TOWARDS THE ACHIEVEMENT OF PRIORITISED SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN OIC COUNTRIES 2026

ORGANISATION OF ISLAMIC COOPERATION

STATISTICAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING CENTRE FOR ISLAMIC COUNTRIES

Towards the Achievement of Prioritised Sustainable Development Goals in OIC Countries 2026

A Progress Report by SESRIC

ORGANISATION OF ISLAMIC COOPERATION

STATISTICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING CENTRE FOR ISLAMIC COUNTRIES

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Abbreviations

4G	Fourth Generation Mobile Technology
ABR	Adolescent Birth Rate
AOI	Agriculture Orientation Index
CO_2	Carbon Dioxide
EAGR	Exponential Annual Growth Rate
ESCAP	UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICTs	Information and Communication Technologies
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MVA	Manufacturing Value Added
NEET	Not in Education, Employment, or Training
OIC	Organisation of Islamic Cooperation
OICStat	OIC Statistics Database
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
R&D	Research and Development
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SESRIC	Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries
U5MR	Under-Five Mortality Rate
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UHC	Universal Health Coverage
UN	United Nations
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
USD	United States Dollars
WHO	World Health Organization

Foreword

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development remains the global framework for building a fairer, more resilient, and sustainable future, and with fewer than five years remaining, the urgency to act has never been greater. This decisive period is unfolding amid persistent global challenges, including continued conflict and instability in parts of the Middle East, which have disrupted economies, affected livelihoods and deepened humanitarian needs. In this context, a forward-looking response grounded in resilience, solidarity, and sustainability is needed.

It is therefore with great pleasure that I present the "Towards the Achievement of Prioritised Sustainable Development Goals in OIC Countries 2026". Building on previous editions, this report assesses progress towards the eight prioritised SDGs (SDGs 1–5, 8–9, and 13), while also examining developments across the remaining SDGs. Using the latest available data and a consistent methodology, the report compares progress since 2015 and provides an evidence-based assessment of whether OIC countries are moving towards the 2030 targets.

The findings of this year's report show that, while meaningful progress has been achieved in several areas, the pace of advancement remains insufficient at the aggregate level to place OIC countries on a trajectory to fully achieve the SDGs by 2030. Among the OIC countries with available data, extreme poverty declined from 20% of the population in 2015 to 16.7% in 2024, while pension coverage expanded considerably. Important gains were also observed in health, with the maternal mortality ratio declining at more than twice the global rate and under-five mortality falling from 62 to 53 deaths per 1,000 live births. Education completion rates and parity between girls and boys have improved in many countries, while access to energy and the internet has also expanded.

At the same time, substantial challenges remain. Progress towards ending hunger has been limited, with the prevalence of undernourishment increasing since 2015. Economic growth and labour productivity remain below the levels required to achieve the relevant 2030 targets, while industrialisation and research and development continue to face significant gaps.

I hope this report will contribute to these effort by helping OIC countries monitor progress, identify persistent and emerging challenges, and strengthen policies and actions where they are most needed. Together, through renewed commitment and decisive action, we can strengthen the foundations for a more prosperous, equitable, resilient, and sustainable future for all.

Zehra Zümrüt SELÇUK
Director General
SESRIC

Executive Summary

This report assesses whether OIC countries, as a group, are on track to achieve the prioritised Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs 1–5, 8–9, and 13) using selected indicators. The eight prioritised SDGs were identified in 2018 based on the Tendency Survey on SDG Priorities of the OIC Member Countries. To broaden the scope, the report also analyses progress on the remaining nine SDGs. Progress on SDG targets is estimated by comparing the value of each indicator in the baseline year 2015 with its value in 2024, or the closest available year prior to 2024, to evaluate whether progress is moving towards or away from the targets.

Overall, the findings suggest that OIC countries, as a group, are not on track to meet any of the SDGs by 2030. Some improvements have been recorded in SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy), SDG 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure), and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions). However, these gains are insufficient to reach the 2030 targets at the aggregate level.

In other areas, progress has largely been stagnant. For SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 14 (life below water), SDG 15 (life on land), and SDG 17 (partnerships), OIC countries as a group remain off track.

For SDGs 5, 12, and 13, limited data availability constrains the scope of the analysis. Progress at the OIC aggregate level for these goals will be assessed in future editions when more data become available.

Goal 1: No Poverty

OIC countries have made moderate progress in reducing extreme poverty. The share of the population living on less than USD 3 per day fell from 20% in 2015 to 16.7% in 2024, a decline of 3.4 percentage points, more than global reduction of 3 points over the same period. Yet, in several OIC countries in West and East Africa, more than 30% of the population still lives in extreme poverty.

Pension coverage has expanded, with the share of the population above statutory pensionable age receiving a pension rising from 33.3% in 2015 to 49.8% in 2024.

Access to basic drinking water has also improved: in 2024, 30 OIC countries reported coverage above 91%, exceeding the global average. However, at least one quarter of the population in 12 OIC countries still lacked access to basic drinking water services.

Government spending on education fell from 15.4% of total public expenditure in 2015 to 13.7% in 2025, falling short of the Incheon Declaration benchmark of 15–20%. The number of OIC countries meeting this benchmark also declined from 19 to 18 during the same period.

Goal 2: Zero Hunger

Progress towards SDG 2 remains stagnant. The prevalence of undernourishment in OIC countries increased from 10.8% in 2015 to 12.2% in 2023. On the positive side, 10 out of 51 countries have already achieved "zero undernourishment" (below 2.5% prevalence). However, most others remain far from the target.

Child stunting in OIC countries declined from 29.4% in 2015 to 25.5% in 2024, while wasting and overweight have also decreased. Nevertheless, at the current pace, OIC countries will not achieve the 2030 target of eliminating all forms of malnutrition.

These slow results highlight the urgent need for more efficient use of land, water, technology, and financial resources. Increased investment in agricultural productivity and food systems is critical.

Goal 3: Good Health and Well-Being

OIC countries have achieved moderate progress but remain off track for 2030. The maternal mortality ratio fell from 371 to 295 deaths per 100,000 live births between 2015 and 2023, a reduction of 75 deaths, more than double the global decline of 30 deaths. Under-five mortality also dropped, from 62 to 53 deaths per 1,000 live births.

The adolescent birth rate fell sharply, from 81 to 62 births per 1,000 women aged 15–19, showing improvements in reproductive health and education.

However, access to healthcare remains limited. In 2024, OIC countries averaged 10.1 doctors per 10,000 population, compared to the global average of 18.4. In 26 countries, densities were below 10, and in seven countries, fewer than 1 doctor per 10,000.

Goal 4: Quality Education

Progress in education remains insufficient overall. Completion rates have improved but remain uneven. Of 32 OIC countries with data, 12 are on track to achieve universal primary completion by 2030. Fewer countries are on track at the lower secondary (7) and upper secondary (3) levels.

Parity between female and male in education has been achieved in most OIC countries: 35 out of 39 have parity or a disparity in favour of females in primary

education completion rates. Progress continues at the lower and upper secondary levels, though disparities remain in some countries.

Qualified teachers remain a critical need. While 21 of 40 OIC countries had more than 95% of primary teachers trained by 2025, six countries saw declines in teacher training coverage since 2015.

Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

OIC-LDCs are far from achieving the 7% GDP growth target under SDG target 8.1. Between 2016 and 2024, OIC countries averaged 1.5% annual growth in real GDP per capita, and OIC-LDCs averaged 2.8%. Both rates remain below the 7% target benchmark.

Labour productivity growth averaged 1% in OIC countries, below the world average of 1.4% between 2016 and 2024. Only two countries exceeded 5%. Twenty OIC countries recorded negative labour productivity growth.

Unemployment rates declined modestly, from 5.8% in 2015 to 5% in 2024. Yet disparities remain: in six out of 39 OIC countries, unemployment exceeded 10% in 2023.

Promoting economic diversification is vital to protect OIC economies from external shocks and ensure long-term, inclusive growth.

Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

The share of manufacturing value added in GDP increased by 1.5 percentage points between 2015 and 2024 across OIC countries, and by 2.5 percentage points in OIC-LDCs. However, progress remains insufficient to meet the target of doubling industry's share in OIC-LDCs.

R&D expenditures showed mixed trends, with 11 of 24 OIC countries increasing their R&D spending as a share of GDP since 2015, while more countries saw declines. All countries with data remain below the world average.

Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added declined from 0.7 kg in 2015 to 0.63 kg in 2023 in OIC countries, showing progress, though emission intensity remains higher than the world average of 0.39 kg.

Non-prioritised SDGs (6-7, 10-12, and 14-17)

Moderate progress has been observed in SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions). However, progress remains stagnant for SDGs 6, 10–11, 14–15, and 17. Due to limited data availability, comprehensive aggregate assessment of SDG 12 has not been possible.

Assessment and Methodology of Progress towards the SDGs

This report assesses the collective progress of OIC countries toward the Sustainable Development Goals. Drawing on data from 2015 onward, it estimates both the pace at which OIC countries are advancing toward each SDG and whether this pace is sufficient to achieve the target by 2030 or earlier, in cases where the targets are explicitly quantified. For indicators that do not have specific quantitative targets, progress is assessed by examining whether the trend is moving in the desired direction based on predefined thresholds.

Figure 1 illustrates the interpretation of the four-arrow system used to assess progress in goals and targets, as presented in Table 1 and Table 2. The arrows indicate whether the goals and targets are on track, making moderate progress, stagnant, or moving backward, 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 assessment is based on the desired direction of progress, which may differ from the actual trend of a goal or target. For example, a decline in the unemployment rate or in the proportion of the population living below the international poverty line is represented with an upward arrow, as these reductions indicate progress toward achieving the SDG targets. The methodology for assessing goals and targets is explained further in the following subsection.

The report covers all SDGs, both prioritised and non-prioritised. The findings in this year's report are not directly comparable with those of previous editions, since the analysis now includes an expanded set of SDG targets and indicators in light of newly available data. However, data availability remains uneven across goals and targets, and the results may not capture the full picture of progress toward the SDGs.

Based on available data, Table 1 shows that OIC countries as a group are not on track to fully achieve any of the SDGs by 2030 under 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 7 (affordable and clean energy), SDG 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure), and SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions), these improvements remain insufficient to meet the relevant targets by 2030.

Table 1: Trend Visualisation of SDGs for OIC Countries

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

Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 01/07/2026 from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat).

In most other areas, progress has been stagnant. For SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 14 (life

below water), SDG 15 (life on land), and SDG 17 (partnerships), OIC countries as a group are falling behind and are off track to achieve these goals.

Due to limited data availability, a comprehensive analysis could not be conducted for SDG 5 (Equality between Women and Men), SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production), and SDG 13 (climate action). Aggregate estimations for these goals will be included in future editions once more data become available through the OIC Statistics (OICStat) Database (SESRIC, 2026), which draws on the Global SDG Indicators Database maintained by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) (2026b).

Table 2 provides a more detailed assessment at the target level. The overall patterns observed at the goal level in Table 1 are broadly mirrored at the target level in Table 2, yet notable differences emerge in specific areas:

- **SDG 4 (Quality education):** Equal access to education appears to be on track, and moderate progress has been recorded in school completion rates and the supply of qualified teachers. However, participation in early childhood education remains insufficient.
- **SDG 7 (Affordable and clean energy):** Significant progress has been made in expanding access to energy services, but the transition to renewable energy sources and improvements in energy efficiency are lagging behind.
- **SDG 8 (Decent work and economic growth):** OIC countries have improved access to financial services and reduced unemployment, yet progress on economic growth, labour productivity, and material resource efficiency remains very slow.
- **SDG 9 (Industry, innovation and infrastructure):** Progress is inadequate regarding the share of industry in employment and GDP. In contrast, the proportion of the population covered by at least a fourth-generation mobile network appears to be on track.

Methodology of Progress towards the Achievement of SDGs

Two methods are applied to illustrate the progress of the SDGs. These methods assess developments over time rather than the current status of the indicators. The main objective of the progress assessment is to determine whether an indicator has moved closer to, or further away from, its corresponding SDG target.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 01/07/2026 from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat).

Progress on SDG targets is estimated by comparing the value of each indicator in the baseline year 2015 with its value in 2024, or the closest available year prior to 2024, using an exponential annual growth rate. When 2015 data are unavailable, the latest observation between 2010 and 2020 is used as the starting point. Similarly, for the reference year 2024, if data are not available, the most recent year between 2016 and 2024 is taken into account. For indicators for which 2025 data are available, the 2025 data are used. To ensure a robust evaluation of progress, the baseline and reference years must be separated by at least five years; country observations that do not meet this minimum gap are excluded from the analysis. Filling these data gaps for both the baseline and the reference year increases the number of countries included in the measurement of progress, which is particularly important given that most SDG indicators have very few data points available between 2015 and the latest year.

The overall progress of OIC countries is then determined by calculating the arithmetic mean of all indicators for which progress estimates can be produced. Each SDG is represented by the maximum number of targets with indicators covering more than 50 percent of OIC countries, and each target is represented by at least one indicator.

For indicators with defined quantitative targets, the observed trend is compared with the theoretical trend required to reach the specified target. For indicators without quantitative targets, progress is measured by examining the annual rate of improvement. This approach is consistent with methodologies applied by Eurostat (2026), Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (2026), the Sustainable Development Report (Sachs et al., 2026), and the Sustainable Development Goals Report (United Nations, 2026).

Method 1: Indicators with quantitative targets

This method consists of three main steps:

Step 1: Estimating the actual trend

The current trend for each indicator is calculated using the Exponential Annual Growth Rate (EAGR):

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

where:

- $t_0 =$ base year,
- $t =$ most recent year,

- A_{t_0} = indicator value in the base year,
- A_t = indicator value in the most recent year.

EAGR captures both the pace and direction of change in the indicator over time. Since many variables evolve continuously, it is well suited for tracking long-term progress. The analysis is based on the first and last data points in the period, with a minimum time span of five years.

Step 2: Estimating the required trend

The required (or theoretical) growth rate needed to reach the target is calculated as:

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

where:

- t_1 = target year,
- B_{t_1} = target value in target year.

Step 3: Comparing actual and required growth rates

The ratio of the actual to the required growth rate is then computed as:

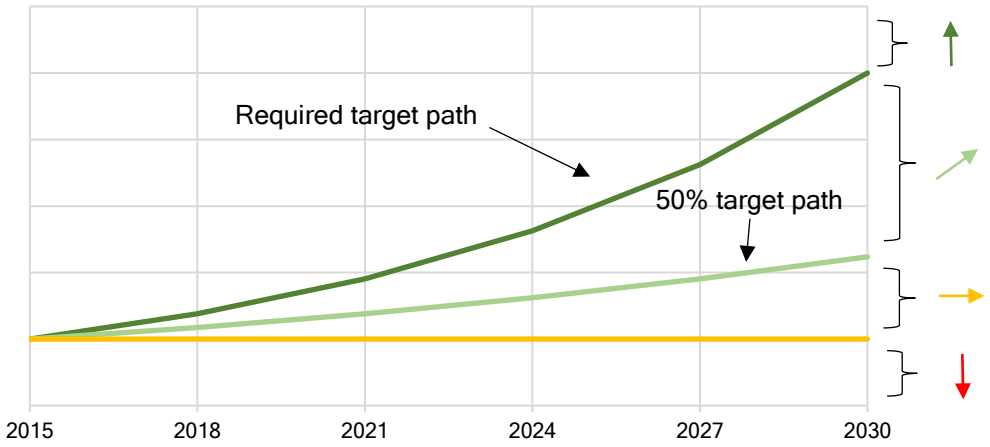
$$R_{a/r} = \frac{EAGR_a}{EAGR_r}$$

Based on this ratio:

- If $R_{a/r} \geq 100\%$, the indicator is classified as showing "significant progress towards the achievement of the SDG", and OIC countries are on track to achieve the target by 2030.
- If $50\% \leq R_{a/r} < 100\%$, it indicates "moderate progress towards the achievement of the SDG".
- If $0\% \leq R_{a/r} < 50\%$, the progress is considered "stagnant progress towards the achievement of the SDG", meaning the target is unlikely to be met by 2030.
- A negative ratio indicates "movement away from towards the achievement of the SDG", showing that the trend is moving in the opposite direction.

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 the SDGs. The first exception is the target of the annual growth rate of real GDP per capita for OIC countries that are not classified as LDCs (OIC non-LDCs). For these OIC non-LDCs, the target is set at 5 percent per annum to allow a fairer comparison within the OIC. Since this indicator is already measured as an annual growth rate, the arithmetic mean for 2016–2024 is used as $EAGR_a$. The second exception is the annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person. The same target and approach are applied to the indicator measuring the annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person. Additionally, the following assumptions are made to ensure reasonable calculations:

- For indicators with a target of 0%, a target value of 1% is assumed, as this is assumed to reflect maintaining SDG achievement.
- For indicators with a target of 100%, a target value of 95% is is assumed for the same reason.
- If the first data point for an indicator is 0, the first non-zero value is selected as the base year.

Method 2: Indicators without quantitative targets

For indicators without quantitative targets, progress is also assessed using the Exponential Annual Growth Rate (EAGR), calculated as follows:

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

where:

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

The calculation relies on data from the first and last years of the analyzed period, which must cover at least five years.

Since these indicators lack explicit quantitative targets, there is no predefined threshold for achievement. Instead, progress is classified according to the observed annual growth rate, based on direction-specific thresholds:

- A change of 2% or more per year in the desired direction is considered "significant progress towards the SDG".
- A change of more than 1% but less than 2% (including 1%) per year in the desired direction is considered "moderate progress towards the SDG".
- A change of more than 0% but less than 1% (including 0%) per year in the desired direction is considered "stagnant progress towards the SDG".
- A change in the reverse direction is considered "movement away from the SDG".

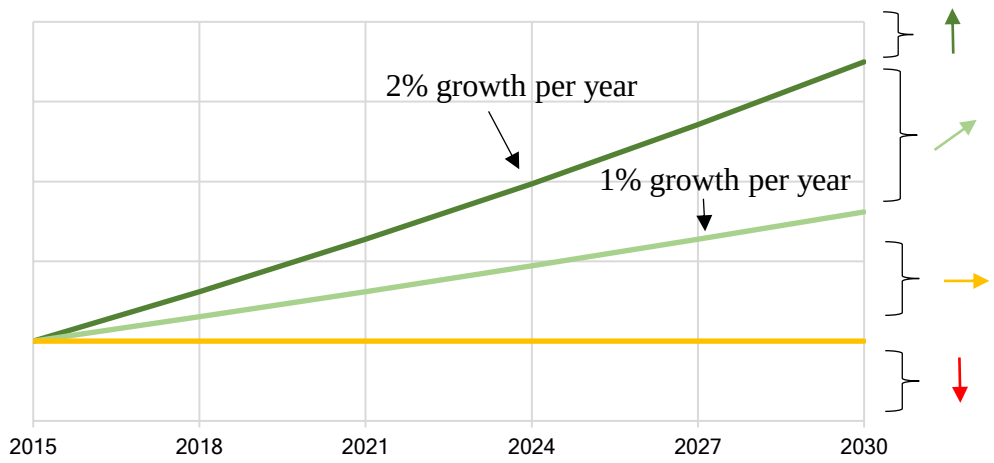
These thresholds provide sufficient variation to categorize indicators into all four progress groups. Similar approaches are used by Eurostat (2026) and United Nations (2026). The methodology for indicators without quantitative targets is illustrated in Figure 3.

Method for calculating average scores at the goal level

To estimate the average progress for each goal, the scoring process is applied first to indicators at the country level and then aggregated to the OIC level.

At the country level, the progress values of individual indicators are converted into scores using a scoring function. These scores range from 0 (indicating the worst performance) to 4 (indicating the best performance), consistent with the four-arrow system (Figure 1). The arrows reflect whether the goals or targets are expected to be achieved by 2030, based on the available data.

Figure 3: SDGs Trends Methodology for Indicators without Quantitative Targets



At the OIC level, the average score for each goal is calculated as the arithmetic mean of the scores of all OIC countries. This ensures that variation across countries is taken into account and that the collective score reflects the overall progress of OIC countries.

The scoring functions apply broader cut-off points, allowing for greater variability in scores. These thresholds are designed to ensure that indicators with and without quantitative targets are weighted equally when calculating the average score at the goal level.

Indicators with quantitative targets

For indicators with quantitative targets, each country's trend is classified as a case (i.e., a country-level observation of the indicator's progress) and normalized on a scale from 0 to 4. Cases moving backward (negative $R_{a/r}$) are assigned values between 0 and 1, where an $R_{a/r}$ of -50% or below corresponds to a score of 0. Cases showing "stagnant progress" are assigned values between 1 and 2, with an $R_{a/r}$ of 0% corresponding to a score of 1. Cases showing "moderate progress" are given values between 2 and 3, with an $R_{a/r}$ of 50% corresponding to a score of 2. Cases showing "significant progress" or being "on track" are assigned values between 3 and 4, with an $R_{a/r}$ of 100% corresponding to a score of 3 and $R_{a/r}$ of 150% or higher corresponding to a score of 4. Cases already maintaining SDG achievement receive a score of 3.5, representing the midpoint of the 3-4 range. The scoring function is continuously linear across the scale.

Indicators without quantitative targets

The normalization process follows a similar approach, also on a scale from 0 to 4 and aligned with the four-arrow system for progress assessment. Cases where the trend is moving backward (EAGR<0) are assigned values between 0 and 1, where an EAGR of -1% or below corresponds to a score of 0. Cases showing "stagnant progress" are assigned values between 1 and 2, with an EAGR of 0% corresponds to a score of 1. Cases showing "moderate progress" are given values between 2 and 3, with an EAGR of 1% corresponding to a score of 2. Cases showing "significant progress" are assigned values between 3 and 4, with an EAGR of 2% corresponding to a score of 3 and EAGR of 3% or above corresponding to a score of 4. Cases already maintaining SDG achievement receive a score of 3.5. The scoring function remains continuously linear.

Aggregating target and goal scores

To calculate the overall trend for a goal at the OIC level, the indicator scores are first obtained separately for each country. These country-level scores are then averaged across all OIC countries to produce the OIC-level indicator score. When multiple indicators are available for a target, their OIC-level scores are averaged; if only one indicator is available, that indicator's OIC-level score is used to represent the target. Finally, the goal score is calculated as the arithmetic mean of the OIC-level target scores.

The final scores for each goal are classified as follows:

- 0–1: Movement away from the achievement of the SDG
- 1-2: Stagnant progress
- 2-3: Moderate progress
- 3-4: Significant progress

For SDGs 5, 12, and 13, the available indicators were insufficient to generate a meaningful average score, so the trends for these goals are marked with the ":" symbol. A comprehensive list of indicators used to compute SDG trends, along with data sources and respective target values, is provided in Appendix 2.

SDG 1. End Poverty in All Its Forms Everywhere

Poverty is a severe deprivation of well-being, closely linked to poor health, low educational attainment, and unemployment. As a result, poor populations lose opportunities to realize their full potential, contribute to society, and achieve a decent quality of life. Addressing poverty therefore requires policy measures that ensure a fair and effective distribution of resources by national and subnational governments, along with strengthened cross-sectoral cooperation, particularly in the areas of education, social protection, and access to universal basic needs.

Poverty alleviation is multidimensional, encompassing both social and humanitarian objectives on one side and economic goals on the other. SDG 1 aims to eradicate extreme poverty by 2030 and calls for equal rights and access to resources for all population groups. This includes reducing extreme and other forms of economic poverty, implementing social protection plans, promoting equitable access to basic services, building resilience, reducing exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events, and adopting pro-poor strategies and advancing women's empowerment.

Overall, OIC countries have made moderate progress in reducing extreme and other forms of poverty. However, this progress remains insufficient to achieve the ambitious target of ending all forms of poverty by 2030.

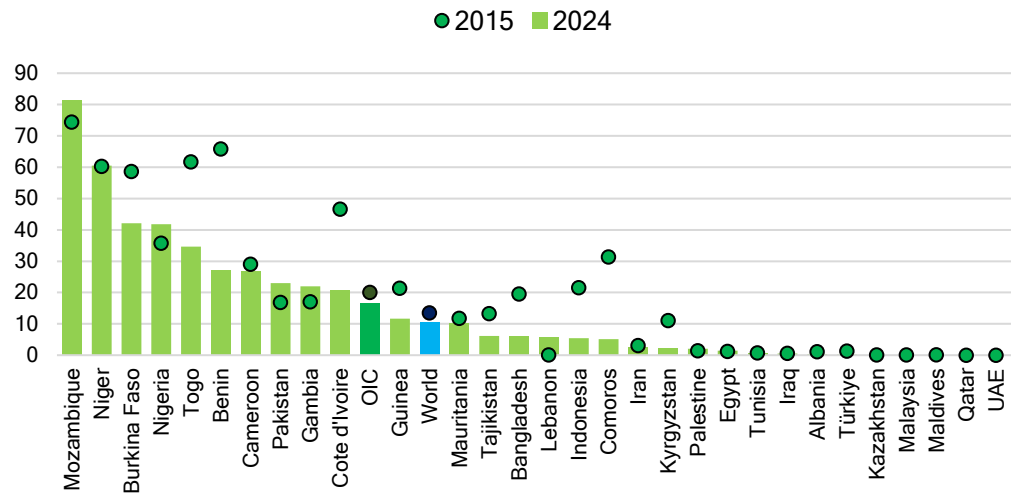
More intensive efforts in poverty alleviation are essential across OIC countries

Extreme poverty is defined as living with an income below the internationally set poverty line. Historically, this threshold was introduced as a “dollar-a-day” at 1985 purchasing power parity (PPP) and has been systematically used since 1990. Defining poverty precisely is challenging, as it requires adjustments over time to reflect changing economic circumstances. In 2008, the international poverty line was raised to USD 1.25 a day at 2005 PPP, which was used throughout the Millennium Development Goals period ending in 2015. While the original “dollar-a-day” threshold was based on the average of the eight poorest countries, the USD 1.25 line reflected the average of national poverty lines in the 15 poorest countries, based on per capita consumption levels. Currently, extreme poverty is defined as the proportion of the population living on less than USD 3.00 a day at 2021 PPP (UNSD (2026a), SDG metadata).

With the most recent revision to the definition of extreme poverty in June 2025, estimates of the population below the international poverty line have been updated. Under this revision, the global extreme poverty rate declined from 13.4% in 2015 to 10.4% in 2024. A similar trend has been observed in OIC countries, where the

extreme poverty rate fell from 20% to 16.7% over the same period, based on data available for 30 OIC countries. (Figure 4).

Figure 4: Proportion of Population below International Poverty Line (%), 2015 vs. 2024



Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 01/07/2026 from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat) and the UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database. Please see Appendix 1 for details.

At the country level, nine out of 30 OIC countries, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Maldives, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Türkiye, Albania, Iraq, and Tunisia had already achieved SDG 1.1 (zero extreme poverty) by 2024, or had extreme poverty rates well below 1%. By contrast, in Mozambique, Niger, Burkina Faso, Nigeria, and Togo, more than 30% of the population still lived in extreme poverty (Figure 4).

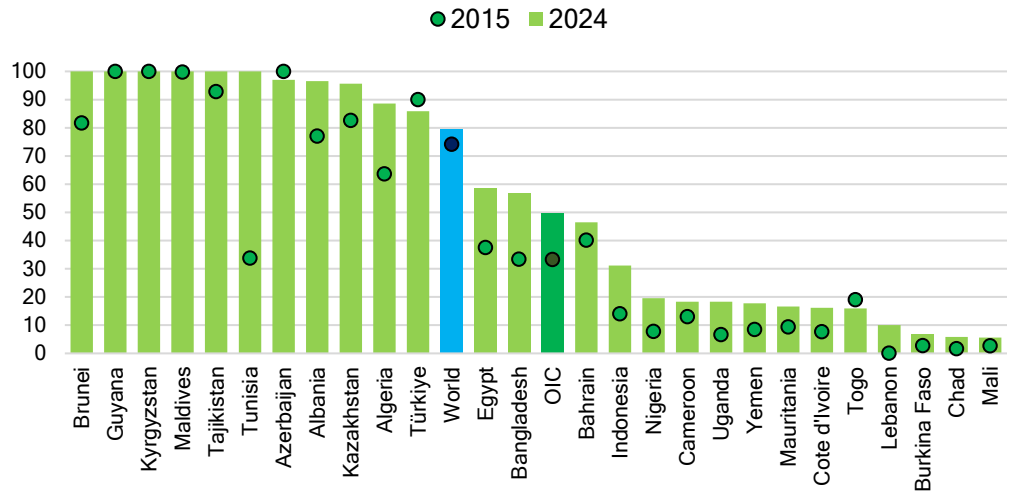
Pension coverage should be extended to a larger portion of the pensionable population

Social protection systems include contributory and non-contributory schemes that support children, pregnant women with newborns, people of working age, older persons, victims of work injuries, and persons with disabilities. Social protection floors ensure at least a basic level of protection across all main life-cycle contingencies, as defined in the Social Protection Floors Recommendation 2012 (No. 202), which is referred to in SDG 1.3 (UNSD (2026a), SDG metadata).

Figure 5 shows the proportion of the population above the statutory pensionable age receiving a pension. This proportion increased in OIC countries from 33.3% in 2015 to 49.8% in 2024. Six OIC countries (Brunei Darussalam, Guyana, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Tajikistan, and Tunisia) achieved 100% coverage. They

were followed by Azerbaijan (97%), Albania (96.5%), and Kazakhstan (95.7%). If the progress observed between 2015 and 2024 continues at the same pace, Algeria, Bangladesh, and Indonesia are expected to achieve full coverage by 2030. Overall, OIC countries have made visible progress in extending pension coverage among the population above the statutory pensionable age (Figure 5).

Figure 5: Proportion of Population above Statutory Pensionable Age Receiving a Pension (%), 2015 vs. 2024



Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 01/07/2026 from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat) and the UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database. Please see Appendix 1 for details.

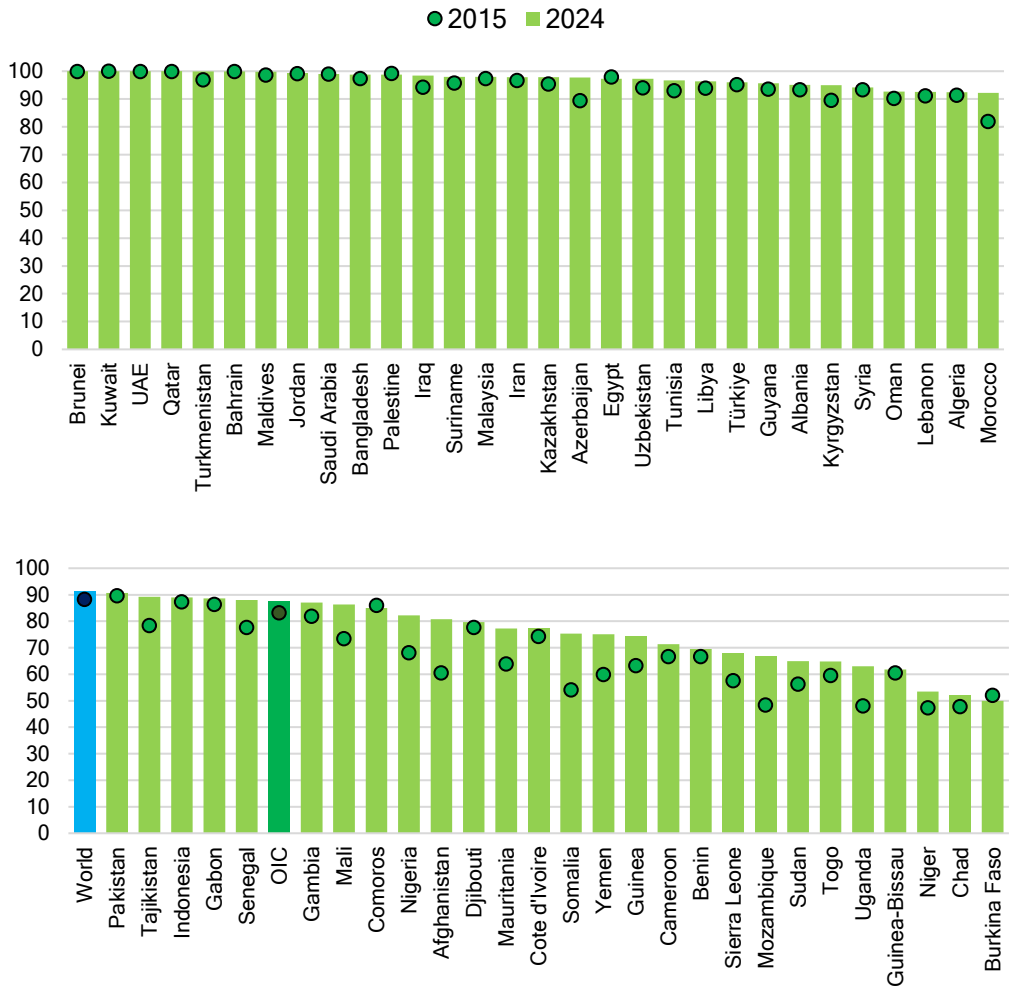
Access to basic drinking water services should be available to all population

SDG Target 1.4 envisions equal rights to economic resources and access to basic services for all men and women, particularly the poor and vulnerable, by 2030. The proportion of population using basic drinking water services serves as a key indicator for measuring progress in this area. This indicator estimates the share of the population using an improved drinking water source — such as piped water, boreholes, protected wells, or packaged water — with a collection time of no more than 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing (UNSD (2026a), SDG metadata).

In 2024, 30 OIC countries had provided access to basic drinking water services for more than 91% of their populations, which was above the world average. Among them, seven OIC countries (Brunei Darussalam, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Turkmenistan, Bahrain, and Maldives) achieved universal access to basic drinking water services. If the current trend continues, a total of 26 OIC countries are expected to be on track to achieve universal access by 2030. In

contrast, in 2024, at least one quarter of the population in 12 OIC countries still lacked access to basic drinking water services (Figure 6).

Figure 6: Proportion of Population Using Basic Drinking Water Services (%), 2015 vs. 2024



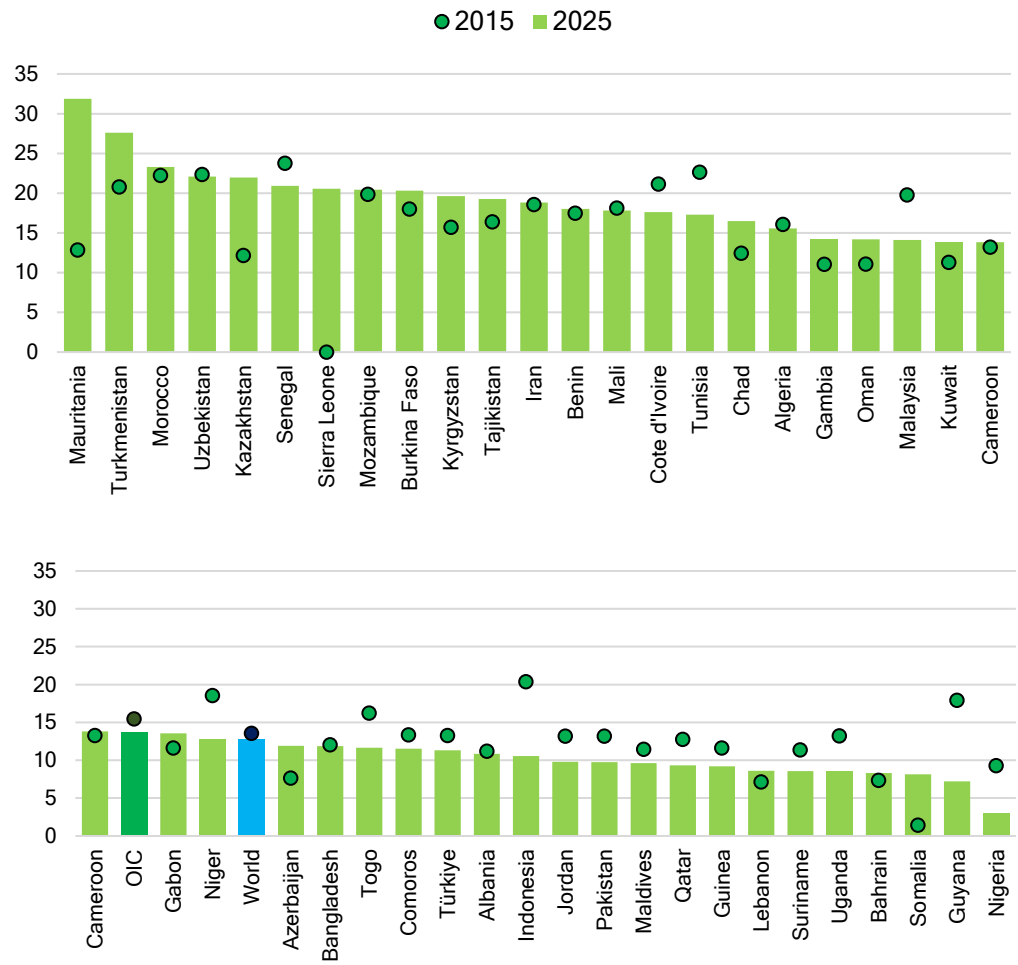
Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 01/07/2026 from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat) and the UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database. Please see Appendix 1 for details.

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 are critical for sustainable development. As SDG 1.a.2 does not specify a quantifiable target, benchmark targets from relevant international documents are used as reference points. In this context, the Education 2030 Incheon Declaration and

Framework for Action for the Implementation of SDG 4 call for allocating 15%–20% of total public spending to education, which is on average equivalent to 4%–6% of GDP.

Figure 7: Proportion of Total Government Spending on Essential Services, Education (%), 2015 vs. 2025



Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 01/07/2026 from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat) and the UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database. Please see Appendix 1 for details.

In OIC countries, the share of government spending on education declined from 15.4% in 2015 to 13.7% in 2025, falling short of the Incheon Declaration target by 2025. Globally, this ratio decreased only slightly from 13.5% to 12.7% over the same period, remaining below the Incheon benchmark. Among OIC countries with available data, the number meeting or exceeding the 15%–20% benchmark decreased slightly from 19 in 2015 to 18 out of 44 in 2025 (Figure 7).

Between 2015 and 2025, 23 OIC countries recorded a downward trend in education expenditure as a share of total public spending. Despite this, six of them (Uzbekistan, Senegal, Mali, Cote d'Ivoire, Tunisia, and Algeria) were still within the desired 15%–20% range by 2025. On the other hand, 21 OIC countries increased their education spending shares during the same period. Progress was most notable in Sierra Leone, Mauritania, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, and Somalia, where the share rose by more than 5 percentage points (Figure 7).

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

Hunger continues to affect millions of people worldwide, particularly in low-income countries. Children are especially vulnerable, as malnutrition severely undermines their physical growth and cognitive development. SDG 2 was designed to address these challenges through targets that aim to reduce and eventually eliminate hunger, promote universal access to nutritious food, increase the productivity of food producers, strengthen resilience and sustainability in agriculture, and expand investment in agricultural research and technological development.

OIC countries have shown stagnant progress toward SDG 2, and the current pace is far too slow for the goal to be achieved by 2030. Challenges, including conflicts both globally and within the OIC region, high inflation, inequalities, and climate change, have further complicated efforts to ensure food security. In this context, financial support from both national budgets and international cooperation will be critical to improving the efficiency of food production. Special attention must also be given to small-scale agribusinesses and farmers to ensure they receive the resources and support needed to enhance productivity and resilience.

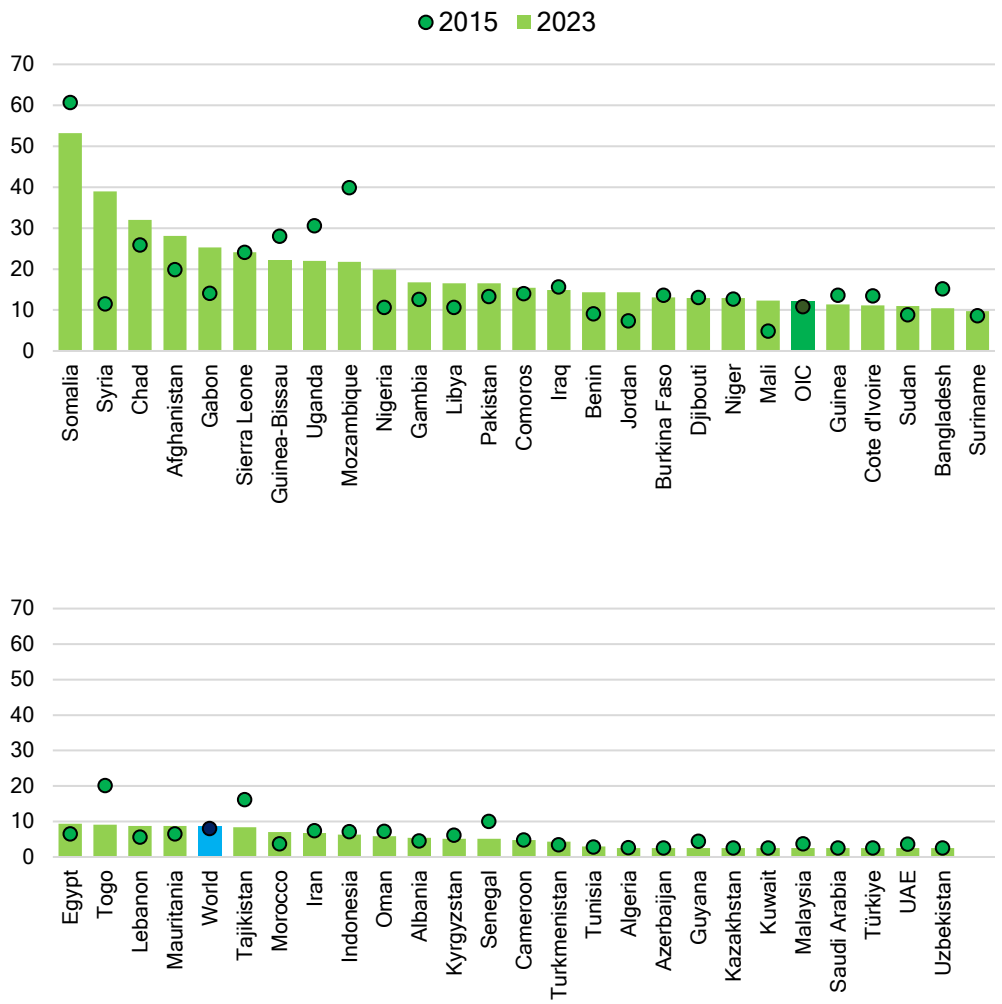
Undernourishment persists in OIC countries despite some successes

SDG target 2.1 envisions the complete elimination of undernourishment by 2030. The proportion of undernourished people in the total population serves as a key indicator for measuring progress in this area. This indicator estimates the share of the population whose habitual food consumption is insufficient to provide the dietary energy levels necessary for an active and healthy life (UNSD (2026a), SDG metadata).

Between 2015 and 2023, the prevalence of undernourishment in OIC countries as a group increased from 10.8% to 12.2%. During the same period, the global average rose from 8% to 8.5%. At the country level, 22 out of 51 OIC countries with available data showed regression in addressing undernourishment (Figure 8).

On the positive side, 10 out of 51 countries (Algeria, Azerbaijan, Guyana, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, Türkiye, the United Arab Emirates, and Uzbekistan) have already met the "zero undernourishment by 2030" target, with the proportion of undernourished individuals below 2.5% of their total populations as of 2023. However, progress in the remaining OIC countries is insufficient, and if current trends continue, they are unlikely to achieve the target of eliminating undernourishment by 2030.

Figure 8: Prevalence of Undernourishment (%), 2015 vs. 2023



Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 01/07/2026 from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat) and the UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database. Please see Appendix 1 for details.

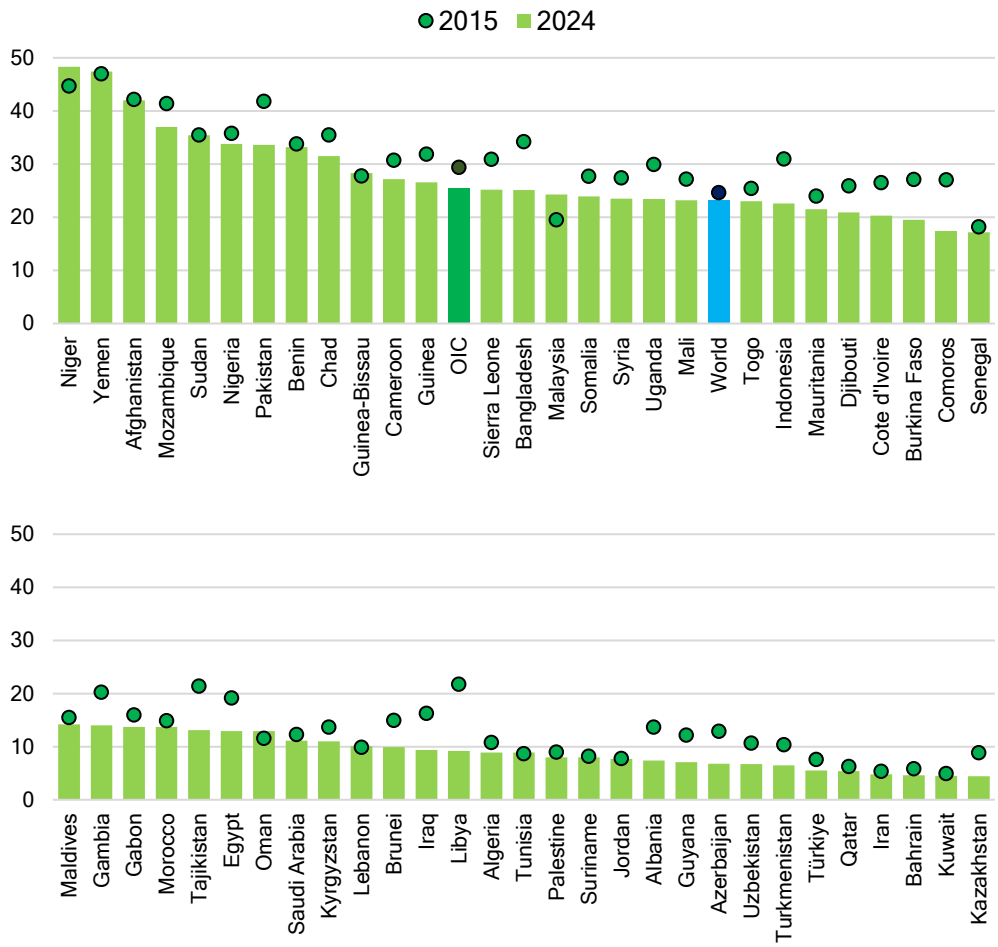
Stunting and wasting in children have been declining, but not enough to end all forms of malnutrition

The prevalence of malnutrition (overweight, wasting, and stunting) reflects the outcomes of hunger, in contrast to undernourishment, which highlights its causes. Among these, stunting is particularly important to investigate 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 reach their full cognitive potential (WHO, 2017). The intermediate SDG target is to reduce child stunting by 40% from 2012 levels by 2025, while the long-term target is to eliminate stunting, wasting, overweight, and all other forms of malnutrition by 2030.

Between 2015 and 2024, the proportion of children moderately or severely stunted in OIC countries decreased from 29.4% to 25.5%. The global average also declined, from 24.6% to 23.2% over the same period. At the individual country level, however, no OIC country has made sufficient progress to ensure the complete elimination of child stunting by 2030, and seven OIC countries have seen deterioration since 2015 (Figure 9).

Similar patterns are observed in the prevalence of overweight (weight-for-height > +2 standard deviations from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) and wasting (weight-for-height < –2 standard deviations) among children under 5 years of age. At the current pace of progress, almost no OIC countries will achieve the target of ending all forms of malnutrition by 2030.

Figure 9: Proportion of Children Moderately or Severely Stunted (%), 2015 vs. 2024

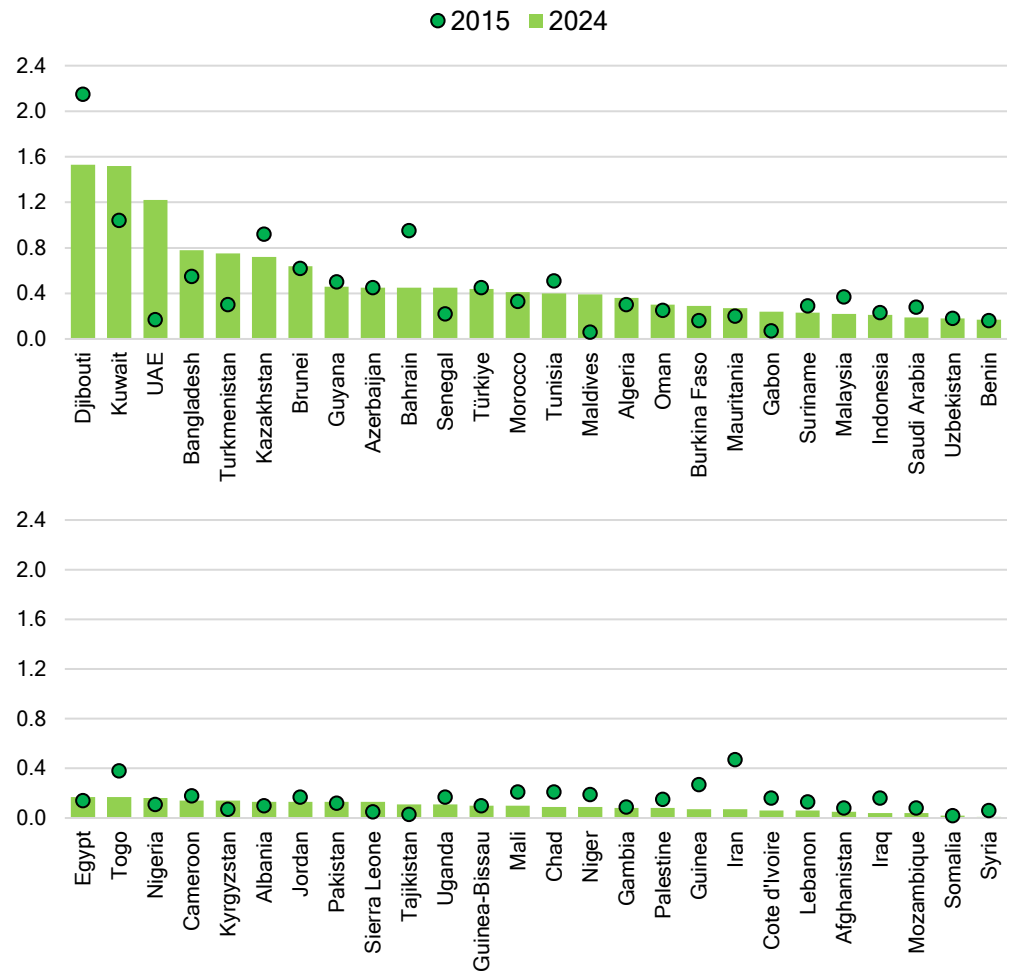


Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 01/07/2026 from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat) and the UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database. Please see Appendix 1 for details.

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

SDG target 2.a emphasizes the need for increased investment in the agricultural sector, including research and technological development, infrastructure improvement, and the establishment of plant and livestock gene banks, particularly in LDCs, by 2030. The Agriculture Orientation Index (AOI) is defined as the ratio of government expenditure on agriculture to the share of agriculture value added in GDP. An AOI greater than 1 indicates that the agricultural sector receives a higher share of government spending relative to its economic value, while a value below 1 reflects a lower orientation toward agriculture. An AOI of 1 represents neutrality in a government's orientation toward the sector.

Figure 10: Agriculture Orientation Index for Government Expenditures, 2015 vs. 2024



Source: Data extracted on 01/07/2026 from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat).

In 2024, among 52 OIC countries with available data, only Djibouti (1.53), Kuwait (1.53), and the United Arab Emirates (1.22) recorded AOI values above 1, indicating a stronger orientation toward agriculture. They were followed by Bangladesh (0.78), Turkmenistan (0.75), Kazakhstan (0.72), and Brunei Darussalam (0.64). Moreover, 27 OIC countries experienced declines in their AOI values between 2015 and 2024 (Figure 10).

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

Health is an essential pillar of human development and well-being, and a critical driver of sustainable progress, influencing outcomes across many other goals. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development underscores this by including SDG 3, which aims to "ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages." This goal covers key health priorities such as maternal and child health, communicable and non-communicable diseases, and health financing and workforce recruitment.

While OIC countries have made notable progress, inequalities persist and achievements remain uneven. Meeting SDG 3 by 2030 will require sustained commitment, innovative strategies, and strengthened health systems.

Despite improvement, maternal mortality remains high in many OIC countries

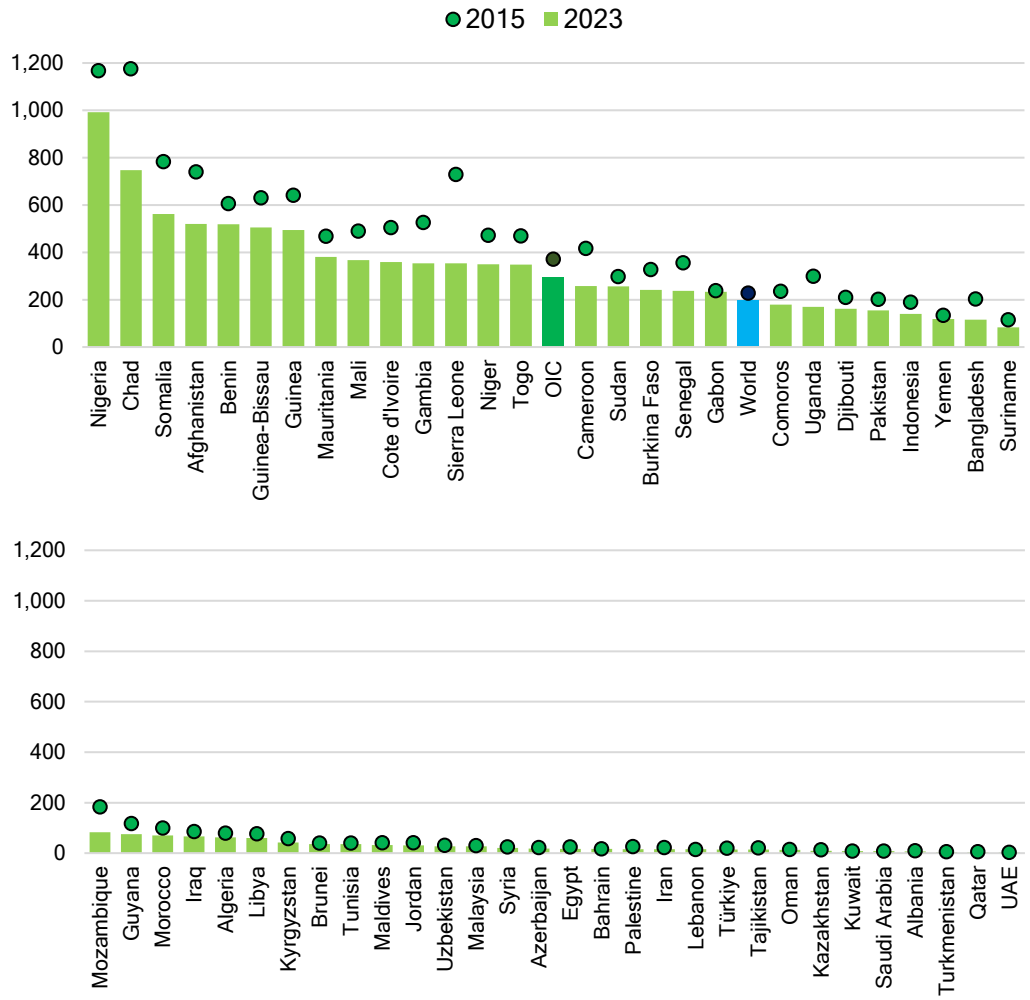
The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) is defined as the number of maternal deaths during a given time period per 100,000 live births. It reflects the risk of maternal death relative to the number of live births and essentially captures the likelihood of death in a single pregnancy or live birth (UNSD (2026a), SDG metadata).

Globally, the MMR declined from 228 in 2015 to 197 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2023. In parallel, the MMR of OIC countries as a group dropped significantly from 371 in 2015 to 295 in 2023, representing a reduction of 75 deaths, more than twice the global decline of 30 deaths (Figure 11).

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development aims to reduce the global MMR to less than 70 deaths per 100,000 live births. At the country level, 28 OIC countries had already achieved this threshold by 2023. By 2030, four additional OIC countries are expected to meet the SDG 3.1 target. Among the best performers were the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Turkmenistan, Albania, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Kazakhstan each recording fewer than 10 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.

Although MMR remained extremely high in six OIC countries, including Nigeria, Chad, Somalia, Afghanistan, Benin, and Guinea-Bissau, each with more than 500 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2023, it is important to highlight their progress in reducing maternal mortality. For example, Chad reduced 428 deaths, Somalia and Afghanistan each recorded declines of around 220 deaths, Nigeria reduced 175 deaths, Guinea-Bissau 126 deaths, and Benin 88 deaths. These improvements demonstrate that, despite persistently high levels, notable overall reductions have been achieved across OIC countries (Figure 11).

Figure 11: Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 Live Births), 2015 vs. 2023



Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 01/07/2026 from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat) and the UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database. Please see Appendix 1 for details.

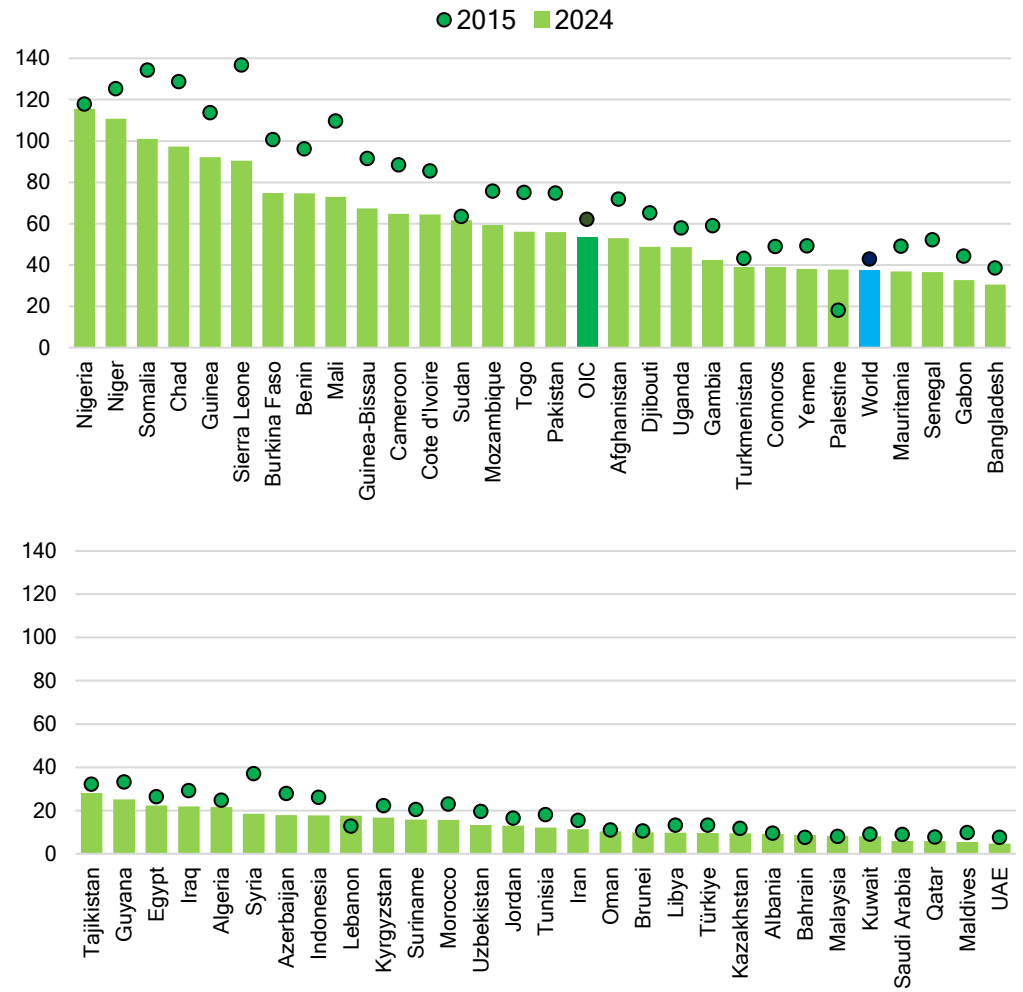
Under-five mortality in most OIC countries is still well above the target

The under-five mortality rate (U5MR) measures the probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of 5, expressed per 1,000 live births (UNSD (2026a), SDG metadata).

U5MR is a crucial indicator of child health and well-being, reflecting the effectiveness of health systems and the accessibility of essential services. Monitoring this rate is a public health priority, as it provides insights into the success of interventions such as vaccinations, treatments for infectious diseases, and improvements in child nutrition.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development calls for ending preventable deaths of children under five years of age by 2030, with a key target of reducing the U5MR to at least as low as 25 deaths per 1,000 live births. OIC countries have made significant progress: between 2015 and 2024, the U5MR fell from 62 to 53 deaths per 1,000 live births. Despite this improvement, the current level remains more than twice the global target. Globally, the U5MR dropped from 43 to 37 deaths over the same period. These declines underscore the positive impact of health interventions and improvements in healthcare systems across many regions (Figure 12).

Figure 12: Under-Five Mortality Rate, Both Sexes (per 1,000 Live Births), 2015 vs. 2024



Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 01/07/2026 from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat) and the UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database. Please see Appendix 1 for details.

At the country level, 28 OIC countries had already achieved the SDG 3.2 target by 2024. Among them, the United Arab Emirates, Maldives, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Malaysia, Bahrain, Albania, Kazakhstan, Türkiye, Libya, Brunei Darussalam, and Oman recorded particularly low U5MRs, each with fewer than 10 deaths per 1,000 live births. These outcomes reflect robust health infrastructures and effective public health strategies in these countries.

Looking ahead, projections suggest that by 2030, three additional OIC countries (Bangladesh, Gabon, and Tajikistan) will come close to achieving the SDG target of reducing under-five mortality to below 25 deaths per 1,000 live births. This near achievement reflects sustained progress in child health outcomes and suggests that, with a modest additional effort, these countries could still reach the target.

On the other hand, eight OIC countries still face extremely high under-five mortality. As of 2024, their U5MRs were more than three times the set target, underscoring the urgent need for intensified efforts and targeted interventions in these contexts.

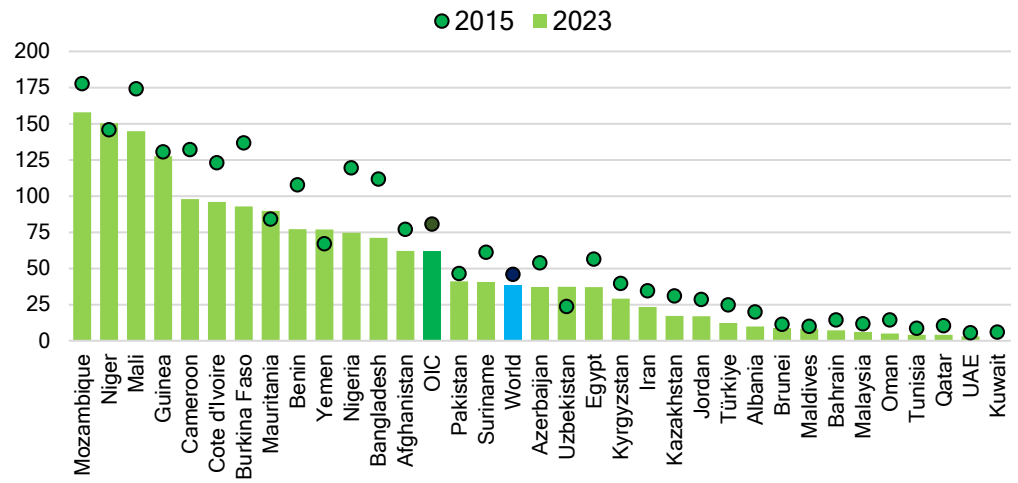
Improvements in adolescent birth rates do not benefit all girls equally

The adolescent birth rate (ABR) is defined as the number of births per 1,000 women in the specified age groups. Reducing adolescent fertility and addressing its underlying factors are crucial for improving sexual and reproductive health, as well as the social and economic well-being of adolescents. Research consistently shows that women who become pregnant and give birth early face higher risks of complications or death during pregnancy and childbirth, and their children are more vulnerable. Preventing early pregnancies is therefore vital for improving maternal health and reducing infant mortality (UNSD (2026a), SDG metadata).

Early childbearing also limits opportunities for socio-economic advancement. Young mothers are less likely to complete their education and face greater challenges in balancing family and work responsibilities. The adolescent birth rate also provides indirect evidence on access to relevant health services, as young people often experience difficulties in obtaining sexual and reproductive health care (UNSD (2026a), SDG metadata).

Between 2015 and 2023, the global adolescent birth rate for young women aged 15–19 declined from 46 to 38 births per 1,000 women. The reduction was even greater in OIC countries, where the rate dropped from 81 to 62 over the same period. This sharp decline highlights progress in reproductive health and education initiatives across OIC countries. At the individual country level, 29 out of 33 OIC countries with available data reduced their adolescent birth rates, indicating widespread improvements across the region.

Figure 13: Adolescent Birth Rate, Ages 15-19, Female (Per 1,000 Women Aged 15-19 Years), 2015 vs. 2023



Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 01/07/2026 from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat) and the UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database. Please see Appendix 1 for details.

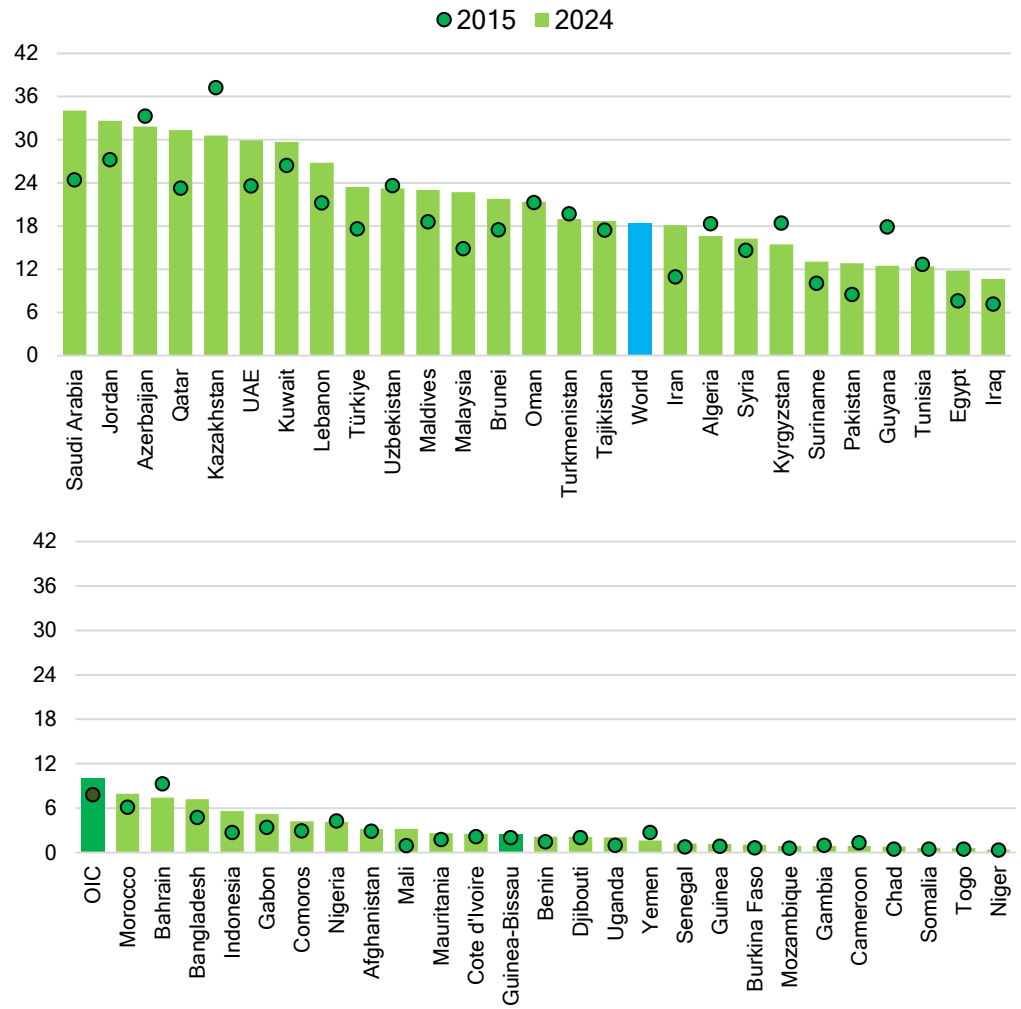
Despite this overall success, disparities remain significant. As of 2023, there was a striking difference of 158 births per 1,000 women between the OIC country with the highest ABR and the one with the lowest. This gap underscores persistent challenges linked to socio-economic, cultural, and policy factors that shape adolescent fertility. The wide variation shows that continued and targeted efforts are required to ensure that progress in reducing adolescent birth rates benefits all girls across OIC countries.

OIC countries have low availability of medical doctors

The density of medical doctors is a critical indicator of the availability and accessibility of healthcare services. It is measured as the number of medical doctors, including both general practitioners and specialists, per 10,000 people in a given national or subnational population. In 2024, the global average density of medical doctors was 18.4 per 10,000 population. In comparison, the average density across OIC countries, based on the most recent data available for 52 countries, was only 10.1 doctors (Figure 14).

Among OIC countries, only 16 reported densities above the global average, suggesting relative adequacy in their healthcare workforce. In contrast, 26 OIC countries had fewer than 10 doctors per 10,000 population, and in seven OIC countries the density was below 1 doctor per 10,000 population. These extremely low levels highlight severe challenges in ensuring access to adequate healthcare services (Figure 14).

Figure 14: Health Worker Density, Medical Doctors (per 10,000 Population), 2015 vs. 2024



Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 01/07/2026 from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat) and the UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database. Please see Appendix 1 for details.

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

Education is a key driver of improved well-being and opportunities, particularly for disadvantaged communities. Recent advancements in the education sector have created new avenues for these communities to access quality education, along with technical and practical skills, in increasingly cost-effective ways. This aligns with the objectives of SDG 4, which emphasizes free primary and secondary education, equal access to quality learning, the elimination of discrimination within educational systems, universal literacy and numeracy, and the expansion of the supply of qualified teachers.

OIC countries have made moderate progress toward achieving SDG 4, but this progress remains insufficient to meet the 2030 targets. While there have been notable improvements in areas such as school completion rates and parity between female and male in many OIC countries, significant disparities persist across the group. Without accelerated action, many OIC countries are expected to miss the SDG 4 targets by 2030.

School completion rates have increased overall in OIC countries

Many OIC countries continue to face challenges in meeting fundamental education targets, such as ensuring enrolment and participation of children in school, particularly for girls and other vulnerable groups, and providing access to basic study materials and an adequate number of teachers. Completion rate is a key indicator that reflects the percentage of a cohort of children or young people who have completed a given level of education.

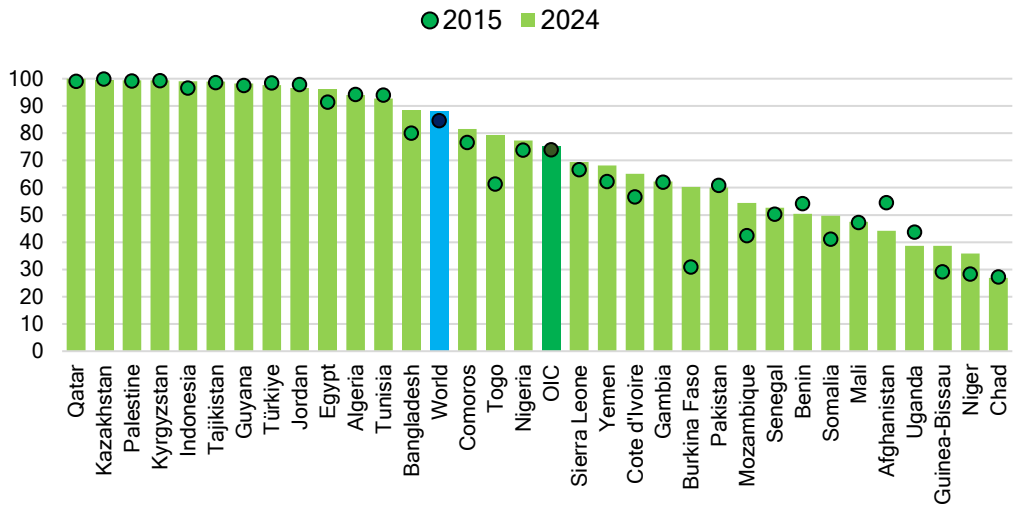
At the primary level, the global average completion rate rose from 84.5% in 2015 to 88% in 2024. Similarly, in OIC countries, based on available data for 32 countries, the rate increased from 73.8% to 75.3%. At the country level, 10 OIC countries (Qatar, Kazakhstan, Palestine, Kyrgyzstan, Indonesia, Tajikistan, Guyana, Türkiye, Jordan, and Egypt) recorded completion rates of at least 95% in 2024. On the other hand, seven OIC countries had completion rates below 50%. Looking at progress between 2015 and 2024, if the same pace is maintained, 12 of the 32 OIC countries are expected to meet the target of ensuring that all children complete primary education by 2030 (Figure 15).

At the lower secondary level, out of 31 OIC countries with available data, completion rates reached at least 95% in four countries (Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, and Türkiye) in 2024. If the current pace observed between 2015 and 2024 continues, three additional OIC countries (Palestine, Algeria, and Burkina

Faso) are projected to achieve the target by 2030. However, the remaining countries have not shown sufficient improvement to be considered on track.

At the upper secondary level, challenges are even more pronounced. Among 29 OIC countries with sufficient data as of 2024, only three (Kazakhstan, Algeria, and Tajikistan) are expected to achieve the target by 2030.

Figure 15: Completion Rate, Primary, Both Sexes (%), 2015 vs. 2024



Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 01/07/2026 from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat) and the UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database. Please see Appendix 1 for details.

Participation in organised learning remains low in many OIC countries

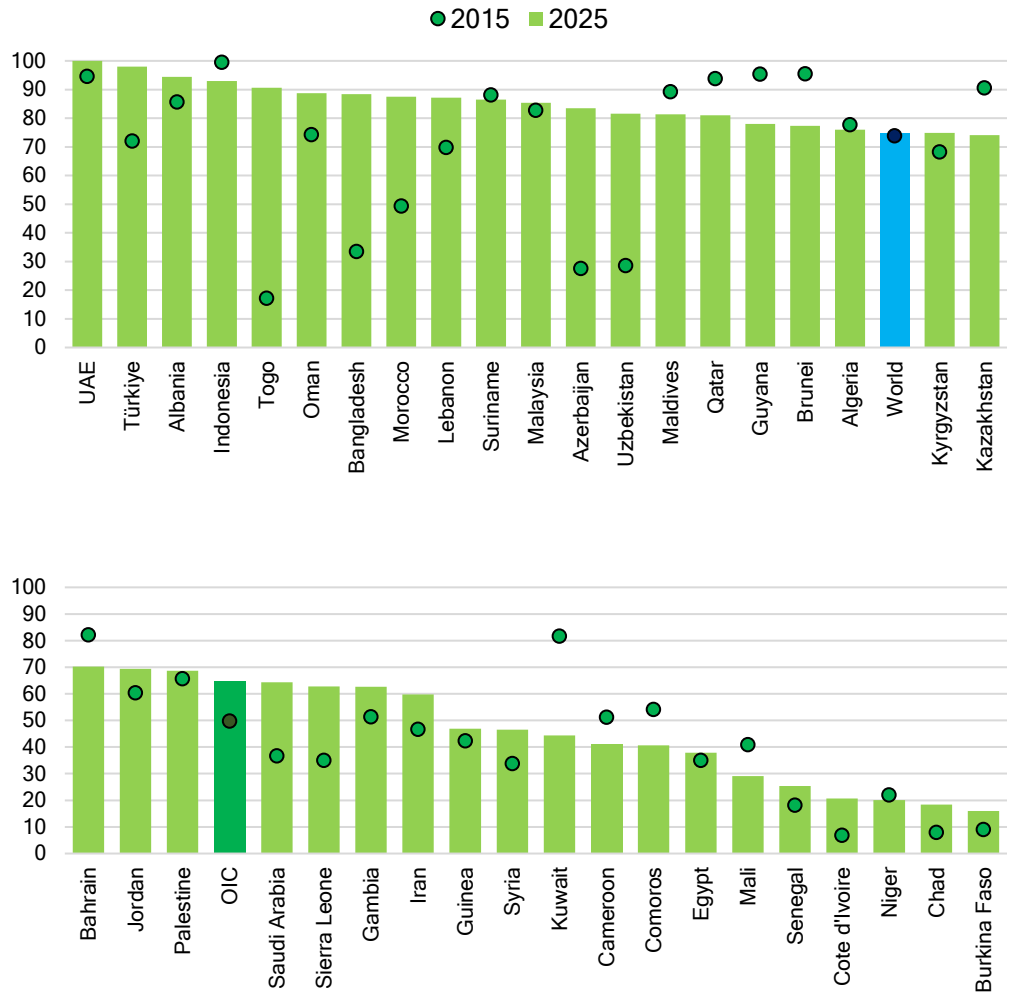
The participation rate in organised learning measures the proportion of children in a given age group enrolled in at least one organised learning programme that combines education and care. For pre-primary education, the main target is to ensure access for all children (UNSD (2026a), SDG metadata).

Between 2015 and 2025, the participation rate in organised learning one year before the official primary entry age increased significantly in OIC countries, from 49.7% to 64.8%, based on data from 39 countries. Over the same period, the global average rose from 73.8% to 75% (Figure 16).

At the country level, two OIC countries, the United Arab Emirates and Türkiye, had already achieved participation rates of 95% or more in 2025. In addition, eight more countries (Togo, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, Morocco, Bangladesh, Albania, Lebanon, and Oman) are on track to reach similar high levels by 2030 if they maintain their current pace of progress. On the other hand, in four OIC countries,

fewer than 25% of children were enrolled in organised learning one year before the official primary entry age in 2025 (Figure 16).

Figure 16: Participation Rate in Organized Learning (One Year Before the Official Primary Entry Age), Both Sexes (%), 2015 vs. 2025



Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 01/07/2026 from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat) and the UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database. Please see Appendix 1 for details.

Majority of OIC countries have achieved parity between female and male in school education

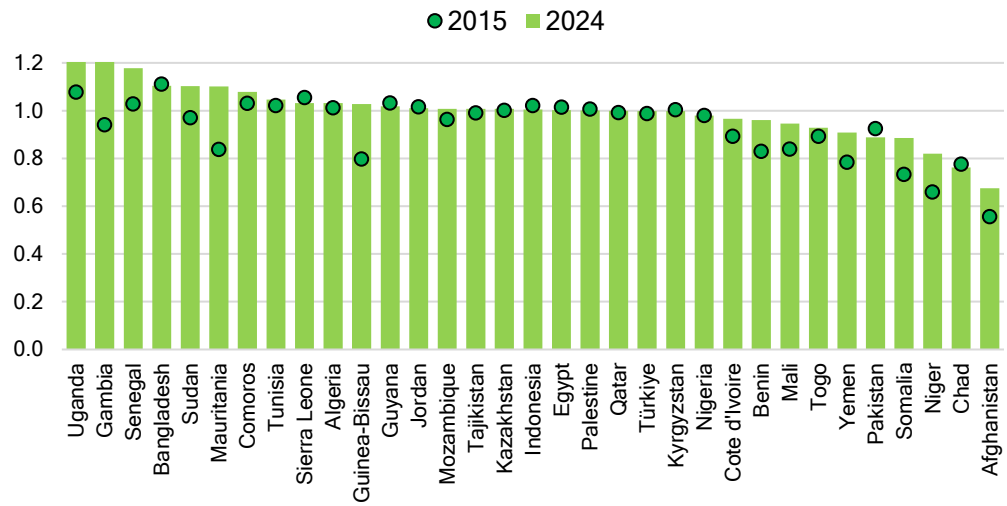
SDG target 4.5 envisions eliminating disparities and ensuring equal access to education and vocational training for all by 2030, particularly for vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, and females. In this context, the adjusted parity index (ranging from 0 to 2) for completion rates serves as a benchmark: a value of 1 indicates parity between female and male,

values below 1 indicate a disparity in favour of males, and values above 1 indicate a disparity in favour of females (UNSD (2026a), SDG metadata).

As of 2025, 35 out of 39 OIC countries with sufficient data had achieved parity between female and male or recorded a disparity in favour of females in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age). Based on progress trends observed between 2015 and 2025, only four OIC countries risk missing parity by 2030 if their rate of progress does not accelerate.

In primary education completion rates, 26 out of 33 OIC countries with sufficient data had achieved parity between female and male or recorded a disparity in favour of females as of 2024. Based on trends from 2015 to 2024, one more country is on track, and only six OIC countries risk missing parity by 2030 if their rate of progress does not accelerate (Figure 17).

Figure 17: Adjusted Gender Parity Index for Completion Rate, Primary, 2015 vs. 2024



Source: Data extracted on 01/07/2026 from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat).

At the lower secondary level, data from 32 OIC countries in 2024 show that 19 had achieved parity between female and male or recorded a disparity in favour of females. Additionally, four more countries are on track to achieve parity by 2030. In contrast, parity levels remain alarmingly low in six OIC countries, where progress has been insufficient.

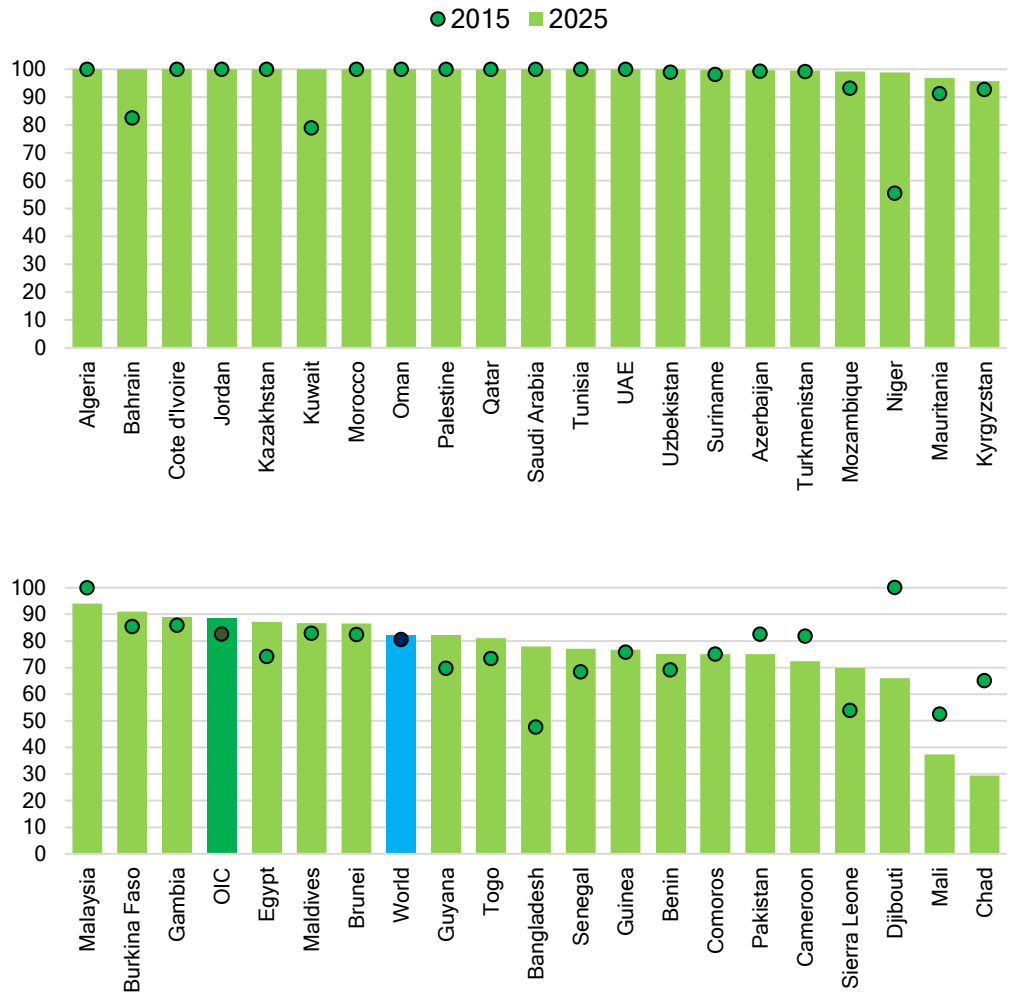
At the upper secondary level, parity or disparity in favour of females was observed in 17 out of 31 OIC countries with sufficient data. Three additional countries are expected to reach parity by 2030, while 11 remain off track. The decline in parity

from pre-primary to upper secondary education underscores the need for targeted policies to sustain and further strengthen parity across all education levels.

OIC countries show strong progress in teacher training, but gaps remain

Qualified specialists, professionals, and human resources are vital for the development and prosperity of any country. A lack of adequate education for young people undermines future economic growth, while well-trained teachers are central to ensuring long-term progress.

Figure 18: Proportion of Teachers in Primary Education who have Received at least the Minimum Organized Teacher Training, Both Sexes (%), 2015 vs. 2025



Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 01/07/2026 from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat) and the UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database. Please see Appendix 1 for details.

Globally, 82.2% of primary school teachers had received at least the minimum level of organised teacher training in 2025, compared to a higher average of 88.5% across 40 OIC countries with available data. Twenty-one OIC countries had already surpassed 95% coverage by 2025. However, the proportion of trained teachers declined in six OIC countries between 2015 and 2025 (Figure 18), pointing to a need for renewed attention in these cases. Continued and more extensive measures will therefore be needed across OIC countries to meet the growing demand for qualified teachers and stay on track toward the 2030 target.

SDG 5. Achieve Equality between Women and Men and Empower All Women and Girls

SDG 5 emphasizes equality between women and men and the empowerment of women as essential elements of a peaceful, prosperous, and sustainable world. This equality is not only a fundamental right but also a prerequisite for achieving many other SDGs, including those on poverty eradication, inequality reduction, health and well-being, and decent work and economic growth.

Achieving this goal requires action on multiple fronts: eliminating violence and discrimination against women, ending child marriage, ensuring reproductive and sexual health, strengthening women's participation in the workplace and in political and public life, and securing equal ownership rights over land and property. Effective laws and policies, coupled with robust implementation, are critical to advancing these areas. Collecting accurate and timely data across these dimensions is equally vital for monitoring progress in this equality and women's empowerment.

With less than five years remaining to the 2030 deadline, it is difficult to determine whether OIC countries, or the world at large, are on track. Significant data gaps and limitations across many indicators continue to pose serious challenges for evaluating progress for SDG 5 targets.

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

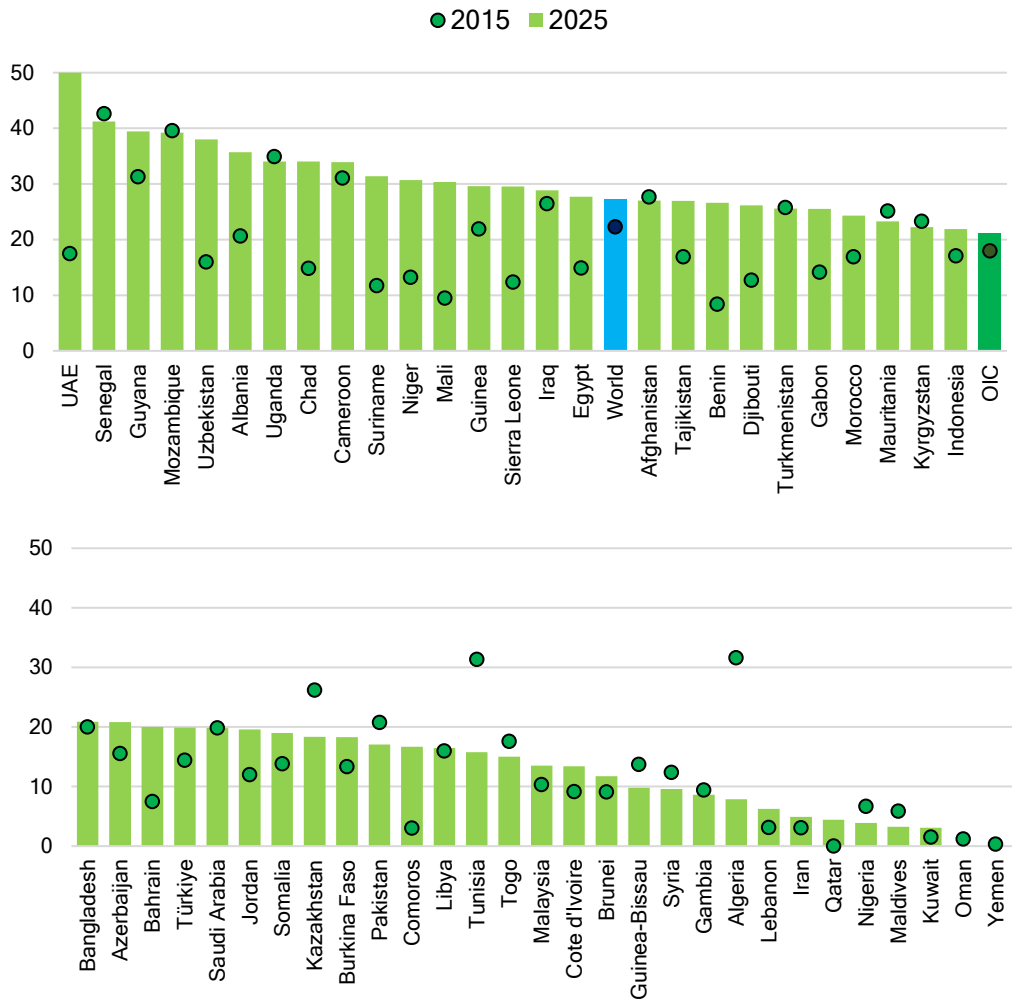
The proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments is measured as the number of seats held by women members in single or lower chambers of national parliaments, expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats (UNSD (2026a), SDG metadata).

Historically, women have been underrepresented in political leadership positions. This trend has begun to shift in recent years, as the proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments has steadily increased, although men continue to dominate overall representation. Globally, women's representation in national parliaments rose from 22.3% in 2015 to 27.2% in 2025. In OIC countries, the proportion also increased, from 17.9% to 21.2% over the same period (Figure 19). These increases signal progress toward more balanced representation, but men remain overwhelmingly the majority in parliaments.

As of 2025, the United Arab Emirates had achieved equal representation of women and men in its national parliament. Additionally, women held at least one-third of parliamentary seats in 11 other OIC countries: Senegal, Guyana, Mozambique,

Uzbekistan, Albania, Uganda, Chad, Cameroon, Suriname, Niger, and Mali. At the other end of the spectrum, 12 OIC countries reported very low female representation, with women occupying fewer than 10% of seats in their national parliaments (Figure 19).

Figure 19: Proportion of Seats Held by Women in National Parliaments (% of Total Number of Seats), 2015 vs. 2025



Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 01/07/2026 from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat) and the UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database. Please see Appendix 1 for details.

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

SDG 8 recognizes the importance of sustainable and inclusive economic growth that can create new and better employment opportunities without harming the environment. It underscores the need to extend such opportunities to the entire working-age population. For OIC countries, rapid and sustained growth is particularly critical, as it can help close the development gap with advanced economies.

The global economy is facing a renewed shock, as conflict in the Middle East has driven up energy prices, reignited inflationary pressures, and raised expectations of tighter monetary policy. Global growth is projected to slow to 2.5% in 2026, down from 2.9% in 2025, as economies reliant on energy imports and those directly affected by the conflict face weaker prospects. Progress among emerging market and developing economies in narrowing per capita income gaps with advanced economies is also expected to remain inadequate (World Bank, 2026).

OIC countries face similar challenges. Their growth trajectory mirrors the global slowdown, and progress toward SDG 8 remains stagnant. The current pace of advancement is insufficient, raising concerns that this goal will not be achieved by 2030.

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

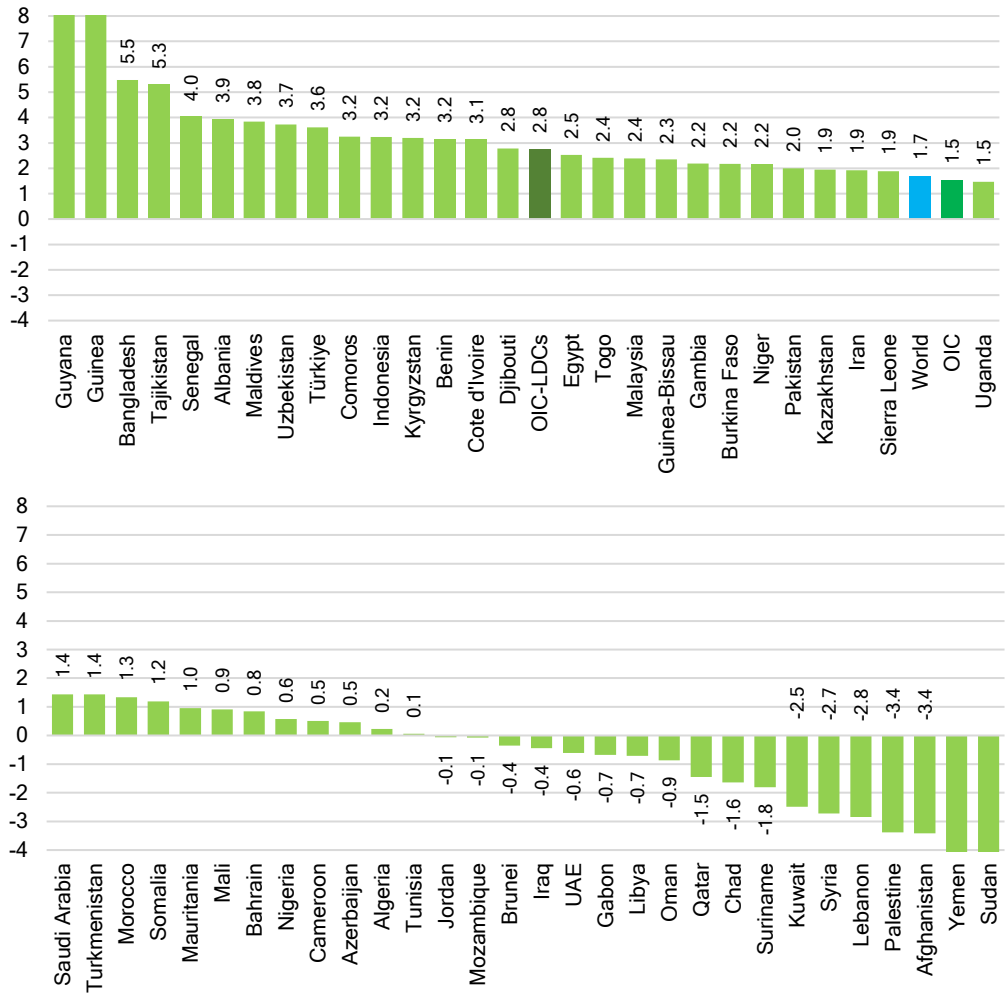
The annual growth rate of real GDP per capita is calculated as the percentage change in real GDP per capita between two consecutive years. Real GDP is measured in constant USD to ensure comparability across countries and facilitate the production of regional and global aggregates. Real GDP per capita serves as a proxy for the average standard of living of residents in a country or area. A positive percentage change in this indicator reflects an improvement in the average standard of living (UNSD (2026a), SDG metadata).

Between 2016 and 2024, the average annual growth rate of real GDP per capita was only 1.5% for OIC countries as a group and 2.8% for the 21 OIC-LDCs. While the OIC-LDCs performed slightly above the world average of 1.7%, the overall OIC group lagged behind. Both rates remain well below half of the 7% annual target. In fact, the growth rate for OIC-LDCs fluctuated between 0.2% and 4.2% across all years in the period. This trend indicates that OIC-LDCs are unlikely to achieve the target unless their pace of development accelerates significantly. The

situation underscores the need for intensified efforts to achieve sustained economic growth in these countries, particularly through economic diversification, which can help protect against unexpected global and national economic crises while also ensuring long-term sustainability and more inclusive growth.

At the country level, only Guyana and Guinea achieved an average annual growth rate over 7% in real GDP per capita during 2016–2024. In addition, two other OIC countries (Bangladesh and Tajikistan) recorded average growth rates above 5%. By contrast, 18 OIC countries experienced negative average growth over the same period (Figure 20).

Figure 20: Average Annual Growth Rate of Real GDP per Capita (%), 2016-2024

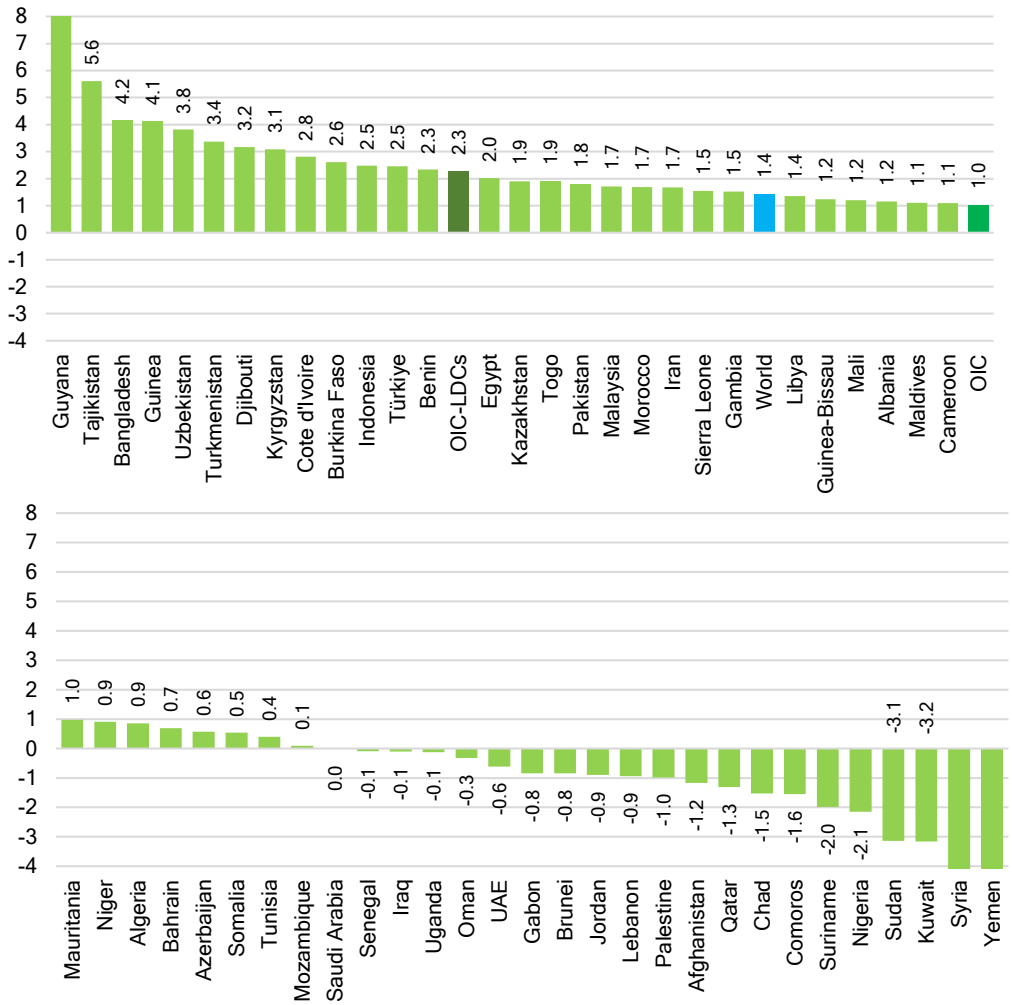


Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 01/07/2026 from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat) and the UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database. Guyana (23.5), Guinea (9.9), Yemen (−5.8), and Sudan (−7.8) are truncated at the chart's bounds to preserve readability; full values shown in parentheses. Please see Appendix 1 for details.

Labour productivity growth in OIC countries remains slow and uneven

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

Figure 21: Average Annual Growth Rate of Real GDP per Employed Person (%), 2016-2024



Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 01/07/2026 from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat) and the UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database. Guyana (22.9), Syria (-4.9), and Yemen (−6) are truncated at the chart's bounds to preserve readability; full values shown in parentheses. Please see Appendix 1 for details.

Economic growth reflects increases in output that can result from greater use of productive inputs and improvements in the efficiency with which these inputs are

utilised. This indicator highlights the productivity effect, making it a key measure of economic performance. Measuring labour productivity provides estimates that can support the formulation of labour market policies and help policymakers monitor their effects. It can also contribute to understanding how labour market performance affects the living standards of employed persons (UNSD (2026a), SDG metadata).

Between 2016 and 2024, growth in labour productivity, measured by GDP per employed person, averaged 1% in OIC countries, slightly below the world average of 1.4% (Figure 21). Growth in labour productivity is a critical driver of sustained increases in earnings and living standards. Low productivity growth, therefore, risks widening the development gap between OIC countries and the rest of the world.

Significant variation was also observed among OIC countries. Only two countries (Guyana and Tajikistan) recorded average labour productivity growth above 5% over the 2016–2024 period. Twelve countries achieved rates between 2% and 5%, while 23 countries recorded growth between 0% and 2%. In contrast, 20 OIC countries experienced negative average labour productivity growth during the period (Figure 21).

Despite progress in declining unemployment rates, it still constitutes a serious problem for some OIC countries

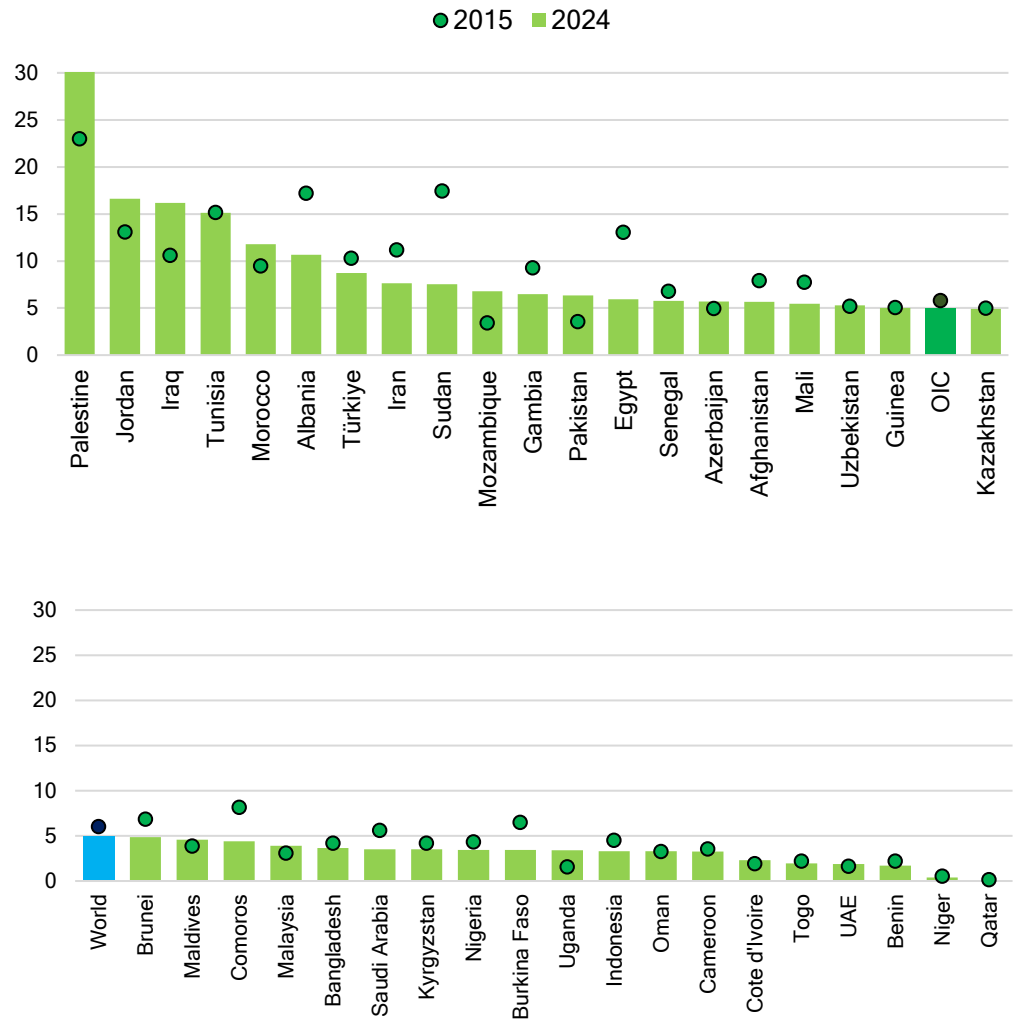
The unemployment rate represents the percentage of the labour force that is unemployed. It is a key measure of the underutilisation of labour supply and reflects the inability of an economy to generate sufficient employment for those actively seeking work. Therefore, it serves as an indicator of how effectively an economy absorbs its labour force and of the overall performance of the labour market (UNSD (2026a), SDG metadata).

The average unemployment rate in OIC countries as a group declined from 5.8% in 2015 to 5% in 2024, based on available data for 39 OIC countries (Figure 22). However, this improvement is not sufficient for the group to achieve the target of full and productive employment and decent work for all by 2030, given the pace of progress between 2015 and 2024.

Long-term unemployment can have severe consequences, including lasting negative impacts on individuals, weakened social cohesion, and increased risks of poverty and social conflict. Considerable disparities exist across OIC countries. Between 2015 and 2024, the unemployment rate fell in 25 countries but rose in 14 (Figure 22).

The unemployment rate was below 5% in 20 OIC countries, including Qatar, Niger, Benin, the United Arab Emirates, Togo, Cote d'Ivoire, Cameroon, Oman, Indonesia, Uganda, Burkina Faso, Nigeria, Kyrgyzstan, Saudi Arabia, Bangladesh, Malaysia, Comoros, Maldives, Brunei Darussalam, and Kazakhstan. By contrast, the situation was alarming in six OIC countries, where unemployment exceeded 10% in 2024. The situation in Palestine was particularly difficult, as the unemployment rate increased from 23% in 2015 to 31.4% in 2024 due to Israeli aggression causing conflict in the region (Figure 22).

Figure 22: Unemployment Rate, Ages 15+, Both Sexes (%), 2015 vs. 2024

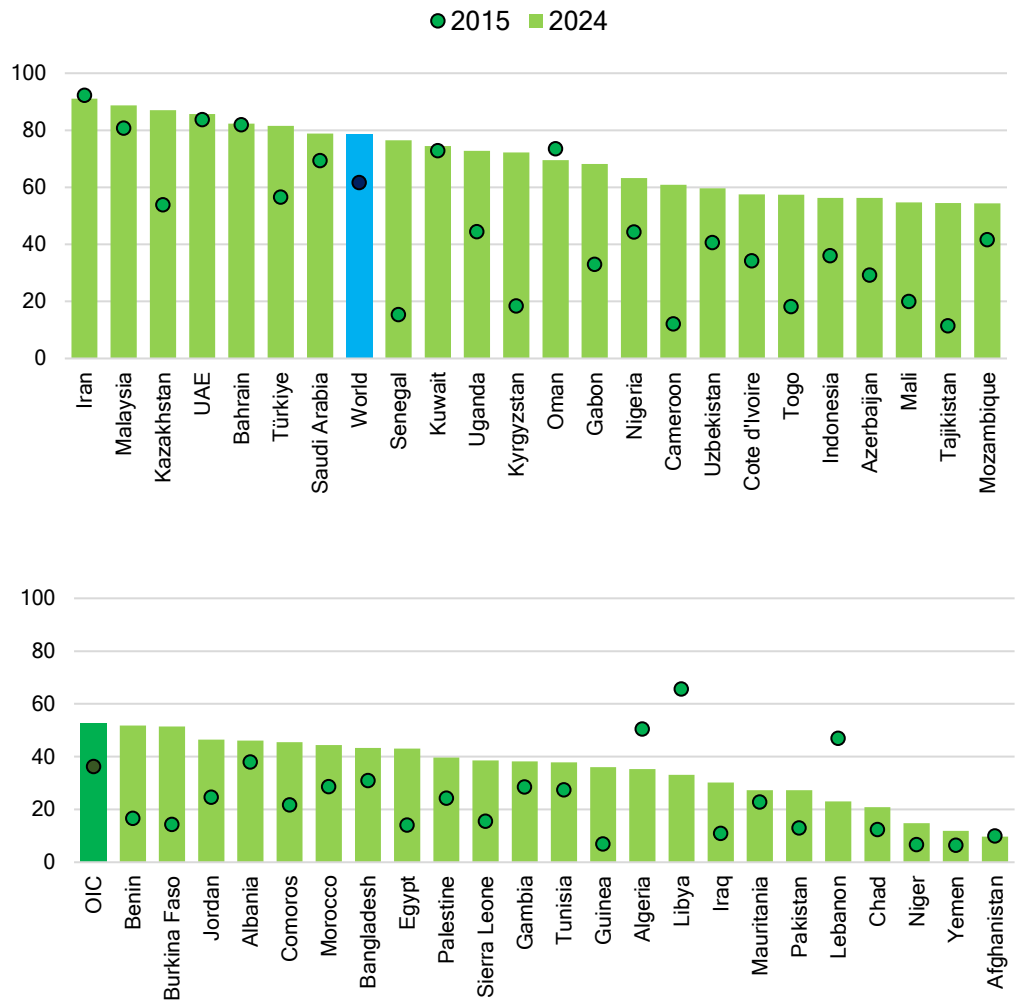


Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 01/07/2026 from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat) and the UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database. Please see Appendix 1 for details.

Despite improvements, around half of OIC residents still lack access to financial institutions

The proportion of adults with an account at a financial institution or with a mobile money service provider measures the percentage of adults (ages 15+) who report having an account (individually or jointly) at a bank or other type of financial institution, or who have personally used a mobile money service in the past 12 months.

Figure 23: Proportion of Adults with an Account at a Financial Institution or Mobile-Money-Service Provider (%), Ages 15+, Both Sexes, 2015 vs. 2024



Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 01/07/2026 from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat) and the UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database. Please see Appendix 1 for details.

Access to formal financial services, such as transactions, payments, savings, credit, and insurance, is essential for individuals to manage their lives, build their

futures, and grow their businesses, regardless of income level, gender, age, education, or place of residence. Having an account at a financial institution is often the first step toward accessing a wider range of financial services (UNSD (2026a), SDG metadata).

Between 2015 and 2024, the proportion of adults in OIC countries with an account at a financial institution or mobile money service rose from 36.2% to 52.6%, an increase of 16.5 percentage points, based on data from 46 OIC countries. Despite this improvement, the OIC average remained well below the global average, which increased from 61.6% to 78.7% over the same period (Figure 23).

OIC countries as a group have made substantial progress in expanding access to banking, insurance, and financial services. Out of 46 OIC countries, 12 are on track to achieve universal coverage by 2030 if current progress continues. However, for 28 OIC countries, the pace of improvement remains insufficient to meet this target. Moreover, between 2015 and 2024, six countries recorded a regression, underscoring the urgent need for accelerated efforts in those cases.

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 essential for achieving sustainable and inclusive development. Empirical evidence shows that infrastructure investment is strongly linked to higher productivity and income growth, as well as improvements in health and education outcomes. In this context, SDG 9 calls for building resilient infrastructure, promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and fostering research and innovation.

For OIC countries, advancing infrastructure is crucial to boost development levels and close the gap with other regions. While progress has been recorded in some areas under SDG 9, it remains uneven, with many indicators showing moderate or stagnant trends. At the current pace, most OIC countries are unlikely to achieve the SDG 9 targets by 2030.

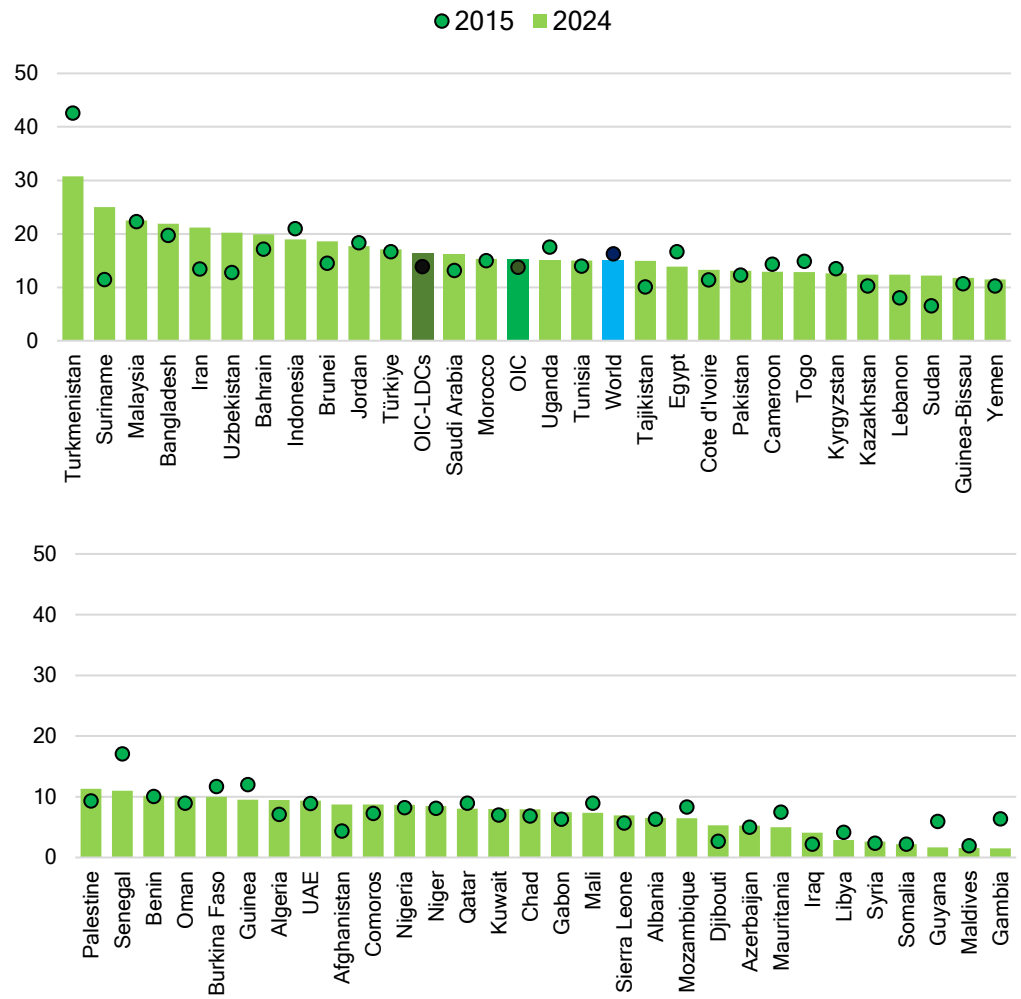
Significant investment is needed in OIC countries to boost technological progress and economic growth

Manufacturing value added (MVA) as a proportion of GDP measures the contribution of manufacturing to overall economic output. It is widely used by researchers and policymakers to assess the level of industrialization of a country. Since manufacturing is one of the principal drivers of economic development, the share of MVA in GDP also reflects broader national development levels (UNSD (2026a), SDG metadata).

Between 2015 and 2024, the MVA share in GDP for OIC countries as a group increased slightly by 1.5 percentage points, while it declined by 1.2 points at the global level. Within the OIC-LDCs, the increase was more notable, rising by 2.5 points from 13.9% to 16.4%. Despite this improvement, the pace of progress remains insufficient to achieve the target of significantly raising industry's share of GDP and doubling its share in OIC-LDCs by 2030. Substantial investment will be required to accelerate technological progress and stimulate economic growth. In 2024, only six OIC countries recorded a ratio above 20%, while in seven countries the share was below 5% (Figure 24).

A similar pattern is evident in manufacturing employment as a share of total employment. Based on data from 23 OIC countries, manufacturing employment increased in 16 countries between 2015 and 2024, though the rise exceeded 2 percentage points in only six of them. In contrast, seven OIC countries experienced a decline in manufacturing employment during the same period.

Figure 24: Manufacturing Value Added as a Proportion of GDP (Current Prices in USD) (%), 2015 vs. 2024



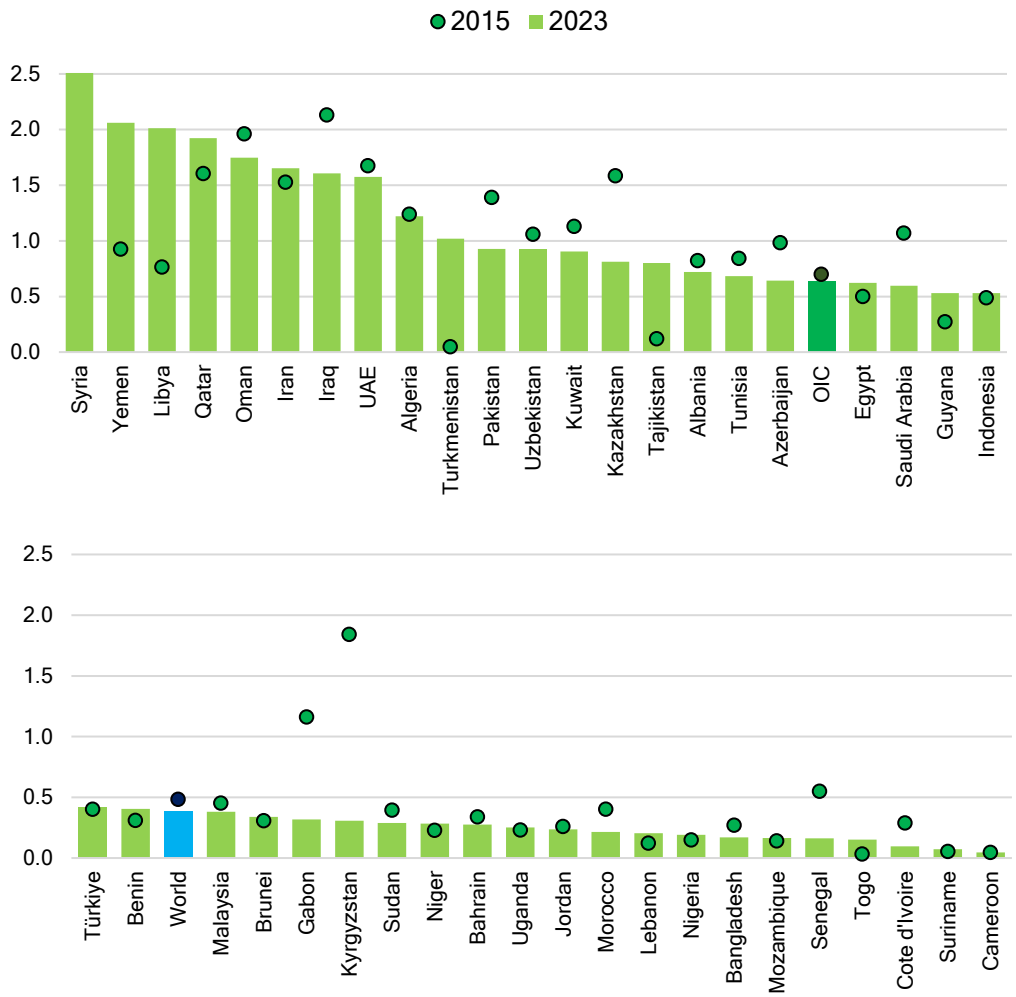
Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 01/07/2026 from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat) and the UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database. Please see Appendix 1 for details.

Carbon dioxide emissions intensity of manufacturing in OIC countries shows a downward trend

Carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions per unit of MVA measure the carbon intensity of manufacturing output. The indicator is expressed as kilograms (kg) of CO_2 equivalent per unit of MVA in constant 2020 USD. It reflects how efficiently manufacturing industries generate output relative to emissions. While CO_2 intensity often declines as countries industrialize and adopt cleaner technologies, reductions can also result from structural changes and diversification within manufacturing (UNSD (2026a), SDG metadata).

In 2023, CO_2 emissions per unit of MVA in OIC countries were estimated at 0.63 kg per USD (constant 2020 USD), down from 0.7 kg in 2015. By comparison, the global average declined from 0.48 kg in 2015 to 0.39 kg in 2023 (Figure 25).

Figure 25: Carbon Dioxide Emissions per Unit of MVA (Kg of CO_2 per Constant 2020 USD), 2015 vs. 2023



Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 01/07/2026 from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat) and the UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database. Syria (2015: 6.1; 2023: 5.3) is truncated at the chart's bounds to preserve readability; full values shown in parentheses. Please see Appendix 1 for details.

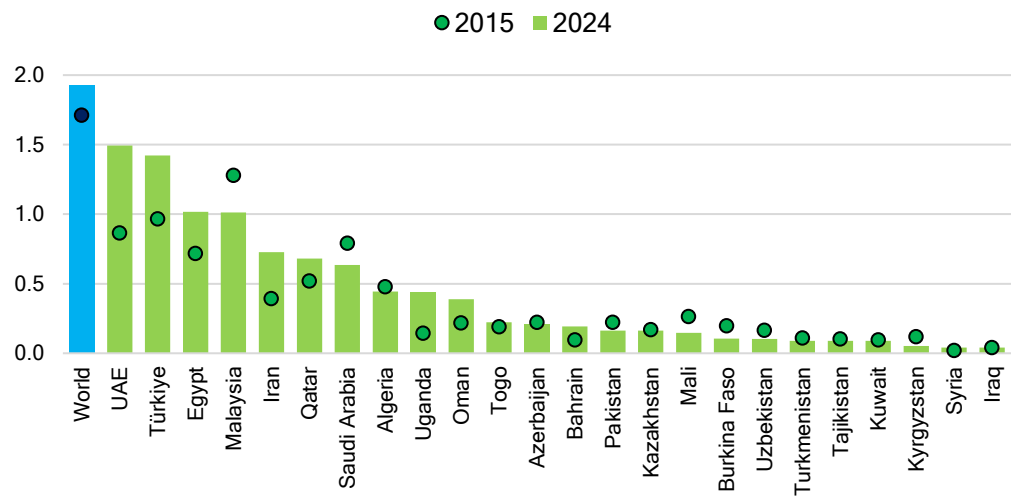
Between 2015 and 2023, the majority of OIC countries reduced their CO_2 emissions intensity. Out of 43 OIC countries with available data, 24 recorded decreases. In 2023, 10 OIC countries had CO2 intensity levels above 1 kg per unit of MVA, another 12 fell between 0.5 and 1 kg, while 21 countries achieved levels below 0.5 kg (Figure 25).

Research and development spending falls short of global levels across most of the OIC

Research and development (R&D) expenditure as a proportion of GDP measures the share of gross domestic spending on R&D relative to the total output of the economy. As a key enabler of sustainable and inclusive growth, R&D is essential for building human capital, generating knowledge, and fostering innovations that provide cutting-edge solutions (UNSD (2026a), SDG metadata). Strengthening scientific and technological infrastructure can help OIC economies improve their competitiveness at both regional and global levels.

Between 2015 and 2024, R&D spending as a share of GDP rose in 11 of the 24 OIC countries with available data. Among them, the United Arab Emirates, Türkiye, Egypt, and Malaysia recorded expenditures above 1% of GDP. Despite these improvements, all OIC countries with available data remained below the global average for R&D spending in 2024 (Figure 26). This highlights the urgent need for more concerted efforts to enhance research capacity and strengthen innovation ecosystems across OIC countries.

Figure 26: Research and Development Expenditure as a Proportion of GDP (%), 2015 vs. 2024



Source: Data extracted on 01/07/2026 from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat) and the UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database.

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

The proportion of the population covered by a mobile network refers to the share of people living within range of a mobile-cellular signal, regardless of whether

they are subscribers or users. Fourth-generation (4G) or higher mobile technology provides high-speed, reliable, and high-quality access to the Internet and its growing range of information, content, services, and applications. Expanding high-speed networks is therefore essential for overcoming infrastructure barriers, enabling broader participation in the information society, and unlocking the potential of ICTs, particularly in the least developed and rural areas (UNSD (2026a), SDG metadata).

Mobile cellular services have spread more rapidly than anticipated. In 2024, at least 4G network coverage reached 90% of the population in 31 out of 57 OIC countries. Although four countries still had less than 50% coverage by 2024, the growth trends observed between 2015 and 2024 suggest that nearly all OIC countries are on track to achieve universal coverage by 2030.

However, living within the range of mobile-cellular networks does not guarantee that people can access or benefit from these services. Greater efforts are required to expand high-quality networks, particularly 4G and beyond, to rural and remote areas in all OIC countries. Furthermore, it is essential to ensure that these services are affordable and accessible to disadvantaged and at-risk population groups.

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

The climate crisis continues to intensify as the global community falls short of the full commitment required to reverse worsening trends. Insufficient progress in addressing pollution, deforestation, and other environmentally harmful activities has contributed to the rising frequency and severity of natural disasters, causing loss of lives, disruption of livelihoods, and significant economic damages.

To address these urgent challenges, SDG 13 emphasizes the need to combat climate change and its impacts by 2030. The adoption of the Paris Agreement and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 in 2015 reflects a shared commitment to building sustainable, climate-resilient economies and societies by the end of the decade.

Earlier, the Cancun Agreement of 2010 was the first United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) document to establish a limit of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels (UNFCCC, 2010). The UN Climate Action Summit later reaffirmed that stabilising global warming at 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels represents the socially, economically, politically, and scientifically safe threshold (UN, 2019). Against this background, all countries must urgently scale up efforts to reduce emissions across all sectors to avert a climate catastrophe.

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

Every year, natural disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, landslides, hurricanes, floods, wildfires, heat waves, and droughts occur worldwide. These events often result in the destruction of physical, biological, and social environments, with far-reaching consequences for the survival, well-being, and health of affected populations. One key indicator for studying these impacts is the number of people directly affected by disasters per 100,000 population. This refers to the number of individuals who have suffered injury, illness, or other health effects; who were evacuated, displaced, or relocated; or who experienced direct damage to their livelihoods, economic assets, physical structures, social and cultural assets, or environmental resources (UNSD (2026a), SDG metadata).

Between 2015 and 2025, the number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters varied widely across OIC countries. Based on the latest available data for 34 OIC countries, five reported figures above 1,000 per 100,000 persons in 2025, reflecting a severe impact. Another nine OIC countries recorded values in the hundreds, while in 20 OIC countries the figures were below 100 per 100,000 persons.

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Appendices

Appendix 1: Technical Notes

The estimations presented in this report are based on data accessed from the OICStat (SESRIC, 2026), which draws on the Global SDG Indicators Database maintained by the UNSD (2026b) and duly take into account the SDG Indicators Metadata Repository.

At the OIC level, weighted aggregates are used when presenting indicator estimates in the figures, as this approach ensures more meaningful comparisons with the world average and with individual country results.

When data on a given SDG indicator are insufficient, two reference points are selected to estimate progress towards SDGs: the base year (2015) and the last year (2024). If 2015 data are unavailable, the most recent observation between 2010 and 2020 is used as the starting point. Similarly, if data for 2024 are not available, the latest observation between 2016 and 2024 is considered. For indicators for which 2025 data are available, the 2025 data are used. Filling these gaps for both the baseline and reference year increases the number of countries included in progress measurement, which is especially important given that most SDG indicators have very limited data points between 2015 and the most recent year.

All calculations are performed using the underlying data before rounding. The values presented in the text and figures are rounded for ease of presentation. Therefore, calculations performed manually using the rounded values displayed in the report may not reproduce the reported results exactly. For example, a change presented as a decline from 371 to 295 deaths per 100,000 live births is reported as a reduction of 75 deaths, although subtracting the two rounded figures gives 76.

References in the text to progress towards the 2030 targets at the indicator or country level are based on assessments conducted using the two reference points described above. The figures present these reference points, while the underlying assessment is derived from calculations using the corresponding data. For this reason, the assessment itself may not be explicitly displayed in the figures. The references to the relevant figures are provided to facilitate access to the underlying data points used in the assessment. Detailed calculations underlying these assessments can be made available upon request.

Selection of indicators

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

- Data should be available for at least 28 OIC member countries out of 57.

- Data should be available for at least two time periods, the base year and the last year.
- Every target should be represented by at least one indicator.
- Each goal should be represented by at least three targets, except for SDGs 5, 12, and 13 (due to insufficient data availability).
- Indicators must be among those suggested by UNSD and available in the UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database.
- Metadata for each indicator should be clear and concise.

Goal Specific Notes and Exceptions

SDG 1

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

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

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

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

SDG 2

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

Figure 9: OIC averages for "Proportion of Children Moderately or Severely Stunted (%)" were estimated using the "Population, Ages 0-4" as the weight accessed from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat).

SDG 3

Figure 11: OIC averages for "Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 Live Births)" were estimated using "Live Births Surviving to Age 1" as the weight accessed from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat).

Figure 12: OIC averages for "Under-Five Mortality Rate, Both Sexes (per 1,000 Live Births)" were estimated using "Live Births Surviving to Age 1" as the weight accessed from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat).

Figure 13: OIC averages for "Adolescent Birth Rate, Ages 15-19, Female (Per 1,000 Women Aged 15-19 Years)" were estimated using "Population, Female, Ages 15-19" as the weight accessed from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat).

Figure 14: OIC averages for "Health Worker Density, Medical Doctors (per 10,000 Population)" were estimated using the "Population, Total" as the weight accessed from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat).

SDG 4

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

Figure 16: OIC averages for "Participation Rate in Organized Learning (One Year Before the Official Primary Entry Age), Both Sexes (%)" were estimated using the "School Age Population, Pre-Primary Education, Both Sexes" as the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat).

Figure 18: OIC averages for "Proportion of Teachers in Primary Education who have Received at least the Minimum Organized Teacher Training, Both Sexes (%)" were estimated using the "Teachers, Primary Education, Both Sexes" as the weight accessed from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat).

SDG 5

Figure 19: OIC averages for "Proportion of Seats Held by Women in National Parliaments (% of Total Number of Seats)" were estimated using "Total Number of Seats in the National Parliaments" as the weight accessed from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat).

SDG 8

Figure 20: OIC averages for "Real GDP per capita" were computed by dividing "GDP, Constant 2020 Prices" by "Population, Total" all accessed from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat). The annual growth rate of real GDP per capita in

year t+1 is then calculated using the following formula: [(G(t+1) – G(t))/G(t)] x 100, where G(t+1) is real GDP per capita in 2020 USD in year t+1 and G(t) is real GDP per capita in 2020 USD in year t.

Figure 21: OIC averages for "Real GDP per Employed Person" were computed by dividing "GDP, Constant 2020 Prices" by "Employment, Total" all accessed from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat). The annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person in year t+1 is then calculated using the following formula: [(G(t+1) – G(t))/G(t)] x 100, where G(t+1) is real GDP per employed person in 2020 USD in year t+1 and G(t) is real GDP per employed person in 2020 USD in year t.

Figure 22: OIC averages for "Unemployment Rate" were estimated using "Labour Force, Total" as the weight accessed from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat).

Figure 23: OIC averages for "Proportion of Adults with an Account at a Financial Institution or Mobile-Money-Service Provider (%), Ages 15+, Both Sexes" were estimated using "Population, Ages 15+" as the weight accessed from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat).

SDG 9

Figure 24: OIC averages for "Manufacturing Value Added as a Proportion of GDP (Current Prices in USD) (%)" were estimated using "GDP, Current Prices (USD)" as the weight accessed from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat).

Figure 25: OIC averages for "Carbon Dioxide Emissions per Unit of MVA (Kg of CO2 per Constant 2020 USD)" were estimated using "Manufacturing, Value Added, Constant 2020 Prices (USD)" as the weight accessed from the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat).

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

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

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

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

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

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

Sub-theme	Source	Indicator	Target Value
Maternal mortality	SDG	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	70
Child mortality	SDG	Under-five mortality rate, both sexes (per 1,000 live births)	25
	SDG	Neonatal mortality rate, both sexes (per 1,000 live births)	12
Communicable diseases	SDG	New HIV infections, all ages, both sexes (per 1,000 population)	0
	SDG	Tuberculosis incidence (per 100,000 population)	0
	SDG	Malaria incidence, population at risk (per 1,000 population)	0
Non-communicable diseases and mental health	SDG	Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease (probability), ages 30-69, 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
Reproductive health	SDG	Proportion of women of reproductive age who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods, ages 15-49 (%)	100
	SDG	Adolescent Birth Rate, Ages 15-19, Female (per 1,000 women aged 15-19)	0
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

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

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

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

Sub-theme	Source	Indicator	Target Value
	SDG	Adjusted gender parity index for completion rate, lower secondary	1
	SDG	Adjusted gender parity index for completion rate, upper secondary	1
Qualified teachers	SDG	Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, pre-primary, both sexes (%)	None
	SDG	Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, primary, both sexes (%)	None
	SDG	Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, lower secondary, both sexes (%)	None
	SDG	Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, upper secondary, both sexes (%)	None

Goal 5: Achieve Equality between Women and Men 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

Sub-theme	Source	Indicator	Target Value
Safe drinking water	SDG	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%)	100
Access to hygiene	SDG	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	100
	SDG	Proportion of population with basic handwashing facilities on premises (%)	100

Sub-theme	Source	Indicator	Target Value
	SDG	Proportion of population practicing open defecation (%)	0
Water-use efficiency	SDG	Water use efficiency (USD per m^3)	None
	SDG	Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources (%)	None

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

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

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

Sub-theme	Source	Indicator	Target Value
Per capita economic growth	SDG	Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita (%)	OIC-LDCs: 7 OIC non-LDCs: 5
Growth in labour productivity	SDG	Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person (%)	OIC-LDCs: 7 OIC non-LDCs: 5
Resource efficiency in consumption	SDG	Domestic material consumption per capita, all raw materials (tonnes)	None
Unemployment rate	SDG	Unemployment rate, ages 15+, both sexes (%)	None

Sub-theme	Source	Indicator	Target Value
Youth NEET	SDG	Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training, ages 15-24, both sexes (%)	None
Access to financial services	SDG	Proportion of adults with an account at a financial institution or mobile-money-service provider, ages 15+, both sexes (%)	100

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

Sub-theme	Source	Indicator	Target Value
Industry's share of employment and GDP	SDG	Manufacturing value added (current prices USD) as a proportion of GDP (%)	OIC-LDCs: Doubling the share OIC non-LDCs: None
	SDG	Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment (%)	OIC-LDCs: Doubling the share OIC non-LDCs: None
Carbon dioxide emissions	SDG	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kg of CO_2 per constant 2015 USD)	None
Research and development	SDG	Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP (%)	None
	SDG	Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants	None
High-tech manufacturing	SDG	Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added (%)	None
Fourth-generation mobile coverage	SDG	Proportion of population covered by at least a 4G mobile network (%)	None

Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

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

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

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

Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

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

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

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

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

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

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

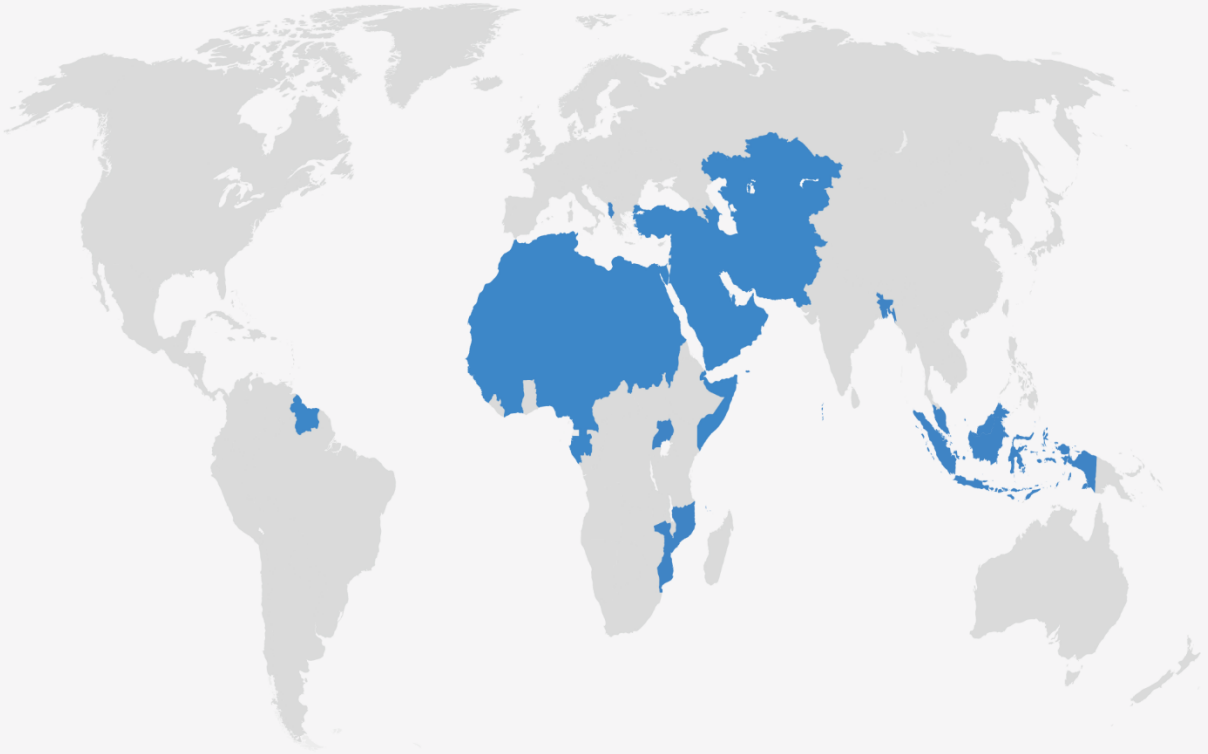
Sub-theme	Source	Indicator	Target Value
Terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems	SDG	Forest area as a proportion of total land area (%)	None
	SDG	Average proportion of freshwater key biodiversity areas covered by protected areas (%)	None
	SDG	Average proportion of terrestrial key biodiversity areas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

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

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

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

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



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