was using safely managed drinking water services in 2017 (Figure 30).

Figure 30: Proportion of Population Using Safely Managed Drinking Water Services (%), 2000 vs. 2017
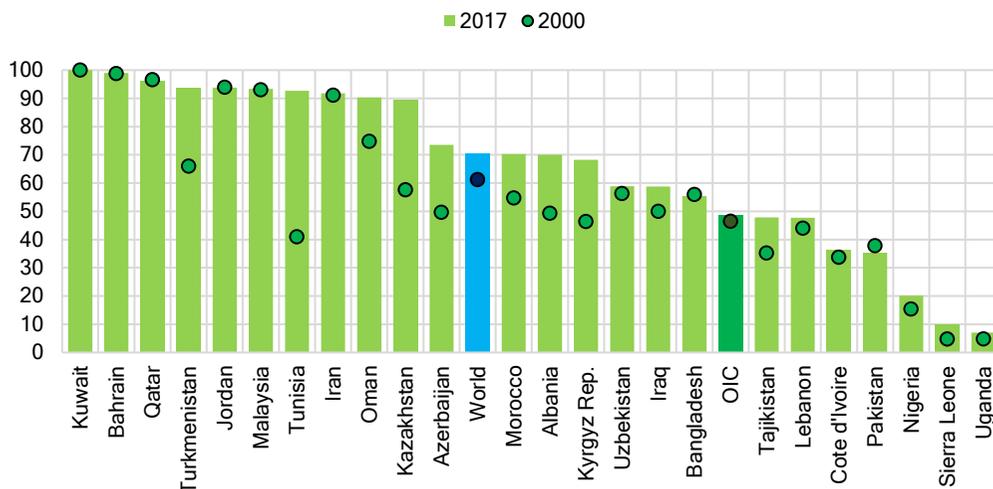
Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 28/05/2021 from OIC Statistics Database (OICStat). Please see Appendix 1 for exceptions and details.

Providing access to basic handwashing facilities on premises to all is central especially during the COVID-19 period

Some OIC countries have been facing challenges in combating COVID-19 and other diseases as they lag behind in providing even the most fundamental services to sustain sanitation and hygiene such as ensuring basic handwashing facilities on premises. Based on data from 37 OIC countries, the proportion of their population with access to basic handwashing facilities on premises slightly increased from 48.7% to 51.3% in the period 2000-2017. In comparison, although the global average has declined from 62.2% to 60.1%, it remains significantly above that of the OIC countries group (Figure 31).

The averages of 14 OIC countries surpassed that of the world in 2017. Among them, six member countries (Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Oman, Maldives, Iraq, and Egypt) provided access to basic handwashing facilities on premises to 90% or more of their populations. Based on the progress demonstrated in the period 2000-2017, the whole population of Uganda is expected to access to basic handwashing facilities on premise by 2030. Among the OIC countries with available data, only one OIC country (Tunisia) saw a decrease in its average between 2000 and 2017. Additionally, less than 10% of the populations in five OIC countries (Cameroon, Chad, Guinea-Bissau, Gambia, and Somalia) could access to basic handwashing facilities on premises in 2017. As significant infrastructure investments are required, least developed member countries confront challenges in extending this fundamental service for their populations. Overall, the progress is very modest and definitely not sufficient for the achievement of the target at group level by 2030 in light of the slight improvement recorded by the OIC countries group (Figure 31).

Figure 31: Proportion of Population with Basic Handwashing Facilities on Premises (%), 2000 vs 2017
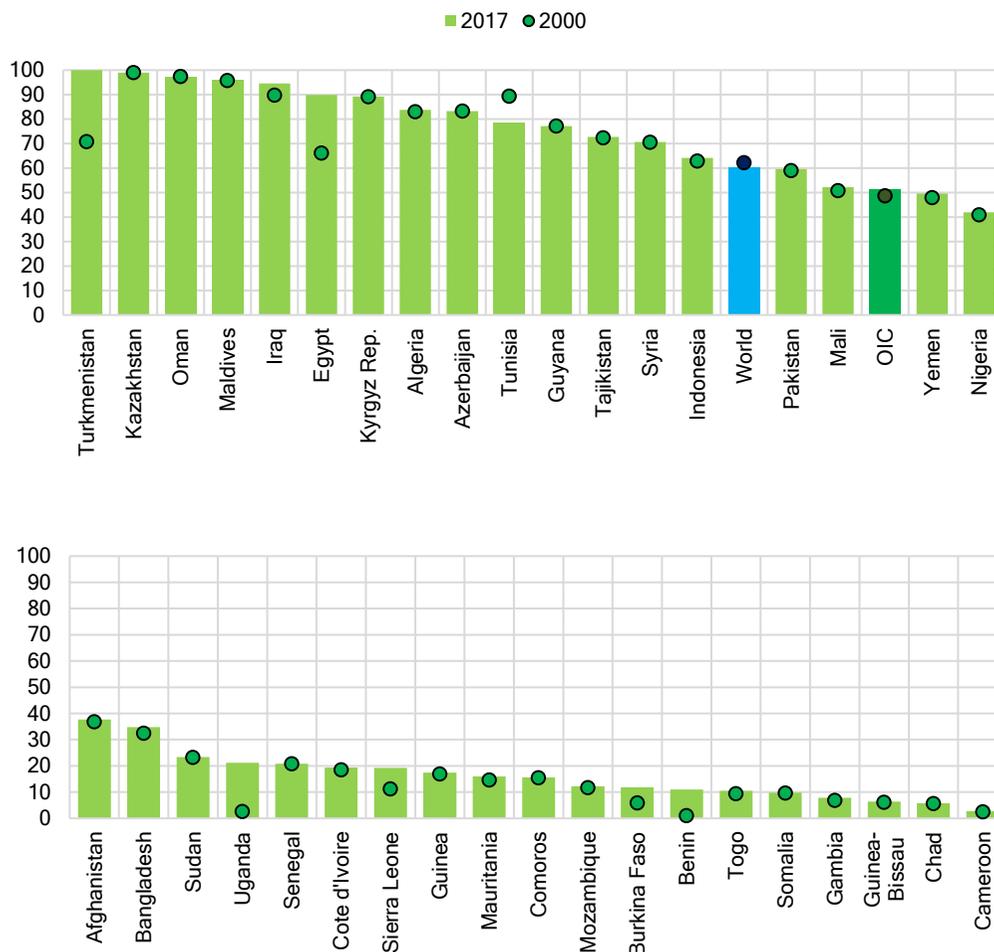
Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 28/05/2021 from OIC Statistics Database (OICStat). Please see Appendix 1 for exceptions and details.

Increasing water use efficiency while preserving the environment is also a solution for ensuring freshwater supplies to all

Target 6.4 aims to substantially increase the water use efficiency by 2030. Water use efficiency expresses how much USD of gross domestic product has been produced in a year per cubic meter of water used (USD per m^3). In this connection, OIC countries with rather limited freshwater withdrawals but with the strongest economies emerge as the most water-efficient countries. In 2018, top 10 OIC countries in terms of water use efficiency were Qatar, Kuwait, Gabon, Bahrain, United Arab Emirates, Comoros, Malaysia, Oman, Jordan, and Palestine (Figure 32). While recognising freshwater scarcity as an issue over the whole Middle Eastern region, there is another freshwater related issue noteworthy to mention. Particularly, all water resources in the Palestinian territories go

under the control of the Israeli occupation authority, thus causing water deficiencies in Palestine. Similarly, despite the peace treaty signed in 1994 between Jordan and Israeli occupation authority, water supplies to Jordan remain limited.

On the other hand, 10 OIC countries with inefficient water use were Somalia, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Afghanistan, Syria, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Pakistan, Mali, and Guyana where a cubic meter of water withdrawal is associated with only USD 2 or below per m^3 in 2018. In particular, three of them (Libya, Yemen, Syria, and Algeria) recorded a downward trend in the period under review. However, 10 OIC countries (Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Iraq, Azerbaijan, Mali, Mauritania, Albania, Malaysia, and Turkmenistan) increased their water use efficiency rates over 200% between 2000 and 2018 (Figure 32).

Figure 32: Water Use Efficiency (USD per m^3), 2000 vs. 2018
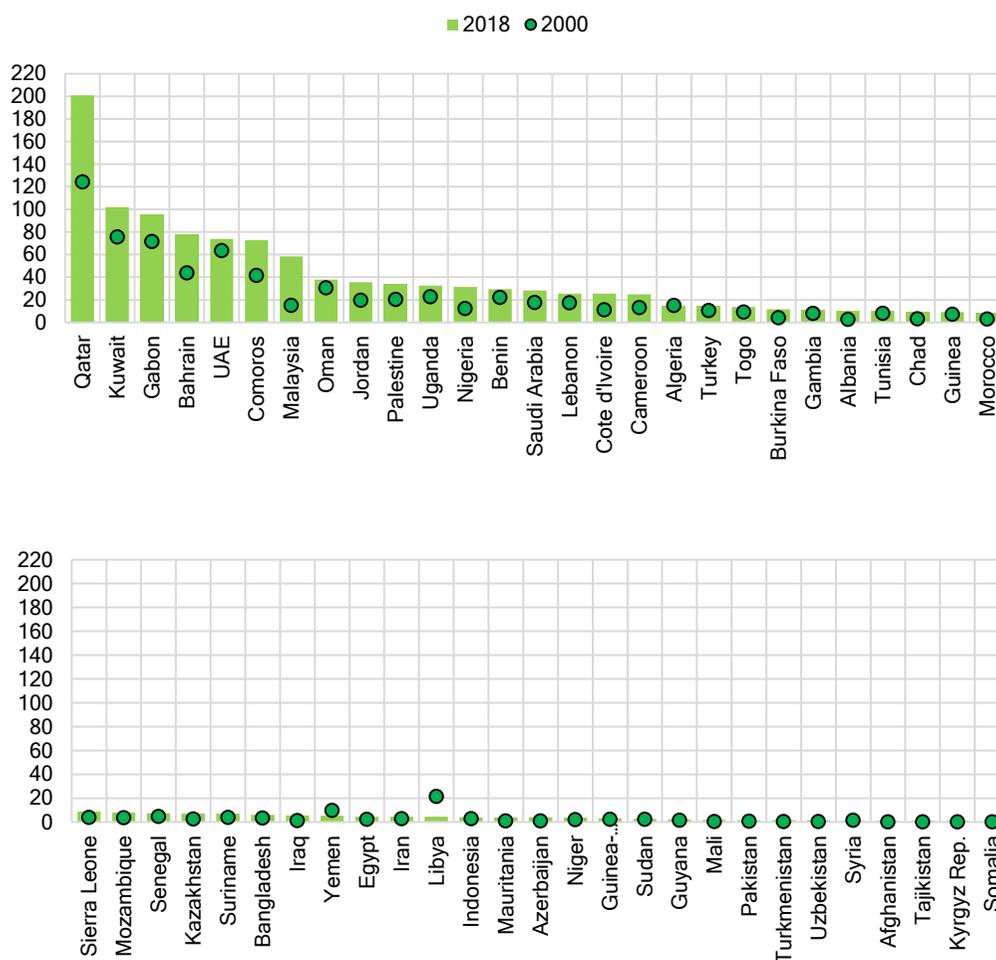
Source: Data extracted on 28/05/2021 from OIC Statistics Database (OICStat). Please see Appendix 1 for exceptions and details.

Figure 33: Level of Water Stress: Freshwater Withdrawal as a Proportion of Available Freshwater Resources (%), 2000 vs. 2018
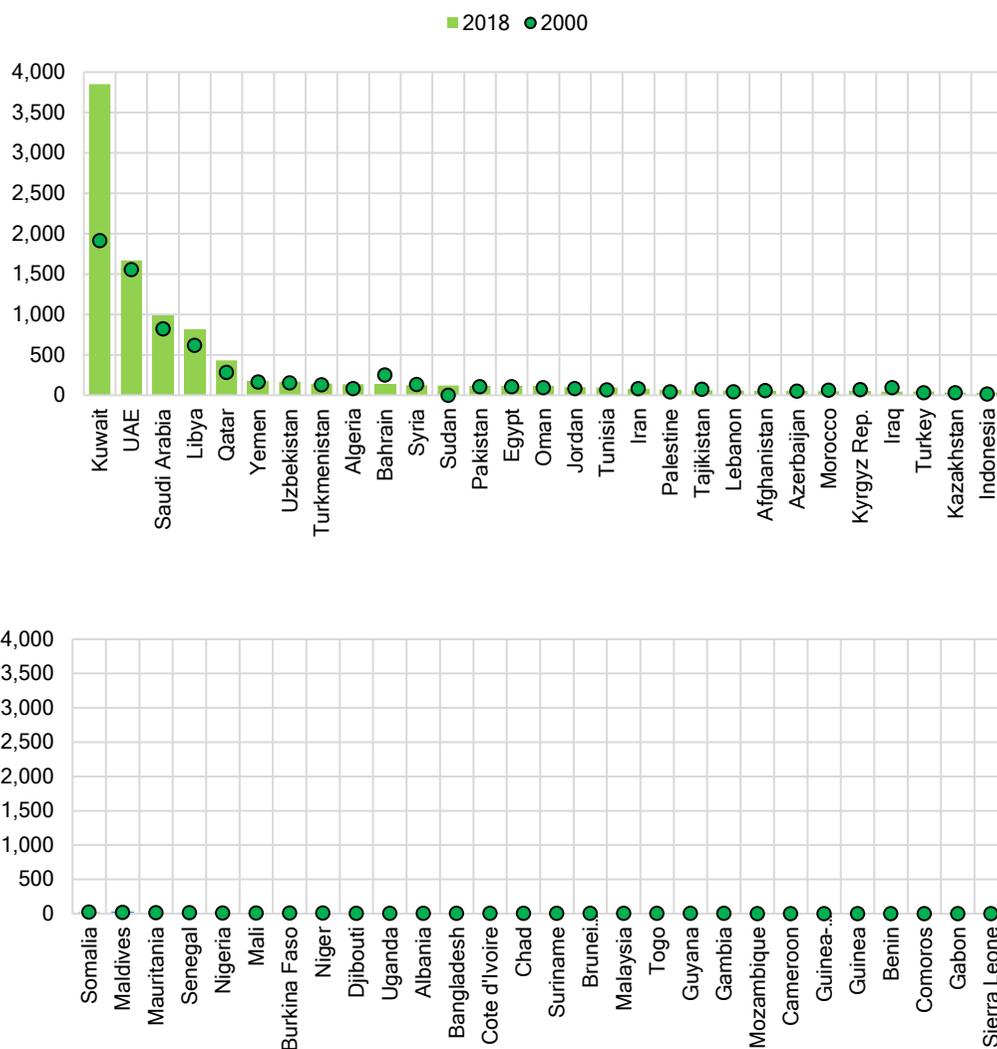
Source: Data extracted on 28/05/2021 from OIC Statistics Database (OICStat).

To focus on the issue comprehensively, we can use the level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources which measures the total quantity of freshwater withdrawals as a share of internal renewable water resources. A low level of water stress indicates a situation where the combined withdrawal by all sectors is marginal in relation to the resources, and has therefore little potential impact on the sustainability of the resources or on the potential competition between users (UNSD, SDG Metadata).

As of 2018, 18 OIC countries (Kuwait, United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Libya, Qatar, Yemen, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Syria, Sudan, Pakistan, Egypt, Oman,

Jordan, Tunisia, and Iran) had water stress levels of over 80% - defined as "extremely high". Palestine is expected to join the list by 2030 if the situation will not be reversed. In nine OIC countries (Palestine, Tajikistan, Lebanon, Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Morocco, Kyrgyz Republic, Iraq, and Turkey) the water stress levels were defined as "high" (between 40% and 80%). Water stress in Kazakhstan, Indonesia and Somalia is "medium to high" – from 20% to 40%. Remaining 27 OIC countries were ranked as "low" or "low to medium" levels of water stress in 2018. With regard to performance, 16 OIC countries achieved positive developments in the reduction of water stress levels. Among them, eight OIC countries (Iraq, Albania, Bahrain, Malaysia, Kyrgyz Republic, Cote d'Ivoire, Tajikistan, and Morocco) recorded 1% and over annual water stress reduction levels between 2000 and 2018 (Figure 33).

OIC countries need to promote implementation of integrated national water resource management plans

As the above analyses show, OIC countries have serious issues with availability, access, sustainability, efficiency, and overall water related infrastructures. In this regard, implementation of integrated national water resource management (IWRM) plans is of utmost importance. IWRM is defined as "a process which promotes the coordinated development and management of water, land and related resources in order to maximise economic and social welfare in an equitable manner without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems" by the Global Water Partnership, a global action network founded in 1996 to address water problems.

In 2017, average degree of integration of IWRM was 49% globally and 43% in the OIC countries group based on data available for 49 OIC countries. In 2020, values went up to 54% globally and 49% in the OIC countries group. Overall, OIC countries are in various stages of development and implementation of IWRM. Four OIC countries in the Gulf region (Kuwait (94%), Qatar (81%), United Arab Emirates (79%), and Oman (79%)) achieved the most remarkable IWRM implementation results in 2020. Turkey and Morocco followed them with IWRM implementations of 72% and 71%, respectively (Figure 34).

Meanwhile, Sub-Saharan and other least developed OIC countries lagged in IWRM implementation. Particularly, the degree of implementation of IWRM was below 25% in five OIC countries (Afghanistan, Guyana, Comoros, Somalia, and Suriname). Many OIC countries have recognised the importance water and related issues, thus are trying to promote the implementation of IWRM. Particularly, nine OIC countries (Oman, Somalia, Gabon, Sierra Leone, Suriname, Kazakhstan, Iraq, Malaysia, and Indonesia) have achieved double-digit annual growth rates. In contrast, the percentage of the IWRM implemented in 10 OIC countries (Iran, Lebanon, Comoros, Sudan, Azerbaijan, Yemen, Senegal, Mali, Bahrain, and Qatar) showed a downwards trend between 2017 and 2020. Especially in Iran, the situation has exacerbated nearly by 20 percentage points (Figure 34).

Figure 34: Degree of Integrated Water Resources Management Implementation (%), 2017 vs. 2020
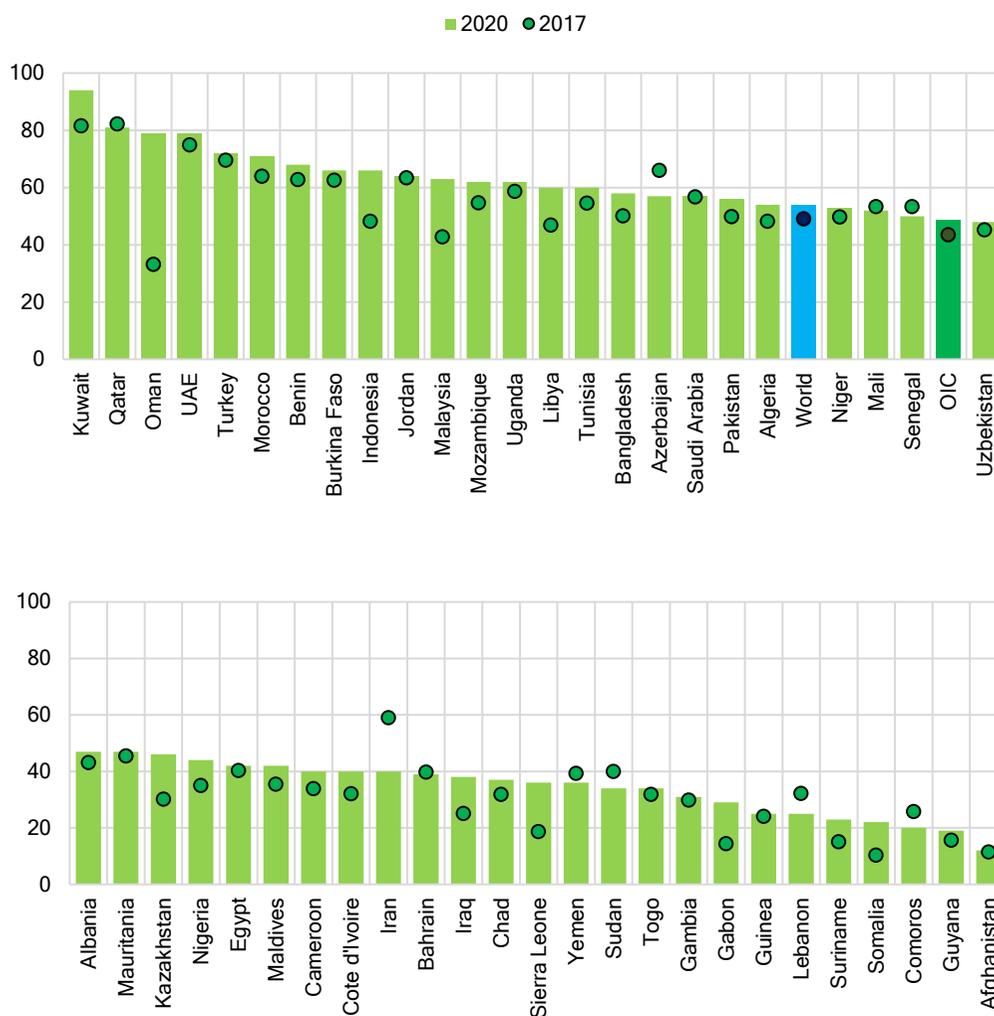
Progress in coordinated development and management of water and related resources in OIC countries is hindered due to COVID-19

The overall picture remains alarming even in slight increases recorded for the proportion of the global and OIC population with access to basic sanitation, hygiene and freshwater resources. In this regard, many OIC countries have been vulnerable to advanced threats, especially the COVID-19 pandemic. Globally, an estimated 2.3 billion people still lacked a basic handwashing facility with soap and water at home and 670 million had no handwashing facility at all in 2019 (UN, 2021).

Besides, not only households but also educational institutions face challenges in access to water, sanitation and hygiene services during the pandemic. Only two in three schools had basic drinking water and sanitation services and three in five schools had basic hygiene services at the start of the COVID-19 pandemic (UN, 2021). To ensure that OIC countries will be more resilient to pandemics in the future while building back better from the novel coronavirus crisis, they have to significantly accelerate their efforts to ensure access to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene for all.

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. On the other hand, 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 unfortunate that still a significant part of the world, most particularly low-income countries and LDCs, does not have access to electricity at all. Therefore, access to affordable, reliable, and sustainable energy is of a critical concern to leave no one behind by 2030. In doing so, less energy should be generated from conventional sources and alternative energy sources should be prioritised to ensure accessibility and affordability. Although the renewable energy sector requires huge 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 bridge the efforts in R&D and regular exchanges of experience, know-how and best practices among the OIC countries.

Although the OIC countries in general have moderate progress towards SDG 7, encouraging results in access to electricity have been achieved at the country level and globally. Besides, there has been a widespread impact of COVID-19 on all sectors of the economy as such to the energy sector, particularly disruptions in energy supply chains and credit crises are constraining financial capacities of households and small businesses to pay for electricity services. However, the increased vaccination levels would facilitate the mobility of people and the operability of industries, which necessitate again the larger use and development of the energy and related sectors.

Despite the progress recorded, OIC countries group still lags 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 (UNSD, SDG metadata).

The OIC population with access to electricity showed a significant growth of 13.4 percentage points from 2000 to 2019 by reaching 80.5% in 2019. However, it is still behind the world average of 90% in the same year (Figure 35). 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.

Figure 35: Proportion of Population with Access to Electricity (%), 2000 vs. 2019
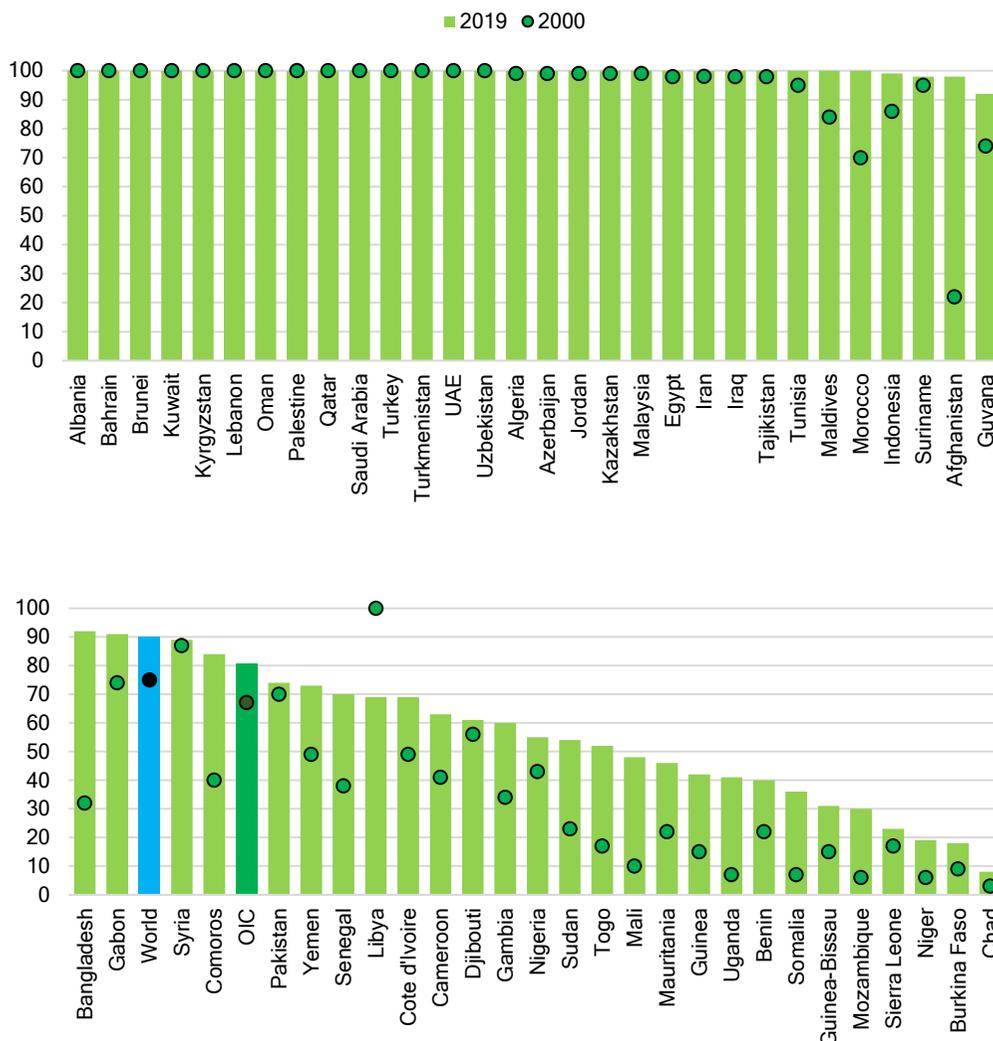
■ 2019 ● 2000

At the country level, 26 out of 57 OIC countries recorded full access to electricity in 2019. Almost all OIC countries increased their proportion of total population with access to electricity between 2000 and 2019 except the ones having full access already in 2000. Only Libya faced a decrease in access to electricity. However, half of OIC countries lagged behind the world average in 2019. Thus, more investment in energy sector as well as capacity building in the electricity sector will definitely boost the progress achieved so far.

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

Due to the negative environmental impact of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, the necessity for increasing the share of renewable and sustainable energy resources in the

energy mix while reducing the intensity of fossil fuels utilisation has been underlined 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 utilization such as electricity generation, heat, and transportation. 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 36: Renewable Energy Share in the Total Final Energy Consumption (%), 2000 vs. 2018
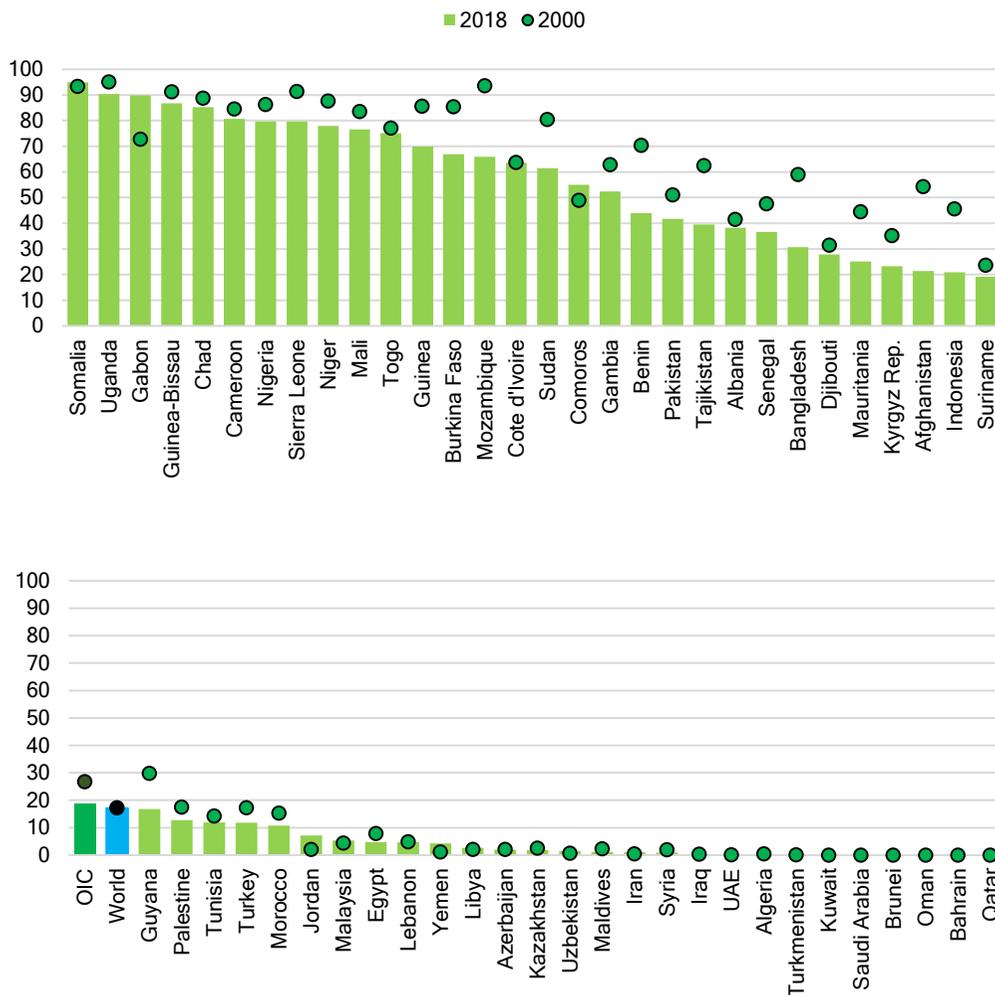
Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 28/05/2021 from OIC Statistics Database (OICStat). Please see Appendix 1 for exceptions and details.

The share of renewable energy in TFEC slightly decreased worldwide from 17.2% in 2000 to 17.1% in 2018. During the period under review, the global trend was not promising.

Though the share of renewable energy in TFEC was relatively above the world average, the OIC countries group recorded a decrease from 26.7% in 2000 to 18.8% in 2018. 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 2018, renewable energy share in TFEC of 30 OIC countries was above the world average. Of that, in 18 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 39 countries whereas it increased in 11 countries (Gabon, Comoros, Jordan, Yemen, Somalia, Malaysia, Uzbekistan, Libya, Iran, United Arab Emirates, and Iraq). On the other hand, no change was observed in seven OIC countries (Bahrain, Brunei, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and Turkmenistan) (Figure 36).

Few OIC countries are expected to achieve the target of doubling rate of improvement in energy efficiency by 2030

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).

In the 2000-2018 period, energy intensity level of primary energy slightly decreased with 1 percentage point in the OIC countries group from 5.7% to 4.7%. Similarly, the world average also decreased 1.4 percentage points from 6.2% to 4.8% during the same period. Based on the pace of progress measured between 2000 and 2018, only five OIC countries (Djibouti, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, and Mozambique) are expected to achieve the target of doubling 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, 2021).

In 2018, the energy efficiency was below the world average in 27 OIC countries. The ratio was between 4.8% and 10.0% in 23 OIC countries, and greater than 10% in the remaining four OIC countries in 2018 (Figure 37).

At the country level, the energy intensity level of primary energy improved in 38 OIC countries between 2000 and 2018. Among them, six OIC countries (Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Mozambique, Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, and Sierra Leone) decreased their energy intensity level by more than 5 percentage points.

Figure 37: Energy Intensity Level of Primary Energy (Megajoules per Constant 2017 PPP GDP), 2000 vs. 2018
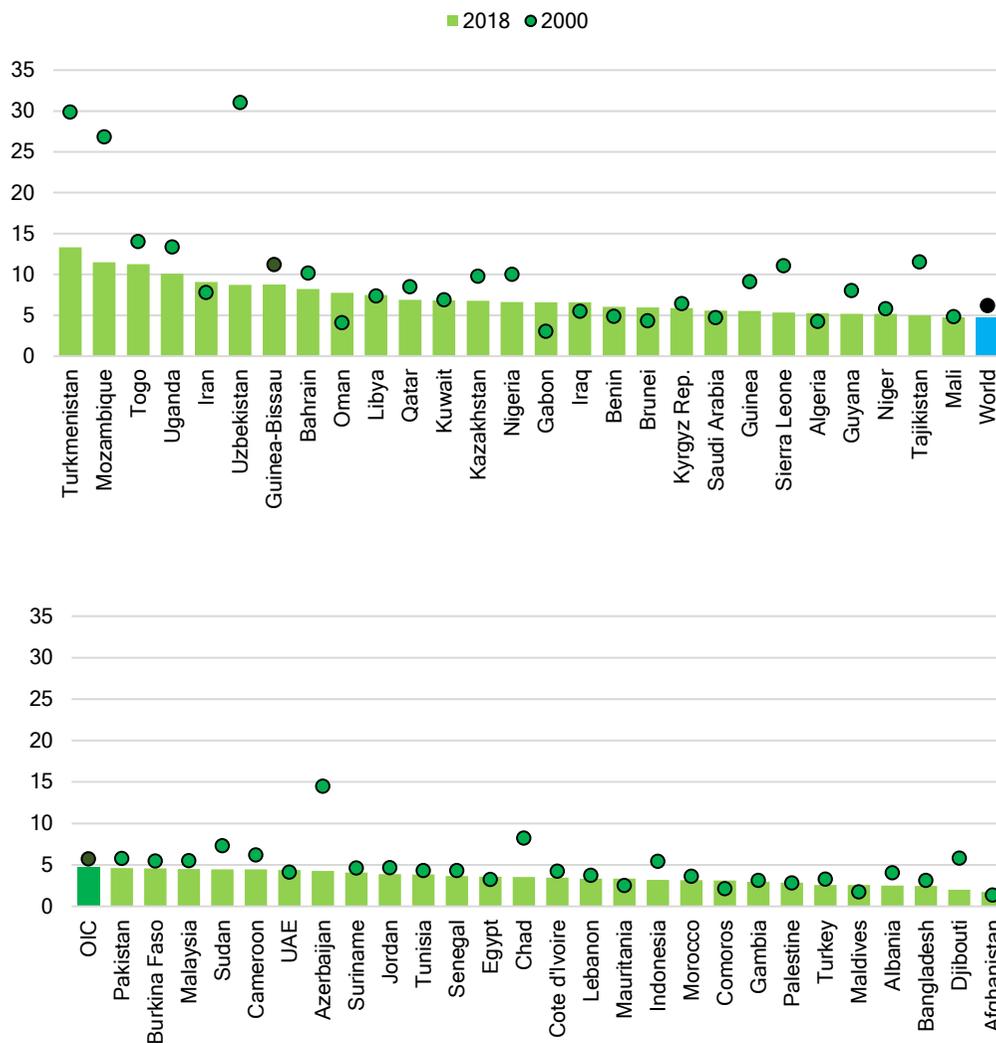
The installed renewable energy-generating capacity has been increasing in most of the OIC Countries

SDG target 7.b is set for the expansion of infrastructure and upgrade of technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular LDCs, small island developing states and landlocked developing countries. The relevant indicator 7.b.1, installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita) is defined as the installed capacity of power plants that

generate electricity from renewable energy sources divided by the total population of a country (UNSD, SDG metadata).

Figure 38: Installed Renewable Electricity per capita, Generating Capacity (Watts), 2000 vs. 2019
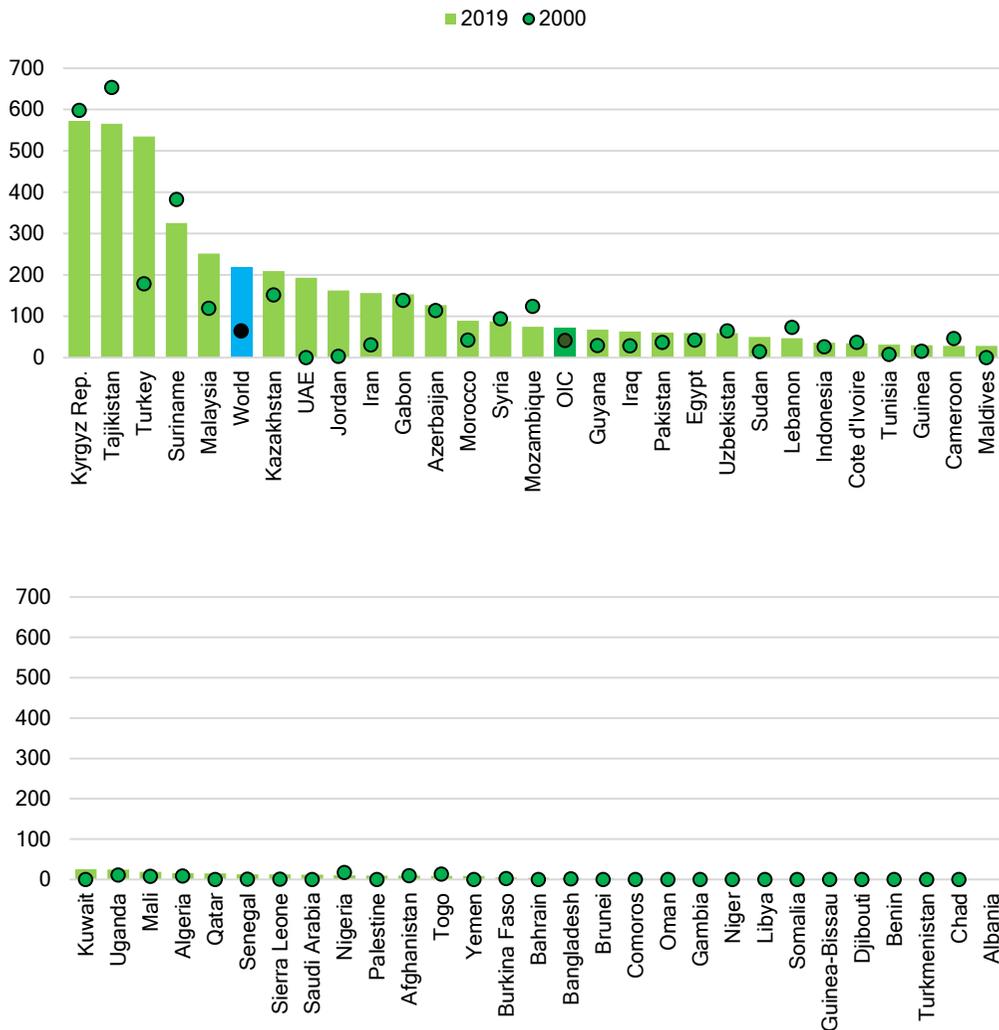
Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 28/05/2021 from OIC Statistics Database (OICStat). Please see Appendix 1 for exceptions and details.

The global installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries recorded a significant increase from 64.5 watts per capita in 2000 to 218.8 watts per capita in 2019. Although staying relatively low with respect to the global achievement, the OIC countries group increased their capacity per capita from 41.3 watts in 2000 to 72.4 watts in 2019.

Five OIC countries (Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkey, Suriname, and Malaysia) have recorded greater capacities per capita of more than 250 watts per capita as of 2019, which is higher than that of the world. Nine OIC countries achieved installed renewable energy-generating capacity per capita between the global and OIC averages. The remaining 42 OIC countries had capacities less than 70 watts per capita as end of 2019 (Figure 38).

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

According to World Bank and WHO (2015), one fourth of the health facilities in the Sub-Saharan Africa had no access to electricity while only 28% of health facilities and 34% of hospitals had access to reliable electricity (without a prolonged shortage in the past week). This is a strong indication of the sharpness of the vulnerabilities of health systems in less developed countries.

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 in sustaining communications necessary to connect people. In this regard, the OIC countries should prioritise and accelerate the development of energy infrastructure and sectors 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 for job opportunities and decent working conditions that should be provided to the whole working age population. Moreover, rapid economic growth can especially help OIC countries close the economic development gap with developed countries. The COVID-19 pandemic and the economic shutdown result in output contractions and employment loss across OIC countries. As a result of the pandemic, the global economy was contracted by 3.5% in 2020. Although the global economy is projected to expand 5.6% in 2021, this recovery unfortunately would be uneven owing to especially highly unequal vaccine access across countries (World Bank, 2021). The economic impacts could be deep, far-reaching and unprecedented for 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

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

In the 2000-2019 period, the average annual growth rate of real GDP per capita was 2.2% for the entire OIC countries group and 2.8% for the OIC-LDCs group of 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 will not be able 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 7.5% for the period 2000-2019. On the other hand, the real GDP per capita of Azerbaijan was under 2% from 2014 to 2019. Beside Azerbaijan, seven more OIC countries (Turkmenistan, Djibouti, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Guyana, Mali, and Uzbekistan) were observed to have the average annual growth rate of real GDP per

capita over 5% from 2000 to 2019. In the same time interval, the average annual growth rate of real GDP per capita was negative for nine OIC countries (Figure 39).

Figure 39: Average Annual Growth Rate of Real GDP per Capita (%), 2000-2019
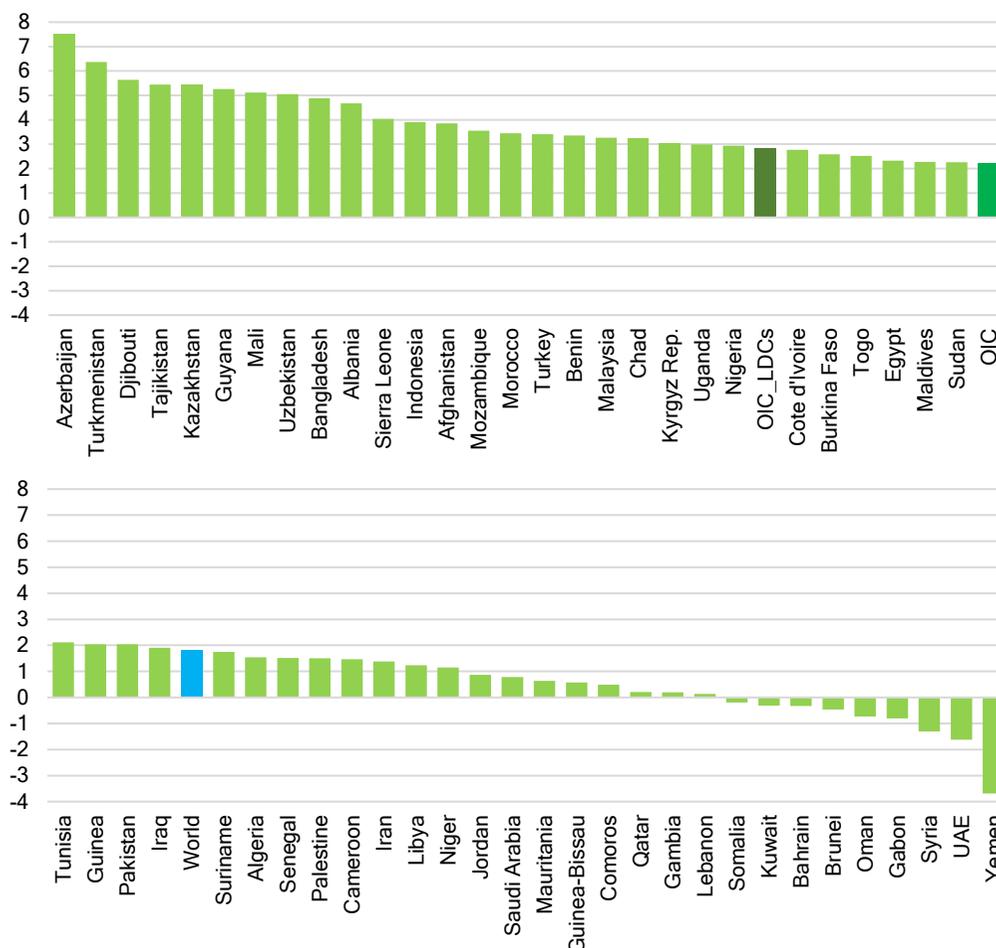
Despite improvements, labour productivity in OIC countries shows wide disparities

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% for the OIC countries group in the 2000-2019 period, which was slightly over that of the world (1.6%) (Figure 40). However, the average labour productivity growth rate for the OIC countries group slowed down after the financial crisis of 2008-2009. The average rate was 1.5% between 2009 and 2019, 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 effect on the OIC countries group towards the achievement of higher levels of development.

Figure 40: Average Annual Growth Rate of Real GDP per Employed Person (%), 2000-2019
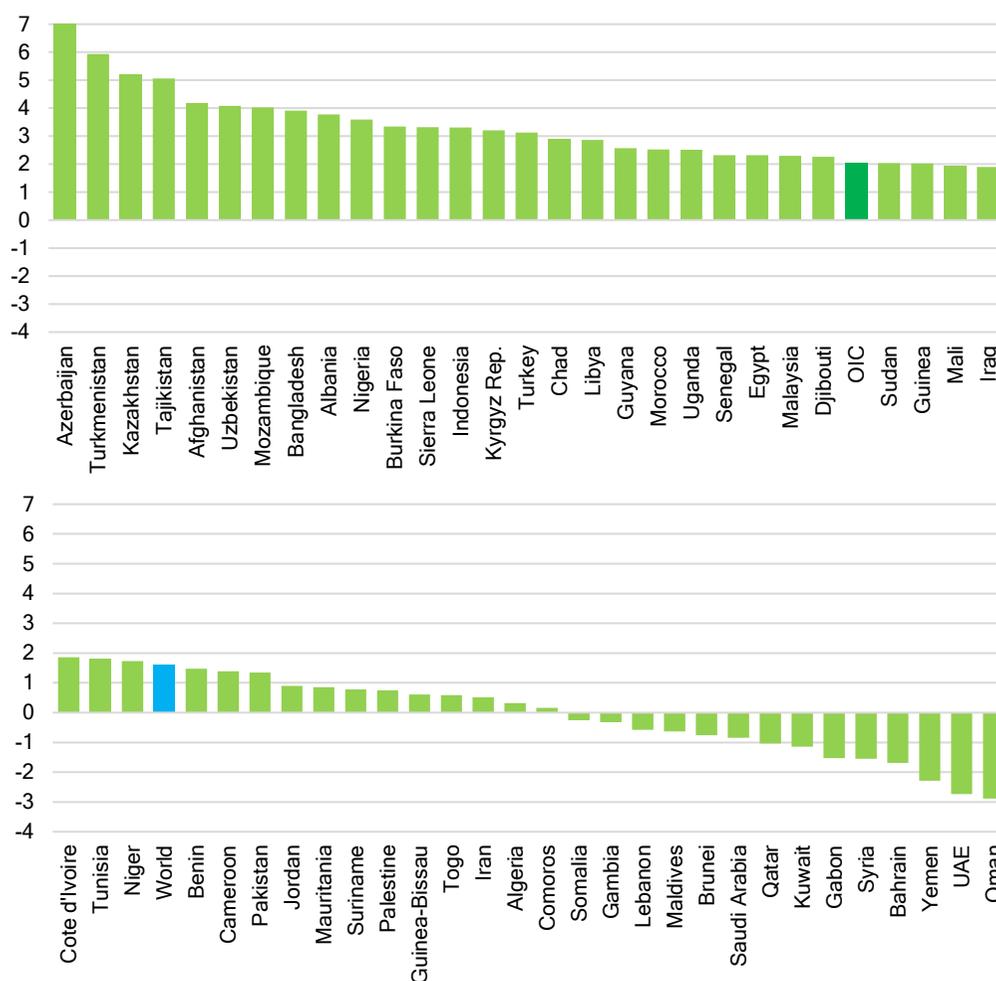
Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 28/05/2021 from OIC Statistics Database (OICStat). Please see Appendix 1 for exceptions and details.

The OIC countries group showed considerable variation in the growth of labour productivity. It was on average over 5% for only four OIC countries (Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, and Tajikistan) from 2000 to 2019. While the average labour productivity growth rates of 23 OIC countries lied between 2% and 5%, they were between 0% and 2% for 16 OIC countries in the same period. However, 14 OIC countries showed negative average labour productivity growth for the period 2000-2019 (Figure 40).

Unemployment rate is rising in OIC

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).

Figure 41: Unemployment Rate, Ages 15+, Both Sexes (%), 2000 vs. 2019
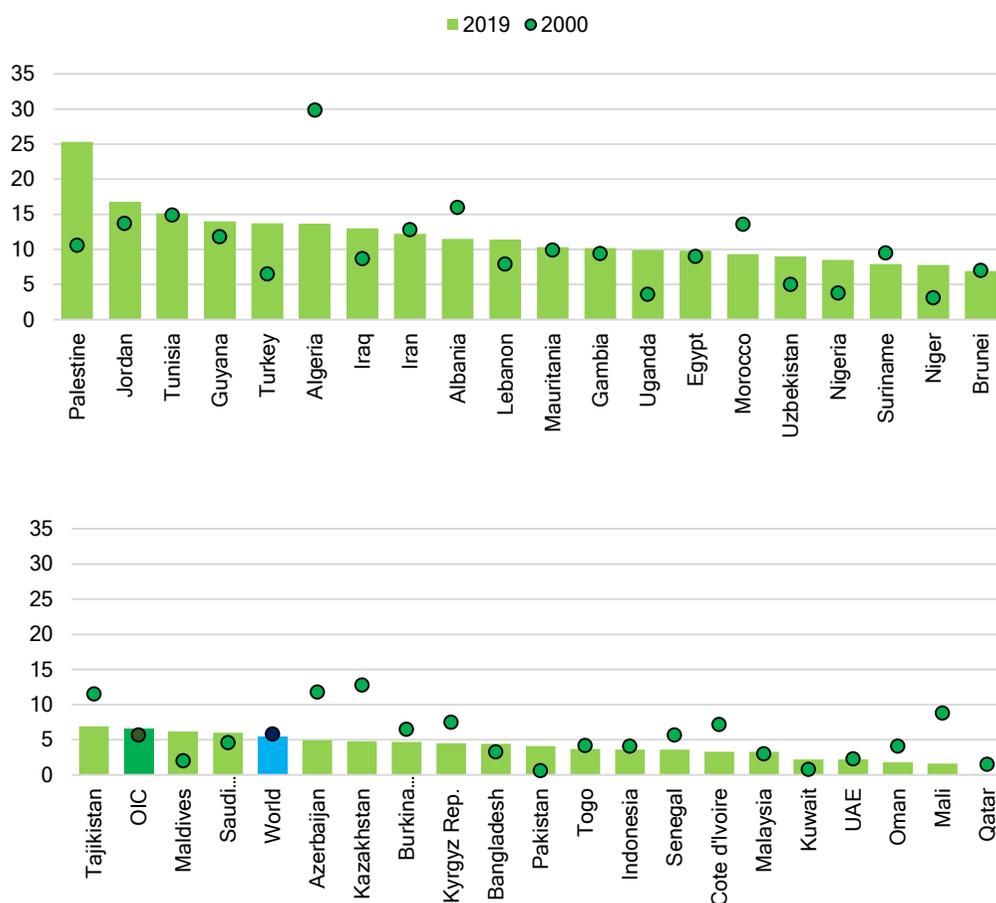
Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 28/05/2021 from OIC Statistics Database (OICStat). Please see Appendix 1 for exceptions and details.

The average unemployment rate of the OIC countries group increased from 5.7% in 2000 to 6.6% in 2019 based on available data for 39 OIC countries. In this regard, the OIC countries group seems to miss the target of achieving full and productive employment and decent work for all by 2030 based on the pace of progress between 2000 and 2019 (Figure 41).

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 2000-2019 period, based on available data for 39 OIC countries, the unemployment rate increased in 20 of them and decreased in 19 of them for the same period (Figure 41).

The unemployment rate was below 5% in 16 OIC countries (Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Burkina Faso, Kyrgyz Republic, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Togo, Indonesia, Senegal, Malaysia, Cote d'Ivoire, Kuwait, United Arab Emirates, Oman, Mali, and Qatar). However, it was alarming in 12 OIC countries with over 10% based on latest year available data (from 2016 to 2019) (Figure 41).

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 25 OIC countries with data available, the youth NEET rate decreased in 15 of them and increased in 10 of them between 2000 and 2019. The largest decreases were recorded in Turkey, Kazakhstan, Maldives, Indonesia, Albania, and Pakistan with over 5 percentage points. However, the youth NEET rate increased over 5 percentage points in six OIC countries in Sub-Saharan Africa (Figure 42).

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 22 of the 25 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 42: Proportion of Youth not in Education, Employment or Training, Ages 15-24, Both Sexes (%), 2000 vs. 2019
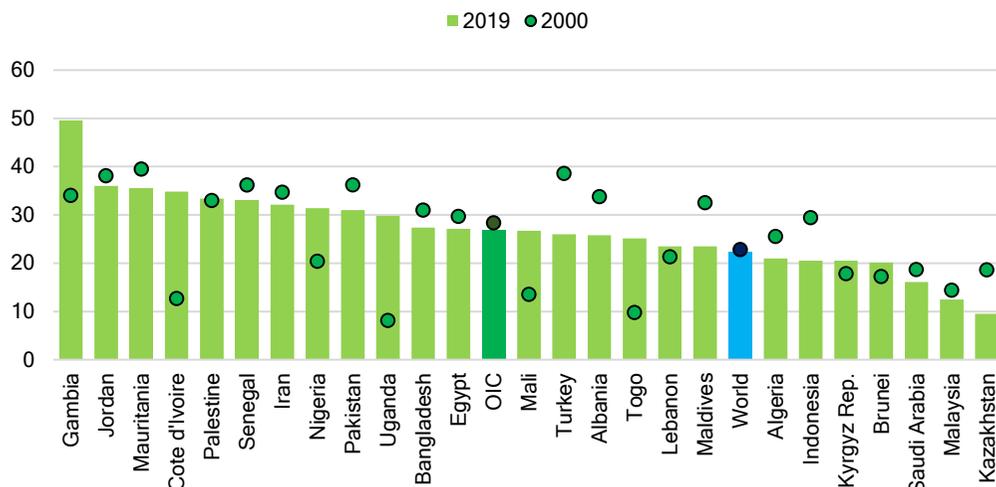
Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 28/05/2021 from OIC Statistics Database (OICStat). Please see Appendix 1 for exceptions and details.

COVID-19 continues to 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 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 OIC economies are challenged by the most recent global crisis triggered by the COVID-19 outbreak.

As a result of the pandemic, the global economy was contracted by 3.5% in 2020. Although the global economy is projected to expand 5.6% in 2021, this recovery unfortunately would be uneven owing to especially highly unequal vaccine access across countries (World Bank, 2021). As of the beginning of July 2021, less than eight vaccine doses per 100 adults have been administered in half of OIC countries. The situation is more severe in low-income OIC countries where nearly three vaccine doses for every 100 adults have been administered (SESRIC, 2021b). More equitable vaccine distribution is required to control the pandemic at the global level.

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

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

To catch the developed countries or world in 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 indicators under SDG 9, these remain mostly at moderate levels that are projected not 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.

Despite a progress seen in air transport volumes, OIC countries need to invest further in aviation services industry to increase their competitiveness in the global economy

Quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, can play a positive role in economic development and welfare of human well-being. In order to have a picture on the trans-border infrastructure development, passenger and freight volumes moved by countries can be considered as the main indicators among others. An increase in passenger and freight volumes indicates a sound infrastructure development creating socio-economic benefit for the countries and communities overall. Air transportation is one of the important modes of transport due to its immediate use in case of emergencies besides being essential for its economic benefits for tourism and international trade among others (UNSD, SDG metadata).

Based on the available data for 46 OIC countries, air transport freight volumes in the OIC countries group increased by 4.8% in the period 2017-2019 reaching 40.6 billion tonne-kilometres in 2019 with a share of 18.1% in the world. At the individual country level, the air transport freight volumes expanded in 16 OIC countries during the same period.

Among these countries; 10 of them (Uganda, Kyrgyz Republic, Burkina Faso, Mozambique, Togo, Turkey, Bangladesh, Suriname, Morocco, and Oman) increased their air transport freight volumes by more than 30%.

Concerning passenger volumes by airport transportation, the OIC countries group recorded an increase of 6.6% from its 2017 levels by reaching to 1.3 trillion passenger-kilometres in 2019. When compared to the increase in the world (11.6%), the OIC countries need to improve their infrastructure further. While 14 OIC countries have recorded a decrease in their passenger volume by air transport, 11 OIC countries (Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Gambia, Albania, Yemen, Iraq, Togo, Uzbekistan, Burkina Faso, and Bahrain) improved their passenger volumes by airport transportation by more than 30% during the period under review.

Significant levels of investment are needed in the OIC countries to boost technological progress and economic growth

Manufacturing value added (MVA) as a proportion of gross domestic product (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 saw a 0.5-percentage-point decrease in the OIC countries group from 14.8% to 14.3%. Similarly, the world average also decreased 1.7 percentage points from 17.7% in 2000 to 16% in 2019. In this perspective, the OIC-LDCs countries group is not 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 eight OIC-LDCs while it declined in 13 OIC-LDCs since 2000. Moreover, only six OIC-LDCs (Guinea, Yemen, Bangladesh, Chad, Mali, and Togo) could increase their shares by more than 1 percentage point from 2000 to 2019 (Figure 43). 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; 11 OIC countries (Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Guinea, Bahrain, Yemen, Oman, Bangladesh, Gabon, Chad, Qatar, and Syria) increased their share by more than 3 percentage points. In 2019, the MVA to GDP ratio was over 20% in only three OIC countries (Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, and Malaysia). The ratio was between 10% and 20% in 29 OIC countries and less than 10% in the remaining 25 OIC countries in 2019 (Figure 43).

Figure 43: Manufacturing Value Added as a Proportion of GDP (%), 2000 vs. 2019
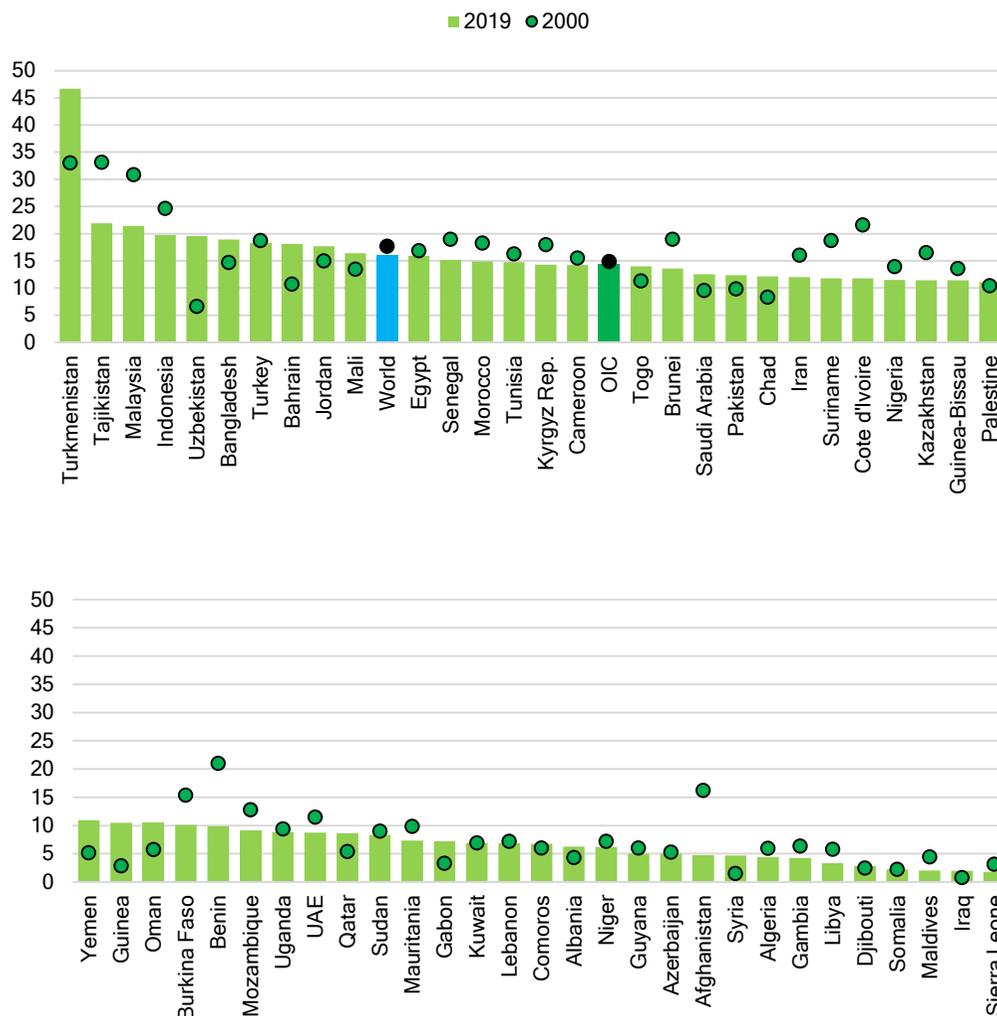
Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 29/05/2021 from OIC Statistics Database (OICStat). Please see Appendix 1 for exceptions and details.

Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit varies 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 percentage to the total number of such enterprises in the reference year. In the SDG framework, small scale industries are mainly the small-scale industrial enterprises producing goods and services for market below a designated size class (UNSD, SDG metadata).

Based on latest data available for 26 OIC countries between 2006 and 2020, 11 member countries have increased their proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit. Moreover, it grew in four OIC countries (Benin, Indonesia, Mali and Uzbekistan) by more than 10 percentage points. In contrast, the proportion of small-scale industrial enterprises with a loan or line of credit in 15 OIC countries with available data recorded a decrease in the period 2006-2020 (Figure 44).

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).

Figure 44: Proportion of Small-Scale Industries with a Loan or Line of Credit (%), 2006 vs. 2020
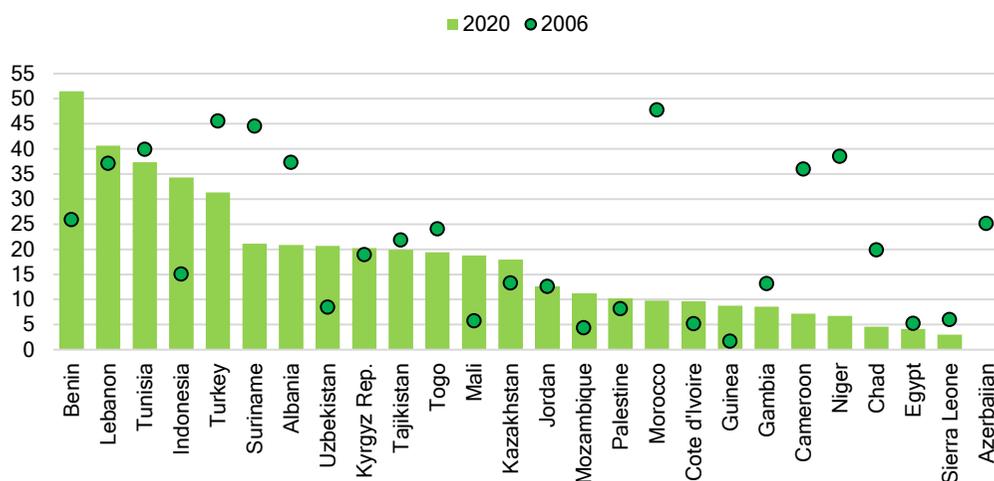
Source: Data extracted on 29/05/2021 from OIC Statistics Database (OICStat). Please see Appendix 1 for exceptions and details.

CO2 emissions intensity of manufacturing in OIC countries group shows a downward trend

Carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (MVA) shows the ratio between CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion and MVA. It is measured in kilogrammes (kg) of CO_2 equivalent per unit of MVA in constant 2015 USD. CO_2 emissions per unit of MVA measures the carbon intensity of the manufacturing economic output and its trends. Even though manufacturing industries are generally improving their emission intensity as countries move to higher levels of industrialization, emission intensities can also be reduced through structural changes and product diversification in manufacturing (UNSD, SDG metadata).

CO_2 emissions per unit of MVA in constant 2015 USD were estimated as 0.8 kg CO_2 per USD in the OIC countries group in 2018, 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 0.4 kg CO_2 per USD in 2018 compared to its value of 0.5 kg in 2000 (Figure 45).

Figure 45: Carbon Dioxide Emissions per Unit of MVA (Kg of CO_2 per Constant 2015 USD), 2000 vs. 2018
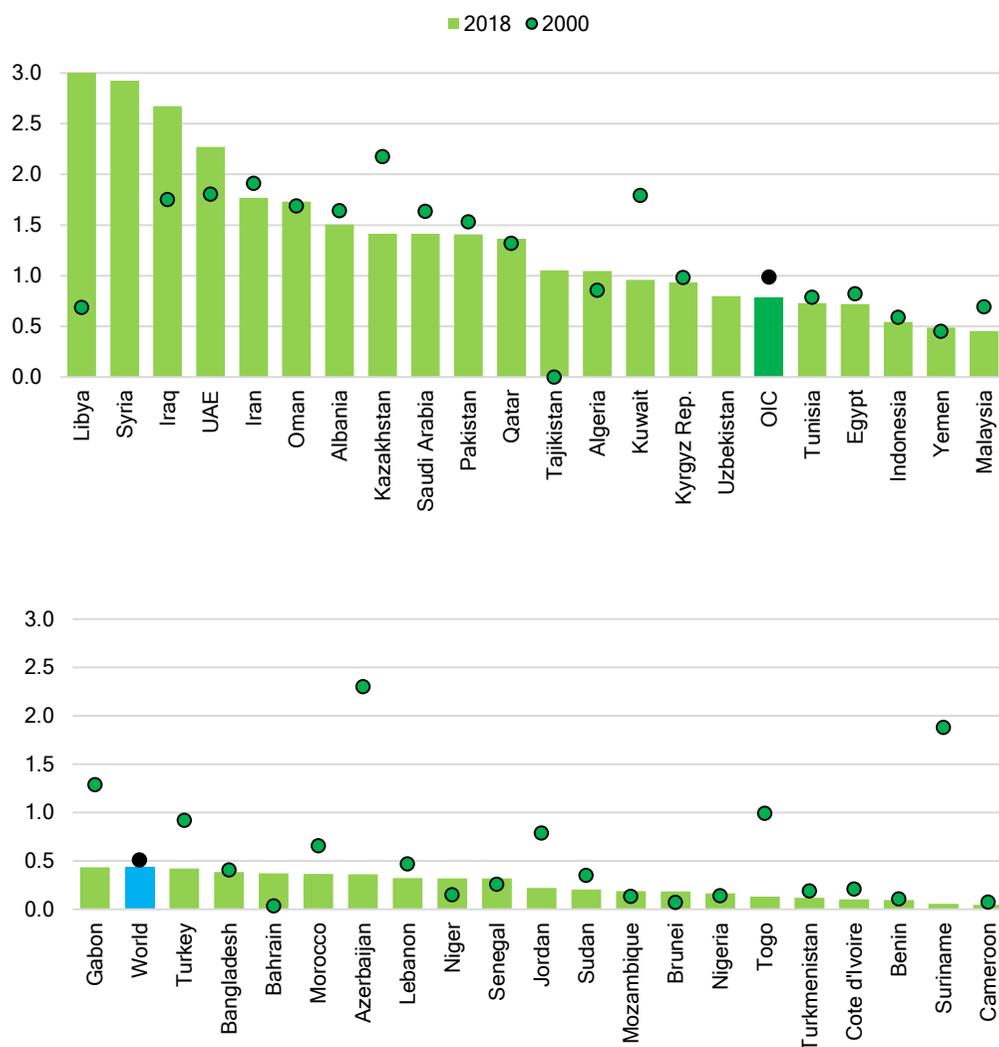
Between 2000 and 2018, majority of the OIC countries showed a decrease in CO_2 emissions per unit of MVA. Out of 41 OIC countries with available data, CO_2 emissions per unit of MVA decreased in 27 countries. However, it increased by more than 0.5 CO_2 kg per USD in three OIC countries (Libya, Tajikistan and Iraq). Moreover, while 13 OIC countries

were observed to have over 1 kg of CO_2 emission per unit of MVA, six OIC countries were between 0.5 and 1 kg of CO_2 emission per unit of MVA, and 22 OIC countries were observed to have below 0.5 kg of CO_2 emission per unit of MVA in 2018.

Although R&D expenditures have grown across OIC countries, all OIC countries lag behind the world average

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 0.3 percentage point during the period between 2000 and 2018. Moreover, in the OIC countries group, 0.6% of GDP was devoted to R&D in 2018 compared to that of 1.7% in the world (Figure 46).

Figure 46: Research and Development Expenditure as a Proportion of GDP (%), 2000 vs. 2018
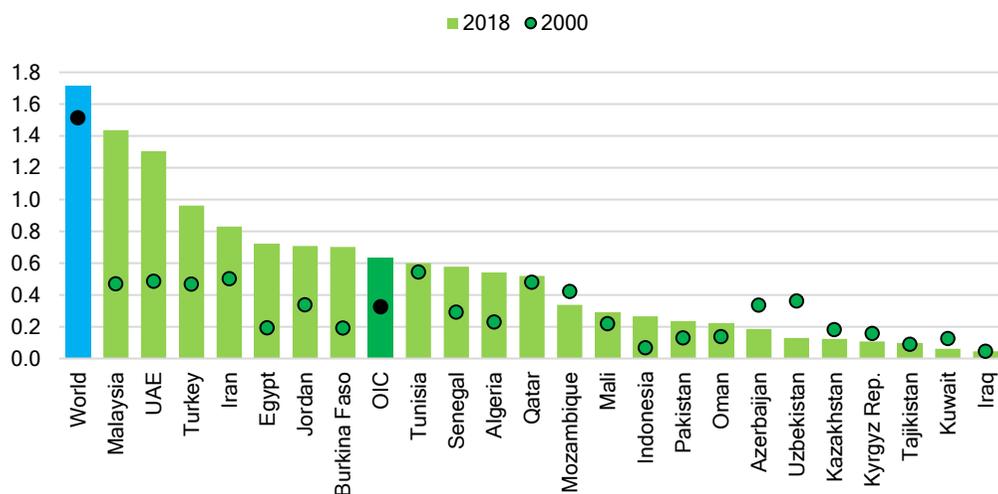
Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 29/05/2021 from OIC Statistics Database (OICStat). Please see Appendix 1 for exceptions and details.

At the individual country level, 16 out of 23 OIC countries with available data increased their R&D spending in GDP between 2000 and 2018. Furthermore, five OIC countries (Malaysia, United Arab Emirates, Egypt, Burkina Faso, and Turkey) have recorded 0.5 percentage point and more increase in their R&D expenditure as a proportion of GDP from 2000 to 2018. However, as Figure 46 clearly displays that all OIC countries with

available data are lagging behind the world average in R&D spending in GDP in 2018. Thus, more concerted efforts in R&D are urgently needed to enhance the research capabilities of OIC countries.

There has been an overall increase in the number of researchers in OIC countries

The researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants is calculated as the number of R&D workers per one million people. Researchers are defined as the professionals engaging in the development of skills and expertise with concepts and techniques through using available knowledge and the research based upon (UNSD, SDG metadata).

Based on the available data for 21 OIC countries, there has been an overall increase in the number of researchers per million inhabitants from 2000 to 2018. While the world average stands for 1,198 researchers per million inhabitants, five OIC countries (Malaysia, United Arab Emirates, Tunisia, Iran, and Turkey) surpassed the world average (Figure 47).

Figure 47: Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per Million Inhabitants (Number), 2000 vs. 2018
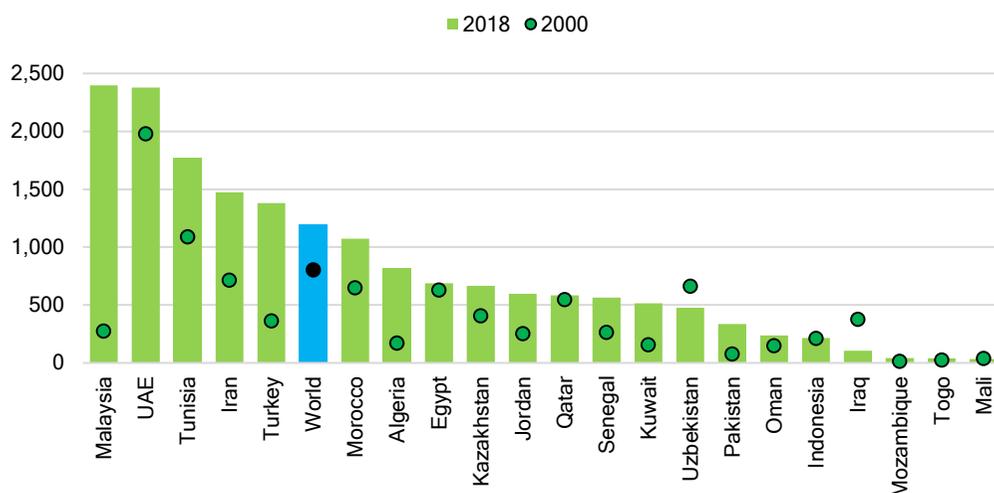
Source: Data extracted on 29/05/2021 from OIC Statistics Database (OICStat). Please see Appendix 1 for exceptions and details.

Additionally, 13 OIC countries have increased their number of R&D workers per one million people by more than 50% that is also slightly above the rate of increase in the world average, which has been observed as 49.6% over the period 2000-2018. In contrast, three OIC countries have faced a decrease in the researchers per million inhabitants over the same period. Due to the insufficient number of member countries with available data, OIC average has not been calculated.

OIC countries can utilize further the total official international support to accelerate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development

Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure is a measure of gross disbursements of total ODA and other official flows from all donors to developing countries in support of infrastructure development. This indicator quantifies the public effort that is provided by the donors except the export credits allocated (UNSD, SDG metadata).

Figure 48: Total Official Flows for Infrastructure, by Recipient Countries (Constant 2018 Prices in Million USD), 2000 vs. 2018
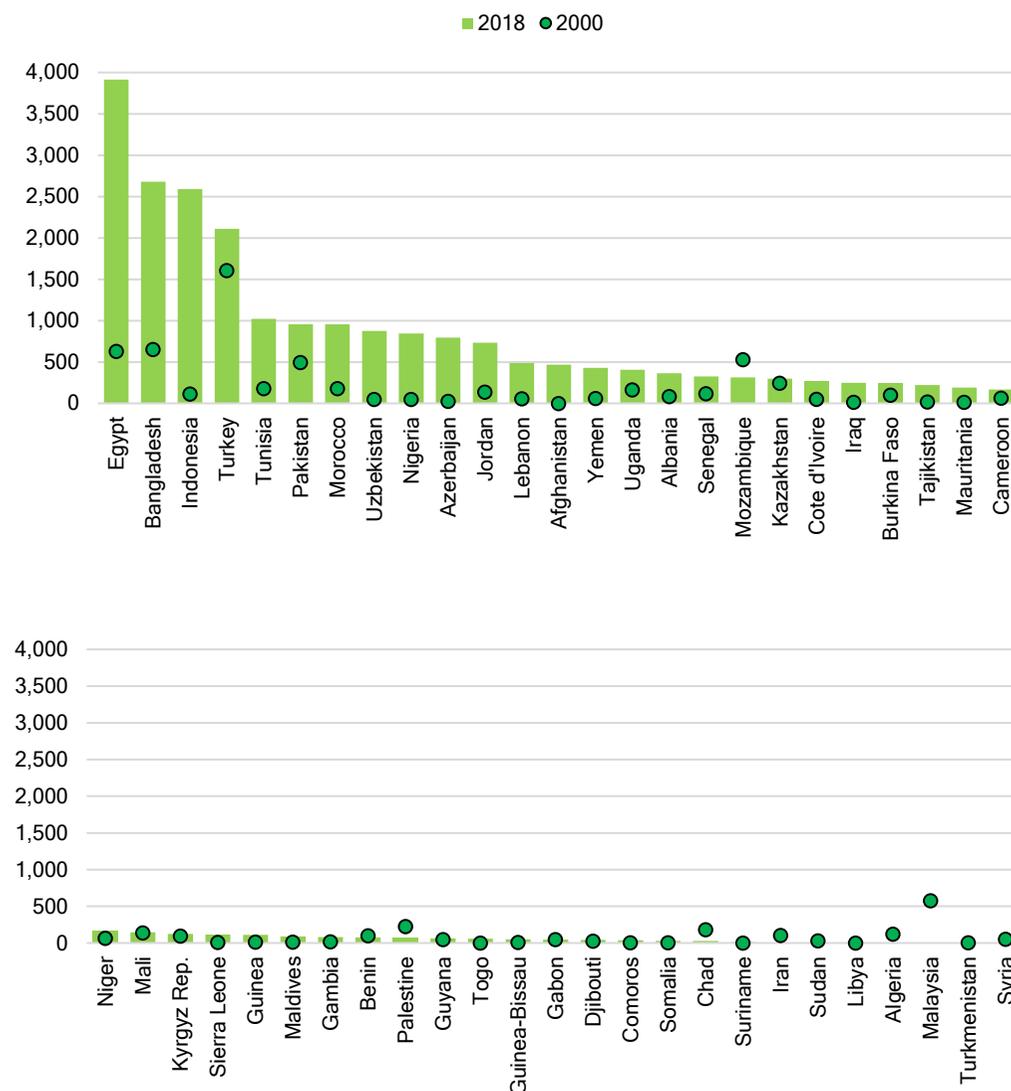
Total official flows for infrastructure for the OIC countries group amounted to USD 23.3 billion in 2018, equivalent to an increase of 212% from USD 7.5 billion in 2000. The OIC countries group claimed 37.9% of the total official international support extended to developing regions globally by the end of 2018 which indicates a 6.4 percentage points increase from 2000, namely from 31.5%. At the country level, while 40 OIC countries have recorded increases in the total official development support received, 10 OIC countries have seen decreases from 2000 to 2018 (Figure 48).

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

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

The share of MHT in total MVA increased by 1 percentage point from 30.3% in 2000 to 31.3% in 2018 in the OIC countries group. In contrast, the world witnessed a decrease around 1.5 percentage points from 46.6% in 2000 to 45.1% in 2018 (Figure 49). As the world average is much higher than the OIC average, strong and efficient policy support for R&D and innovation activities is required in the OIC countries in order to reduce the development disparities between the OIC countries 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 (Kuwait, Qatar, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, and Oman). Overall, while the share of MHT manufacturing increased in 18 OIC countries, it stagnated in eight of them and decreased in 15 OIC countries during the 2000-2018 period. Only Qatar had a higher share of MHT manufacturing than the world average in 2018. As these figures reveal, accelerated actions need to be taken by the OIC countries to support R&D and innovation for sustainable technological progress.

Figure 49: Proportion of MHT Industry Value Added in Total MVA (%), 2000 vs. 2018
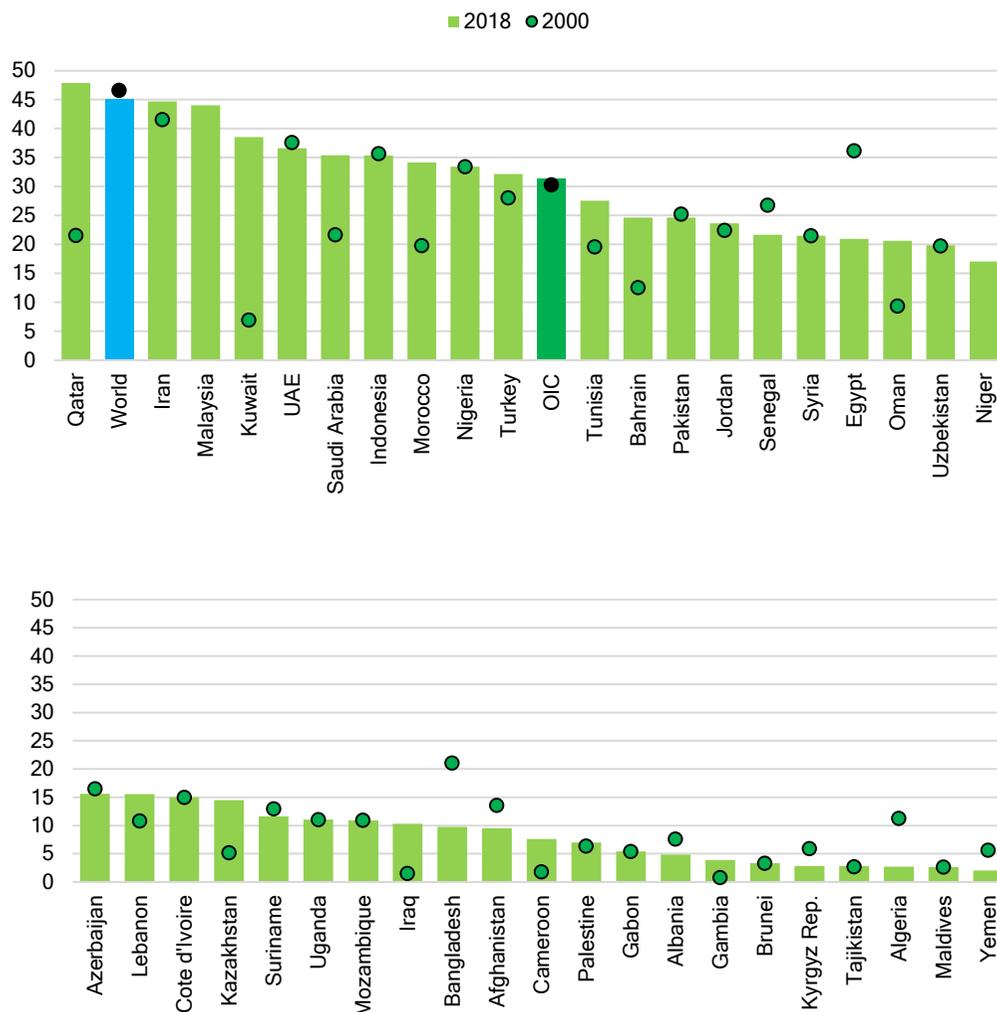
■ 2018   ● 2000

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 for 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 2019 across the OIC countries. By 2019, over 90% of people in 32 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 19 OIC countries, and it was under 50% in six OIC countries, all in Africa, as end of 2019.

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 networks to rural and remote parts of the areas in all member countries. Moreover, these services need to be provided to the most disadvantaged and at-risk population groups with affordable prices.

OIC countries need to increase infrastructure investments and facilitate financial support to address the overall needs caused by COVID-19 pandemic

Despite the current challenge to overcome 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 address the new digitalization needs and mitigate the negative impacts of this crisis.

The COVID-19 pandemic negatively affected manufacturing by disordering global value chains and limiting the mobility overall. Besides, 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 it is one of the main engines of employment and output (UN, 2021).

SDG 10. Reduce Inequality Within and Among Countries

Goal 10 calls for countries to reduce various forms of inequalities such as income inequality as well as those based on sex, age, disability, race, class, ethnicity, religion and opportunity both within and among themselves as countries. The Goal also addresses issues related to representation and development assistance extended by donor countries to recipient (least developed and developing) countries.

However, despite the progress in some targets under Goal 10, income inequality continues to rise and remains persistent in many parts of the world. Greater emphasis is needed to reduce income and other inequalities, including those related to labour market access and trade with specific focus on further increasing zero-tariff access for exports from least developed and developing countries seeking to benefit from preferential trade status.

According to the United Nations Report on Sustainable Development Goals (2020), persistence of inequality in its various forms has further worsened due to the COVID-19 crisis. The pandemic has heavily hit the poorest nations, and further anticipated that these countries will face more severe and damaging effects of the pandemic if donor countries reduce the flows of development resources, which have always been a bailout in times of crisis of such nature for some of these nations.

Proportion of people living below 50% of the median income level varied considerably across OIC countries

An important development objective for many countries is easing inequality and addressing socio-economic and political inclusion of all people, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.

One indicator of relative poverty and inequality is the share of people living below 50% of the median income level. Proportion of people living below 50% of median income is the share of a country's population living on less than half of the consumption/income level of the median of the national income/consumption distribution, expressed in terms of percentage (UNSD, SDG metadata).

Based on last year available data since 2015, only 21 OIC countries report data for this indicator. The proportion of people living below 50% of the median income level varied considerably across the OIC countries ranging from 4% in Pakistan to 20% in Benin. Overall, at least 10% of the populations in 15 out of 21 OIC countries is living below 50% of median income (Figure 50).

Figure 50: Proportion of People Living below 50% of Median Income (%), 2000 vs. 2018
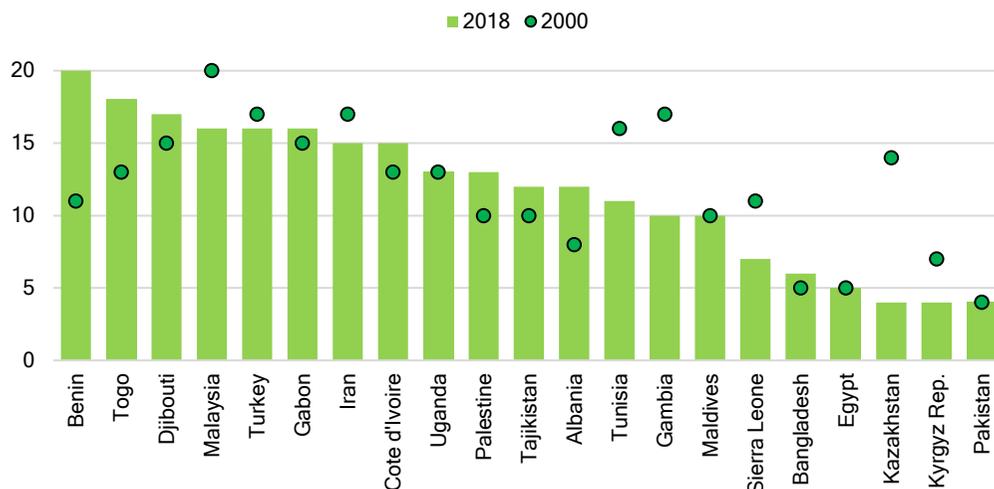
Source: Data extracted on 02/06/2021 from OIC Statistics Database (OICStat). Please see Appendix 1 for exceptions and details.

Labour share of GDP slightly increased in OIC countries group

Labour share of gross domestic product (GDP) refers to the "total compensation of employees given as a percent of GDP, which is a measure of total output" (UNSD, SDG metadata). The promotion of national income that goes to labour is an indication of whether economic growth will translate into higher incomes for workers over a given period. An increase in the national income can lead to improved living standards. However, that depends on its distribution across factors of production, namely labour, capital, and land.

The worldwide proportion of the national income that goes to labour has decreased by more than 2 percentage points from 53.7% in 2004 to 51.4% in 2017. Conversely, it slightly increased by 0.8 percentage point in the OIC countries group from 38.1% to 38.9% in the same period. Overall, between 2004 and 2017, labour share of GDP increased in 25 OIC countries and among them the increases were remarkably more than 10 percentage points in three countries (Guinea, United Arab Emirates, and Malaysia). At the other side of the spectrum, among the 30 OIC countries with declines, 10 countries (Kazakhstan, Mozambique, Gabon, Cameroon, Uganda, Cote d'Ivoire, Morocco, Niger, Indonesia, and Bangladesh) recorded declines of more than 3 percentage points (Figure 51).

Duty-free access continues to increase for products exported from OIC countries

Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports with zero-tariff refers to "the total number of tariff lines (in percent) applied to products imported from least developed countries and developing countries corresponding to a 0% tariff rate in Harmonised System, Chapter 01-97" (UNSD, SDG metadata).

Figure 51: Labour Share of GDP (%), 2004 vs. 2017
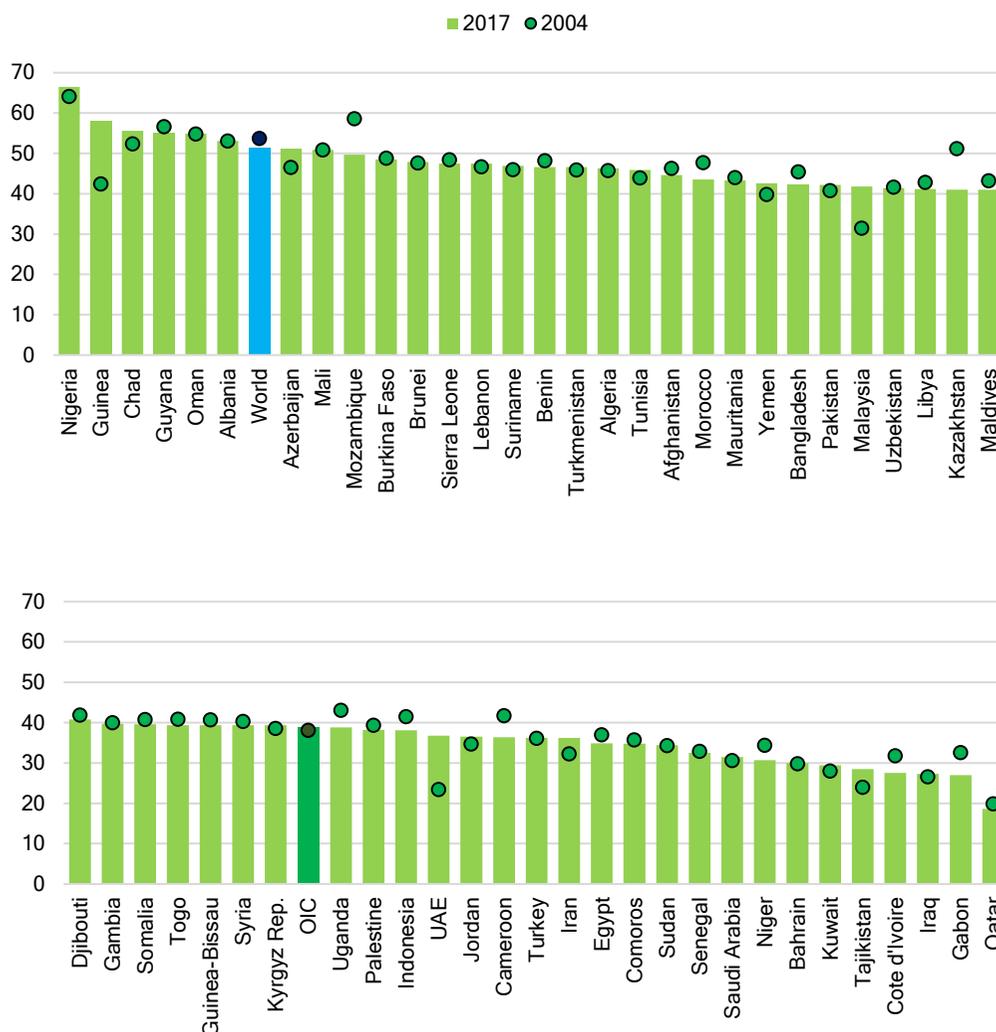
■ 2017 ● 2004

Duty-free access continued to increase for products exported from OIC countries. On average, coverage of the duty-free treatment increased by 14.5 percentage points between 2005 and 2019 at the global level which comprised all (least developed and developing countries). On the other hand, the average of OIC countries group increased by 11 percentage points.

In 2019, none of the OIC countries attained completely a 0% tariff rate for their exports. However, in 48 of them, half or more of their exports was eligible for duty-free treatment. Among them, Yemen, Burkina Faso, Kyrgyz Republic, Palestine, Guinea, Mali, Togo, Uganda, Benin, Kazakhstan, Mozambique, Guyana, Sudan, and Syria had the highest attainments of more than 80% (Figure 52).

Figure 52: Proportion of Tariff Lines Applied to Imports with Zero-Tariff, Total or No Breakdown (%), 2005 vs. 2019
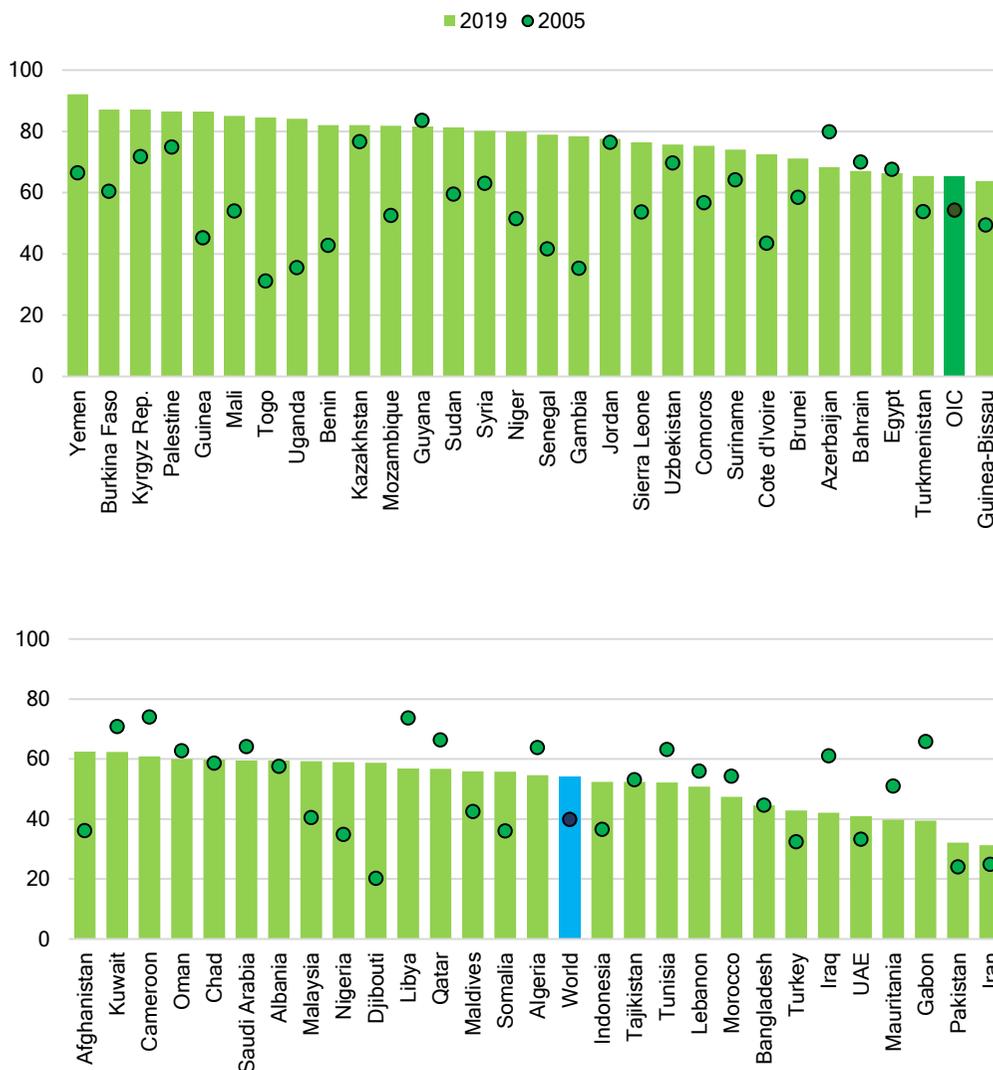
Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 02/06/2021 from OIC Statistics Database (OICStat). Please see Appendix 1 for exceptions and details.

Foreign aid has increased to an all-time high in 2020

Total assistance flows for development, by recipient and donor countries, comprises of ODA, other official flows and private flows expressed in terms of current USD (UNSD, SDG metadata).

In 2018, total assistance for development flows to the OIC countries group from donors totalled net USD 86 billion in current prices. Each of the 24 OIC countries (Syria, Indonesia,

Egypt, Yemen, Turkey, Bangladesh, Iraq, Afghanistan, Mozambique, Nigeria, Jordan, Uganda, Palestine, Uzbekistan, Cameroon, Senegal, Lebanon, Tunisia, Somalia, Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger, Cote d'Ivoire, and Pakistan) received at least USD 1 billion and above of total assistance for development in the same year.

According to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD, 2020), foreign aid from official donors rose to an all-time high at the outset of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. This assistance was meant to boost the health systems of the recipient countries with diagnostics and vaccines as well as addressing the other economic and social repercussions of the pandemic.

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

The world is gradually becoming urbanized with the number of people living in them increasing as well. According the United Nations Population Division's report titled "World Urbanization Prospects" (UNPD, 2018), at the global level, majority of people live in urban areas and 60% of the global population is projected to live in cities by 2030. The increase in urban population does not only bring economic benefits but also results in urban sprawl and increasing number of slum dwellers who are consequently faced with challenges of inadequate and overburdened infrastructure and services such as waste collection, water and sanitation systems, roads and transport.

Goal 11 urges countries 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.

Growth in number of slum dwellers emanates from rapid urbanization and this, inevitably, resulted in devastating COVID-19 impact on the urban dwellers. The population living in the poor and densely populated urban areas worldwide finds it difficult to follow recommended measures such as social distancing and self-isolation. This potentially makes urban areas in many countries the epicentres of COVID-19, exposing their vulnerable people especially those living in informal settlements and slums to the virus.

Urban population living in slums is still high in some OIC countries

Proportion of urban population living in slums refers to the number of people living in slums in urban areas as percentage of urban population. 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).

Between 2000 and 2018, the proportion of the urban population living in slums globally decreased by 4 percentage points (from 28% to 24%) and similarly it decreased by 4.9 percentage points (from 41.9% to 37%) in the OIC countries group. In 2018, this proportion was significantly high (more than 50%) in 20 OIC countries (Sudan, Chad, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Somalia, Afghanistan, Comoros, Yemen, Djibouti, Lebanon, Cote d'Ivoire, Sierra Leone, Benin, Niger, Burkina Faso, Togo, Nigeria, Uzbekistan, and Guinea). On the other hand, it was only less than 10% in six OIC countries (Egypt, Suriname, Tunisia, Turkey, Morocco, and Kyrgyz Republic) (Figure 53).

Figure 53: Proportion of Urban Population Living in Slums (%), 2000 vs. 2018
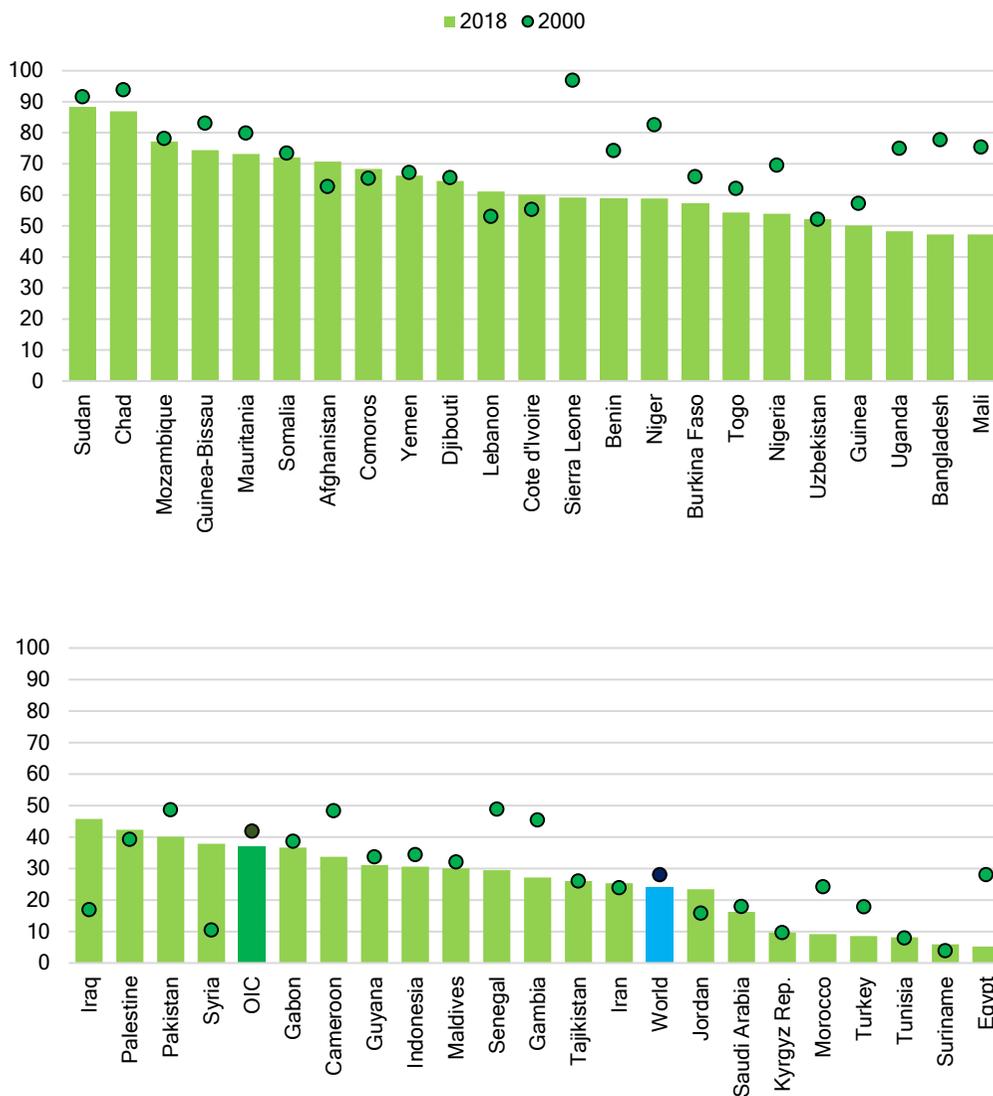
■ 2018 ● 2000

OIC-LDCs are more affected by natural disasters

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 far-reaching direct and indirect impacts on the survival, well-being and health of the affected people.

One of the important indicators for studying this phenomenon is taking into account the number of people who have suffered injury, illness, or other health effects; who were evacuated, displaced, relocated, or have suffered direct damage to their livelihoods, expressed per 100,000 population (UNSD, SDG metadata).

Based on last year available data since 2015 for 32 OIC countries, the number of people affected by disasters remained considerably above 1,000 per 100,000 persons in five OIC-LDCs countries (Comoros (6,126), Gambia (3,300), Sudan (1,757), Mali (1,400), and Afghanistan (1,053). Such figures were below 10 per 100,000 persons in only eight OIC countries (Morocco, Guinea-Bissau, Lebanon, Kazakhstan, Pakistan, Palestine, Jordan, and Senegal).

OIC countries need to pay special attention to air quality to avoid compromising with the health of their citizens

The total mean annual concentration of fine suspended particles of less than 2.5 microns in diameters (PM2.5) is a common measure of air pollution. The mean is a population-weighted average for total population in a country and is expressed in micrograms per cubic meter (mcg/m^3) (UNSD, SDG metadata).

Urbanisation and nation development come with not only positive consequences such as economic growth but also negative influences such as pollution from increasing number of vehicles and industries. Humans and animals in such an ecosystem get exposed to air pollution, particularly to fine suspended particles of less than 2.5 microns in diameters in the atmosphere, which are capable of penetrating deep into their respiratory tracts and causing severe health damage.

In 2016, global mean annual PM2.5 exposure slightly increased to 34.6 mcg/m^3 from its 2011 levels at 33.2 mcg/m^3. In the OIC countries group, however, the increase was higher than that that of the world. It increased from 41.5 mcg/m^3 in 2011 to 46.3 mcg/m^3 in 2016. At the individual country level, while the mean annual PM2.5 exposures decreased in 14 OIC countries (Albania, Iraq, Tajikistan, Kuwait, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Saudi Arabia, Azerbaijan, Kyrgyz Republic, Yemen, Jordan, Mozambique, Maldives, and Iran), it increased by more than 5 mcg/m^3 in 10 OIC countries (Egypt, Bangladesh, Chad, Cameroon, Niger, Libya, Pakistan, Nigeria, Algeria, and Djibouti).

In 2016, exposure to such particles were extremely high (more than 60 mcg/m^3) in 12 OIC countries (Niger, Qatar, Mauritania, Egypt, Cameroon, Chad, Mali, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Kuwait, Nigeria, and Saudi Arabia). Across OIC countries, only Brunei could meet the WHO Air Quality Guidelines for annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (PM2.5) of 10 micrograms or less per cubic metre (Figure 54).

Figure 54: Annual Mean Levels of Fine Particulate Matter, Total (Micrograms per m³), 2011 vs. 2016
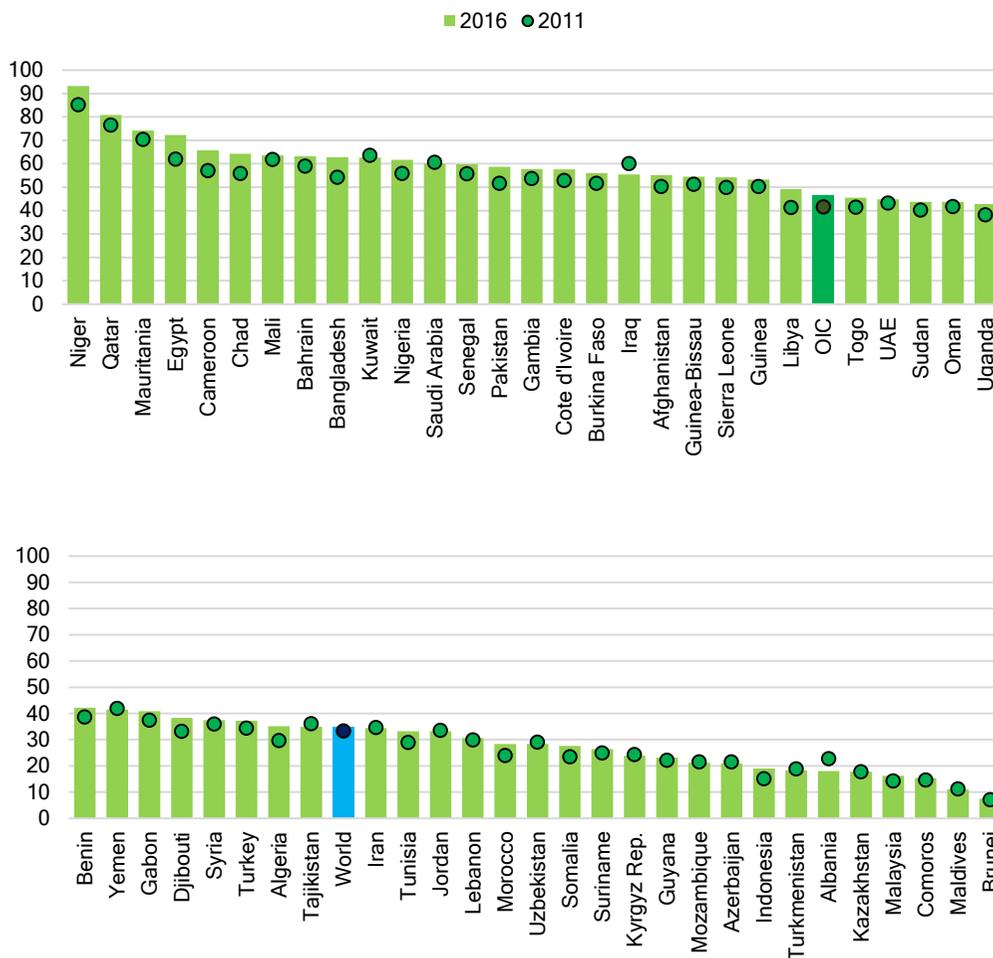
■ 2016 ● 2011

Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 02/06/2021 from OIC Statistics Database (OICStat). Please see Appendix 1 for exceptions and details.

Urban areas are the most vulnerable to the COVID-19 pandemic due to their large population

Urban centres are characterised by their densely population, a phenomenon that puts them as epicentres for the COVID-19 pandemic. Since the emergence of the pandemic, urban areas have flared with high COVID-19 cases. To curb the spread of the virus, governments have come up with preventive measures such as lockdowns imposed in numerous urban areas. Such restrictions to curb the spread of the virus in urban areas will slow down economic activities, which implies that major sources of local revenues are expected to decline, hence less funds will be available for urban development projects like water, sanitation, public transport systems, adequate and affordable housing, slum upgrading, poverty eradication, and healthcare (UN-Habitat, 2020).

SDG 12. Ensure Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns

Growing population and unsustainable use of natural resources result in climate change, biodiversity loss, degradation of nature, and increase in pollution levels. These unfortunately have devastating impacts on our planet. Around the world, 1 million plastic drinking bottles are purchased every minute, and 5 trillion single-use plastic bags are thrown away each year (UN, 2021).

Goal 12 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development aims to shift our consumption and production patterns to a more sustainable course. Success in this transition will mean improvements in resource efficiency, consideration of the entire life cycle of economic activities, and active engagement in multilateral environmental agreements (UNEP, 2021). COVID-19 has provided an opportunity to design a transformative recovery strategy to build sustainable and resilient economies and societies.

Per capita consumption of natural resources is increasing in most OIC countries

Domestic Material Consumption (DMC) is a standard material flow accounting indicator and reports the apparent consumption of materials in a national economy. DMC describes the physical dimension of economic processes and interactions. It can also be interpreted as long-term waste equivalent. Per-capita DMC describes the average level of material use in an economy, an environmental pressure indicator and refers to metabolic profile (UNSD, SDG Metadata).

During the period 2000-2017, per-capita DMC for all raw materials increased by approximately 2 tonnes in the OIC countries group from 5.4 to 7.5 tonnes and the world average increased by 3.4 tonnes from 8.7 to 12.2 tonnes.

Overall, per-capita DCM for all raw materials increased in 48 OIC countries in the same period. Among them, significant increases of more than 10 tonnes were observed in four countries (Qatar, Oman, Kazakhstan, and Saudi Arabia). Conversely, it decreased in eight OIC countries (United Arab Emirates, Jordan, Guinea, Somalia, Uganda, Afghanistan, Cote d'Ivoire, and Senegal) (Figure 55).

Fossil-fuel subsidies per capita are slightly decreasing in OIC countries group

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development outlines the transformative steps to shift the world onto a sustainable path. However, inefficient fossil fuel subsidies make it harder to achieve key targets. Therefore, reallocating fossil fuel subsidies to other development strategies and social support is very essential to reach the SDG 12 targets. In this connection, fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita measures the volume of fossil-fuel subsidies at the national, regional, and global level.

Figure 55: Domestic Material Consumption per Capita, All Raw Materials (Tonnes), 2000 vs. 2017
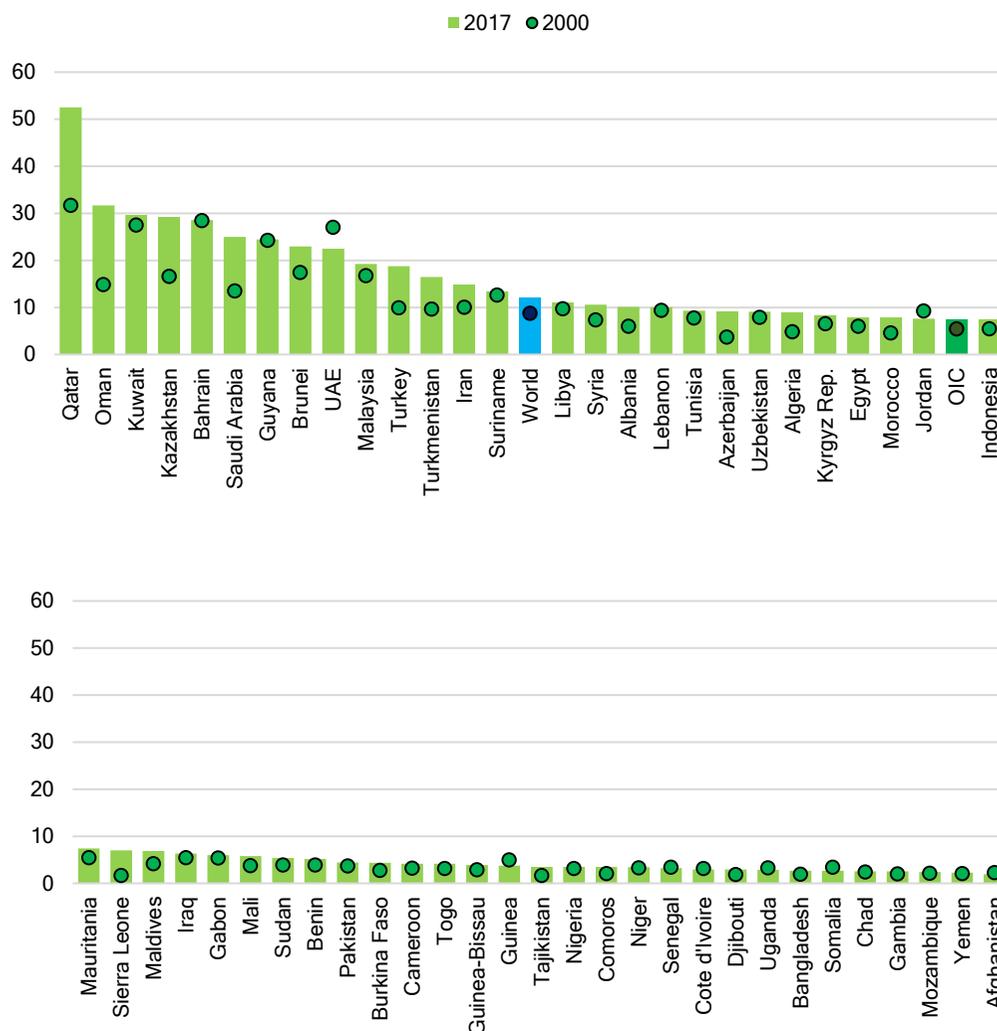
Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 02/06/2021 from OIC Statistics Database (OICStat). Please see Appendix 1 for exceptions and details.

Between 2015 and 2019, fossil-fuel subsidies on consumption and production per capita slightly decreased by USD 5.6 in the OIC countries group from USD 136.3 in 2015 to USD 130.7 in 2019. Similarly, at the global level, a slight decrease from USD 60.5 to USD 56 per capita was recorded within the same period under consideration. At the country level, while it significantly decreased with more than USD 20 in eight OIC countries (Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Turkmenistan, Libya, and Gabon), 12 OIC countries recorded increases with more than USD 20 in twelve OIC countries (Iran, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Kyrgyz Republic, Jordan, Iraq, Brunei, Egypt, Suriname, and Uzbekistan) (Figure 56).

Figure 56: Fossil-Fuel Subsidies (Consumption and Production) per Capita (Constant Price, USD), 2015 vs. 2019
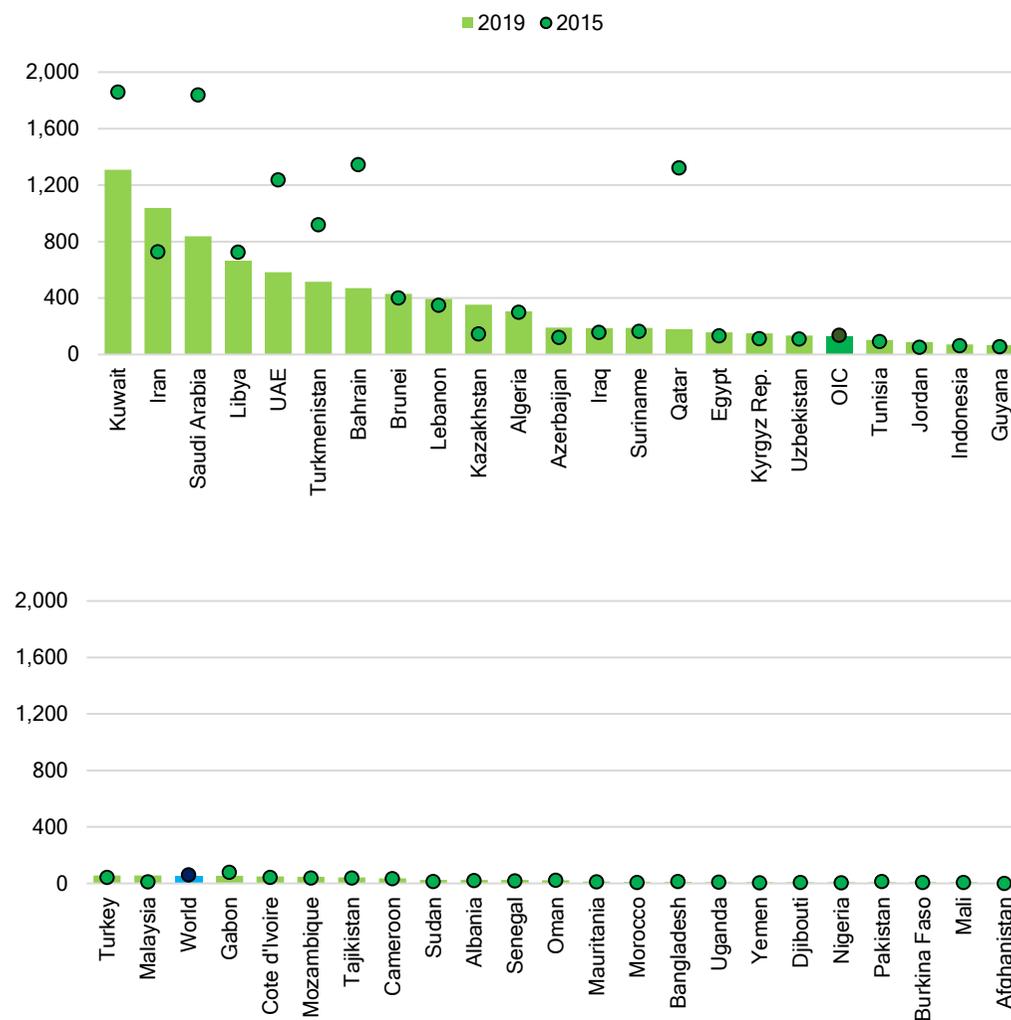
Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 02/06/2021 from OIC Statistics Database (OICStat). Please see Appendix 1 for exceptions and details.

Fossil fuel subsidy reforms can assist governments to finance large-scale COVID-19 relief

Fossil fuel subsidies create activities that produce large amounts of greenhouse gas emissions. Other consequences include air pollution and global warming. Fossil fuel subsidies may also contribute to COVID-19 mortality rates as it can be linked to air pollution. However, the continued prevalence of these subsidies is a hinderance to the global goal of achieving an early peak in greenhouse gas emissions. At a time when many governments need resources to finance large-scale COVID-19 relief and recovery measures, fossil fuel subsidy reforms could be instrumental in reallocating scarce public resources (UN, 2020).

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

The climate crisis worldwide continues to threat 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 from pollution, deforestation, and other environmentally unfriendly activities continues to intensify the frequency and severity of natural disasters leading to loss of lives, disruption of livelihoods and economic losses.

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

The Cancun Agreement in 2010 was the first United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) document to mention a limit to global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels (UNFCC, 2010). The UN Climate Action Summit also recognizes that stabilising the global average temperature at 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels is the socially, economically, politically and scientifically safe limit to global warming (UN, 2019). 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 mid-term commitments by 2030 as enshrined in the Paris Agreement.

Stabilization of greenhouse gas emission levels will prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system

Achieving the stabilization of GHG concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic (human) interference with the climate system is the ultimate objective of UNFCCC. In order to monitor the efforts exhorted to achieve this objective, estimation of levels of GHG emissions and removals is an important element.

The COVID-19 pandemic helped the reduction of emissions in 2020 as human activities were low during the pandemic. The emissions are expected to rise further as restrictions are lifted. On the other hand, major greenhouse gases (CO_2, CH_4, and N_2O) continued to increase despite the measures taken in response to COVID-19. WMO (2021) further mentions that since CO_2 has very long lifetime in the atmosphere, the impact of the drop in emissions due to the COVID-19 pandemic is not expected to lead in 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. Lessons learnt from the COVID-19 pandemic for communities are an opportunity to assess again their priorities and to rebuild their economies to achieve the SDGs and reduce the threat of climate change.

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

More than 3 billion people rely on the ocean for their livelihoods and over 80% of the volume of international trade in goods is carried by sea. Oceans contribute to poverty eradication, sustained economic growth and food security. However, the benefits they provide are increasingly undermined by human activities. Rising CO_2 emissions leads to ocean warming, acidification and deoxygenation, which threatens marine ecosystems and the people who depend on them. Overfishing depletes fish stocks, a third of which are already overexploited. Land-based pollutants, including plastic pollution and nutrient and sewage runoff, adversely affect coastal habitats and communities (UNDP, 2020b). These changes have long-term repercussions that require urgent scaling up of protection of marine environments, investment in ocean science, and support for small-scale fishing communities and sustainable management of the oceans.

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 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.

Chlorophyll-a deviation is increasing in the OIC countries group

With over 40% of the human population residing in coastal areas, ecosystem degradation in these areas can have disproportionate effects on society (UNSD, SDG metadata). One of the largest pressures on coastal environments is eutrophication, resulting primarily from land-based nutrient input from agricultural runoff and domestic wastewater discharge. Coastal eutrophication can lead to serious damage to marine ecosystems, vital sea habitats, and can cause the spread of harmful algal blooms.

Changes in eutrophication can be indirectly monitored by analysing algal growth and chlorophyll-a (the pigment that makes plants and algae green) (UN, 2021), which is an important indicator for monitoring of supplementary eutrophication parameters and determining whether there is an increase in chlorophyll-a deviation. The data on chlorophyll-a deviation (by remote sensing) are available for 42 OIC countries.

While the chlorophyll-a deviation increased by 0.6 percentage point in the OIC countries group from 4.6% in 2000 to 5.2% in 2019, the world average slightly increased by 0.16 percentage point from 2.75% in 2000 to 2.91% in 2019. Among OIC countries, chlorophyll-a deviation declined in half of them with data available since 2000 (Figure 57).

Figure 57: Chlorophyll-a Deviations, Remote Sensing (%), 2000 vs. 2019
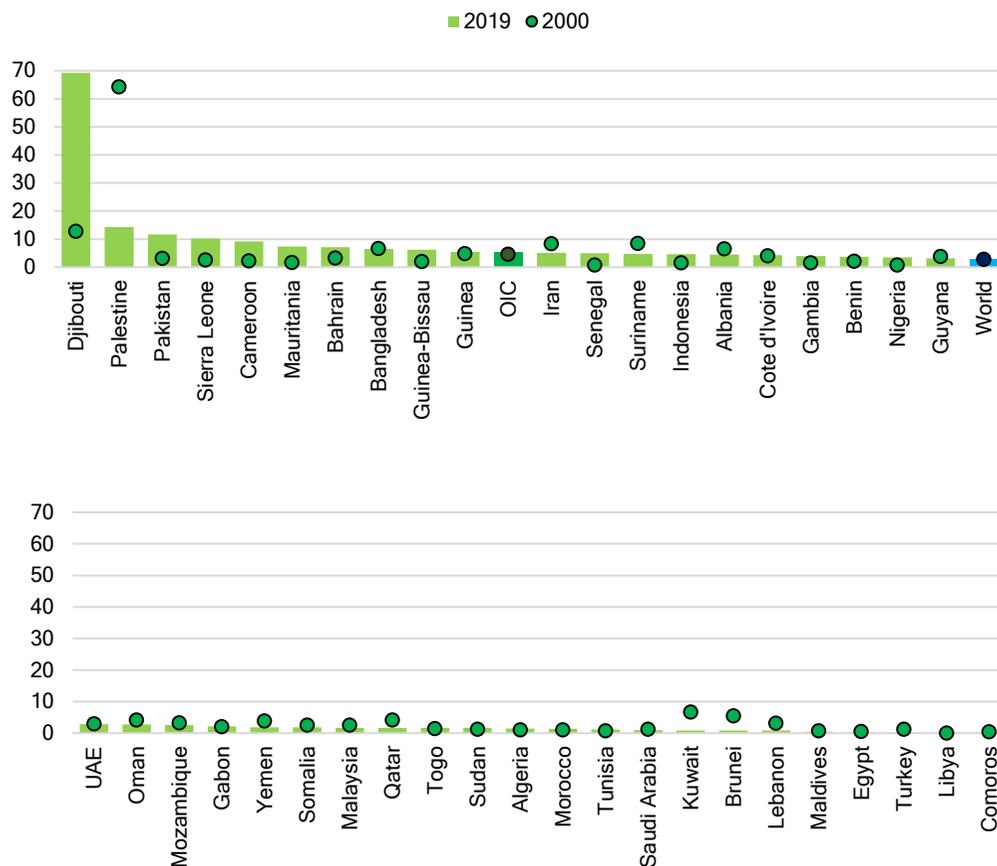
■ 2019 ● 2000

Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 02/06/2021 from OIC Statistics Database (OICStat). Please see Appendix 1 for exceptions and details.

Average proportion of marine key biodiversity areas covered by protected areas in OIC countries group has been gradually increasing since 2000

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) (UNSD, SDG metadata).

Protected marine areas have a critical role in sustainable development if they are effectively managed and located in areas important for biodiversity. The data on average

proportion of marine key biodiversity areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas are available for 39 OIC countries.

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, that of the world increased by 15.5 percentage points from 30.5% in 2000 to 46% in 2019. At the individual country level, it increased by more than 30 percentage points in four OIC countries (Albania, Morocco, Gabon, and Tunisia).

In 2019, eight OIC countries significantly recorded more than 50% average proportion of marine KBAs covered by protected areas, namely Cote d'Ivoire (93%), Guinea (74%), Suriname (74%), Albania (71%), Iran (68%), Gabon (67%), Guinea-Bissau (61%), and Mozambique (60%). Whereas 13 out of 39 OIC countries with data available could only achieve below 10% in covering their marine KBAs as protected areas (Figure 58).

Figure 58: Average Proportion of Marine Key Biodiversity Areas Covered by Protected Areas (%), 2000 vs. 2019
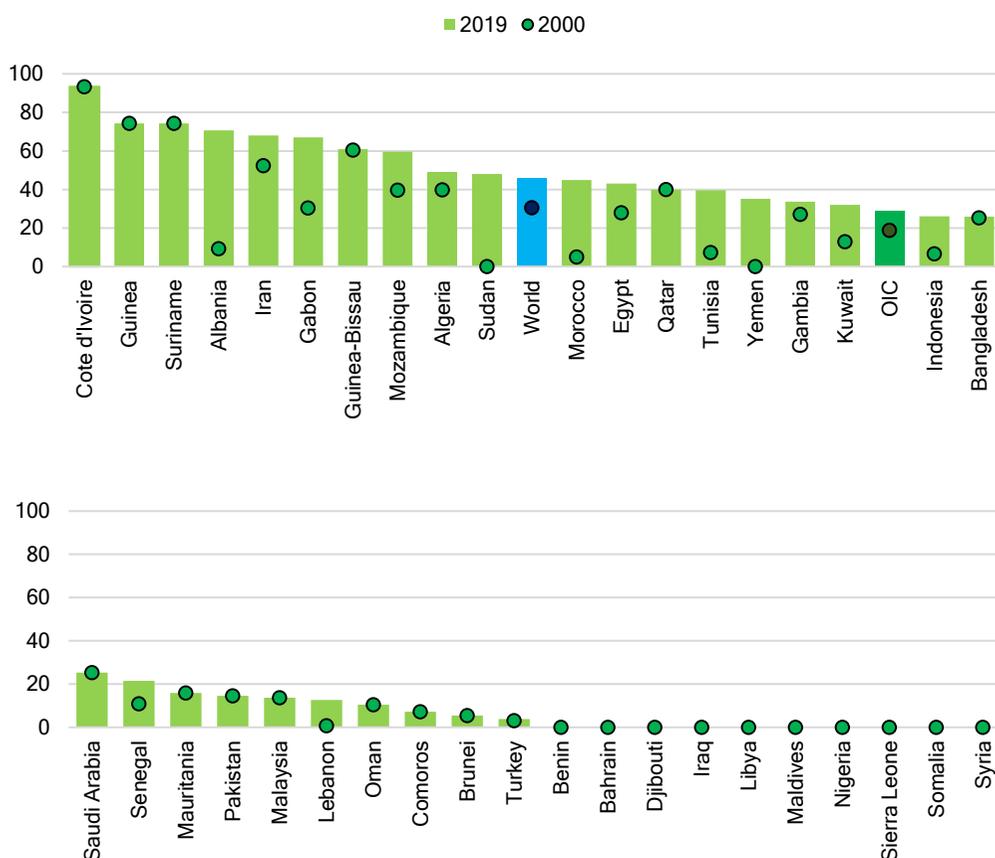
Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 02/06/2021 from OIC Statistics Database (OICStat). Please see Appendix 1 for exceptions and details.

Share of sustainable fisheries in GDP slightly decreased in 2017 in OIC countries group

Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of gross domestic product (GDP) refers to value added of sustainable marine capture fisheries as a proportion of GDP expressed in percentage (UNSD, SDG metadata).

Between 2011 and 2017, sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP slightly decreased by 0.02 percentage point in the OIC countries group from 0.38% in 2011 to 0.36% in 2017. Similarly, the global average also experienced a slight decrease from 0.093% in 2011 to 0.091% in 2017.

In 2017, sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP accounted for more than 2% in five OIC countries (Sierra Leone (7.3%), Comoros (5.4%), Gambia (3.7%), Maldives (3%), and Suriname (2.1%)) (Figure 59).

Figure 59: Sustainable Fisheries as a Proportion of GDP (%), 2011 vs. 2017
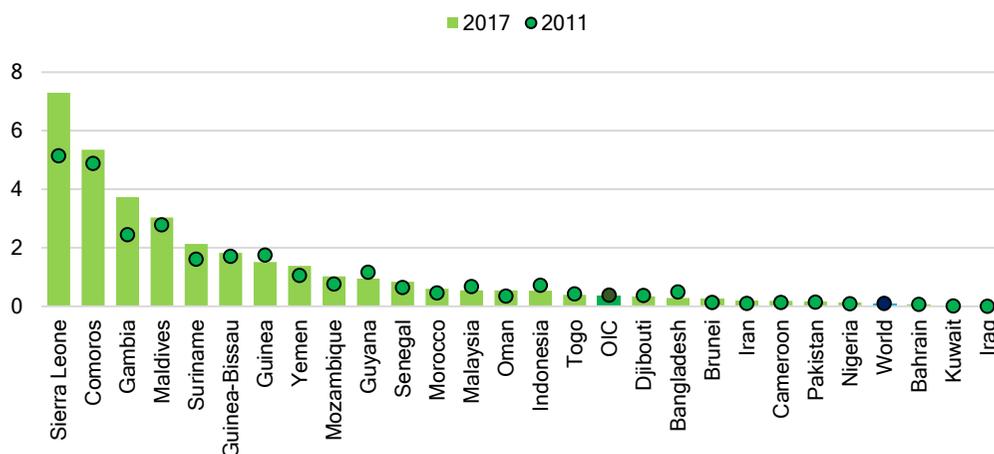
Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 02/06/2021 from OIC Statistics Database (OICStat). Please see Appendix 1 for exceptions and details.

Oceans can be an ally against COVID-19

The health of oceans is also closely related to human health. According to UNESCO, 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. Temporary shutdown of the activities together with reduced human mobility and resource demands due to the COVID-19 pandemic may present an opportunity for marine environments 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 2020, 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 2020. 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 2020, in the cases where 2020 data is not available, the latest year data starting from 2019 to 2015 was used to focus on progress made in recent years. The dataset generated through the aforementioned method was also used for calculating the OIC aggregate values.

Table 3 provides information which year's 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 as much as possible.
- Data should be available for at least two time periods, the base year and the last year.
- Every target is represented at least by one indicator.
- Each goal is represented by at least three targets, except for SDGs 5, 10, 12, and 13 (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 (%), 2000 vs. 2018

The OIC average for the indicator "Proportion of Population below the International Poverty Line" was estimated using the "Population, Total" as the weight accessed from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat).

Figure 6: Proportion of Population above Statutory Pensionable Age Receiving a Pension (%), 2000 vs. 2020

The OIC average for the indicator "Proportion of Population above Statutory Pensionable Age Receiving a Pension" was estimated using the "Population, Ages 65+" as the weight accessed from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat).

Figure 7: Proportion of Population Using Basic Sanitation Services (%), 2000 vs. 2017

The OIC average for the indicator "Proportion of Population Using Basic Drinking Water Services" was estimated using the "Population, Total" as the weight accessed from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat).

Figure 8: Official Development Assistance Grants for Poverty Reduction, by Recipient Countries (Percentage of GNI), 2000 vs. 2018

The OIC average for the indicator "Official Development Assistance Grants for Poverty Reduction, by Recipient Countries (Percentage of GNI)" was estimated using the "GNI, Current Prices" as the weight accessed from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat).

Figure 9: Proportion of Total Government Spending on Essential Services, Education (%), 2000 vs. 2018

The OIC average for the indicator "Proportion of Total Government Spending on Essential Services, Education" was estimated using the "General Government Final Consumption Expenditure, Constant 2015 Prices" as the weight accessed from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat). As different base year data were used for some OIC countries, government expenditures at constant prices has been preferred instead of current prices as the weight.

SDG 2

Figure 10: Prevalence of Undernourishment (%), 2000 vs. 2018

The OIC averages for the indicator "Prevalence of Undernourishment" were estimated using the "Population, Total" as the weight accessed from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat).

Figure 11: Proportion of Children Moderately or Severely Stunted (%), 2000 vs. 2019

The OIC averages for the indicator "Proportion of Children Moderately or Severely Stunted" were estimated using the "Population, Ages 0-4" as the weight accessed from the United Nations Population Division.

SDG 3

Figure 13: Under-Five Mortality Rate, Both Sexes (per 1,000 Live Births), 2000 vs. 2019

The OIC averages for "Under-Five Mortality Rate, Both Sexes (per 1,000 Live Births)" were estimated using "Population, Ages 0-4" as the weight accessed from the United Nations Population Division.

Figure 14: Neonatal Mortality Rate, Both Sexes (per 1,000 Live Births), 2000 vs. 2019

The OIC averages for "Neonatal Mortality Rate, Both Sexes (per 1,000 Live Births)" were estimated using "Population, Ages 0-4" as the weight accessed from the United Nations Population Division.

Figure 15: Tuberculosis Incidence (per 100,000 Population), 2000 vs. 2019

The OIC averages for "Tuberculosis Incidence (Per 100,000 Population)" were estimated using the "Population, Total" data as the weight accessed from OIC Statistics Database (OICStat).

Figure 16: Mortality Rate Attributed to Cardiovascular Disease, Cancer, Diabetes or Chronic Respiratory Disease (Probability), Ages 30-70, Both Sexes (%), 2000 vs. 2019

The OIC average for "Mortality Rate Attributed to Cardiovascular Disease, Cancer, Diabetes or Chronic Respiratory Disease (Probability), Ages 30-70, Both Sexes (%)" were estimated using the "Population, Ages 30-70" data as the weight accessed from the World Bank, WDI Database.

Figure 17: Suicide Mortality Rate, Both Sexes (per 100,000 Population), 2000 vs. 2019

The OIC averages for "Suicide Mortality Rate, Both Sexes (Per 100,000 Population)" were estimated using the "Population, Total" data as the weight accessed from OIC Statistics Database (OICStat).

Figure 18: Alcohol Consumption per Capita within a Calendar Year, Ages 15+, Both Sexes (Litres of Pure Alcohol), 2000 vs. 2019

The OIC averages for "Alcohol Consumption per Capita within a Calendar Year, Ages 15+, Both Sexes (Litres of Pure Alcohol)" were estimated using the "Population, Ages 15+" as the weight accessed from OIC Statistics Database (OICStat).

Figure 19: Death Rate due to Road Traffic Injuries (per 100,000 Population), 2010 vs. 2019

The OIC averages for "Death Rate due to Road Traffic Injuries" were estimated using "Population, Total" as the weight accessed from OIC Statistics Database (OICStat).

Figure 20: Proportion of Women of Reproductive Age who have Their Need for Family Planning Satisfied with Modern Methods, Ages 15-49 (%), 2000 vs. 2020

The OIC averages for "Proportion of Women of Reproductive Age who have Their Need for Family Planning Satisfied with Modern Methods, Ages 15-49 (%)" were estimated using "Population, Female, Ages 15-49" as the weight accessed from the United Nations Population Division.

Figure 21: Mortality Rate Attributed to Unintentional Poisonings, Both Sexes (per 100,000 Population), 2000 vs. 2019

The OIC averages for "Mortality Rate Attributed to Unintentional Poisonings, Both Sexes (Per 100,000 Population)" were estimated using the "Population, Total" data as the weight accessed from OIC Statistics Database (OICStat).

SDG 4

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

The OIC averages for the indicator "Participation Rate in Organized Learning (One Year Before the Official Primary Entry Age), Both Sexes" were estimated using the "Population, Ages 0-4" as the weight accessed from the United Nations Population Division.

Figure 27: Proportion of Teachers in Primary Education who have Received at least the Minimum Organized Teacher Training, Both Sexes (%), 2000 vs. 2019

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

SDG 5

Figure 28: Proportion of Seats Held by Women in National Parliaments (% of Total Number of Seats), 2000 vs. 2021

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

Figure 30: Proportion of Population Using Safely Managed Drinking Water Services (%), 2000 vs. 2017

The OIC averages for the indicator "Proportion of Population Using Safely Managed Drinking Water Services" were estimated using the "Population, Total" as the weight accessed from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat).

Figure 31: Proportion of Population with Basic Handwashing Facilities on Premises (%), 2000 vs. 2017

The OIC averages for the indicator "Proportion of Population with Basic Handwashing Facilities on Premises" were estimated using the "Population, Total" as the weight accessed from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat). Base year for the world average is 2013 and the last year is 2017, accessed from UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database.

Figure 34: Degree of Integrated Water Resources Management Implementation (%), 2017 vs. 2020

The OIC averages for the indicator "Degree of Integrated Water Resources Management Implementation" were estimated using the unweighted average of the countries with available data.

SDG 7

Figure 35: Proportion of Population with Access to Electricity (%), 2000 vs. 2019

The OIC averages for "Proportion of Population with Access to Electricity" were estimated using "Population, Total" as the weight accessed from OIC Statistics Database (OICStat).

Figure 36: Renewable Energy Share in the Total Final Energy Consumption (%), 2000 vs. 2018

The OIC averages for the indicator "Renewable Energy Share in the Total Final Energy Consumption" were estimated using "Total Final Energy Consumption (in Millions)" as the weight accessed from OIC Statistics Database (OICStat).

Figure 37: Energy Intensity Level of Primary Energy (Megajoules per Constant 2017 PPP GDP), 2000 vs. 2018

The OIC averages for "Energy Intensity Level of Primary Energy" were estimated using "GDP, Constant 2017 International PPP Prices" as the weight accessed from OIC Statistics Database (OICStat).

Figure 38: Installed Renewable Electricity per Capita, Generating Capacity (Watts), 2000 vs. 2019

The OIC averages for "Installed Renewable Electricity per capita, Generating Capacity" were estimated using "Population, Total" as the weight accessed from OIC Statistics Database (OICStat).

SDG 8

Figure 39: Average Annual Growth Rate of Real GDP per Capita (%), 2000-2019

The OIC averages for "Real GDP per Capita" were estimated using "Population, Total" as the weight accessed from OIC Statistics Database (OICStat). The annual growth rate of real GDP per capita in year t+1 is then calculated using the following formula: $[(G(t+1) - G(t))/G(t)] \times 100$, where $G(t+1)$ is real GDP per capita in 2015 USD in year t+1 and $G(t)$ is real GDP per capita in 2015 USD in year t. Average annual growth rate of real GDP per capita for Sudan is over the period 2009-2019. Therefore, the annual growth rate of 2008 for the OIC-LDCs group is excluded in calculation of the "Average Annual Growth Rate of Real GDP per Capita" as including Sudan affects the group's average value significantly.

Figure 40: Average Annual Growth Rate of Real GDP per Employed Person (%), 2000-2019

The OIC averages for "Real GDP per Employed Person" were estimated using "Total Employment -- ILO modelled 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: $[(G(t+1) - G(t))/G(t)] \times 100$, where $G(t+1)$ is real GDP per employed person in 2010 USD in year t+1 and $G(t)$ is real GDP per employed person in 2010 USD in year t.

Figure 41: Unemployment Rate, Ages 15+, Both Sexes (%), 2000 vs. 2019

The OIC averages for "Unemployment Rate" were estimated using "Total Labour Force -- ILO modelled estimates" as the weight accessed from the ILOSTAT database.

Figure 42: Proportion of Youth not in Education, Employment or Training, Ages 15-24, Both Sexes (%), 2000 vs. 2019

The OIC averages for "Proportion of Youth not in Education, Employment or Training" were estimated using "Population (Ages 15-24) -- UN estimates and projections" as the weight accessed from the ILOSTAT database. First year available data for world average is from 2005.

SDG 9

Figure 43: Manufacturing Value Added as a Proportion of GDP (%), 2000 vs. 2019

The OIC averages for "Manufacturing Value Added as a Proportion of GDP" were estimated using "GDP, Constant 2015 Prices (USD)" as the weight accessed from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat).

Figure 45: Carbon Dioxide Emissions per Unit of MVA (Kg of CO₂ per Constant 2015 USD), 2000 vs. 2018

The OIC averages for "Carbon Dioxide Emissions per Unit of Manufacturing Value Added" were estimated using "Manufacturing, Value Added, Constant 2015 Prices (USD)" as the weight accessed from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat). Data for Syria for 2000 (17.9) is not shown in the figure as it makes the chart less informative due to its outlier nature.

Figure 46: Research and Development Expenditure as a Proportion of GDP (%), 2000 vs. 2018

The OIC averages for "Research and Development Expenditure as a Proportion of GDP" were estimated using the "GDP, Constant 2015 Prices (USD)" as the weight accessed from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat). The last year available data for the world average is 2017.

Figure 49: Proportion of MHT Industry Value Added in Total MVA (%), 2000 vs. 2018

The OIC averages for "Proportion of Medium and High-tech Industry Value Added in Total Value Added" were estimated using "Manufacturing, Value Added, Constant 2015 Prices (USD)" as the weight accessed from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat).

SDG 10

Figure 51: Labour Share of GDP (%), 2004 vs. 2017

The OIC averages for "Labour Share of GDP (%)" were estimated using the "GDP, Current Prices (USD)" as the weight accessed from OIC Statistics Database (OICStat).

Figure 52: Proportion of Tariff Lines Applied to Imports with Zero-Tariff, Total or No Breakdown (%), 2005 vs. 2019

The OIC averages for "Proportion of Tariff Lines Applied to Imports with Zero-Tariff, Total or No Breakdown" were estimated using the unweighted average of the countries with available data.

SDG 11

Figure 53: Proportion of Urban Population Living in Slums (%), 2000 vs. 2018

The OIC averages for "Proportion of Urban Population Living in Slums" were estimated using the "Population, Urban" as the weight accessed from OIC Statistics Database (OICStat).

Figure 54: Annual Mean Levels of Fine Particulate Matter, Total (Micrograms per m³), 2000 vs. 2016

The OIC averages for "Annual Mean Levels of Fine Particulate Matter, Total" were estimated using the "Population, Total" as the weight accessed from OIC Statistics Database (OICStat).

SDG 12

Figure 55 Domestic Material Consumption per Capita, All Raw Materials (Tonnes), 2000 vs. 2017

The OIC averages for "Domestic Material Consumption per Capita, All Raw Materials" were estimated using "Population, Total" as the weight accessed from OIC Statistics Database (OICStat).

Figure 56: Fossil-Fuel Subsidies (Consumption and Production) per Capita (Constant Price, USD), 2015 vs. 2019

The OIC averages for "Fossil-Fuel Subsidies (Consumption and Production) per Capita" were estimated using "Population, Total" as the weight accessed from OIC Statistics Database (OICStat).

SDG 14

Figure 57 Chlorophyll-a Deviations, Remote Sensing (%), 2000 vs. 2019

The OIC averages for "Chlorophyll-a Deviation, Remote Sensing" were estimated using the unweighted average of the countries with available data.

Figure 58: Average Proportion of Marine Key Biodiversity Areas Covered by Protected Areas (%), 2000 vs. 2019

The OIC averages for "Average Proportion of Marine Key Biodiversity Areas Covered by Protected Area" were estimated using the unweighted average of the countries with available data.

Figure 59: Sustainable Fisheries as a Proportion of GDP (%), 2011 vs. 2017

The OIC averages for "Sustainable Fisheries as a Proportion of GDP" were estimated using "GDP, Current Prices (USD)" as the weight accessed from OIC Statistics Database (OICStat).

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 Sanitation Services	
Base Year/Last Year	2000	2018	2000	2017	2000	2020	2000	2017
Afghanistan			2007	2016	2000	2020	2000	2017
Albania	2002	2017					2000	2017
Algeria							2000	2017
Azerbaijan					2000	2020	2000	2017
Bahrain					2011	2020	2000	2017
Bangladesh	2000	2016	2000	2016	2002	2020	2000	2017
Benin	2003	2015	2006	2015	2000	2017	2000	2017
Brunei					2011	2020	2007	2015
Burkina Faso					2000	2016	2000	2017
Cameroon					2000	2020	2000	2017
Chad					2000	2020	2000	2017
Comoros							2000	2017
Cote d'Ivoire	2002	2015	2002	2015	2000	2020	2000	2017
Djibouti	2002	2017	2017	2017	2000	2019	2000	2017
Egypt	2004	2017	2008	2015	2014	2020	2000	2017
Gabon	2005	2017	2005	2017			2000	2017
Gambia	2003	2015			2000	2020	2000	2017
Guinea					2000	2020	2000	2017
Guinea-Bissau					2000	2020	2000	2017
Guyana					2012	2020	2000	2017
Indonesia	2000	2018			2002	2020	2000	2017
Iran	2005	2017			2000	2020	2000	2017
Iraq					2007	2020	2000	2017
Jordan					2000	2020	2000	2017
Kazakhstan	2001	2017	2001	2017	2000	2020	2000	2017
Kuwait					2000	2020	2000	2017
Kyrgyzstan	2000	2018	2006	2017	2000	2020	2000	2017
Lebanon					2000	2020	2000	2017
Libya					2000	2020	2000	2017
Malaysia	2004	2015	2002	2015	2000	2020	2000	2017
Maldives	2002	2016			2012	2020	2000	2017
Mali					2000	2020	2000	2017
Mauritania					2000	2016	2000	2017
Morocco							2000	2017
Mozambique					2000	2020	2000	2017
Niger					2000	2016	2000	2017
Nigeria					2016	2019	2000	2017
Oman					2000	2020	2000	2017
Pakistan	2001	2015	2001	2015	2005	2020	2000	2017
Palestine	2004	2016	2010	2016	2009	2020	2000	2017
Qatar					2016	2020	2000	2017
Saudi Arabia							2000	2017
Senegal					2004	2019	2000	2017
Sierra Leone	2003	2018			2000	2020	2000	2017
Somalia							2000	2017
Sudan					2017	2020	2000	2017
Suriname							2000	2017
Syria					2000	2016		
Tajikistan	2003	2015	2013	2015	2005	2020	2000	2017
Togo	2006	2015	2006	2015	2000	2017	2000	2017
Tunisia	2000	2015	2000	2015	2000	2020	2000	2017
Turkey	2002	2018	2006	2017	2000	2020	2000	2017
Turkmenistan							2000	2017
Uganda	2002	2016	2002	2016	2000	2020	2000	2017
UAE							2000	2017
Uzbekistan					2000	2020	2000	2017
Yemen					2000	2019	2000	2017

Values in the cells indicate which year's 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 1				SDG 2			
	Official Development Assistance Grants for Poverty Reduction, by Recipient Countries		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	2018	2001	2018	2000	2019
Afghanistan	2001	2018	2010	2017	2001	2018	2004	2018
Albania	2000	2018	2000	2018	2001	2018	2000	2017
Algeria	2000	2018			2001	2018		
Azerbaijan	2000	2018	2000	2017	2001	2018		
Bahrain			2006	2017				
Bangladesh	2000	2018	2000	2018	2001	2018	2000	2018
Benin	2000	2018	2000	2018	2001	2018	2001	2018
Brunei			2000	2016	2001	2018		
Burkina Faso	2000	2018	2005	2018	2001	2018	2003	2018
Cameroon	2000	2018	2000	2018	2001	2018	2004	2018
Chad	2000	2018	2000	2018	2001	2018	2000	2015
Comoros	2000	2018	2002	2015				
Cote d'Ivoire	2000	2018	2000	2018	2001	2018	2006	2016
Djibouti	2013	2018	2000	2018				
Egypt	2000	2018			2001	2018		
Gabon	2000	2018			2001	2018		
Gambia	2000	2018	2000	2018	2001	2018	2000	2018
Guinea	2000	2018	2000	2018			2005	2018
Guinea-Bissau	2000	2018						
Guyana	2000	2018	2000	2018	2001	2018		
Indonesia	2000	2018	2001	2015	2001	2018	2000	2018
Iran	2000	2017	2000	2018	2001	2018		
Iraq	2004	2018			2001	2018	2000	2018
Jordan	2000	2018	2016	2018	2001	2018		
Kazakhstan	2000	2018	2002	2018	2001	2018	2006	2015
Kuwait					2001	2018	2001	2017
Kyrgyzstan	2000	2018	2000	2017	2001	2018	2006	2018
Lebanon	2000	2018			2001	2018		
Libya	2005	2018						
Malaysia	2000	2018	2000	2018	2001	2018	2006	2016
Maldives	2000	2018	2002	2016				
Mali	2000	2018	2000	2017	2001	2018	2001	2018
Mauritania	2000	2018	2004	2016	2001	2018	2000	2018
Morocco	2000	2018			2001	2018	2003	2017
Mozambique	2000	2018	2004	2018	2001	2018	2001	2015
Niger	2000	2018	2000	2018			2000	2018
Nigeria	2000	2018			2001	2018	2003	2018
Oman					2001	2018	2009	2017
Pakistan	2000	2018	2000	2017	2001	2018	2001	2018
Palestine	2000	2018						
Qatar			2000	2017				
Saudi Arabia					2001	2018		
Senegal	2000	2018	2000	2018	2001	2018	2000	2019
Sierra Leone	2000	2018	2000	2018	2001	2018	2000	2019
Somalia	2013	2018						
Sudan	2000	2018			2001	2018		
Suriname	2000	2018			2001	2018		
Syria								
Tajikistan	2000	2018	2000	2015			2000	2017
Togo	2000	2018	2000	2018	2001	2018	2006	2017
Tunisia	2000	2018	2000	2015	2001	2018	2000	2018
Turkey	2000	2018			2001	2018	2004	2018
Turkmenistan	2000	2018			2001	2018	2000	2015
Uganda	2000	2018	2000	2018			2000	2016
UAE					2001	2018		
Uzbekistan	2000	2018	2013	2017	2001	2018	2002	2017
Yemen	2000	2018						

Values in the cells indicate which year's data has been inputted for the base year 2000/2001 and for the last year 2018/2019.

COUNTRY	SDG2					
	Proportion of Children Moderately or Severely Overweight		Proportion of Children Moderately or Severely Wasted		Agriculture Orientation Index for Government Expenditures	
Base Year/Last Year	2000	2019	2000	2019	2001	2019
Afghanistan	2004	2018	2004	2018	2003	2017
Albania	2000	2017	2000	2017	2002	2019
Algeria						
Azerbaijan					2008	2019
Bahrain					2001	2019
Bangladesh	2000	2018	2000	2018	2001	2016
Benin	2001	2018	2001	2018		
Brunei						
Burkina Faso	2003	2018	2003	2018	2002	2019
Cameroon	2004	2018	2004	2018		
Chad	2000	2015	2000	2015		
Comoros						
Cote d'Ivoire	2006	2016	2006	2016	2003	2019
Djibouti						
Egypt					2004	2019
Gabon						
Gambia	2000	2018	2000	2018	2017	2019
Guinea	2005	2018	2005	2018	2013	2019
Guinea-Bissau					2009	2017
Guyana					2010	2018
Indonesia	2000	2018	2000	2018	2001	2019
Iran						
Iraq	2000	2018	2000	2018		
Jordan					2001	2019
Kazakhstan	2006	2015	2006	2015	2001	2019
Kuwait	2001	2017	2001	2017	2001	2016
Kyrgyzstan	2006	2018	2006	2018	2001	2018
Lebanon					2001	2019
Libya						
Malaysia	2015	2016	2015	2016	2001	2019
Maldives					2001	2018
Mali	2001	2018	2001	2018	2001	2019
Mauritania	2000	2018	2000	2018		
Morocco	2003	2017	2003	2017	2002	2019
Mozambique	2001	2015	2001	2015	2001	2019
Niger	2000	2018	2000	2018	2005	2019
Nigeria	2003	2018	2003	2018	2003	2018
Oman	2009	2017	2009	2017	2001	2019
Pakistan	2001	2018	2001	2018	2001	2019
Palestine					2005	2018
Qatar						
Saudi Arabia					2016	2019
Senegal	2000	2019	2000	2019		
Sierra Leone	2000	2019	2000	2019	2013	2017
Somalia					2017	2019
Sudan					2018	2018
Suriname	2000	2019			2014	2019
Syria	2001	2019				
Tajikistan	2005	2017	2000	2017		
Togo	2006	2017	2006	2017	2004	2018
Tunisia	2006	2018	2000	2018	2001	2017
Turkey	2004	2018	2004	2018	2006	2019
Turkmenistan	2006	2015	2000	2015		
Uganda	2000	2016	2000	2016	2001	2019
UAE					2012	2018
Uzbekistan	2002	2017	2002	2017	2011	2019
Yemen						

Values in the cells indicate which year's data has been inputted for the base year 2000/2001 and for the last year 2019.

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

COUNTRY	SDG 3							
	Maternal Mortality Ratio		Under-Five Mortality Rate, Both Sexes		Neonatal Mortality Rate, Both Sexes		Tuberculosis Incidence	
Base Year/Last Year	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019
Afghanistan	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019
Albania	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019
Algeria	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019
Azerbaijan	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019
Bahrain	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019
Bangladesh	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019
Benin	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019
Brunei	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019
Burkina Faso	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019
Cameroon	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019
Chad	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019
Comoros	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019
Cote d'Ivoire	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019
Djibouti	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019
Egypt	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019
Gabon	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019
Gambia	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019
Guinea	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019
Guinea-Bissau	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019
Guyana	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019
Indonesia	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019
Iran	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019
Iraq	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019
Jordan	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019
Kazakhstan	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019
Kuwait	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019
Kyrgyzstan	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019
Lebanon	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019
Libya	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019
Malaysia	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019
Maldives	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019
Mali	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019
Mauritania	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019
Morocco	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019
Mozambique	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019
Niger	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019
Nigeria	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019
Oman	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019
Pakistan	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019
Palestine	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019
Qatar	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019
Saudi Arabia	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019
Senegal	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019
Sierra Leone	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019
Somalia	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019
Sudan	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019
Suriname	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019
Syria	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019
Tajikistan	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019
Togo	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019
Tunisia	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019
Turkey	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019
Turkmenistan	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019
Uganda	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019
UAE	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019
Uzbekistan	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019
Yemen	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019

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

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

COUNTRY	Mortality Rate Attributed to Cardiovascular Disease, Cancer, Diabetes or Chronic Respiratory Disease		Suicide Mortality Rate, Both Sexes		Alcohol Consumption per Capita within a Calendar Year, Ages 15+, Both Sexes		Death Rate due to Road Traffic Injuries, Both Sexes	
Base Year/Last Year	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019	2010	2019
Afghanistan	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019	2010	2019
Albania	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019	2010	2019
Algeria	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019	2010	2019
Azerbaijan	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019	2010	2019
Bahrain	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019	2010	2019
Bangladesh	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019	2010	2019
Benin	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019	2010	2019
Brunei	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019	2010	2019
Burkina Faso	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019	2010	2019
Cameroon	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019	2010	2019
Chad	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019	2010	2019
Comoros	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019	2010	2019
Cote d'Ivoire	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019	2010	2019
Djibouti	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019	2010	2019
Egypt	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019	2010	2019
Gabon	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019	2010	2019
Gambia	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019	2010	2019
Guinea	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019	2010	2019
Guinea-Bissau	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019	2010	2019
Guyana	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019	2010	2019
Indonesia	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019	2010	2019
Iran	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019	2010	2019
Iraq	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019	2010	2019
Jordan	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019	2010	2019
Kazakhstan	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019	2010	2019
Kuwait	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019	2010	2019
Kyrgyzstan	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019	2010	2019
Lebanon	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019	2010	2019
Libya	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019	2010	2019
Malaysia	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019	2010	2019
Maldives	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019	2010	2019
Mali	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019	2010	2019
Mauritania	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019	2010	2019
Morocco	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019	2010	2019
Mozambique	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019	2010	2019
Niger	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019	2010	2019
Nigeria	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019	2010	2019
Oman	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019	2010	2019
Pakistan	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019	2010	2019
Palestine								
Qatar	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019	2010	2019
Saudi Arabia	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019	2010	2019
Senegal	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019	2010	2019
Sierra Leone	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019	2010	2019
Somalia	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019	2010	2019
Sudan	2000	2019	2000	2019			2010	2019
Suriname	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019	2010	2019
Syria	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019	2010	2019
Tajikistan	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019	2010	2019
Togo	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019	2010	2019
Tunisia	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019	2010	2019
Turkey	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019	2010	2019
Turkmenistan	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019	2010	2019
Uganda	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019	2010	2019
UAE	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019	2010	2019
Uzbekistan	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019	2010	2019
Yemen	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019	2010	2019

Values in the cells indicate which year's data has been inputted for the base year 2000/2010 and for the last year 2019.

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

COUNTRY	SDG 3							
	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		Mortality Rate Attributed to Unintentional Poisonings, Both Sexes		Age-Standardized Prevalence of Current Tobacco Use among Persons, Ages 15+, Both Sexes	
Base Year/Last Year	2000	2020	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2018
Afghanistan			2000	2017	2000	2019		
Albania	2009	2018	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2018
Algeria			2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2018
Azerbaijan			2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2018
Bahrain			2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2018
Bangladesh	2000	2019	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2018
Benin	2001	2018	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2018
Brunei			2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2018
Burkina Faso	2003	2020	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2018
Cameroon	2004	2018	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2018
Chad	2004	2019	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2018
Comoros			2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2018
Cote d'Ivoire	2012	2018	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2018
Djibouti			2000	2017	2000	2019		
Egypt			2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2018
Gabon			2000	2017	2000	2019		
Gambia	2010	2020	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2018
Guinea	2005	2018	2000	2017	2000	2019		
Guinea-Bissau	2010	2019	2000	2017	2000	2019		
Guyana			2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2018
Indonesia	2003	2017	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2018
Iran			2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2018
Iraq	2011	2018	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2018
Jordan	2002	2018	2000	2017	2000	2019		
Kazakhstan	2011	2018	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2018
Kuwait			2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2018
Kyrgyzstan	2012	2018	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2018
Lebanon			2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2018
Libya			2000	2017	2000	2019		
Malaysia			2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2018
Maldives	2009	2017	2000	2017	2000	2019		
Mali	2001	2018	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2018
Mauritania	2001	2015	2000	2017	2000	2019		
Morocco	2004	2018	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2018
Mozambique	2004	2015	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2018
Niger	2006	2018	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2018
Nigeria	2003	2018	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2018
Oman			2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2018
Pakistan	2001	2018	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2018
Palestine	2010	2020						
Qatar			2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2018
Saudi Arabia			2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2018
Senegal	2005	2019	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2018
Sierra Leone	2008	2019	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2018
Somalia			2000	2017	2000	2019		
Sudan			2000	2017	2000	2019		
Suriname	2010	2018	2000	2017	2000	2019		
Syria			2000	2017	2000	2019		
Tajikistan	2012	2017	2000	2017	2000	2019		
Togo	2010	2017	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2018
Tunisia	2001	2018	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2018
Turkey	2004	2018	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2018
Turkmenistan	2000	2019	2000	2017	2000	2019		
Uganda	2001	2018	2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2018
UAE			2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2018
Uzbekistan			2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2018
Yemen			2000	2017	2000	2019	2000	2018

Values in the cells indicate which year's data has been inputted for the base year 2000 and for the last year 2017/2018/2019/2020.

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

	SDG 3						SDG 4	
COUNTRY	Proportion of the Target Population with Access to 3 Doses of Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis		Total Official Development Assistance to Medical Research and Basic Heath Sectors, Gross Disbursement, by Recipient Countries		Health Worker Density, Medical Doctors		Completion Rate, Primary, Both Sexes	
Base Year/Last Year	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2019	2000	2018
Afghanistan	2000	2018	2000	2018	2001	2016	2011	2015
Albania	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2019	2000	2017
Algeria	2000	2018	2000	2018	2002	2018		
Azerbaijan	2000	2018	2000	2018				
Bahrain	2000	2018			2000	2015		
Bangladesh	2000	2018	2000	2018	2001	2019		
Benin	2000	2018	2000	2018	2004	2019	2001	2018
Brunei	2000	2018			2000	2017		
Burkina Faso	2000	2018	2000	2018	2004	2019		
Cameroon	2000	2018	2000	2018				
Chad	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2019		
Comoros	2000	2018	2000	2018				
Cote d'Ivoire	2000	2018	2000	2018	2004	2019	2000	2016
Djibouti	2000	2018	2000	2018				
Egypt	2000	2018	2000	2018	2003	2019		
Gabon	2000	2018	2001	2018	2004	2017		
Gambia	2000	2018	2000	2018	2003	2019		
Guinea	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2016	2005	2016
Guinea-Bissau	2000	2018	2000	2018	2004	2016		
Guyana	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018		
Indonesia	2000	2018	2000	2018	2003	2019	2000	2017
Iran	2000	2018	2000	2018	2004	2018		
Iraq	2000	2018	2000	2018	2010	2018		
Jordan	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2017		
Kazakhstan	2000	2018	2000	2018			2006	2015
Kuwait	2000	2018			2006	2015		
Kyrgyzstan	2000	2018	2000	2018				
Lebanon	2000	2018	2000	2018	2001	2018		
Libya	2000	2018	2005	2018	2004	2017		
Malaysia	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2015		
Maldives	2000	2018	2000	2018	2004	2018	2008	2017
Mali	2000	2018	2000	2018	2004	2018	2001	2015
Mauritania	2000	2018	2000	2018	2004	2018	2007	2015
Morocco	2000	2018	2000	2018	2004	2017		
Mozambique	2000	2018	2000	2018	2004	2019		
Niger	2000	2018	2000	2018	2004	2016		
Nigeria	2000	2018	2000	2018	2003	2018	2003	2016
Oman	2000	2018			2000	2019		
Pakistan	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2019	2007	2018
Palestine	2000	2018	2000	2018				
Qatar	2000	2018			2005	2018		
Saudi Arabia	2000	2018			2000	2018		
Senegal	2000	2018	2000	2018	2004	2019	2000	2017
Sierra Leone	2000	2018	2000	2018	2004	2018	2000	2017
Somalia	2000	2018	2000	2018				
Sudan	2000	2018	2000	2018	2004	2017		
Suriname	2000	2018	2002	2018	2000	2018		
Syria	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2016		
Tajikistan	2000	2018	2000	2018			2000	2017
Togo	2000	2018	2000	2018	2004	2019		
Tunisia	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2017		
Turkey	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018		
Turkmenistan	2000	2018	2000	2018			2006	2016
Uganda	2000	2018	2000	2018	2004	2017	2001	2016
UAE	2000	2018			2000	2018		
Uzbekistan	2000	2018	2000	2018				
Yemen	2000	2018	2000	2018				

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

COUNTRY	Completion Rate, Lower Secondary, Both Sexes		Completion Rate, Upper Secondary, Both Sexes		Participation Rate in Organized Learning (one year before the official primary entry age), Both Sexes		Adjusted Gender Parity Index for Completion Rate, Primary	
Base Year/Last Year	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2019	2000	2018
Afghanistan	2011	2015	2011	2015			2011	2015
Albania	2000	2017	2000	2017	2000	2015	2000	2017
Algeria								
Azerbaijan					2000	2018		
Bahrain					2000	2018		
Bangladesh								
Benin	2001	2018	2001	2018	2011	2018	2001	2018
Brunei					2006	2018		
Burkina Faso					2001	2018		
Cameroon					2008	2017		
Chad					2015	2016		
Comoros					2017	2018		
Cote d'Ivoire	2000	2016	2000	2016	2000	2017	2000	2016
Djibouti					2000	2019		
Egypt					2000	2018		
Gabon								
Gambia								
Guinea	2005	2016	2005	2016	2004	2016	2005	2016
Guinea-Bissau								
Guyana								
Indonesia	2000	2017	2000	2017	2013	2018	2000	2017
Iran					2003	2016		
Iraq								
Jordan					2000	2018		
Kazakhstan	2006	2015	2006	2015	2011	2019	2006	2015
Kuwait					2000	2018		
Kyrgyzstan					2000	2018		
Lebanon								
Libya								
Malaysia					2000	2015		
Maldives	2008	2017	2008	2017	2000	2017	2008	2017
Mali	2001	2015	2001	2015	2009	2018	2001	2015
Mauritania	2007	2015	2007	2015			2007	2015
Morocco					2000	2018		
Mozambique								
Niger					2000	2017		
Nigeria	2003	2016	2003	2016			2003	2016
Oman					2009	2018		
Pakistan	2007	2018	2007	2018	2014	2018	2007	2018
Palestine					2000	2018		
Qatar					2000	2018		
Saudi Arabia					2015	2018		
Senegal	2000	2017	2000	2017	2009	2018	2000	2017
Sierra Leone	2000	2017	2000	2017	2012	2018	2000	2017
Somalia								
Sudan								
Suriname					2008	2018		
Syria								
Tajikistan	2000	2017	2000	2017	2010	2017	2000	2017
Togo					2000	2018		
Tunisia								
Turkey					2013	2017		
Turkmenistan	2006	2016	2006	2016			2006	2016
Uganda	2001	2016	2001	2016			2001	2016
UAE					2000	2017		
Uzbekistan					2009	2018		
Yemen								

Values in the cells indicate which year's 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 4					
	Adjusted Gender Parity Index for Completion Rate, Lower Secondary		Adjusted Gender Parity Index for Completion Rate, Upper Secondary		Proportion of Teachers in Primary Education who have Received at least the Minimum Organized Teacher Training	
Base Year/Last Year	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2019
Afghanistan	2011	2015	2011	2015		
Albania	2000	2017	2000	2017	2018	2018
Algeria					2000	2015
Azerbaijan					2000	2018
Bahrain					2011	2018
Bangladesh					2005	2017
Benin	2001	2018	2001	2018	2000	2018
Brunei					2005	2018
Burkina Faso					2001	2018
Cameroon					2003	2017
Chad						
Comoros						
Cote d'Ivoire	2000	2016	2000	2016	2000	2018
Djibouti					2006	2018
Egypt					2016	2018
Gabon						
Gambia					2000	2018
Guinea	2005	2016	2005	2016	2005	2016
Guinea-Bissau						
Guyana						
Indonesia	2000	2017	2000	2017		
Iran					2001	2017
Iraq						
Jordan					2014	2018
Kazakhstan	2006	2015	2006	2015	2014	2019
Kuwait					2000	2015
Kyrgyzstan					2003	2017
Lebanon						
Libya						
Malaysia					2000	2018
Maldives	2008	2017	2008	2017	2000	2017
Mali	2001	2015	2001	2015		
Mauritania	2007	2015	2007	2015	2004	2018
Morocco					2005	2018
Mozambique					2005	2018
Niger					2000	2018
Nigeria	2003	2016	2003	2016		
Oman					2000	2018
Pakistan	2007	2018	2007	2018	2004	2018
Palestine					2000	2018
Qatar						
Saudi Arabia					2007	2018
Senegal	2000	2017	2000	2017	2003	2018
Sierra Leone	2000	2017	2000	2017	2011	2018
Somalia						
Sudan						
Suriname					2008	2018
Syria						
Tajikistan	2000	2017	2000	2017	2001	2017
Togo					2010	2015
Tunisia					2012	2018
Turkey						
Turkmenistan	2006	2016	2006	2016		
Uganda	2001	2016	2001	2016	2017	2017
UAE					2004	2016
Uzbekistan					2006	2018
Yemen						

Values in the cells indicate which year's 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 6			
	Proportion of Seats Held by Women in National Parliaments		Proportion of Women in Managerial Positions		Proportion of Population Using Safely Managed Drinking Water Services		Proportion of Population with Basic Handwashing Facilities on Premises	
Base Year/Last Year	2000	2021	2000	2019	2000	2017	2000	2017
Afghanistan	2006	2021	2014	2017			2005	2017
Albania	2000	2021	2007	2019	2000	2017		
Algeria	2000	2021	2001	2017			2009	2017
Azerbaijan	2000	2021	2000	2019	2000	2017	2009	2017
Bahrain	2003	2021			2000	2017		
Bangladesh	2000	2021	2006	2017	2000	2017	2005	2017
Benin	2000	2021					2000	2017
Brunei	2017	2021	2001	2019				
Burkina Faso	2000	2021	2006	2018			2000	2017
Cameroon	2000	2021					2010	2017
Chad	2000	2021					2011	2017
Comoros	2005	2021					2008	2016
Cote d'Ivoire	2000	2021	2016	2017	2000	2017	2006	2017
Djibouti	2000	2021						
Egypt	2016	2021	2000	2019			2000	2017
Gabon	2000	2021						
Gambia	2000	2021	2012	2018			2004	2017
Guinea	2000	2021					2006	2017
Guinea-Bissau	2000	2021					2004	2017
Guyana	2000	2021	2002	2018			2010	2017
Indonesia	2000	2021	2007	2019			2006	2017
Iran	2000	2021	2005	2019	2000	2017		
Iraq	2000	2021			2000	2017	2005	2017
Jordan	2000	2021	2017	2019	2000	2017		
Kazakhstan	2000	2021	2001	2017	2000	2017	2011	2017
Kuwait	2000	2021	2005	2016	2000	2017		
Kyrgyzstan	2000	2021	2002	2018	2000	2017	2006	2017
Lebanon	2000	2021	2004	2019	2000	2017		
Libya	2006	2021						
Malaysia	2000	2021	2001	2019	2000	2017		
Maldives	2000	2021	2000	2016			2013	2017
Mali	2000	2021	2013	2018			2011	2017
Mauritania	2000	2021					2005	2017
Morocco	2000	2021			2000	2017		
Mozambique	2000	2021					2007	2015
Niger	2000	2021					2002	2010
Nigeria	2001	2021			2000	2017	2011	2017
Oman	2005	2021	2000	2016	2000	2017	2013	2017
Pakistan	2003	2021	2001	2018	2000	2017	2009	2017
Palestine			2000	2019				
Qatar	2006	2021	2001	2017	2000	2017		
Saudi Arabia	2004	2021						
Senegal	2000	2021					2013	2017
Sierra Leone	2000	2021			2000	2017	2004	2017
Somalia	2006	2021					2011	2017
Sudan	2000	2019					2010	2017
Suriname	2000	2021	2013	2016			2006	2014
Syria	2000	2021					2014	2017
Tajikistan	2000	2021			2000	2017	2006	2017
Togo	2000	2021	2011	2015			2004	2017
Tunisia	2000	2021			2000	2017	2006	2017
Turkey	2000	2021	2001	2019				
Turkmenistan	2000	2021			2000	2017	2000	2017
Uganda	2000	2021	2002	2017	2000	2017	2000	2017
UAE	2000	2021	2005	2019				
Uzbekistan	2000	2021			2000	2017		
Yemen	2000	2021					2009	2017

Values in the cells indicate which year's data has been inputted for the base year 2000 and for the last year 2017/2019/2021.

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

COUNTRY	SDG 6				SDG 7			
	Water Use Efficiency		Degree of Integrated Water Resources Management Implementation		Proportion of Population with Access to Electricity		Renewable Energy Share in the Total Final Energy Consumption	
Base Year/Last Year	2000	2018	2017	2020	2000	2019	2000	2018
Afghanistan	2000	2018	2017	2020	2005	2019	2000	2018
Albania	2001	2018	2017	2020	2000	2019	2000	2018
Algeria	2001	2018	2017	2020	2008	2019	2000	2018
Azerbaijan	2000	2018	2017	2020	2000	2019	2000	2018
Bahrain	2000	2018	2017	2020	2000	2019	2000	2018
Bangladesh	2008	2018	2017	2020	2000	2019	2000	2018
Benin	2000	2018	2017	2020	2000	2019	2000	2018
Brunei				2020	2000	2019	2000	2018
Burkina Faso	2000	2018	2017	2020	2000	2019	2000	2018
Cameroon	2000	2018	2017	2020	2000	2019	2000	2018
Chad	2000	2018	2017	2020	2000	2019	2000	2018
Comoros	2000	2018	2017	2020	2000	2019	2000	2018
Cote d'Ivoire	2000	2018	2017	2020	2000	2019	2000	2018
Djibouti					2000	2019	2000	2018
Egypt	2000	2018	2017	2020	2000	2019	2000	2018
Gabon	2000	2018	2017	2020	2000	2019	2000	2018
Gambia	2000	2018	2017	2020	2000	2019	2000	2018
Guinea	2001	2018	2017		2000	2019	2000	2018
Guinea-Bissau	2000	2018		2020	2006	2019	2000	2018
Guyana	2010	2018	2017	2020	2000	2019	2000	2018
Indonesia	2005	2018	2017	2020	2000	2019	2000	2018
Iran	2000	2018	2017	2020	2000	2019	2000	2018
Iraq	2000	2018	2017	2020	2006	2019	2000	2018
Jordan	2000	2018	2017	2020	2000	2019	2000	2018
Kazakhstan	2000	2018	2017	2020	2000	2019	2000	2018
Kuwait	2000	2018	2017	2020	2000	2019	2000	2018
Kyrgyzstan	2000	2018		2020	2000	2019	2000	2018
Lebanon	2000	2018	2017	2020	2004	2019	2000	2018
Libya	2000	2018	2017	2020	2000	2019	2000	2018
Malaysia	2000	2018	2017	2020	2009	2019	2000	2018
Maldives			2017	2020	2000	2019	2000	2018
Mali	2000	2018	2017	2020	2000	2019	2000	2018
Mauritania	2000	2018	2017	2020	2001	2019	2000	2018
Morocco	2000	2018	2017	2020	2000	2019	2000	2018
Mozambique	2000	2018	2017	2020	2000	2019	2000	2018
Niger	2000	2018	2017	2020	2000	2019	2000	2018
Nigeria	2000	2018	2017	2020	2000	2019	2000	2018
Oman	2000	2018	2017	2020	2000	2019	2000	2018
Pakistan	2001	2018	2017	2020	2000	2019	2000	2018
Palestine	2000	2018			2000	2019	2000	2018
Qatar	2000	2018	2017	2020	2000	2019	2000	2018
Saudi Arabia	2000	2018	2017	2020	2000	2019	2000	2018
Senegal	2000	2018	2017	2020	2000	2019	2000	2018
Sierra Leone	2000	2018	2017	2020	2004	2019	2000	2018
Somalia	2001	2018	2017	2020	2002	2019	2000	2018
Sudan	2011	2018	2017	2020	2000	2019	2000	2018
Suriname	2000	2018	2017	2020	2000	2019	2000	2018
Syria	2000	2018		2020	2002	2019	2000	2018
Tajikistan	2000	2018		2020	2000	2019	2000	2018
Togo	2000	2018	2017	2020	2000	2019	2000	2018
Tunisia	2000	2018	2017	2020	2000	2019	2000	2018
Turkey	2004	2018	2017	2020	2010	2019	2000	2018
Turkmenistan	2000	2018		2020	2000	2019	2000	2018
Uganda	2012	2018	2017	2020	2000	2019	2000	2018
UAE	2000	2018	2017	2020	2000	2019	2000	2018
Uzbekistan	2000	2018	2017	2020	2000	2019	2000	2018
Yemen	2004	2018	2017	2020	2000	2019	2000	2018

Values in the cells indicate which year's data has been inputted for the base year 2000/2017 and for the last year 2018/2019/2020.

	SDG 7				SDG 8			
COUNTRY	Energy Intensity Level of Primary Energy		Installed Renewable Electricity per Capita, Generating Capacity		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	2018	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019
Afghanistan	2000	2018	2000	2019				
Albania	2000	2018			2007	2019	2007	2019
Algeria	2000	2018	2000	2019	2000	2017	2009	2017
Azerbaijan	2000	2018	2000	2019	2000	2019		
Bahrain	2000	2018	2000	2019				
Bangladesh	2000	2018	2000	2019	2000	2017	2005	2017
Benin	2000	2018	2000	2019				
Brunei	2000	2018	2000	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019
Burkina Faso	2000	2018	2000	2019	2014	2018		
Cameroon	2000	2018	2000	2019				
Chad	2000	2018	2000	2019				
Comoros	2000	2018	2000	2019				
Cote d'Ivoire	2000	2018	2000	2019	2012	2017	2012	2017
Djibouti	2000	2018	2000	2019				
Egypt	2000	2018	2000	2019	2000	2018	2008	2018
Gabon	2000	2018	2000	2019				
Gambia	2000	2018	2000	2019	2012	2018	2012	2018
Guinea	2000	2018	2000	2019				
Guinea-Bissau	2000	2018	2000	2019				
Guyana	2000	2018	2000	2019	2002	2018		
Indonesia	2000	2018	2000	2019	2014	2019	2000	2019
Iran	2000	2018	2000	2019	2002	2018	2009	2018
Iraq	2000	2018	2000	2019	2007	2017		
Jordan	2000	2018	2000	2019	2000	2019	2017	2019
Kazakhstan	2000	2018	2000	2019	2000	2019	2001	2016
Kuwait	2000	2018	2000	2019	2000	2016		
Kyrgyzstan	2000	2018	2000	2019	2000	2018	2009	2018
Lebanon	2000	2018	2000	2019	2004	2019	2007	2019
Libya	2000	2018	2000	2019				
Malaysia	2000	2018	2000	2019	2000	2019	2011	2018
Maldives	2000	2018	2000	2019	2000	2016	2009	2016
Mali	2000	2018	2000	2019	2004	2018	2010	2018
Mauritania	2000	2018	2000	2019	2012	2017	2012	2017
Morocco	2000	2018	2000	2019	2000	2016		
Mozambique	2000	2018	2000	2019				
Niger	2000	2018	2000	2019	2005	2017		
Nigeria	2000	2018	2000	2019	2011	2019	2013	2019
Oman	2000	2018	2000	2019	2008	2018		
Pakistan	2000	2018	2000	2019	2006	2018	2006	2018
Palestine	2000	2018	2000	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019
Qatar	2000	2018	2000	2019	2004	2018		
Saudi Arabia	2000	2018	2000	2019	2000	2018	2009	2015
Senegal	2000	2018	2000	2019	2002	2017	2015	2017
Sierra Leone	2000	2018	2000	2019				
Somalia	2000	2018	2000	2019				
Sudan	2000	2018	2000	2019				
Suriname	2000	2018	2000	2019	2004	2016		
Syria	2000	2018	2000	2019				
Tajikistan	2000	2018	2000	2019	2009	2016		
Togo	2000	2018	2000	2019	2006	2017	2006	2017
Tunisia	2000	2018	2000	2019	2000	2019		
Turkey	2000	2018	2000	2019	2000	2019	2006	2019
Turkmenistan	2000	2018	2000	2019				
Uganda	2000	2018	2000	2019	2003	2017	2005	2017
UAE	2000	2018	2000	2019	2000	2019		
Uzbekistan	2000	2018	2000	2019	2007	2019		
Yemen	2000	2018	2000	2019				

Values in the cells indicate which year's 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 8 Proportion of Adults with an Account at a Financial institution or Mobile-Money-Service Provider, Ages 15+, Both Sexes		SDG 9 Freight Volume, Air Transport		SDG 9 Passenger Volume, Air Transport		SDG 9 Manufacturing Value Added as a Proportion of GDP	
Base Year/Last Year	2011	2017	2017	2019	2017	2019	2000	2019
Afghanistan	2011	2017	2017	2019	2017	2019	2000	2019
Albania	2011	2017	2017	2019	2017	2019	2000	2019
Algeria	2011	2017	2017	2019	2017	2019	2000	2019
Azerbaijan	2011	2017	2017	2019	2017	2019	2000	2019
Bahrain	2011	2017	2017	2019	2017	2019	2000	2019
Bangladesh	2011	2017	2017	2019	2017	2019	2000	2019
Benin	2011	2017					2000	2019
Brunei			2017	2019	2017	2019	2000	2019
Burkina Faso	2011	2017	2017	2019	2017	2019	2000	2019
Cameroon	2011	2017	2017	2019	2017	2019	2000	2019
Chad	2011	2017					2000	2019
Comoros							2000	2019
Cote d'Ivoire	2014	2017	2017	2019	2017	2019	2000	2019
Djibouti							2000	2019
Egypt	2011	2017	2017	2019	2017	2019	2000	2019
Gabon	2011	2017					2000	2019
Gambia			2017	2019	2017	2019	2000	2019
Guinea	2011	2017					2000	2019
Guinea-Bissau							2000	2019
Guyana			2018	2019	2018	2019	2000	2019
Indonesia	2011	2017	2017	2019	2017	2019	2000	2019
Iran	2011	2017	2017	2019	2017	2019	2000	2019
Iraq	2011	2017	2017	2019	2017	2019	2000	2019
Jordan	2011	2017	2017	2019	2017	2019	2000	2019
Kazakhstan	2011	2017	2017	2019	2017	2019	2000	2019
Kuwait	2011	2017	2017	2019	2017	2019	2000	2019
Kyrgyzstan	2011	2017	2017	2019	2017	2019	2000	2019
Lebanon	2011	2017	2017	2019	2017	2019	2000	2019
Libya			2017	2019	2017	2019	2000	2019
Malaysia	2011	2017	2017	2019	2017	2019	2000	2019
Maldives			2017	2019	2017	2019	2000	2019
Mali	2011	2017					2000	2019
Mauritania	2011	2017	2017	2019	2017	2019	2000	2019
Morocco			2017	2019	2017	2019	2000	2019
Mozambique			2017	2019	2017	2019	2000	2019
Niger	2011	2017	2017	2017	2017	2017	2000	2019
Nigeria	2011	2017	2017	2019	2017	2019	2000	2019
Oman			2017	2019	2017	2019	2000	2019
Pakistan	2011	2017	2017	2019	2017	2019	2000	2019
Palestine	2011	2017					2000	2019
Qatar			2017	2019	2017	2019	2000	2019
Saudi Arabia	2011	2017	2017	2019	2017	2019	2000	2019
Senegal	2011	2017	2017	2019	2017	2019	2000	2019
Sierra Leone	2011	2017					2000	2019
Somalia			2017	2019	2017	2019	2000	2019
Sudan			2017	2019	2017	2019	2008	2019
Suriname			2017	2019	2017	2019	2000	2019
Syria			2017	2019	2017	2019	2000	2019
Tajikistan	2011	2017	2017	2019	2017	2019	2000	2019
Togo	2011	2017	2017	2019	2017	2019	2000	2019
Tunisia	2014	2017	2017	2019	2017	2019	2000	2019
Turkey	2011	2017	2017	2019	2017	2019	2000	2019
Turkmenistan	2011	2017	2017	2019	2017	2019	2000	2019
Uganda	2011	2017	2017	2019	2017	2019	2000	2019
UAE	2011	2017	2017	2019	2017	2019	2000	2019
Uzbekistan	2011	2017	2017	2019	2017	2019	2000	2019
Yemen			2017	2018	2017	2018	2000	2019

Values in the cells indicate which year's data has been inputted for the base year 2000/2011/2017 and for the last year 2017/2019.

COUNTRY	SDG 9							
	Proportion of Small-Scale Industries with a Loan or Line of Credit		Carbon Dioxide Emissions per Unit of MVA		Research and Development Expenditure as a Proportion of GDP		Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per Million Inhabitants	
Base Year/Last Year	2006	2020	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018
Afghanistan								
Albania	2007	2019	2000	2018				
Algeria			2000	2018	2001	2017	2005	2017
Azerbaijan	2009	2019	2000	2018	2000	2018		
Bahrain			2000	2018				
Bangladesh			2000	2018				
Benin	2009	2016	2000	2018				
Brunei			2000	2018				
Burkina Faso					2001	2017		
Cameroon	2009	2016	2000	2018				
Chad	2009	2018						
Comoros								
Cote d'Ivoire	2009	2016	2000	2018				
Djibouti								
Egypt	2013	2020	2000	2018	2000	2018	2007	2018
Gabon			2000	2018				
Gambia	2006	2018						
Guinea	2006	2016						
Guinea-Bissau								
Guyana								
Indonesia	2009	2015	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018
Iran			2000	2018	2001	2017	2006	2017
Iraq			2000	2018	2007	2017	2007	2017
Jordan	2012	2019	2000	2018	2002	2016	2015	2017
Kazakhstan	2009	2019	2000	2018	2000	2018	2007	2018
Kuwait			2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018
Kyrgyzstan	2009	2019	2000	2018	2000	2017		
Lebanon	2013	2019	2000	2018				
Libya			2000	2018				
Malaysia			2000	2018	2000	2016	2000	2016
Maldives								
Mali	2007	2016			2007	2017	2006	2017
Mauritania								
Morocco	2013	2019	2000	2018			2006	2016
Mozambique	2007	2017	2000	2018	2002	2015	2006	2015
Niger	2009	2017	2000	2018				
Nigeria			2000	2018				
Oman			2000	2018	2011	2018	2011	2018
Pakistan			2000	2018	2000	2017	2005	2017
Palestine	2013	2019						
Qatar			2000	2018	2012	2015	2012	2015
Saudi Arabia			2000	2018				
Senegal			2000	2018	2008	2015	2006	2015
Sierra Leone	2009	2017						
Somalia								
Sudan			2008	2018				
Suriname	2010	2018	2000	2018				
Syria			2000	2018				
Tajikistan	2008	2019	2000	2018	2001	2018		
Togo	2009	2016	2000	2018			2003	2017
Tunisia	2013	2020	2000	2018	2002	2018	2007	2018
Turkey	2008	2019	2000	2018	2000	2017	2000	2017
Turkmenistan			2000	2018				
Uganda								
UAE			2000	2018	2011	2018	2015	2018
Uzbekistan	2008	2019	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018
Yemen			2000	2018				

Values in the cells indicate which year's data has been inputted for the base year 2000/2006 and for the last year 2018/2020.

COUNTRY	SDG 9						SDG 10	
	Total Official Flows for Infrastructure, by Recipient Countries		Proportion of MHT Industry Value Added in Total MVA		Proportion of Population Covered by a Mobile Network, 3G		Proportion of People Living below 50% of Median Income	
Base Year/Last Year	2000	2018	2000	2018	2007	2019	2000	2018
Afghanistan	2000	2018	2000	2018	2013	2019		
Albania	2000	2018	2000	2018	2011	2019	2002	2017
Algeria	2000	2018	2000	2018	2013	2019		
Azerbaijan	2000	2018	2000	2018	2009	2019		
Bahrain			2000	2018	2009	2019		
Bangladesh	2000	2018	2000	2018	2012	2019	2000	2016
Benin	2000	2018			2007	2019	2003	2015
Brunei			2000	2018	2012	2019		
Burkina Faso	2000	2018			2007	2019		
Cameroon	2000	2018	2000	2018	2015	2019		
Chad	2000	2018			2014	2019		
Comoros	2000	2018			2015	2019		
Cote d'Ivoire	2000	2018	2000	2018	2009	2019	2002	2015
Djibouti	2000	2018			2009	2019	2002	2017
Egypt	2000	2018	2000	2018	2009	2019	2004	2017
Gabon	2000	2018	2000	2018	2014	2019	2005	2017
Gambia	2000	2018	2000	2018	2009	2018	2003	2015
Guinea	2000	2018			2014	2019		
Guinea-Bissau	2000	2018			2015	2016		
Guyana	2000	2018			2007	2017		
Indonesia	2000	2018	2000	2018	2014	2019		
Iran	2000	2018	2000	2018	2010	2019	2005	2017
Iraq	2003	2018	2000	2018	2012	2019		
Jordan	2000	2018	2000	2018	2010	2019		
Kazakhstan	2000	2018	2000	2018	2012	2019	2001	2017
Kuwait			2000	2018	2012	2019		
Kyrgyzstan	2000	2018	2000	2018	2011	2019	2000	2018
Lebanon	2000	2018	2000	2018	2009	2019		
Libya	2006	2018			2014	2017		
Malaysia	2000	2018	2000	2018	2009	2019	2004	2015
Maldives	2000	2018	2000	2018	2009	2019	2002	2016
Mali	2000	2018			2014	2019		
Mauritania	2000	2018			2014	2019		
Morocco	2000	2018	2000	2018	2008	2019		
Mozambique	2000	2018	2000	2018	2012	2019		
Niger	2000	2018	2000	2018	2014	2017		
Nigeria	2000	2018	2000	2018	2014	2019		
Oman			2000	2018	2007	2019		
Pakistan	2000	2018	2000	2018	2012	2019	2001	2015
Palestine	2000	2018	2000	2018	2010	2019	2004	2016
Qatar			2000	2018	2007	2019		
Saudi Arabia			2000	2018	2009	2019		
Senegal	2000	2018	2000	2018	2014	2019		
Sierra Leone	2000	2018			2014	2019	2003	2018
Somalia	2000	2018			2010	2017		
Sudan	2000	2018			2009	2019		
Suriname	2000	2018	2000	2018	2012	2019		
Syria	2000	2018	2000	2018	2009	2019		
Tajikistan	2000	2018	2000	2018	2014	2017	2003	2015
Togo	2000	2018			2010	2019	2006	2015
Tunisia	2000	2018	2000	2018	2010	2019	2000	2015
Turkey	2000	2018	2000	2018	2007	2019	2002	2018
Turkmenistan	2000	2018			2012	2017		
Uganda	2000	2018	2000	2018	2010	2018	2002	2016
UAE			2000	2018	2010	2019		
Uzbekistan	2000	2018	2000	2018	2012	2019		
Yemen	2000	2018	2000	2018	2012	2017		

Values in the cells indicate which year's data has been inputted for the base year 2000/2007 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 10 Labour Share of GDP		SDG 10 Proportion of Tariff Lines Applied to Imports with Zero-Tariff, Total or No Breakdown		SDG 10 Total Assistance for Development, by Recipient Countries		SDG 11 Proportion of Urban Population Living in Slums	
Base Year/Last Year	2004	2017	2005	2019	2000	2018	2000	2018
Afghanistan	2004	2017	2005	2019	2000	2018	2014	2018
Albania	2004	2017	2005	2019	2000	2018		
Algeria	2004	2017	2005	2019	2000	2018		
Azerbaijan	2004	2017	2005	2019	2000	2018		
Bahrain	2004	2017	2005	2019				
Bangladesh	2004	2017	2005	2019	2000	2018	2000	2018
Benin	2004	2017	2005	2019	2000	2018	2000	2018
Brunei	2004	2017	2005	2019				
Burkina Faso	2004	2017	2005	2019	2000	2018	2000	2018
Cameroon	2004	2017	2005	2019	2000	2018	2000	2018
Chad	2004	2017	2005	2019	2000	2018	2000	2018
Comoros	2004	2017	2005	2019	2000	2018	2000	2018
Cote d'Ivoire	2004	2017	2005	2019	2000	2018	2000	2018
Djibouti	2004	2017	2005	2019	2000	2018	2014	2018
Egypt	2004	2017	2005	2019	2000	2018	2000	2018
Gabon	2004	2017	2005	2019	2000	2018	2005	2018
Gambia	2004	2017	2005	2019	2000	2018	2005	2018
Guinea	2004	2017	2005	2019	2000	2018	2000	2018
Guinea-Bissau	2004	2017	2005	2019	2000	2018	2005	2018
Guyana	2004	2017	2005	2019	2000	2018	2005	2018
Indonesia	2004	2017	2005	2019	2000	2018	2000	2018
Iran	2004	2017	2005	2019	2000	2018	2016	2018
Iraq	2004	2017	2005	2019	2000	2018	2000	2018
Jordan	2004	2017	2005	2019	2000	2018	2005	2018
Kazakhstan	2004	2017	2005	2019	2000	2018		
Kuwait	2004	2017	2005	2019				
Kyrgyzstan	2004	2017	2005	2019	2000	2018	2016	2018
Lebanon	2004	2017	2005	2019	2000	2018	2005	2018
Libya	2004	2017	2005	2019	2005	2018		
Malaysia	2004	2017	2005	2019	2000	2018		
Maldives	2004	2017	2005	2019	2000	2018	2016	2018
Mali	2004	2017	2005	2019	2000	2018	2000	2018
Mauritania	2004	2017	2005	2019	2000	2018	2014	2018
Morocco	2004	2017	2005	2019	2000	2018	2000	2018
Mozambique	2004	2017	2005	2019	2000	2018	2000	2018
Niger	2004	2017	2005	2019	2000	2018	2000	2018
Nigeria	2004	2017	2005	2019	2000	2018	2000	2018
Oman	2004	2017	2005	2019				
Pakistan	2004	2017	2005	2019	2000	2018	2000	2018
Palestine	2004	2017	2005	2019	2000	2018	2016	2018
Qatar	2004	2017	2005	2019				
Saudi Arabia	2004	2017	2005	2019			2005	2018
Senegal	2004	2017	2005	2019	2000	2018	2000	2018
Sierra Leone	2004	2017	2005	2019	2000	2018	2005	2018
Somalia	2004	2017	2005	2019	2000	2018	2005	2018
Sudan	2004	2017	2005	2019	2000	2018	2014	2018
Suriname	2004	2017	2005	2019	2000	2018	2005	2018
Syria	2004	2017	2005	2019	2000	2018	2005	2018
Tajikistan	2004	2017	2005	2019	2000	2018	2016	2018
Togo	2004	2017	2005	2019	2000	2018	2005	2018
Tunisia	2004	2017	2005	2019	2000	2018	2014	2018
Turkey	2004	2017	2005	2019	2000	2018	2000	2018
Turkmenistan	2004	2017	2005	2019	2000	2018		
Uganda	2004	2017	2005	2019	2000	2018	2000	2018
UAE	2004	2017	2005	2019				
Uzbekistan	2004	2017	2005	2019	2000	2018	2016	2018
Yemen	2004	2017	2005	2019	2000	2018	2005	2018

Values in the cells indicate which year's data has been inputted for the base year 2000/2004/2005 and for the last year 2017/2018/2019.

COUNTRY	SDG 11						SDG 12	
	Directly Affected Persons Attributed to Disasters		Direct economic Loss Attributed to Disasters Relative to GDP		Annual Mean Levels of Fine Particulate Matter, Total		Domestic Material Consumption per Capita, All Raw Materials	
Base Year/Last Year	2005	2019	2005	2019	2011	2016	2000	2017
Afghanistan	2016	2019	2017	2019	2011	2016	2000	2017
Albania	2005	2019	2005	2019	2011	2016	2000	2017
Algeria					2011	2016	2000	2017
Azerbaijan					2011	2016	2000	2017
Bahrain					2011	2016	2000	2017
Bangladesh	2015	2018			2011	2016	2000	2017
Benin					2011	2016	2000	2017
Brunei					2011	2016	2000	2017
Burkina Faso	2005	2018	2007	2018	2011	2016	2000	2017
Cameroon	2005	2019	2006	2019	2011	2016	2000	2017
Chad					2011	2016	2000	2017
Comoros	2005	2019	2012	2019	2011	2016	2000	2017
Cote d'Ivoire	2005	2015	2005	2015	2011	2016	2000	2017
Djibouti					2011	2016	2000	2017
Egypt	2005	2018	2005	2018	2011	2016	2000	2017
Gabon					2011	2016	2000	2017
Gambia	2008	2019	2015	2019	2011	2016	2000	2017
Guinea					2011	2016	2000	2017
Guinea-Bissau	2017	2018	2017	2018	2011	2016	2000	2017
Guyana					2011	2016	2000	2017
Indonesia	2005	2019	2005	2019	2011	2016	2000	2017
Iran					2011	2016	2000	2017
Iraq	2007	2018			2011	2016	2000	2017
Jordan	2005	2018	2005	2018	2011	2016	2000	2017
Kazakhstan	2005	2019	2005	2019	2011	2016	2000	2017
Kuwait					2011	2016	2000	2017
Kyrgyzstan	2015	2019	2015	2019	2011	2016	2000	2017
Lebanon	2005	2018	2005	2018	2011	2016	2000	2017
Libya					2011	2016	2000	2017
Malaysia	2005	2019	2005	2019	2011	2016	2000	2017
Maldives	2005	2017	2005	2017	2011	2016	2000	2017
Mali	2006	2017	2005	2017	2011	2016	2000	2017
Mauritania					2011	2016	2000	2017
Morocco	2005	2019	2005	2018	2011	2016	2000	2017
Mozambique	2005	2018	2005	2018	2011	2016	2000	2017
Niger	2005	2019	2005	2019	2011	2016	2000	2017
Nigeria					2011	2016	2000	2017
Oman					2011	2016	2000	2017
Pakistan	2005	2018	2005	2018	2011	2016	2000	2017
Palestine	2005	2018						
Qatar					2011	2016	2000	2017
Saudi Arabia					2011	2016	2000	2017
Senegal	2005	2015	2005	2015	2011	2016	2000	2017
Sierra Leone	2006	2015	2006	2015	2011	2016	2000	2017
Somalia					2011	2016	2000	2017
Sudan	2005	2019	2017	2019	2011	2016	2000	2017
Suriname					2011	2016	2000	2017
Syria					2011	2016	2000	2017
Tajikistan	2016	2018	2017	2018	2011	2016	2000	2017
Togo	2005	2018	2005	2018	2011	2016	2000	2017
Tunisia	2005	2018	2006	2018	2011	2016	2000	2017
Turkey	2005	2019	2005	2019	2011	2016	2000	2017
Turkmenistan					2011	2016	2000	2017
Uganda	2005	2016	2005	2016	2011	2016	2000	2017
UAE					2011	2016	2000	2017
Uzbekistan					2011	2016	2000	2017
Yemen					2011	2016	2000	2017

Values in the cells indicate which year's data has been inputted for the base year 2000/2005/2011 and for the last year 2016/2017/2019.

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

COUNTRY	SDG 12		SDG 14					
	Fossil-Fuel Subsidies (Consumption and Production) per Capita		Chlorophyll-a Deviations, Remote Sensing		Average Proportion of Marine Key Biodiversity Areas Covered by Protected Areas		Sustainable Fisheries as a Proportion of GDP	
Base Year/Last Year	2015	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019	2011	2017
Afghanistan	2015	2019						
Albania	2015	2019	2001	2018	2000	2019		
Algeria	2015	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019		
Azerbaijan	2015	2019						
Bahrain	2015	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019	2011	2017
Bangladesh	2015	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019	2011	2017
Benin			2000	2019	2000	2019		
Brunei	2015	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019	2011	2017
Burkina Faso	2015	2019						
Cameroon	2015	2019	2000	2019			2011	2017
Chad								
Comoros			2000	2019	2000	2019	2011	2015
Cote d'Ivoire	2015	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019		
Djibouti	2015	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019	2013	2017
Egypt	2015	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019		
Gabon	2015	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019		
Gambia			2000	2019	2000	2019	2011	2017
Guinea			2000	2019	2000	2019	2011	2017
Guinea-Bissau			2000	2019	2000	2019	2011	2017
Guyana	2015	2019	2000	2019			2011	2017
Indonesia	2015	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019	2011	2017
Iran	2015	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019	2011	2017
Iraq	2015	2019			2000	2019	2011	2017
Jordan	2015	2019						
Kazakhstan	2015	2019						
Kuwait	2015	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019	2011	2017
Kyrgyzstan	2015	2019						
Lebanon	2015	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019		
Libya	2015	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019		
Malaysia	2015	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019	2011	2017
Maldives			2000	2019	2000	2019	2011	2017
Mali	2015	2019						
Mauritania	2015	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019		
Morocco	2015	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019	2011	2017
Mozambique	2015	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019	2011	2017
Niger								
Nigeria	2015	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019	2011	2017
Oman	2015	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019	2011	2017
Pakistan	2015	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019	2011	2017
Palestine			2000	2019				
Qatar	2015	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019		
Saudi Arabia	2015	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019		
Senegal	2015	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019	2015	2017
Sierra Leone			2000	2019	2000	2019	2011	2017
Somalia			2000	2019	2000	2019		
Sudan	2015	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019		
Suriname	2015	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019	2011	2017
Syria					2000	2019		
Tajikistan	2015	2019						
Togo			2000	2019			2011	2015
Tunisia	2015	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019		
Turkey	2015	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019		
Turkmenistan	2015	2019						
Uganda	2015	2019						
UAE	2015	2019	2000	2019				
Uzbekistan	2015	2019						
Yemen	2015	2019	2000	2019	2000	2019	2011	2017

Values in the cells indicate which year's data has been inputted for the base year 2000/2011/2015 and for the last year 2017/2019.

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

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Sub-theme	Source	Indicator	Target Value
Extreme poverty	SDG	Proportion of population below international poverty line (%)	0
National poverty	SDG	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line (%)	Reducing at least by half
Social protection	SDG	Proportion of population above statutory pensionable age receiving a pension, both sexes (%)	100
Access to basic services	SDG	Proportion of population using basic sanitation services (%)	100
Resilience to disasters	SDG	Deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters (per 100,000 population)	None
Resilience to disasters	SDG	Direct economic loss attributed to disasters relative to GDP (%)	None
Resources mobilization for education	SDG	Proportion of total government spending on essential services, education (%)	None

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

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

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

Sub-theme	Source	Indicator	Target Value
Maternal mortality	SDG	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	70
Child mortality	SDG	Under-five mortality rate, both sexes (per 1,000 live births)	25
Child mortality	SDG	Neonatal mortality rate, both sexes (per 1,000 live births)	12
Tuberculosis incidence	SDG	Tuberculosis incidence (per 100,000 population)	0

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

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

Sub-theme	Source	Indicator	Target Value
Qualified teachers	SDG	Proportion of teachers in primary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training	None

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sub-theme	Source	Indicator	Target Value
Per capita economic growth	SDG	Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita (%)	OIC-LDCs: 7 Non OIC-LDCs: 5
Growth in labour productivity	SDG	Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person (%)	OIC-LDCs: 7 Non OIC-LDCs: 5

Sub-theme	Source	Indicator	Target Value
Resource efficiency in consumption	SDG	Domestic material consumption per capita, all raw materials (tonnes)	None
Unemployment rate	SDG	Unemployment rate, ages 15+, both sexes (%)	None
Youth NEET	SDG	Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training, ages 15-24, both sexes (%)	None
Access to financial services	SDG	Proportion of adults with an account at a financial institution or mobile-money-service provider, ages 15+, both sexes (%)	100

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

Sub-theme	Source	Indicator	Target Value
Manufacturing value added	SDG	Manufacturing value added (current prices USD) as a proportion of GDP (%)	OIC-LDCs: Doubling the share Non OIC-LDCs: None
Access to finance for SMEs	SDG	Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit (%)	None
Carbon dioxide emissions	SDG	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of MVA (kg of CO_2 per constant 2015 USD)	None
Research and development	SDG	Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP (%)	None
	SDG	Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants	None
High-tech manufacturing	SDG	Proportion of MHT Industry Value Added in Total MVA (%)	None
Third-generation (3G) mobile coverage	SDG	Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, 3G (%)	None

Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

Sub-theme	Source	Indicator	Target Value
Economic inclusion	SDG	Proportion of people living below 50% of median income (%)	None
Income inequality	SDG	Labour share of GDP (%)	None

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

Sub-theme	Source	Indicator	Target Value
Housing and basic services	SDG	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0
Resilience to disasters	SDG	Deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters (per 100,000 population)	None

Sub-theme	Source	Indicator	Target Value
	SDG	Direct economic loss attributed to disasters relative to GDP (%)	None
Air quality	SDG	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter, total (micrograms per m^3)	None

Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Sub-theme	Source	Indicator	Target Value
Resource efficiency in consumption	SDG	Domestic material consumption per capita, all raw materials (tonnes)	None

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

Sub-theme	Source	Indicator	Target Value
Marine pollution	SDG	Chlorophyll-a deviations, remote sensing (%)	None
Marine conservation	SDG	Average proportion of marine key biodiversity areas covered by protected areas (%)	10
Sustainable fisheries	SDG	Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP (%)	None
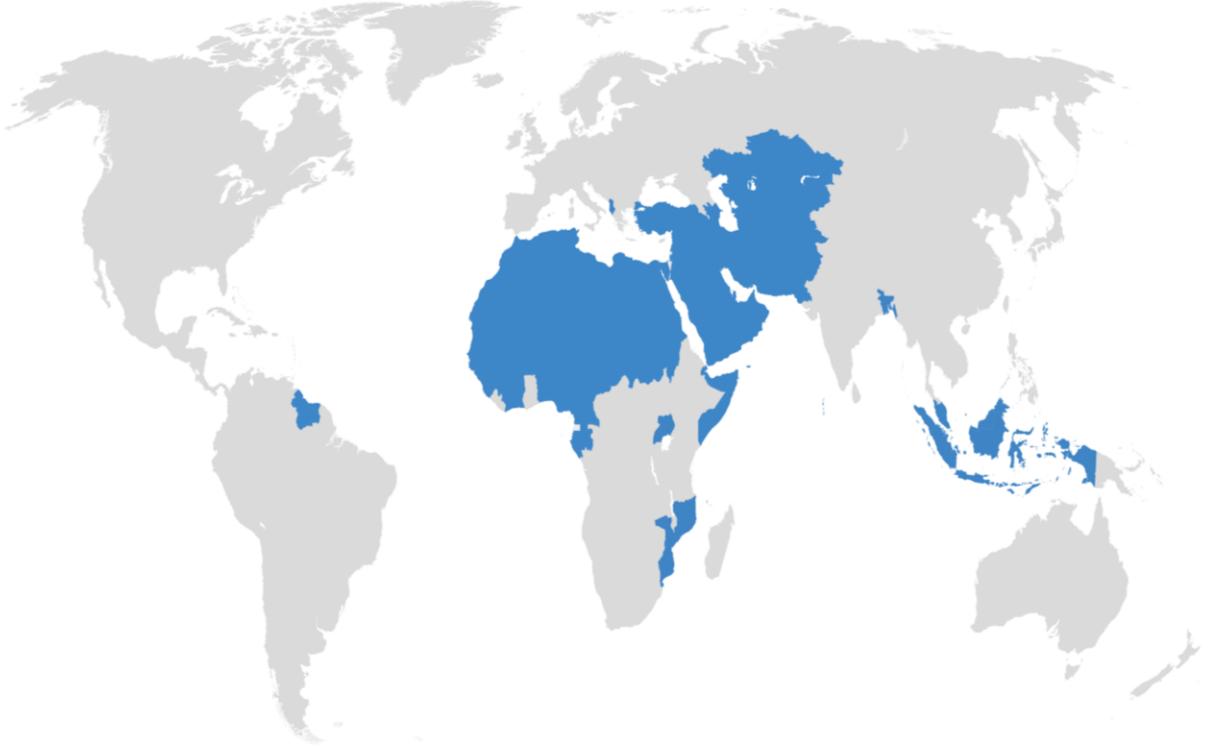
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