URUGUAY SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2021

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT SOLUTIONS NETWORK
A GLOBAL INITIATIVE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS

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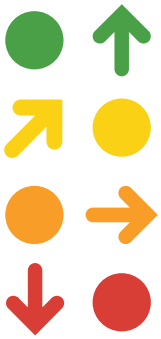

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Acknowledgements

The Uruguay Sustainable Development Report builds on the methodology of the annual Sustainable Development Report, including SDG Index and Dashboards, issued by the SDSN and Bertelsmann Stiftung since 2016.

This report was prepared by teams of independent experts at the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN). It was drafted by Virginia Queijo von Heideken from the IDB and Paula Cobas, in collaboration with Guillaume Lafortune and Finn Woelm from the SDSN. The data analysis was conducted by the SDSN, led by Finn Woelm.

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Contents

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AGESIC	Agencia de Gobierno Electónico y Sociedad de la información y el Conocimiento (Agency for Electronic Government and Information and Knowledge Society)
AUCI	Agencia Uruguaya de Cooperación Internacional (Uruguayan Agency for International Cooperation)
BPS	Banco de Seguridad Social (Social Security Bank)
CEPAL	Comisión Económica Para Amércia Latina y el Caribe (Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean)
CESS	Comisión de Expertos en Seguridad Social (Comittee of Experts on Social Security)
CO_2	Carbon dioxide
ECH	Encuesta Cintinua de Hogares (Continuous Household Survey)
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Green House Gas
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
ILO	International Labor Organization
INE	Instituto Nacional de Estadística (National Statistics Institute)
INEEd	Instituto Nacional De Evaluación Educativa (National Institute for Educational Evaluation)
LAC	Latin Amarica and the Caribbean
LNOB	Leave no one behind
MA	Ministerio de Ambiente (Ministry of Environment)
MDS	Monitor de Desarrollo Sostenible (Sustainable Development Monitor)
MEF	Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas (Ministry of Economy and Finance)
MGAP	Ministerio de Ganaderia, Agricultura y Pesca (Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries)
MIEM	Ministerio de Industria, Energía y Minería (Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining)
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MSP	Ministerio de Salud Púbica (Ministry of Public Health)
MVOTMA	Ministerio de Vivienda, Ordenamiento Territorial y Medio Ambiente (Ministry of Housing, Land-planning and Environment)
NCD	Non-Communicable Diseases
NDCs	Nationally Determined Contributions
NGFS	Network for Greening the Financial System
ODA	Official development assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OPP	Oficina de Planeamiento y Presupuesto (Planning and Budget Office)
PISA	Programme for International Student Assessment
R&D	Research and Development
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDR	Sustainable Development Report
SDSN	Sustainable Development Solutions Network
SEEA	System of Environmental Economic Accounting

SINAE	Sistema Nacional de Emergencias (National System for Emergency Response)
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SNAP	Sistema Nacional de Áreas Protegidas (National System of Protected Areas)
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics
TWh	Terawatt hour
UHC	Universal Health Coverage
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime
VNR	Voluntary National Review

Executive Summary

The world is still in the midst of the worst public health crisis in a century. Mobility restriction measures taken to respond to the COVID-19 threat have led to a global economic crisis, with massive job losses and major impacts amounting to a significant setback in the world's progress towards achieving the SDGs, especially for poor countries and vulnerable population groups. In line with SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being), all countries need to strengthen the resilience of their health systems and their disease and pandemic prevention programs. Besides greater investments, the crisis has highlighted the need for better measurement and reporting to track disease and pandemic prevention programs, healthcare system preparedness, and resilience to pandemics.

This report presents a special edition of the SDG Index and Dashboards, in which Uruguay is benchmarked against OECD countries using a specific set of SDG indicators available for these countries. Due to time lags in data generation and reporting, however, the SDG Index and Dashboards for Uruguay do not reflect the impact of COVID-19. The projection of country trajectories based on recent progress (business-as-usual scenarios) may therefore not provide a realistic sense of the likely future, as COVID-19 is likely to alter trajectories relating to many SDGs. Nevertheless, the Index and Dashboards remain useful for understanding, goal by goal, the progress of Uruguay compared to these other countries. The SDG data and the Six Transformations Framework presented in this report help to identify the key vulnerabilities and challenges that Uruguay was facing before the COVID-19 crisis and provide a useful framework to inform its long-term recovery from COVID-19.

Uruguay ranks 30th of the 39 countries covered in this special edition. Its overall score is, however, above the average for OECD countries in the Latin America and Caribbean region and only slightly below the population-weighted average of OECD countries overall. Uruguay performs well and is showing progress on most of the socio-economic goals (SDGs 1–10) although progress is lagging on SDG 4 (Quality Education), SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) and SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities). As with other OECD countries, and particularly the OECD countries in the Latin America and Caribbean region, further effort is needed to meet goals related to sustainable consumption and production, or to climate and biodiversity (SDGs 12 to 15), and to address governance and security issues covered under SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions).

As part of its commitment to the 2030 Agenda, Uruguay has already submitted four voluntary national reviews to the UN High Level Political Forum: in 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2021. Incorporating exhaustive statistical data, these comprehensive reports show Uruguay's progress on the 17 SDGs and provide detailed information on regulatory frameworks and specific actions contributing to progress towards each goal. The government's recent submission of the 2021 voluntary national review, which incorporates the results in this report, presents an opportunity to reinforce Uruguay's commitment to the 2030 Agenda by defining strategies to address remaining challenges and further accelerate progress.

Reliable, relevant and timely information is essential to successfully align national strategies to the SDGs: to identify priorities, mobilize resources, measure results and ensure transparency. Uruguay must encourage and advance the strategic use of data and digital technologies towards improving its policies for sustainable development.

Achieving the SDGs requires closing the financing gap. The private sector plays a key role in mobilizing resources for sustained economic growth and contributing to social inclusion and environmental protection. The private sector contributes directly to SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) and indirectly, through its actions and financing, to the achievement of all 17 SDGs. Uruguay has already started to move in this direction, initiating the country's first private issuance of green bonds to finance sustainable investment portfolios.[1] Uruguay's Central Bank has now joined the Network for Greening the Financial System, and the Uruguayan Private Banks Association has established a sustainability committee to accelerate the transition towards sustainable finance in the banking system.

1. IDB Invest, a member of the IDB Group, has structured the first private issuance of sustainable bonds in Uruguay, with a subordinated issue for a total of up to US$15 million from Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria Uruguay S.A. (BBVA Uruguay). The transaction, with a term of up to 10 years, seeks to support the growth of BBVA Uruguay's portfolio of sustainable projects.

Part 1

The Sustainable Development Index for Uruguay

1.1 What are the Sustainable Development Goals?

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a set of 17 goals internationally agreed upon and developed by the 193 member countries of the United Nations, to be achieved by 2030. They cover a range of ambitious objectives to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure equality and prosperity for all (United Nations 2015). The SDGs also provide a roadmap for promoting a green, resilient and inclusive recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic (Lafortune and Schmidt-Traub 2020).

1.2 The special SDG Index for Uruguay (compared with OECD countries)

The *Sustainable Development Report*, prepared annually by the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) and Bertelsmann Stiftung, measures the performance of all UN Member States on the 17 SDGs. Published annually since 2016, the report also presents the SDG Index and Dashboards, which provide the most comprehensive assessment available of each country's progress towards achieving the SDGs. (The methodology has been published in the scientific literature and statistically audited.) In the 2021 edition, Uruguay ranks 41st globally among the 165 countries included in the Index.

The SDG index presents and aggregates data on each country's performance towards the SDGs. It is not an official SDG monitoring tool, but instead complements efforts of national statistical offices and international organizations to collect data and standardize SDG indicators. The SDG Index and Dashboards, and more broadly the *Sustainable Development Report* series, have three objectives:

1. Provide an accountability tool to track countries' performance and progress on the SDGs, using the best indicators available.
2. Identify major data gaps and areas for future research and investment in data capacity.
3. Promote integrated solutions by tracking and discussing government commitments, strategies, and implementation mechanisms towards achieving the SDGs.

This special edition of the SDG Index and Dashboards for Uruguay was prepared by the SDSN and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) in 2020 and early 2021. It builds on an augmented set of indicators for which data is available for Uruguay and for the Member States of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Uruguay

Figure 1

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as adopted in 2015 by all Member States of the United Nations

presents some of the highest scores on human development indicators in the Latin America and Caribbean region. In fact, although it is not an OECD Member State, some of Uruguay's socio-economic indicators are comparable to those of many OECD countries, and even higher than those of three OECD countries in Latin America and the Caribbean – Chile, Colombia, and Mexico.[2] Benchmarking Uruguay against OECD countries is relevant too because the country faces, to a large extent, similar SDG policy challenges.

2. The report was prepared in 2020 and early 2021, before Costa Rica became the 38th member of the OECD. Costa Rica was therefore not included in calculating OECD and OECD-LAC averages.

Of the 39 countries covered in this special edition, Uruguay ranks 30th. Its overall score of 71.2 is however only slightly below the population-weighted average of OECD countries (72.8) and well above the 66.4 average score of the OECD countries in the Latin America and Caribbean region.

Overall scores hide disparities in performance across the 17 SDGs. Detailed results are accessible in the Country Profiles section of this report (due to time lags in international statistics, the data and trajectories presented cover the pre-pandemic period).

Figure 2

SDG Index for Uruguay and the OECD countries

Rank	Country	Overall Score
1	Sweden	82.4
2	Denmark	80.9
3	Finland	80.6
4	Czech Republic	78.4
5	Austria	78.1
6	Slovenia	77.9
7	France	77.5
8	Germany	77.4
9	Norway	77.3
10	Poland	77.1
11	Estonia	76.8
12	Belgium	76.7
13	Japan	76.2
14	New Zealand	76.2
15	Ireland	76.0
16	United Kingdom	75.9
17	Iceland	75.4
18	Portugal	75.4
19	Netherlands	75.4
20	Slovak Republic	75.3
21	Hungary	75.1
22	Switzerland	75.0
23	Canada	74.7
24	Latvia	73.7
25	Spain	73.6
26	Italy	73.2
27	Korea. Rep.	73.0
28	Lithuania	71.7
29	Costa Rica	71.3
30	**Uruguay**	**71.2**
31	Chile	71.2
32	United States	70.9
33	Australia	70.3
34	Greece	70.2
35	Israel	69.7
36	Luxembourg	69.6
37	Colombia	68.1
38	Turkey	65.0
39	Mexico	64.9
OECD Countries		72.8
OECD-LAC Countries		66.4

Note: Ranks and scores may differ from those published in the global *Sustainable Development Report 2021*, due to variations in the indicator selection. For details, see the methods summary in the annex.
Source: Authors

1.3. SDG Dashboard: achievements, main challenges and priorities

The SDG Dashboards summarize each country's performance on the 17 goals. While the SDG Index score relies on all the indicators under each goal, the dashboards adopt a different approach and are based on only the two indicators under each goal on which the country is performing the poorest. This "harsh" grading approach emphasizes the need to implement all SDG dimensions and indicators, since good performance on one indicator cannot compensate for poor performance on another.

Overall, Uruguay is performing well and showing progress on most of the socio-economic goals (SDGs 1–10) although progress is lagging on SDG 4 (Quality Education), SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) and SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities). As with other OECD countries, and particularly the OECD countries in the Latin America and Caribbean region, further effort is needed to accelerate progress on goals related to sustainable consumption and production or climate and biodiversity (SDGs 12 to 15) and to address governance and security issues covered under SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions).

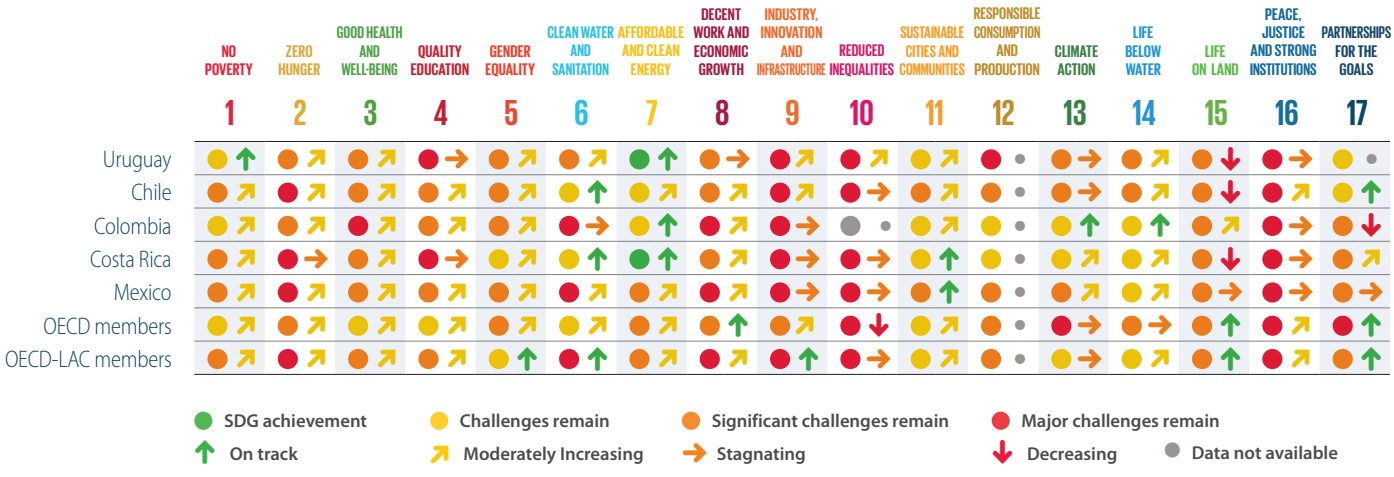
Uruguay performs best on SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), where it scores among the top five countries globally. Goal 7 addresses access to electricity, clean fuels, and technology for cooking, and registers progress towards reducing CO_2 emissions from electricity and heating and increasing the share of renewables in the energy matrix. Uruguay's *National Energy Policy 2005–2030* has contributed significantly to this strong result (*see* Box 3. Transformation of the energy sector in Uruguay). Compared with OECD countries, only Iceland ranks (slightly) above Uruguay on this goal.

Uruguay has also made significant progress on SDG 1 (No Poverty) and performs better than the four OECD-LAC countries on this goal as well. Although it was on track to achieve SDG 1 by 2030, in Uruguay as in many countries, the pandemic has led to a sharp upturn in poverty rates. Between 2004 and 2019, Uruguay experienced an average annual growth rate of 4.1 percent (Banco Central del Uruguay 2020). This was reflected in decreasing rates of unemployment and informal employment during this period. Uruguay's economic growth was accompanied by an expansion of social policies and public expenditure.[3]

3. From 2005 to 2018, public social expenditure in Uruguay increased 136 percent in real terms, while GDP increased by only 67 percent. This resulted in a public social expenditure rate of 27.7 percent of GDP in 2018 (Presidencia de la República, 2019).

Figure 3

Current assessment and trends for Uruguay, the OECD-LAC countries, and OECD averages



Source: Authors

As a result, during this period its poverty rate decreased significantly – dropping from over 30 percent in 2005 to a low of 7.9 percent in 2017. However, from 2015 onwards the economy slowed down, reversing this trend, with the poverty rate growing to 8.8 percent by 2019 (INE, 2019). Moreover, the COVID-19 pandemic caused unemployment to rise in 2020 and 2021, and the poverty rate reached 11.6 percent in 2020 (INE, 2021), with a higher incidence in children and adolescents.[4]

Uruguay has also made good progress towards achieving SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities). The broad coverage of basic services such as drinkable, piped water and good environmental results in urban areas (for example, presenting low concentrations of particulate matter in the air) help explain this result. But disparities in access to housing, safe sanitation systems and services, along with dissatisfaction with public transport, particularly for populations living in informal settlements, need to be addressed to enhance the transformation of urban areas into sustainable and inclusive cities.

Finally, Uruguay performs comparatively well on SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). This goal addresses the need for alliances among government, the private sector and civil society that promote resource mobilization towards sustainable development. Uruguay performs well on this goal compared to OECD countries overall, and to the OECD-LAC countries, based on health and education expenditures and adherence to international agreements for information exchange and transparency. Yet some challenges regarding financial secrecy persist, including registration of ownership and the transparency of legal entities.

Uruguay performs less well on SDG 4 (Quality Education), SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities), SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions).

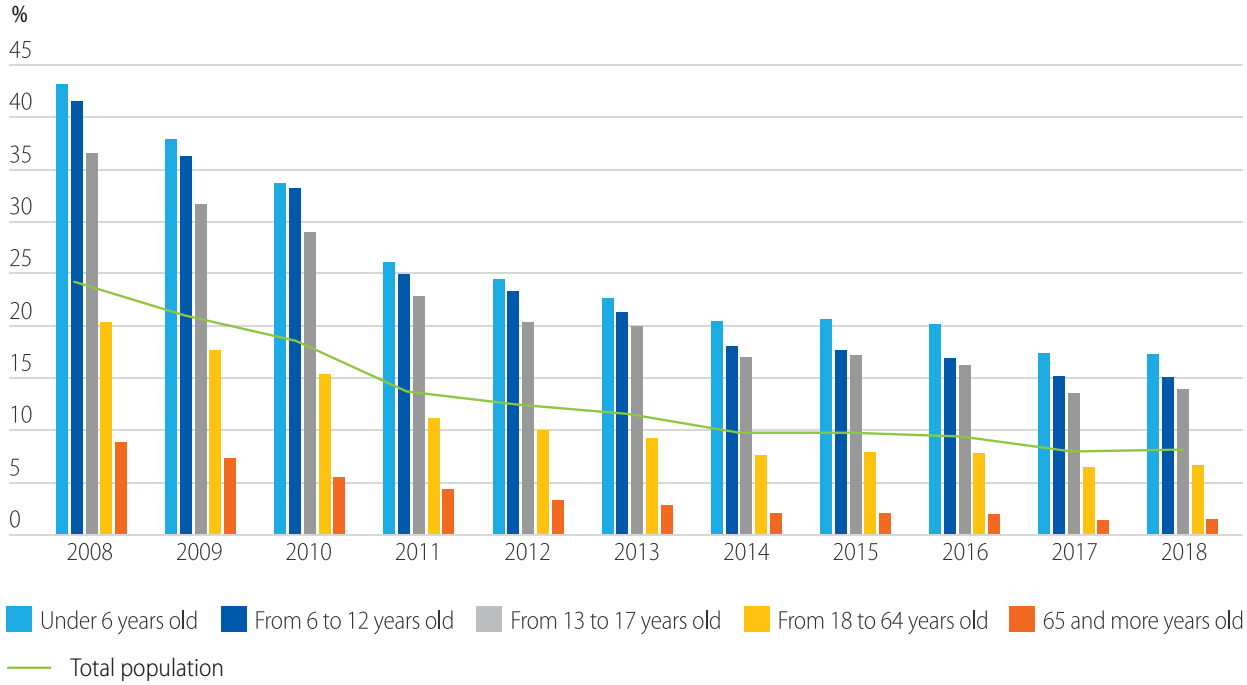
Under SDG 4 (Quality Education) the indicators cover both access to schools and quality of education. Uruguay offers universal access to primary school. Its literacy rate is also high and very much comparable to those OECD countries for which data is available. However, Uruguay's secondary school completion rate is only 74 percent – lower than that of any OECD Member State with the exception of Costa Rica, and around 24 percentage points below the OECD average. The scholastic performance of 15-year-olds is also below the OECD average, according to the OECD Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA), with a higher proportion underachieving. Students' socio-economic background remains an important predictor of learning outcomes at age 15 in Uruguay. The population completing tertiary education (11 percent), is much lower than the OECD average (44 percent). The economic crisis resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic may well exacerbate these challenges, as dropout rates are likely to increase.

Improving education outcomes across the country is key to reducing inequalities among citizens. As in other LAC countries, income inequality and unequal access to key services remain important challenges in Uruguay. The country has a Palma ratio of 2.04: more than double the target of 1 promoted by Doyle and Stiglitz, whereby the income of the top 10 percent would meet that of the bottom 40 percent (Doyle and Stiglitz 2014). Uruguay's Gini coefficient adjusted for the top income (Lakner and Milanovic 2013; Seidel 2017) is also high, at 43, slightly above the OECD average but well below the OECD-LAC average. Poverty rates for children and adolescents are considerably higher than for the rest of the population. Uruguay registers a ratio of childhood poverty to elderly poverty that places it among the countries with the highest levels of inequality between age groups (UNICEF 2017). Furthermore, in spite of significant decreases in poverty rates, the intergenerational poverty ratio has increased over the years. Figure 4 shows that in 2008, 8.8 percent of people over 65 years of age in Uruguay were living in poverty, while the poverty rate for children under 6 years old was 43.1 percent – almost 5 times as high. Ten years later, total poverty had reduced substantially, yet while the poverty rate for people over 65 years had fallen to 1.4 percent, the rate among children under 6 years old was 17.2 percent, more than 12 times as high.

4. In April 2020, due to the health emergency context, the Continuous Household Survey (ECH) was changed to a panel modality based on telephone interviews instead of face-to-face meetings. The questionnaire was shortened to allow rapid estimates of main labor market indicators and household and individual incomes. Until further studies are carried out to rule out, or measure, biases produced by these changes, the estimates offered by the 2020 survey are not strictly comparable with prior estimates (INE, 2021).

Figure 4

Poverty incidence by age in Uruguay



Source: Authors, based on data from the Household Survey of Uruguay, National Institute of Statistics (INE).

Like other OECD-LAC countries, Uruguay performs rather poorly on SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure). This is driven by poor performance on two indicators: Research and Development (R&D) expenditure as a percentage of GDP and the number of researchers per 1,000 people employed. Uruguay spends only 0.41 percent of its GDP on R&D – slightly more than Colombia (0.24 percent) and Chile (0.36 percent), but well below the OECD average of 2.09 percent. R&D exceeds 3 percent in Austria, Denmark, Germany, Israel, Japan, South Korea, Sweden, and Switzerland (Figure 5). Uruguay has 1.16 researchers per 1,000 employed population, compared with an average of 8.2 in OECD countries. With Chile, Uruguay has the lowest number of researchers relative to people employed of the OECD and OECD-LAC countries. Innovation and technological development are key to boosting productivity. Progress on these two indictors, and therefore progress towards SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), is currently too slow to achieve this goal by 2030.

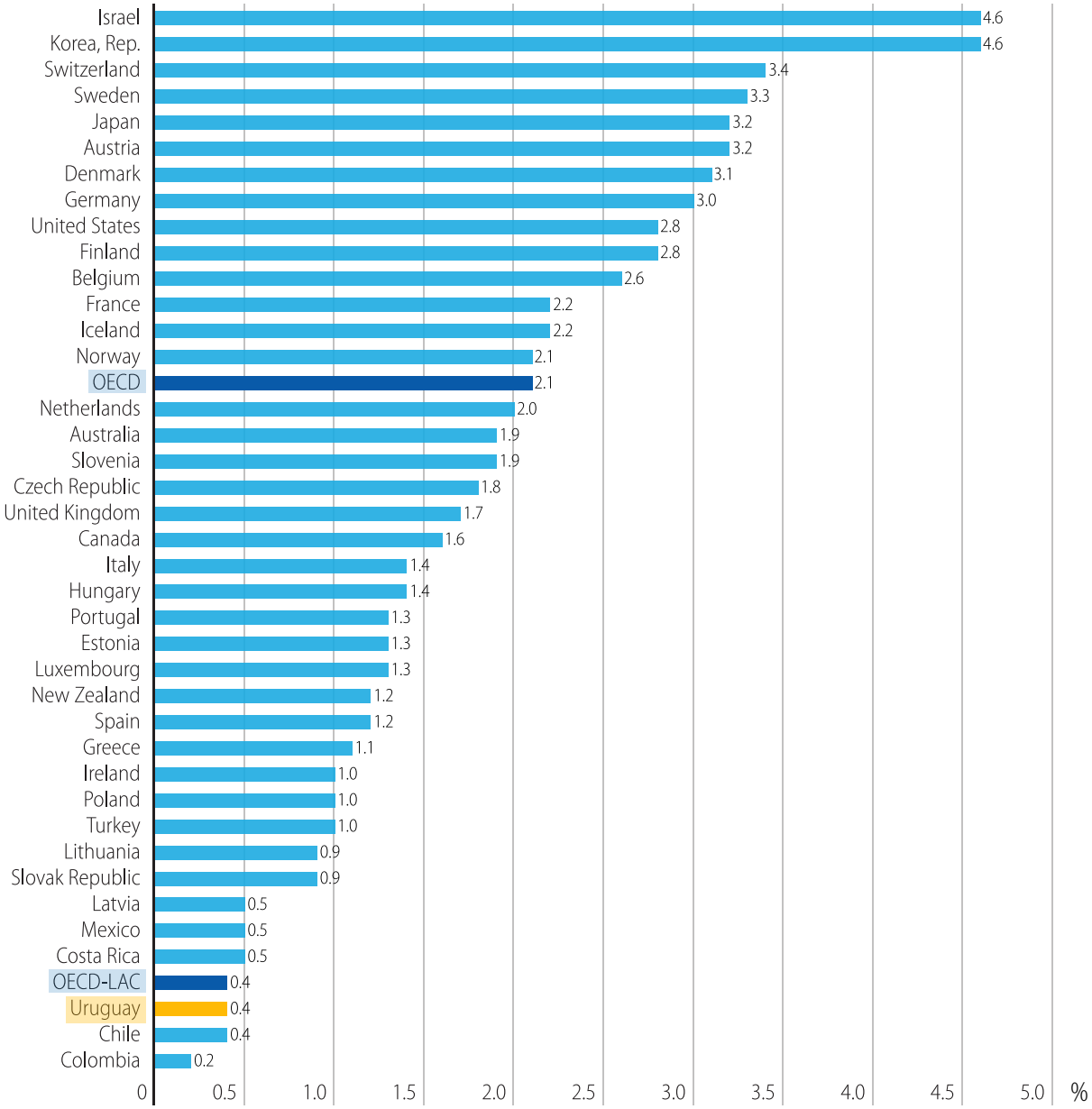
Uruguay's performance on SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) can also be improved. Waste management represents a major challenge for the country. As in many OECD countries, Uruguay generates a large amount of electronic waste, as well as emitting, on a per capita basis, large quantities of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen in the production of goods and services. The recently approved integral waste management law aims to address waste generation and improve management systems, as well as reducing and valorizing waste through circular economy principles.[5]

Similarly, the sustainability of value chains through the life cycle approach needs to be enhanced, focusing on efficiency in the use of natural resources for productive activities. Greater information on how Uruguay's natural capital (such as water or soil) is used in agriculture, livestock and industry will help to address this challenge. Uruguay is currently developing its System

5. Law 19829 (https://www.impo.com.uy/bases/leyes/19829-2019)

Figure 5

Expenditure on research and development as a percentage of GDP (2018)



Source: Authors

of Environmental Economic Accounting (SEEA) that will highly contribute to monitoring the links between economic activities and environmental degradation, as well as provide inputs for policy design and implementation to promote sustainable production.

Promoting responsible consumption and production through education, R&D and information transparency for producers and consumers will bring Uruguay closer to meeting SDG 12. Uruguay should also fast-track progress on other environmental goals, including SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 14 (Life below Water) and SDG 15 (Life on Land). Compared with OECD countries, Uruguay generates relatively little environmental spillovers on the rest of the world through its trade and consumption.

Uruguay´s performance on SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) is poorer than the OECD average, mainly explained by security challenges. Uruguay's homicide rate has increased over the past years, in line

with trends observed in other LAC countries, climbing to 8.2 per 100,000 population in 2017. For comparison, the 2017 homicide rate per 100,000 population was 4.3 in Chile, 12.1 in Costa Rica, and 29.1 in Mexico.[6] Moreover, in the same year Uruguay registered one of the region's highest imprisonment rates, with 322 imprisoned individuals per 100,000 inhabitants, surpassing the regional average of 264 per 100,000.[7] Only around 46 percent of people in Uruguay say they feel safe walking alone at night in the area where they live, compared with 69 percent in OECD countries. Compared with other OECD-LAC countries, however, the perception of corruption is lower and freedom of the press is higher.

6. UNODC (https://dataunodc.un.org/content/data/homicide/homicide-rate). This indicator was higher in 2018 for Uruguay (12.1).
7. UNODC (https://dataunodc.un.org/data/prison/persons%20held%20total)

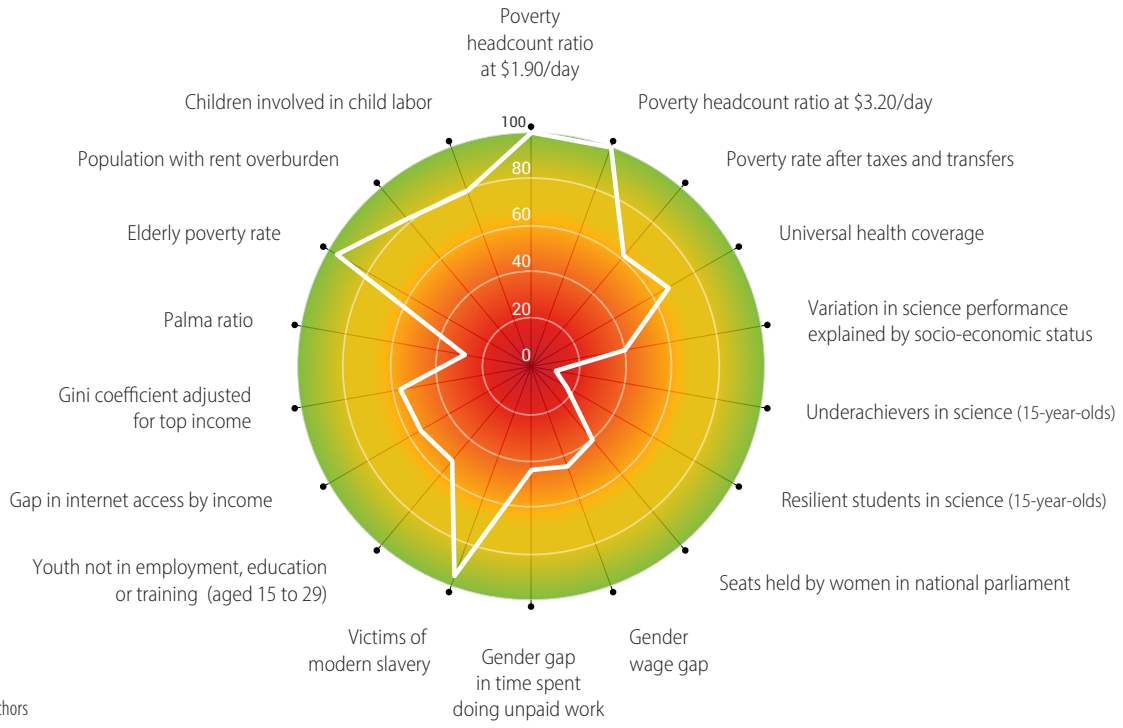
1.4 The *Leave no one behind* assessment

The SDGs are underpinned by the principle of "leave no one behind" (LNOB), which emphasizes the need for policies to address inequalities across population groups. The LNOB Index measures inequalities within a country, based on information distributed across many SDGs. The LNOB score is composed of 20 indicators focused specifically on tracking aspects of material deprivation, income inequality, access to services, and gender inequality. All indicators included in the LNOB Index are also part of the SDG Index and Dashboards.

The LNOB Index for Uruguay was built using available data on 18 indicators. Uruguay obtains a score of 59.7 percent on this index, higher than that of Mexico (51.7 percent), Colombia (51.9 percent), Costa Rica (54.0 percent), and Chile (58.6 percent), but well below the OECD average of 68.4 percent. This result emphasizes the need for Uruguay to reduce income inequalities, expand access to and quality of public services for all, especially education, and improve employment access and conditions for women and young people.

Figure 6

The "Leave No One Behind" Index for Uruguay, score from 0 (worst) to 100 (best)



Source: Authors

1.5. International spillovers

Achieving the objectives of the 2030 Agenda also requires addressing negative impacts generated abroad, including those embodied in unsustainable supply chains. The SDGs are a global responsibility and countries need to ensure coherence between their domestic and international policies (SDSN and IEEP 2019). This is emphasized under SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), which calls on high-income countries to take the lead in implementing the goal.

Positive and negative spillovers must be identified, measured and carefully managed, as countries cannot achieve the SDGs if spillovers from other countries counteract their efforts. International spillovers can be classified in three broad categories (Sachs, Schmidt-Traub, et al., 2020; Schmidt-Traub, Hoff, and Bernlöhr, 2019)

(i) **Environmental and social spillovers** cover international effects related to the use of natural resources, pollution and social impacts embodied into trade.

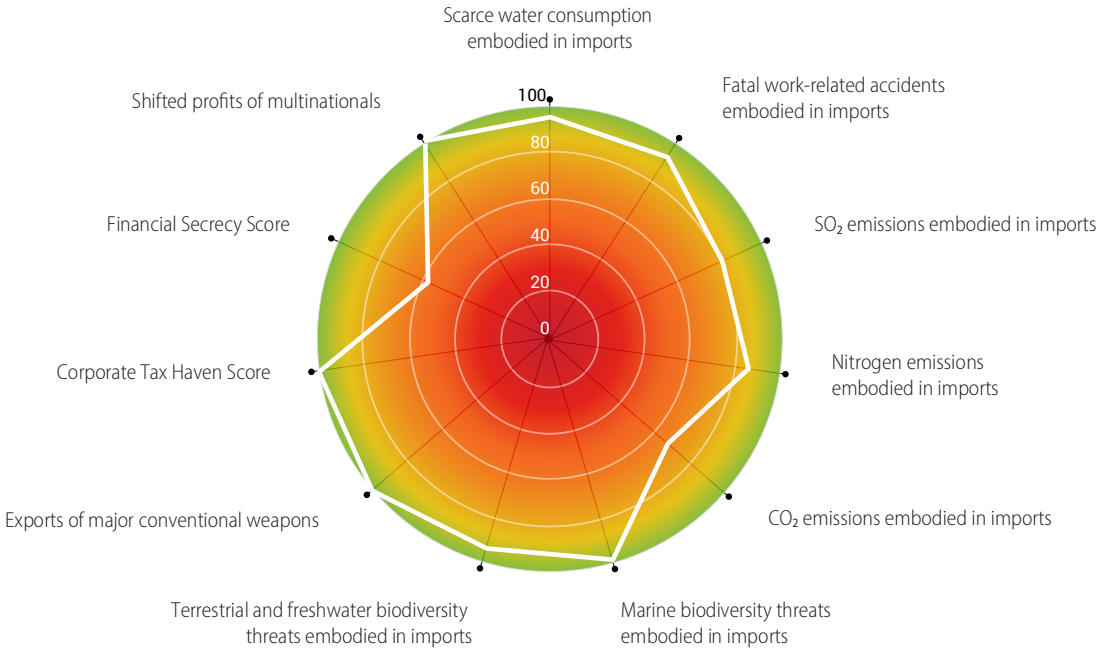
(ii) **Spillovers related to the economy, finance and governance** cover international development finance (for example, ODA), unfair tax competition, corruption and banking secrecy.

(iii) **Security spillovers** include negative externalities such as the trade in arms, or positive spillovers such as investments in conflict-prevention and peacekeeping.

The Spillover index is composed of 12 indicators focused on the three categories outlined above. In the case of Uruguay, the index was built using data available on 11 indicators. Uruguay performs well on the International Spillover Index, with its score of 88 being significantly above the OECD average (69) and slightly below the average of the OECD-LAC countries (92.6).

Figure 7

International Spillover Index for Uruguay, score from 0 (worst) to 100 (best)



Source: Authors

Part 2

Six Transformations for Prioritizing Interventions

2.1 The Six Transformations framework

The 17 SDGs and their 169 targets describe objectives to be achieved by 2030, but they do not lay out how governments might organize themselves to achieve them. Drawing on the work of Sachs et al. (2019), this report proposes six "SDG Transformations", to help map out an operational strategy for Uruguay. To design effective strategies for achieving the SDGs, governments and other stakeholders need to determine how to organize interventions – such as improved policies, public and private investments, and regulation – and how to deploy them for the SDGs. Considering the overlaps and trade-offs across the goals and targets, it is not recommended to adopt 17 strategies to achieve the SDGs. The core of the Six Transformations is the recognition that all 17 SDGs can be achieved through six major societal transformations, focused on: (1) education and skills, (2) health and well-being, (3) clean energy and industry, (4) sustainable land use, (5) sustainable cities, and (6) digital technologies, as shown in Figure 8.

All six Transformations are underpinned by two overarching principles. Each Transformation should be designed, implemented and monitored to "leave no one behind", a principle that aims to strengthen fairness, equity and social inclusion. This applies particularly to public services such as health and education, infrastructure services (transport, water, sanitation, energy), and environmental resources use. The second principle is to "ensure circularity and decoupling". Achieving the SDGs requires a

Figure 8

Six Transformations for the SDGs

Source: Sachs et al, 2019.

change in consumption and production patterns in order to decouple environmental resource use and pollution from human well-being. Every Transformation needs to be designed, implemented, and monitored to reduce the human environmental footprint by promoting circularity in material flows, reuse, recycling, more sustainable materials, and more efficient use of natural resources. Good governance and the absence of conflicts are enabling conditions for achieving the Six Transformations.

The concept of SDG Transformations can help frame a narrative that is operational and easy to communicate.

By grouping major synergies as well as trade-offs, the transformations provide an action agenda for government ministries, businesses, and civil society to achieve the SDGs. In line with this, the approach serves as a detailed framework on which to construct integrated strategies to recover from COVID-19 and to build forward better.

Moreover, the SDG Index and Six Transformations have been used to develop innovative rating mechanisms that inform the investor community of critical sustainable investments to address the most pressing SDG gaps in Latin America and the Caribbean (Box 1).

Figure 9

Contribution of SDG Transformations to the achievement of SDGs

1. Education, Gender, and Inequality.

This transformation covers investments in education (early childhood development, primary and secondary education, vocational training and higher education), social protection systems and labor standards, and R&D.

It directly targets SDGs 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, and 10, and reinforces other SDG outcomes.

2. Health, Wellbeing, and Demography.

Groups interventions to ensure Universal Health Coverage (UHC), promote healthy behaviors, and address social determinants of health and wellbeing.

It directly targets SDGs 2, 3, and 5 with strong synergies into many other goals.

3. Energy Decarbonization and Sustainable Industry.

This transformation groups investments in energy access; the decarbonization of power, transport, buildings, and industry; and curbing industrial pollution.

It directly targets SDGs 3, 6, 7, 9, 11-15, and reinforces several other goals.

4. Sustainable Food, Land, Water and Oceans.

Interventions to make food and other agricultural or forest production systems more productive and resilient to climate change must be coordinated with efforts to conserve and restore biodiversity and to promote healthy diets alongside major reductions in food waste and losses. Important trade-offs exist between these interventions.

This broad transformation directly promotes SDGs 2, 3, 6, and 12-15. Many other SDGs are reinforced by these investments.

5. Sustainable Cities and Communities.

Cities, towns, and other communities require integrated investments in infrastructure, urban services, as well as resilience to climate change.

These interventions target of course SDG 11 and they also contribute directly to goals 6, 9, and 11. Indirectly virtually all SDGs are supported by this transformation.

6. Digital Revolution for Sustainable Development.

If managed well, digital technologies, such as artificial intelligence and modern communication technologies can make major contributions towards virtually all SDGs.

Source: Sachs et al, 2019

Box 1. The SDSN/IDB Group SDG Investment Toolkit

Implementing the SDGs in the Latin American and Caribbean countries requires additional investment across sectors (social, infrastructure, institutions, and productivity). In 2019 and 2020, SDSN and the IDB Group developed an Investment Impact Toolkit to help prioritize SDG investments in the region. The toolkit builds on the methodology and results provided in the SDG Index and Dashboards for Latin America and the Caribbean (CODS, 2020) and uses a taxonomy of project categories to help steer investment towards the sectors and countries that need it the most. The toolkit's primary goal is to inform investment decisions by showing where – in which country or sector – investments would have the most significant potential impact in closing SDG gaps. Ultimately, the toolkit's implementation aims to channel private investments towards meeting the 2030 Agenda in the region.

Scores are on a scale between 0 and 4, which denotes the potential of a specific investment (or a portfolio of investment) to help fill an SDG gap in a country. The Data Explorer feature allows results to be generated at the portfolio level and for each of the SDGs and Six Transformations. The latest version of the tool covers 10 sectors and 29 project categories and is built around a 4-pillar framework.

Applied to Uruguay, the SDG Investment Toolkit highlights three significant findings. First, considering Uruguay's relatively high performance on the SDGs compared with other LAC countries, the potential impact that additional investment is likely to have on the achievement of the SDGs in Uruguay tends to be lower than in other LAC countries where SDG gaps are more prominent. Second, there are two key sectors in which investment is most likely to help Uruguay fill its SDG gaps: sustainable transport and mobility infrastructure (as discussed in other sections of this report, decarbonizing the transport sector in Uruguay is an important policy priority); and education services (especially to support access to and the quality of tertiary education). Third, the tool underlines the need to closely monitor and address trade-offs and potential negative impacts. As one example, while investment in manufacturing and agribusiness may generate positive impacts on SDGs 8, 9 and 17, they might negatively impact SDGs 13, 14 and 15.

It should be noted that the SDG Investment Impact Toolkit should be viewed as an entry point only towards prioritizing investments in LAC countries. The toolkit cannot replace detailed country reviews and in-depth impact-evaluation assessments. The toolkit serves to evaluate an investment's likely impact on the SDGs ex-ante (before it is implemented) and to identify which type of investments could potentially deliver a higher impact, but it cannot tell whether the actual investments achieve the desired developmental outcome. The toolkit should always be complemented with rigorous and systematic ex-post assessments of the actual impact that different types of project categories have in addressing SDG gaps.

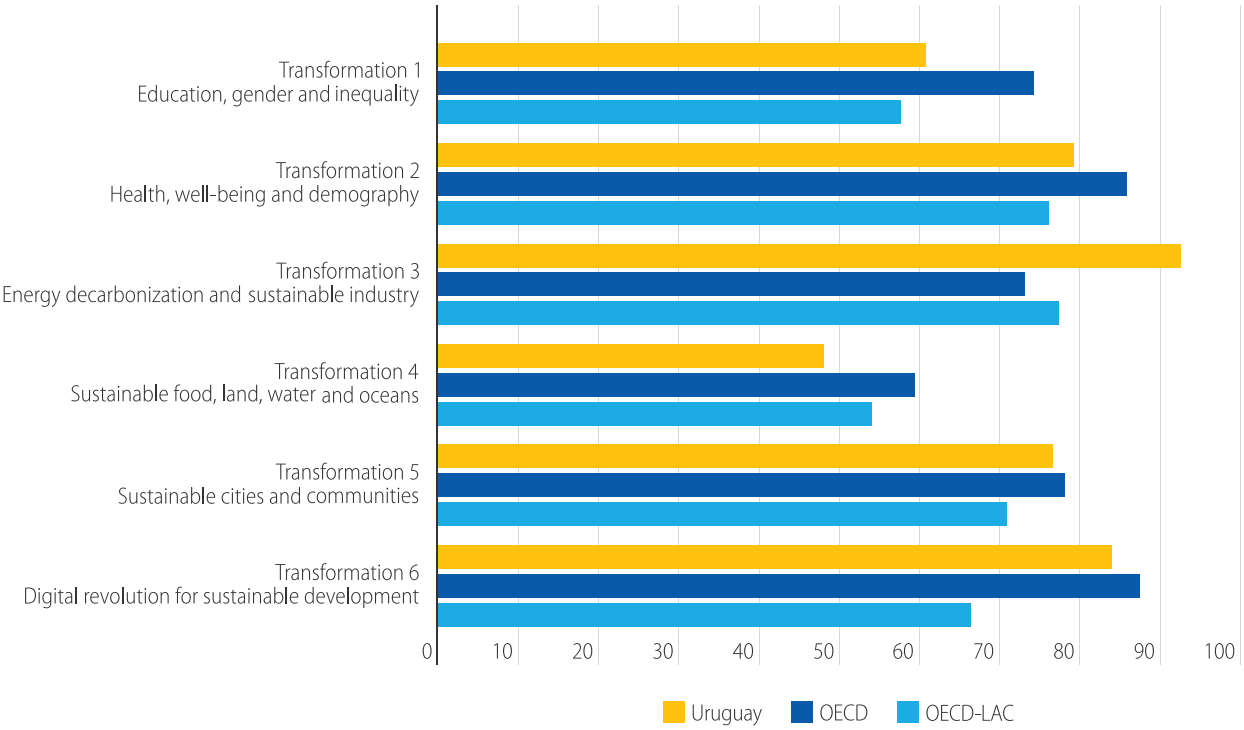
2.2 The Six Transformations for SDGs in Uruguay

The Six Transformations provide a framework for designing integrated SDG strategies. They should be adapted to local contexts and implemented in parallel. The Six Transformation framework has been used, for instance, by the SDSN and partners to strengthen the SDG narrative in the European Union (SDSN and IEEP, 2019; 2020)

The indicators presented in the SDG Index and Dashboards for Uruguay and OECD countries, have been re-organized around the Six SDG Transformations (Figure 10). Uruguay performs above the OECD average only on one Transformation (Transformation 3: Energy Decarbonization and Sustainable Industry), with the disparity between Uruguay's performance and the OECD average most pronounced on Transformation 1 (Education, Gender and Inequality) and Transformation 4 (Sustainable Food, Land, Water and Oceans). However, Uruguay performs better than the OECD-LAC countries on five of the Six Transformations, and markedly so on Transformation 3 (Energy Decarbonization and Sustainable Industry) and Transformation 6 (Digital Revolution for Sustainable Development). Yet Uruguay is lagging behind these countries too on Transformation 4 (Sustainable Food, Land, Water and Oceans).

Figure 10

Progress on the Six Transformations, score, 0 (worst) to 100 (best)



Source: Authors

Transformation 1: Education, Gender and Inequality

This transformation identifies one of the major priorities that Uruguay must address towards complying with the SDGs: investment in education, social security and innovation.

Education

Uruguay's educational system must be transformed to improve its coverage and quality at all levels, with a particular focus on secondary and tertiary education. This should aim to do the following:

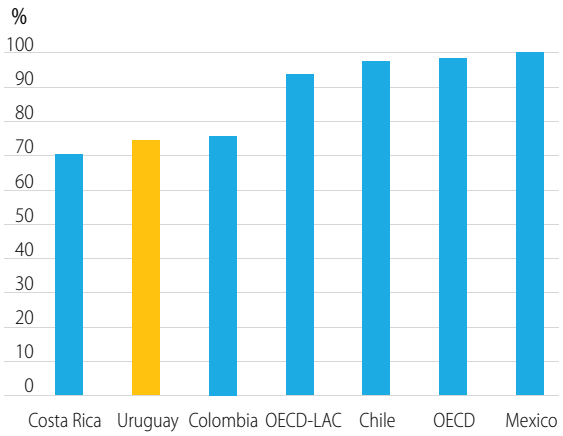
(i) Strengthen programs that facilitate the transition from the educational system to the workplace, as well as other mechanisms to incentivize students to remain in the educational system. One of the main reasons identified for students' disengaging in secondary education is a sense that the educational content proposed has limited connection with skills demanded by the labor market or with individual personal development (INEEd, 2014). This disengagement begins earlier among students from worse socio-economic conditions.

(ii) Improve the quality of teacher training and career development mechanisms based on performance. The teaching profession must be supported and strengthened in terms of training, skills development and the provision of suitable tools, as well as regarding social and economic recognition, in order to contribute to quality and equity in student performance (INEEd 2019). Only 8.7 percent of teachers in Uruguay work full-time at a single educational center, a figure that is far higher for OECD countries. For instance, it reaches 87 percent in Spain, 86 percent in Finland, 76 percent in Chile, and 93 percent in Colombia (INEEd 2014).

(iii) Strengthen STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) education and digital skills through curriculum development, to build capacities and foster innovation. STEM disciplines are associated with a higher probability of being employed as well as higher wages. Estimations suggest that in the Uruguay labor market, returns for STEM qualifications are more than 10 percent higher than those in other disciplines (CEPAL, CAF and OECD 2016). Accordingly, additional emphasis should be place in promoting the involvement of girls and women in STEM areas to help reduce gender gaps in both education and labor markets. Fostering higher rates of female participation in areas with higher returns could substantially reduce Uruguay's large existing wage gap.

Figure 11

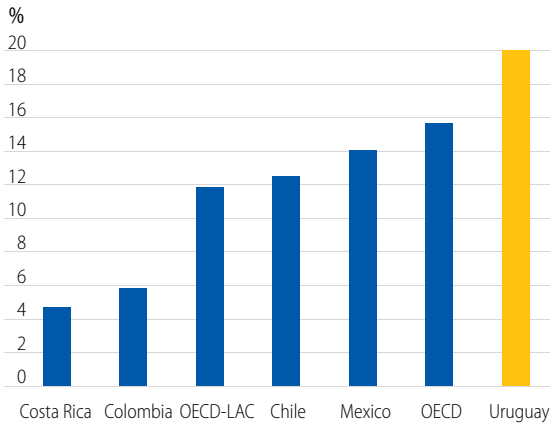
Lower secondary completion rate (%)



Source: Authors

Figure 12

Gender wage gap (difference between male and female median wages, as a percentage of the male median wage)



The COVID-19 crisis has put additional pressure on already existing inequalities in the education system. As recent evidence shows, the education gap has increased, as for November 2020 over 5 percent of students from very unfavorable socio-economic context did not assist to school, compared with less than 1 percent of students from very favorable socio-economic context (INEEd 2021).

Achieving these transformations requires the allocation of adequate resources. Despite the fact that public expenditure on education in Uruguay increased from 3.2 percent of GDP in 2004 to 5.1 percent in 2018, important challenges remain. These challenges must be approached from a participatory perspective; generating agreements at political levels and involving educational authorities, teachers and experts. The National Institute for Educational Evaluation (INEEd) has a central role to play in monitoring and evaluating education policies and providing relevant information to support the policy debate and decision-making.

Social Security

The social protection system must be strengthened, aiming at universal protection with a focus on sustainability and gender equality:

(i) To address the challenges of inequality in income distribution and intergenerational poverty levels, the social security system needs to be financially sustainable in the long term, as well as providing protection for the most vulnerable groups when required. Uruguay has a long tradition of social protection which has contributed to maintaining, on average, relatively low poverty rates across recent decades, particularly among the elderly. Through the combined impact of a number of different programs, Uruguay has been able to provide reasonable protection to its most vulnerable population groups. However, the country still lacks a universal and comprehensive social protection program that can adapt flexibly to the changing conditions of society and the world of work. The system faces risks derived from changes in the country's demographic profile (an aging population) and shifting labor market characteristics (technology adoption and automatization, as well as new hiring modalities) that must be addressed (CESS 2021).[8] Additionally, the current COVID-19 situation has increased demands on the social security system to meet the needs of a larger vulnerable population, including informal workers who are more likely to fall into poverty and households that had only recently moved out of poverty prior to the crisis, but whose situations remain unstable. According to the International Labour Organization (ILO), as of 2019, 24 percent of workers in Uruguay did not have social security coverage, significantly lower than the coverage rates in OECD-LAC countries.[9]

(ii) Institutions must be strengthened to provide integrated social policies that address both income and gender inequalities. Despite progress made towards improving gender equality and enhancing normative frameworks (sexual and reproductive rights, equal marriage, laws protecting labor rights), major gender-based challenges remain. The problems of gender violence, inequalities in the labor market, the unequal distribution of unpaid work, high adolescent fertility levels compared with OECD countries (concentrated in households living in conditions of social deprivation with less access to rights and opportunities – Varela, Tenenbaum, and Lara 2014) and a low representation of women in strategic decision-making positions continue. Addressing these inequalities will require strengthening institutions and improved policy coordination for gender-based approaches. Addressing the challenges faced by the National Integrated Care System regarding coverage and human capital requirements will also contribute to increasing the participation of women in the workforce and supporting their career development.

(iii) Inequalities among specific population groups also need to be addressed. The afro-descendant population in Uruguay face greater obstacles to insertion in the labor market and higher unemployment, underemployment and informality rates than the rest of the population

8. A reform of the social security system is under consideration, to address risks derived from shifts in Uruguay's demographic profile and to improve the system's long-term financial sustainability, with a focus on the pension system. A committee of experts on social security has been established to provide recommendations to the government. https://cess.gub.uy
9. ILO, https://ilostat.ilo.org/es/topics/informality/

(BID 2019b). Migrants, a population group that has increased significantly over the past five years as part of a larger migration process observed in Latin America, also experience higher unemployment rates than the rest of the population (Prieto and Márquez 2019). Moreover, interactions among vulnerable populations reinforce these gaps: for example, rates of unemployment and underemployment are higher among Afro-descendant women, and their average income is lower.

Innovation

Promoting innovation to enhance economic growth is a necessary condition to address the challenges of inequality and reduce poverty. To this end, initiatives supporting the development and enhancement of innovative ecosystems should be considered, to promote the uptake of innovations in the private sector. Companies in Uruguay face restrictions to innovation that include insufficient human capital, a lack of information regarding available technologies, financial restrictions, and market-size barriers (Bukstein, Hernandez, and Usher 2018).

Fostering innovation requires actions that (i) strengthen public and private funding mechanisms for research and development activities, (ii) encourage closer interaction between the innovative ecosystem and productive sectors to foster demand-driven solutions that add value to local production, such as competitive and sustainable agriculture and industries, clean technologies and circularity, (iii) enhance innovation capacities within companies by promoting the introduction and formation of technical teams to accelerate development and uptake of innovations. This will contribute to better international integration, facilitating higher incomes along the value chain.

Designing policy strategies to successfully address this challenge will require the collaborative leadership of the Ministry of Education and Culture, the Ministry of Labor and Social Security, the Ministry of Social Development, the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining, the National Council of Science and Technology and the National Agency for Research and Innovation, among others, as well as the engagement of academic and private stakeholders. Support from the Social Security Bank (BPS) and other social security institutions should be considered.

Transformation 2: Health, Wellbeing and Demography

This transformation aims to achieve universal health services coverage and improve investments that address social determinants of health that are linked to individual behavior –preventing traffic and workplace accidents or the consumption of harmful products, for example. To improve compliance with the SDGs, Uruguay will need to invest further in social programs that promote healthy habits, with a focus on vulnerable groups such as women, adolescents and youth.

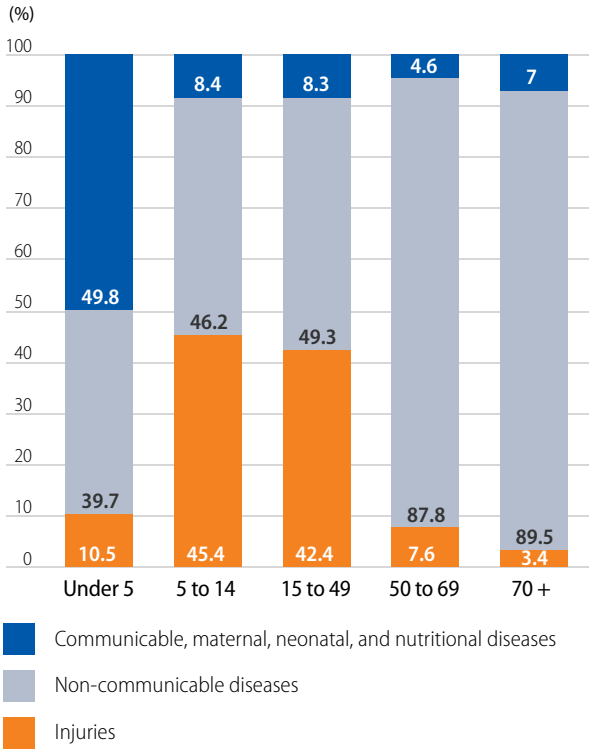
Uruguay's Integrated National Health System provides universal health coverage that incorporates public and private institutions and is financed by contributions from employees and employers as well as the government. The system's achievements are reflected in Uruguay's good performance on key indicators such as health coverage, mortality rates, vaccination rates, and disease prevalence. Challenges remain, however, regarding equity in access to health services, with different types of providers (public institutions, collective assistance, private insurance) associated with unequal access to medical consultations and treatment. The 2014 National Health Survey found that people using the public health care system took fewer preventive tests for cancer detection, such as gynecological and prostate exams, than those using private health providers (González and Triunfo, 2018).[10] The 2014 survey also shows that 35 percent of population considers the cost of health care (including out-of-pocket payments or transportation costs) to be one of the main barriers to access, contributing to explain inequalities in effective access to health care (World Bank Group, 2019).

In addition, the demographic profile in Uruguay implies, among other issues, significant risks for the sustainability of the health system. Uruguay's demographic transition, characterized by continuous decreases in fertility

10. https://www.gub.uy/ministerio-salud-publica/datos-y-estadisticas/datos/encuesta-nacional-salud

Figure 13

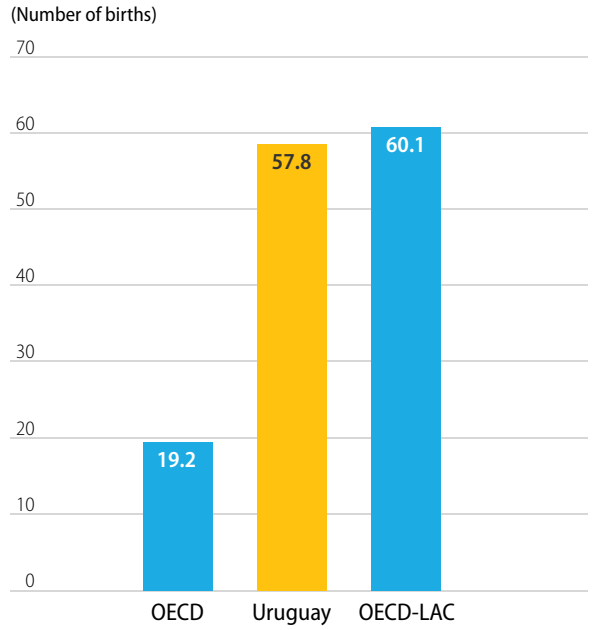
Cause of Death by Age Group in Uruguay (2016)



Source: Noncommunicable Diseases Prevention Project (World Bank, 2019) based on data from Global Burden of Disease

Figure 14

Adolescent fertility rate in 2019
(births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)



Note: For Uruguay, the country-reported value of the adolescent fertility rate is lower (31.6 in 2019).
Source: Authors

and mortality rates, and consequent increases in life expectancy, has resulted in the country having one of the oldest populations in the region. In 2019, 15 percent of the population of Uruguay were aged 65 or older. With current demographic dynamics, this is expected to reach 29 percent by 2070 (CESS 2021). This demographic transition has been accompanied by an epidemiological transition, as the prevalence of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) increases with age, overtaking that of infectious diseases to become the main cause of mortality and morbidity (BID 2019a; World Bank Group, 2019).[11]

Preventing NCDs requires a multidimensional approach that goes beyond strengthening and adapting health services. Strategies to influence behavioral change in the population with respect to NCD risk factors need to be strengthened through improving the focus, efficacy, and efficiency of resources devoted to public awareness and prevention activities.

Unhealthy lifestyles contribute significantly to the development of NCDs. Tobacco and alcohol consumption, poor diets, and lack of physical activity all negatively affect obesity, high blood pressure, and blood sugar and cholesterol levels (World Bank Group, 2019). As in most OECD countries, Uruguay presents high rates of obesity, both in children and adults. Policy actions including food labeling regulations and economic incentives (for example, taxes) have been implemented to reduce unhealthy consumptions, such as excess of sugar and fat food, tobacco and alcohol.

National policies and programs supporting sexual and reproductive health place Uruguay at the forefront of the region in terms of the proportion of babies delivered at

11. Among non-communicable diseases, cardiovascular disease is the main cause of death in Uruguay, followed by cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease.

health institutions and provision of free access to birth control, modern contraceptive methods, and voluntary termination of pregnancy under safe conditions. These policies have had positive results, with adolescent pregnancy rates decreasing notably. The number of births per 1,000 girls aged 15 to 19 was 57.8 in 2019.[12] This rate is still significantly higher than the OECD average of 19.2, although lower than that of other OECD countries in the region. Addressing this challenge requires integrated policies that tackle all underlying factors, such as education, housing, access to employment, and reversing stereotypes of gender that condition adolescents' behaviors.[13]

Additional efforts are needed to reduce health risks and keep the country on track for achieving the goals, with strategies aiming at: (i) raising public awareness, via campaigns carried out through the educational system, in workplaces and in the media to promote healthy behaviors regarding food, physical activity and preventive health care, and (ii) further strengthening investments in information systems that provide relevant and timely data to allow better health prevention, treatment and policy implementation. Digital solutions that focus on health data to improve surveillance and prevention measures can increase the preparedness and resilience of the health system and may also help to respond better to the health challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic. In this respect, further expanding the Salud.uy initiative, which promotes a more intensive use of information technologies in the health sector, spanning Uruguay's public and private health institutions, is promising.[14]

The multidimensional approach that is needed to address these health and wellbeing challenges will require the coordination of several actors. Design and implementation of these strategies should be coordinated by the Ministry of Public Health, working closely with the Ministry of Education and Culture and the Ministry of Social Development, among others. The collaboration of the Government Health Services Administration and the Agency for Electronic Government and Information and Knowledge Society will also be vital.

12. UNDESA, https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.ADO.TFRT?locations=UY. The country-reported adolescent fertility rate is significantly lower (31.6 in 2019) than the value used in this report.

13. Fertility rates in Uruguay have decreased over recent years, from an average of 1.94 children per woman in 2014 to 1.5 in 2019. This change is mainly explained by a decrease in the fertility rates of adolescent girls and women under 25 years old. This trend is associated with targeted policy actions, including increasing the contraceptive options offered by health providers, as well as strengthening counseling and preventive actions addressing unintentional pregnancy in adolescents (CESS 2020).

14. Salud.uy is an initiative of the Presidency of Uruguay, the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of Economy and Finance, and the Agency for Electronic Government and Information and Knowledge Society. Since its launch in 2012, it has been advancing standards, regulations and requirements for implementing electronic medical records in Uruguay, among other actions. Salud.uy has also received support from the IDB. https://www.gub.uy/agencia-gobierno-electronico-sociedad-informacion-conocimiento/politicas-y-gestion/programas/es-saluduy

Box 2. Uruguay's response to COVID-19 and its impacts on the SDGs

Particular consideration must be given to addressing the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the 2030 Agenda. Many impacts have already been observed over the past year, while others are less predictable. Although COVID-19 in general represents a major setback for the SDGs globally, the size and scope of the pandemic's impact on progress towards the goals remain uncertain. Besides the direct health impacts, socio-economic impacts from the pandemic may reverberate for several months and years.

The COVID-19 pandemic is contributing to increasing levels of unemployment and informal employment, stressing the social protection system and augmenting the number of vulnerable households. In this sense, the pandemic imposes new challenges on the country's progress on SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 3 (Good Health and Wellbeing), SDG 4 (Quality Education), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) and SDG 10 (Reduced inequalities).

Mitigating the short-term consequences of the pandemic has required a sustained increase in government expenditure in three areas in particular:

Health, to improve health treatments and access to vaccines, disease surveillance, digital health solutions for telemedicine and increase health system preparedness and resilience,

Strengthening social safety nets, to address vulnerable populations that may fall into poverty due to lost jobs and informal employment conditions,

Investment in digital tools in schools and remote education and training infrastructure to address these disruptive events and prevent students from disengaging from the educational system, especially students from poor households.

However, the accumulated effects of increases in public expenditure over the past years has deteriorated Uruguay's fiscal situation, limiting the margin to further increase expenditure in the medium term.

Uruguay's immediate response to the COVID-19 pandemic was based on voluntary confinement – appealing to the civic responsibility of its citizens – and strengthening its health system capacities. This included developing the ability to perform diagnostic tests, introducing an epidemiological surveillance system with tracing capabilities, strengthening health infrastructure, coordinating public and private care providers, and strengthening pre-hospital and first level emergency care (MSP 2021). An honorary scientific committee was created to provide the Government with advice based on scientific research and data analysis. As of July 2021, approximately 70 percent of the population have received at least one vaccination dose and 60 percent have been fully vaccinated.

To mitigate the economic and social impacts of the COVID-19 health crisis, the Government has implemented a set of policy actions to alleviate the burden on the private sector through transitory tax exonerations and tariff subsidies, especially for small and medium enterprises (SMEs), and strengthen the social safety net by increasing transfer programs and extending unemployment insurance conditions. In 2020, total public resources dedicated to this end reached US$1,217 million, corresponding to 2.3 percent of GDP, while social transfers increased 56 percent due to the Covid-19 pandemic, reaching 40 percent more beneficiaries.[15] In spite of these

15. This amount includes US$506 million (42% of total expenditure) that corresponds to public loan guarantees for SMEs.

Box 2. Uruguay's response to COVID-19 and its impacts on the SDGs (cont.)

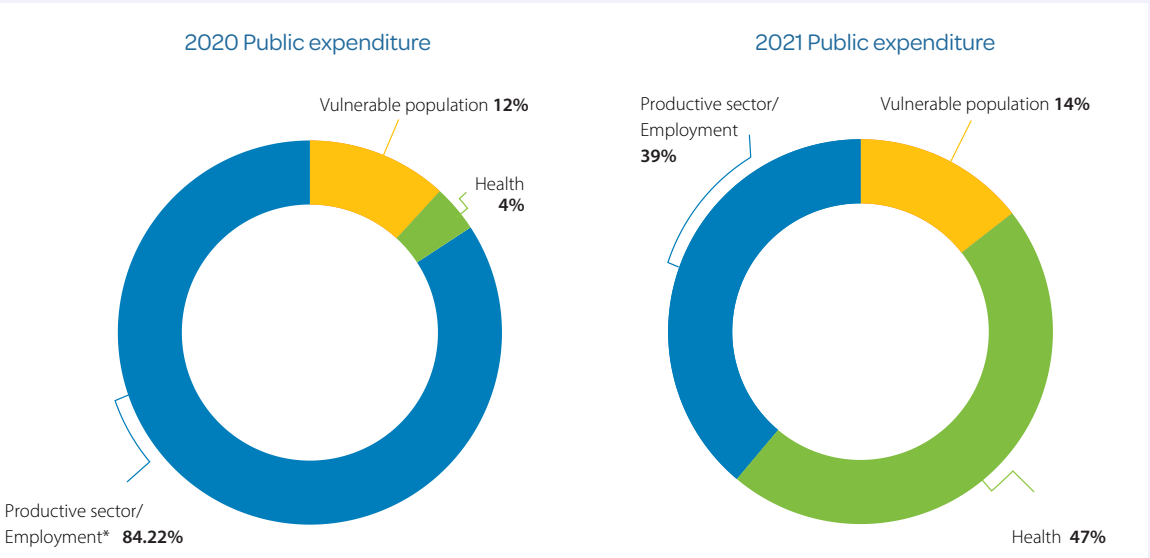
efforts, around 100,000 Uruguayans fell into poverty in 2020, representing almost 3 percent of the population (INE 2021). Still, poverty levels remain amongst the lowest in LAC (11.6 percent). As of July 2021, estimated public expenditure associated to the Coronavirus Fund was US$980 million for 2021 (1,7% of GDP).

Beyond the short-term direct impacts, Uruguay must develop a comprehensive post-COVID-19 strategy towards an economically inclusive and environmentally sustainable recovery. The environmental impacts of the economic crisis are still unclear. The decline in global economic activity has led to a temporary reduction in emissions from transportation and the production sectors, but as countries remove restrictions, emissions are once again picking up. However, agricultural production, one of the main sources of greenhouse gas emissions and diffuse pollution in Uruguay, has not significantly reduced its activity level during the pandemic.

The Uruguay Government could seize on post–COVID-19 recovery as an opportunity to accelerate the transition towards sustainable and resilient food systems and natural-resource management. Efforts should focus on i) investments to strengthen the safety of food systems, reducing risks of zoonotic diseases and strengthening Uruguay's role as a reliable food producer at the global level; ii) investments to accelerate the decoupling of economic growth and greenhouse gas emissions, incorporating clean technologies in agriculture and agro-industry value chains, fostering digitalization processes and industry 4.0, and implementing circular economy guidelines, and iii) investments in R&D to improve rates of adoption, transfer and innovation in technology and best productive practices.

Figure 15

Public resources to mitigate the effects of COVID-19



*This amount includes US$506 million (42% of total expenditure) that corresponds to public loan guarantees for SMEs.
Source: Authors based on data from the Ministry of Economy and Finance of Uruguay.

Transformation 3: Energy Decarbonization and Sustainable Industry

This transformation aims at ensuring access to clean energy and decarbonizing energy-intensive activities such as power generation, transport and industry, as well as curbing air and water pollution.

Currently, 99.8 percent of people in Uruguay have access to electricity, and the country is on the path to achieving complete electrification within the next few years. As the 0.2 percent of households lacking electricity are in isolated rural areas, electrification costs in these areas are subsidized to increase uptake. Despite these remarkable results in access, however, challenges remain in relation to energy security and efficiency, especially in informal settlements. Precarious connections cannot ensure safety in electricity supply, and generate economic losses in its generation and distribution.

The National Energy Policy 2005–2030[16] aligned the actions of public and private actors within a common framework to lead the country to a substantial transformation of its energy system, significantly increasing the share of renewables in its electricity supply. In 2020, 96 percent of the country's electricity came from renewable sources. With a clean electricity matrix, Uruguay now faces the challenge of decarbonizing other energy-intensive sectors, such as transport and industry, which still rely extensively on fossil fuels and are major CO_2 emitters. Improving the efficiency of the power system through better use of surplus electricity will contribute to this challenge (*see* Box 3. Transformation of the energy sector in Uruguay). Over the next 10 years, surplus electricity production is projected to average about 18 percent of total generation (approximately 2 TWh per year). Currently, Uruguay exports about half of this surplus to Argentina and Brazil.

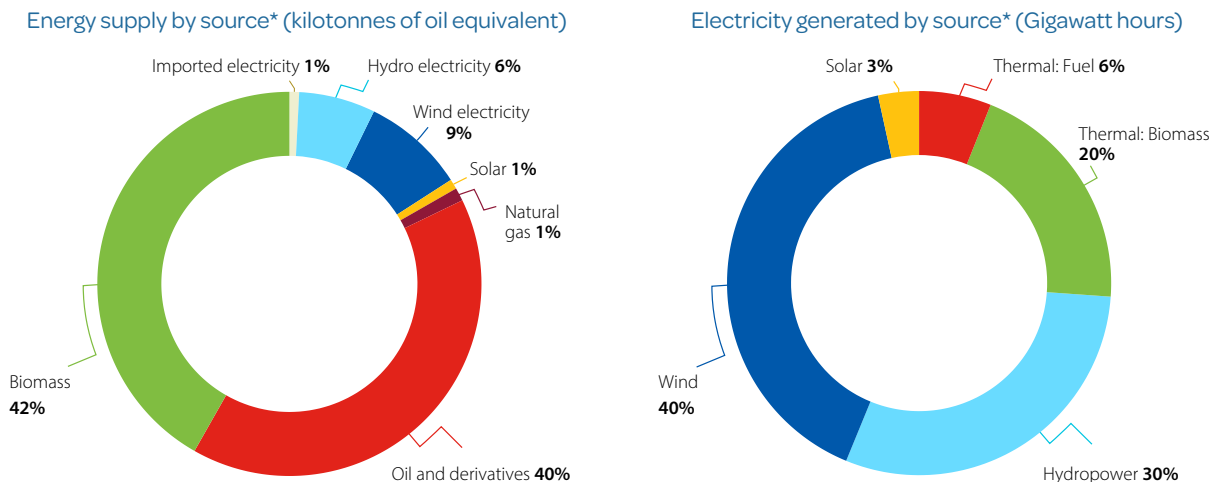
The transport sector accounts for 70 percent of oil imports and 64 percent of the country's CO_2 emissions (MIEM 2020).[17] Decarbonizing this sector will require greater deployment of new technologies – such as electric and hybrid vehicles – and less polluting fuels (i.e., Euro emissions standard 5) particularly in public transport. Currently, less than 5 percent of public buses run on electricity, and there are extremely few privately-owned electric or hybrid vehicles. Decarbonization of transport has been incentivized

16. http://www.eficienciaenergetica.gub.uy/documents/20182/22528/Pol%C3%ADtica+Energ%C3%A9tica+2005-2030/841defd5-0b57-43fc-be56-94342af619a0

17. Industry sectors and agriculture activities account for the rest of oil consumption (MIEM 2020).

Figure 16

Uruguay's energy matrix in 2020



* Preliminary data

Source: Authors, based on National Energy Balance data, 2020.

* Preliminary data

Box 3. Transformation of the energy sector in Uruguay

In recent years, Uruguay has successfully conducted an energy transition, achieving a remarkable transformation of its power matrix. Through private and public investment in wind, solar and biomass power generation, the country has been producing 98 percent of its electricity from renewable energy sources since 2016.[18] Public and private investments in the sector have amounted to over US$8 billion since 2010, with more than half of this coming from private financing (Uruguay XXI, 2020). This increased power generation capacity has led to an energy surplus – mainly derived from non-dispatchable renewable electricity produced outside peak consumption times – that is expected to reach 18 percent of electricity generated over the next ten years, assuming average hydrological conditions. Yet even though the transformation of its power matrix to locally produced renewable energy has reduced the country's dependency on costly fossil fuel imports, Uruguay still faces relatively high energy costs.

Over the coming decade, the Government of Uruguay aims to realize a second energy transition, seen as an opportunity as well as a driver to advance socio-economic development. This second energy transformation has two main goals. The first is to decarbonize key economic sectors: while the share of renewables in the power matrix is now 98 percent, the primary energy matrix remains about 40 percent fossil based – the transport and industry sectors, which together account for over 70 percent of Uruguay's energy consumption, still rely extensively on fossil fuels and are major CO_2 emitters. The second goal is to improve the efficiency of the power system: improved use of surplus energy that incorporates storage, Power-to-X technologies, and demand management solutions enabled by smart grid technologies can lead to further socio-economic and environmental benefits. Shifting power demand to different times of the day reduces demand peaks, which in turn can enable the deferment of investments in additional transmission and distribution capacity, while also reducing the thermal generation used to meet demand peaks. Moreover, greater domestic use of surplus energy offers additional economic gains. Surplus energy currently has a low opportunity cost, as it is mostly sold to neighboring countries at relatively low prices, or sometimes even wasted.

By enhancing competitiveness and improving living standards, Uruguay's second energy transition would advance the 2030 Development Agenda in four SDG cluster areas: i) competitiveness (SDGs 9, 17); ii) inclusiveness/gender (SDGs 5, 8); iii) environmental sustainability (SDGs 7, 11, 13); and iv) partnership for action on sustainable development (SDG 17). In addition, it would critically support the achievement of Uruguay's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), which sets ambitious mitigation objectives in the energy sector towards achieving the global targets of the Paris Agreement for climate change.

Finally, while access to the electricity grid is significantly high in Uruguay (99.8 percent), the Government has set a goal of attaining universal access by 2024, in alignment with the pledge of the United Nations'"leave no one behind" principle.

18. National Energy Balance: https://ben.miem.gub.uy/

by national policies. The government has taken steps to support the transition to zero-emission vehicles, offering policy incentives such as lowered import duties and income tax deductions for businesses using zero-emission fleets, and financial incentives to encourage the uptake of zero-emission buses. However, incentives do not compensate the high upfront costs, contributing to the slow introduction of this type of vehicle. Other barriers, such as infrastructure requirements (a network of charging stations), available technology (limiting battery capacity/autonomy), or distrust in this novel technology might also be delaying the broader adoption of zero-emission vehicles in Uruguay.[19]

Decarbonizing the industrial sector will require a combination of energy-demand management, the development of storage systems, and fostering the use of Power-to-X technologies (processes incorporating electricity conversion and storage and/or energy reconversion, based on electricity surplus, which allow energy to be decoupled from the electric sector and used in other sectors such as transport or chemical production). Significant investment is needed to support research, prototyping and development, technology upgrading and infrastructure development. Uruguay's national electricity company has launched a pilot stationary energy battery storage project, developed with the support of IDB Group (IDB Lab). The IDB is also supporting Uruguay to develop a green hydrogen ecosystem and national strategy, initiating a pilot project based on public-private partnerships. Preliminary studies show green hydrogen derived from water electrolysis can be cost competitive for internal use, as well as exported to create a sizable revenue stream.

To encourage public and private investment, financial, regulatory and technological barriers need to be addressed. The design and implementation of this transformation require coordination between the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining; the Ministry of Environment; and the Ministry of Transport and Public Works, along with the active collaboration of Uruguay's national electricity company (UTE), its national oil company (ANCAP) and the National System for Climate Change Response, among others.

19. Uruguay has made significant progress in developing a country-wide charging network to foster electric mobility. https://movilidad.ute.com.uy/carga.html?tab=red-de-carga

Transformation 4: Sustainable Food, Land, Water and Oceans

This transformation aims at improving biodiversity conservation and the resilience of productive systems, and ensuring the efficiency and health of food value chains. Uruguay's poor performance compared to OECD and OECD-LAC countries is linked to the challenge of increasing the productivity of agricultural and livestock systems while also improving their environmental sustainability and resilience and addressing the conservation and restoration of natural resources. To stay on track for achieving the SDGs, Uruguay needs to prioritize investment in efficient and resilient agricultural and livestock systems.

The Uruguayan economy relies on natural capital. The country's main production products and exports are based on agriculture (cereals, rice and fruits), forestry and livestock production, and related industries (meat, dairy, cellulose). Uruguay today produces food for 28 million people, and as the global population continues to rise, the country aims at intensifying its production to feed 50 million people by 2050. This target adds significant pressure to the use, conservation and restoration of the country's natural resources. On top of this, agricultural-based activities are particularly vulnerable to climate variability and extreme events, as the increased frequency of drought and floods generates significant losses, especially for small producers with insufficient risk-coverage alternatives.

Uruguay has made considerable progress in recent years in developing a normative framework to protect the environment, including establishing a National System of Protected Areas (SNAP), a National Policy for Climate Change, and a National Environmental Plan. Obligatory environmental plans have been introduced that promote sustainable management and use of agricultural soils (to maintain their fertility and quality) as well as silviculture-pastoral livestock practices (which reduce negative environmental impacts of livestock production and deforestation by restoring soil fertility and biodiversity, as well as aligning with food security needs by intensifying land productivity). To further support these and similar initiatives, in 2020 Uruguay created its first Ministry of Environment.

However, important challenges remain regarding water use management, soil nutrient balances, the use of chemicals such as pesticides and fertilizers, and emissions generation of livestock and agricultural activities. Interventions should aim to improve efficiency in the use of natural resources and chemical products without affecting productivity levels. Increasing investments in R&D, generating more information on yields, developing pilot projects, accelerating technology transfers, and disseminating best practices for productive and safe agricultural activities should all be prioritized. Uruguay has good capacity for research in agriculture. Investment in R&D represents 1.4 percent of the agriculture and food system sector's GDP – more than three times the R&D investment ratio for the total economy and well above the average ratio of 1.15 percent GDP for Latin American countries (Stads et al. 2016). Strengthening these capacities with a focus on biotechnology and digital technologies applied to precision agriculture offers an opportunity to increase the productivity and sustainability of Uruguay's agriculture and food systems.

Support for the development and scaling up of agroecological practices through regulations, standards, and the promotion of agroecological dynamics and processes could be an enabling element of the transition to sustainable food and agricultural systems.[20] These modalities include: making careful use of natural resources; increasing provision of ecosystem services; maintaining agroecosystem biodiversity; and favoring systems that integrate different activities on the same land over different periods of time (for example, alternating among livestock, agriculture and forestry). Practices include: organic agriculture; integrated management; crop rotation and eventually the development of polycultures; sustainable livestock production on natural fields (one of the most relevant activities for Uruguay); and the use of integrated productive systems (forestry, agricultural and livestock), among others.

One major aspect to address is water quality. The expansion of the agricultural frontier in Uruguay has been accompanied with a constant increase in the use of fertilizers and agrochemicals. This has led to a concentration of nutrients, with negative impacts on the environment and human health, particularly in relation to water quality even in strategic basin areas. Most of the country's freshwater bodies now have high nutrient concentrations that exceed the eutrophic level (MVOTMA 2017).

Although tools are available to mitigate these impacts (such as plans for the use and management of soil and water resources, controls of fertilizer usage, and the implementation of buffer zones), stricter regulation and better monitoring capacities are needed. Sustainable management of water resources and ecosystems needs to be integrated into productive as well as social development policies. To this end, improved monitoring of hydrological aspects, ecosystems, climate variability, and the quality and uses of water resources is fundamental.

The main cause of biodiversity loss in Uruguay is change in land use and the consequent loss and degradation of natural ecosystems, mainly due to the expansion and intensification of production (agriculture and forestry) and increased urbanization in coastal areas (MVOTMA and SNA, 2019). Coastal areas are of particular importance not only because of their contribution to adaptation in the face of extreme climate events, but also their centrality to human life. Currently, 70 percent of the Uruguayan population lives in coastal areas, and tourism too – one of the country's main economic activities – relies greatly on these areas. Coastal zones face significant pressure from numerous developments including urbanization, reforestation with exotic species, extractive activities, ports, and recreational activities. Adequate regulation of water and land use, including norms for the construction of new houses in touristic areas and the conservation and restoration of vulnerable components of marine coastal zones (such as sand barriers and marshlands) need to be strengthened.

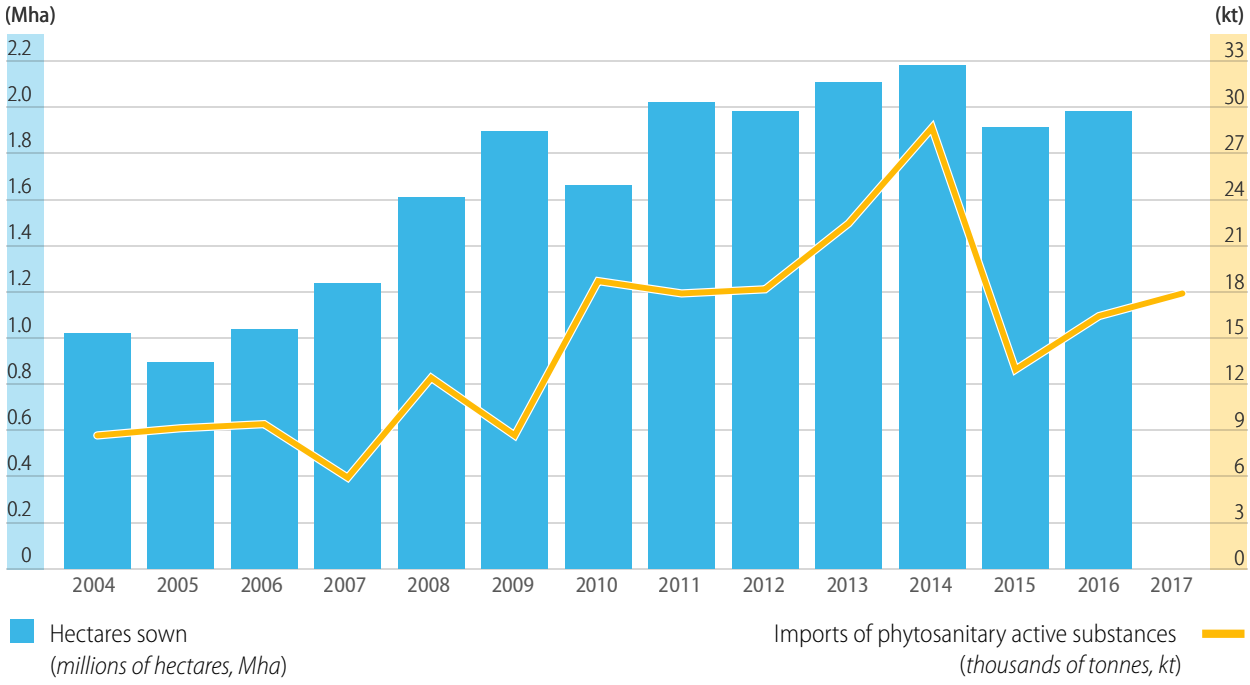
All of these efforts must be accompanied by strengthening the institutional environment with an adequate regulatory framework to reduce or eliminate contradictory messaging for the private sector, along with efficient monitoring mechanisms that generate incentives for compliance.

20. A law to promote and develop agroecology systems for production, distribution and consumption was approved in 2019.

The design and implementation of this transformation requires coordination among the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries; the Ministry of Environment; the Ministry of Public Health; and the Ministry of Tourism. Additionally, the participation of the National Institute for Agriculture Research, National Institute of Meats and National Institute of Milk will be desirable.

Figure 17

Evolution of sown agricultural area and imports of phytosanitary active substances



Note: Hectares sown include: rainfed agriculture, rice, horticulture, fruticulture, sugar cane and forestry. Phytosanitary active substance imports include formulated products and inputs.
Source: Authors' estimations from data from the General Directorate of Agricultural Services of Uruguay (MGAP) 2018 (published in (MVOTMA and SNA, 2019).

Transformation 5: Sustainable Cities and Communities

This transformation aims to advance the development of cities capable of meeting all the needs of their inhabitants and enhancing their capacity to change without compromising the development of future generations. Interventions focus on improving living standards through better access to urban services and infrastructure, and promoting peaceful coexistence within cities and communities.

More than 95 percent of Uruguayans live in urban settlements, a significantly higher proportion than in other Latin American countries (INE, 2020). Access to water, sanitation, adequate waste disposal, efficient public transport, and infrastructure to increase resilience to extreme climate events are key to achieving the SDGs for the majority of the population.

Regarding household water resources, 95.2 percent of the population has access to drinkable piped water, while the remaining 4.8 percent (mainly in rural settlements and isolated rural households) use improved water sources such as wells. While 99.2 percent of the population has access to basic sanitation, only 43 percent benefit from safe sanitation technologies (BID, 2020). Uruguay has committed to increasing safe sanitation coverage to 100 percent by 2030. A National Sanitation Plan has been developed which identifies a diversity of solutions to ensure safe sanitation for all, taking financial and management constraints into account.

With respect to solid waste, collection coverage at urban level exceeds 95 percent. Estimations put Uruguay's urban solid waste at around 1 million tons per year (wet basis), of which between 43 percent and 47 percent corresponds to organic waste, and between 34 percent and 43 percent to potentially recyclable waste (although actual waste recycling is estimated at less than 15 percent). Most final disposal facilities are inadequate. Of the 19 departmental capital cities, only 4 have landfill facilities (including Montevideo), while the rest rely on open dumps, with a consequent negative impact on the environment and human health (BID, 2020). The country's main challenge regarding solid waste is to articulate a national strategy for comprehensive waste management, including planning, managing and control. A sustainable management strategy is needed to address environmental, economic, and social challenges derived from waste management. The strategy should explore (i) responsible consumption awareness and campaigns emphasizing recycling, valorization and circularity principles to promote waste reduction and classification, (ii) economy of scale in final disposal facilities, and (iii) efficient management of specific types of waste, such as construction or industry waste.[21]

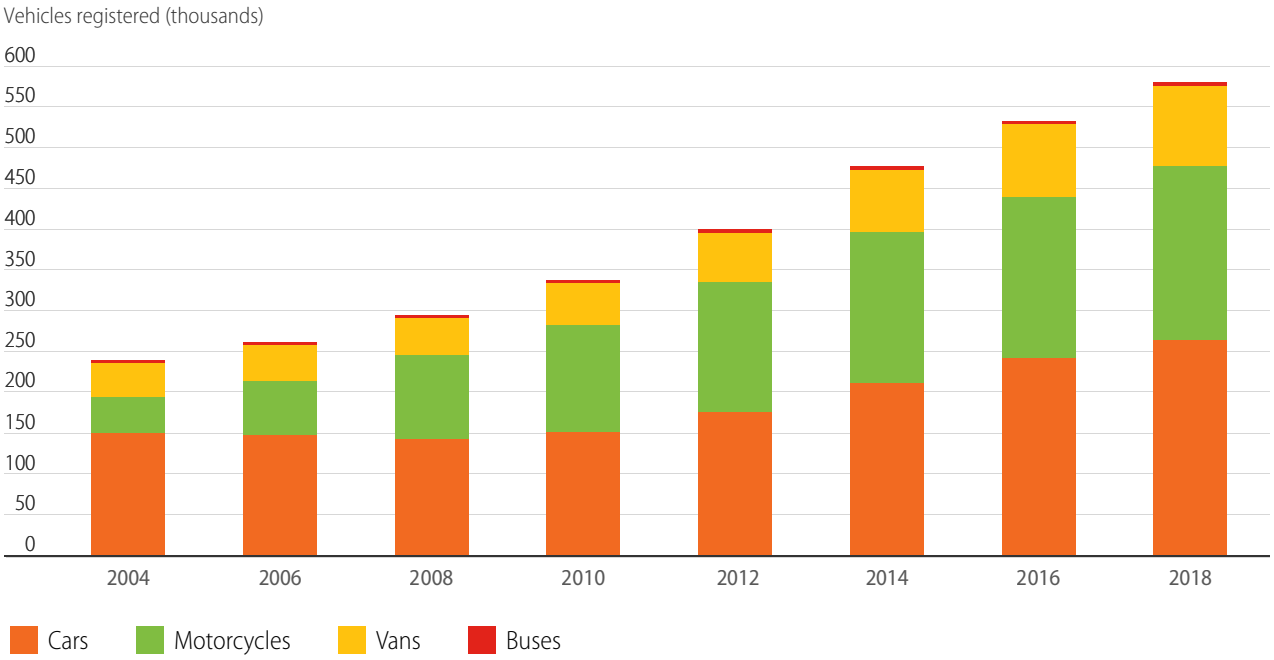
Half of Uruguay's inhabitants live in the metropolitan area of Montevideo. The expansion of the city area and a significant increase in private vehicles underpin the need for more efficient and sustainable transportation.[22] To improve transportation quality and reduce environmental externalities, inclusive and sustainable transport options need to be supported and encouraged. Infrastructure is being improved to extend bike lanes and promote electric vehicles by increasing the availability of charge stations. Other solutions, including dedicated bus lanes and the promotion of vehicles using less polluting fuels (for example, applying Euro emissions standard 5) should also be explored.

Some cities in the country are frequently affected by extreme climate events. Floods are the most recurrent extreme event, with more than sixty population centers affected every year, with human and economic consequences (SINAE, 2017). Floodlands are often occupied by the most vulnerable populations, often living in precarious conditions. In Uruguay, 4.65 percent of the population live in informal settlements, mainly in the metropolitan area of Montevideo (INE ECH, 2017). These settlements lack adequate basic infrastructure and services such as drinking water, sanitation, reliable electricity and good roads.

21. In 2019, a law for integral waste management was approved and is in the process of being implemented.
22. Over the past 10 years, individual motorization increased 50% in Montevideo (BID, 2019b)

Figure 18

Evolution of the number of vehicles registered in Montevideo, by year



Source: Observatory of Mobility, Government of Montevideo

Figure 19

Length of built cycle lanes in Montevideo (2018)

Specific infrastructure (2018)	Kms	% of total routes
Cycle lanes	9.1 km	0.24%
Cycling facilities on the carriageway	24 km	0.63%
Multimodal routes (speed limit of 30 Km/h)	15 km	0.40%
Total specific routes	48.1	1.27%
Total traffic routes	3,783.1 km	

Source: Observatory of Mobility, Government of Montevideo

Security has become an important concern for citizens. Property crimes rates are among the highest in the region. There were 8.2 homicides per 100,000 inhabitants in 2017, increasing to 12.1 per 100,000 in 2018.[23] This is below the average rate of 22.9 in OECD-LAC countries, but significantly above the overall OECD average (5.4 per 100,000), mainly due to lower crime rates in North America, Europe and Asia. To address these security issues successfully, Uruguay will need to expand its crime-prevention programs, strengthen evidence-based methodologies to improve the preventative capacity of police services, and develop targeted social policies for crime prevention, especially in the case of gender violence. School permanence, the integration of youth into employment and society, and the rehabilitation and reintegration of people deprived of liberty are also key concerns.

Achieving sustainable cities will require strategies incorporating broad, comprehensive interventions in infrastructure at the metropolitan scale, including developing and improving storm drainage, sanitation, waste management, roads, drinking water, green areas and public spaces for its entire population. Actions should focus on: (i) accelerating settlement formalization processes, integrating infrastructure and social dimensions; (ii) implementing an agenda to provide safe access to water, sanitation and reliable electricity for 100 percent of the population, and (iii) developing efficient drainage systems in urban areas and in smaller cities.

Designing and implementing this transformation will require coordination among the Ministry of Housing and Land Use, the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Transport and Public Works. It will also depend on strong collaboration with subnational and local governments, and with state-owned enterprises such as Uruguay's national water supply and sanitation company, OSE and its power company, UTE. Coordinated action from the Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Education and Culture, and Ministry of Labor and Social Security is also required to reduce crime and violence.

23. Source: UNODC (https://dataunodc.un.org/content/data/homicide/homicide-rate)

Transformation 6: Digital Revolution for Sustainable Development

This transformation aims at boosting digital transformations and digital technologies (such as artificial intelligence and modern communication technologies), which can contribute greatly towards delivering all 17 SDGs. Uruguay performs well on the digital transformation, well above OECD-LAC countries and slightly below the OCED country average. With high rates of internet connectivity and digital inclusion of its population, the country needs to target efforts on developing digital skills and increasing the uptake of technology in the productive sectors.

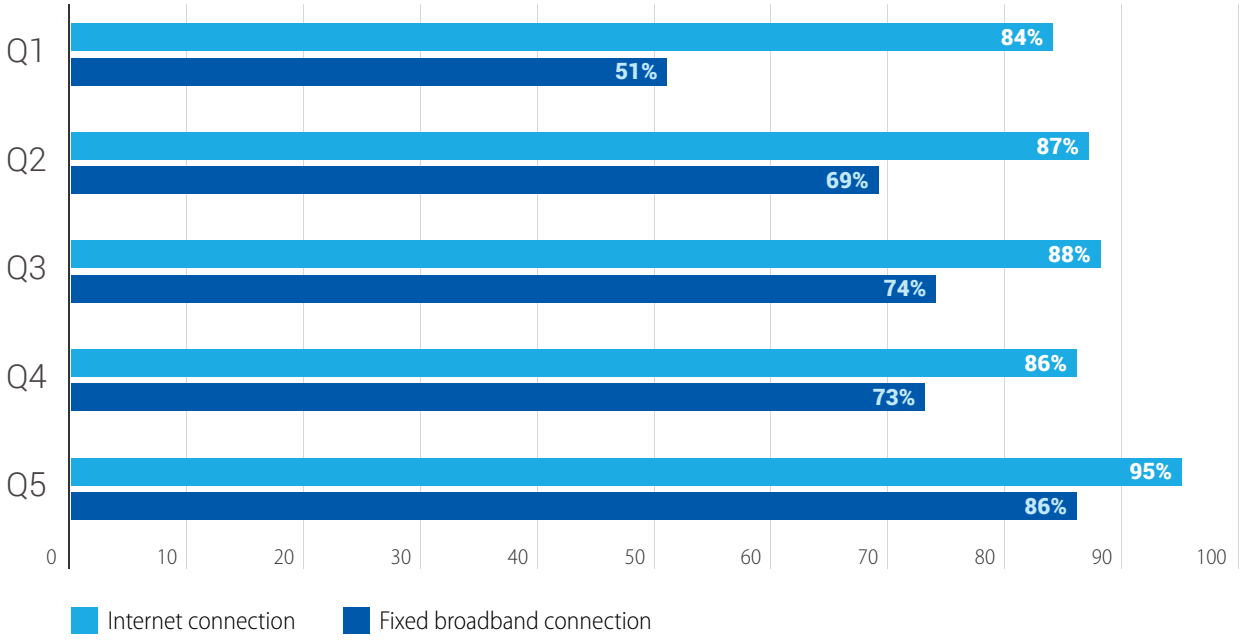
With universal coverage in broadband service, Uruguay stands out in the region in the uptake of information and communication technologies. According to a 2019 survey on the use of information technologies in Uruguay (INE, 2020), 7 of 10 households have digital devices (in addition to cell phones), while 80 percent of the population uses the internet every day. The gap in access to connectivity by income level has decreased. Currently, while 86 percent of residents of households at higher income levels (quintile 5) use the internet daily, this figure decreases to 80 percent in the households at lower income levels (quintile 1). The gap is bigger, however, across groups differentiated by level of education. The percentage of daily internet users among those who completed lower secondary school is more than 1.5 times that of those who did not complete it. Policies introduced over the past few years aiming at digital inclusion through education (*Plan Ceibal*), digital inclusion of the elderly (*Plan Ibirapitá*), and the digitization of financial services as part of the financial inclusion law (2014) have likely contributed to this result. Looking ahead, strategies to accelerate digital transformation should prioritize crucial factors such as skills strengthening, increasing technology uptake in the productive sectors, and deepening the link between citizens and the State (AGESIC 2020b).[24]

Developing digital skills is critical to enhancing socio-economic participation and inclusion, as the digital gap

24. To this end, the IDB has been working closely with AGESIC since 2007, through several loans and technical cooperation.

Figure 20

Household internet connection by income quintile



Source: Authors based on data from INE *Survey on Use of Information and Communication Technologies* (2019)

can deepen prior inequalities. Uruguay's *Plan Ceibal* is the main public policy developed in this direction. As a result of this initiative, since 2016, all educational centers in Uruguay have internet access and every child attending a public primary school owns a laptop (*see* Box 4). This program has been a key component of Uruguay's response to the pandemic. The pre-existence of laptops and an established online learning and communication infrastructure have facilitated continuity in interactions between teachers and pupils. It is crucial for Uruguay to continue on this path, deepening the digital transformation of its education system at all levels to develop children's digital skills and transform teaching practices. By integrating devices and resources with learning methods, digital transformation offers an effective channel to foster social inclusion and contribute to reducing present and future inequalities, one of the main challenges of the 2030 Agenda for Uruguay.[25]

In addition, digital skills development should be at the core of workplace training programs. Digital upskilling and reskilling can increase productivity and build on the workforce's capacity to adapt to the emerging characteristics of labor markets, including automatization and the use of new technologies. Strengthening the institutional system for ongoing learning, promoting continuous training practices and certification of competencies, should be prioritized.

Although software is a highly dynamic sector in Uruguay, with large exports, national companies are lagging behind on digitalization. Strategies need to be strengthened to incentivize the adoption of information technologies to increase productivity. Disruptive technologies like blockchain or the Internet of Things also offer innovative solutions and can add value to core economic activities such as precision agriculture, industry 4.0 and intelligent tourism. To this end, the incipient innovative ecosystem in Uruguay needs to be reinforced, as identified in Transformation 1. In addition, the uptake of massive digital technologies should be promoted in micro, small and medium-sized companies (MSMEs), enhancing support

25. To support the development of advanced digital skills, the IDB has partnered with the Technological University of Uruguay (UTEC) to develop a coding bootcamp, with the goal of reducing the digital talent gap and eventually introducing similar programs to people who live outside of Montevideo.

Box 4. Digital technology for education in Uruguay: the *Plan Ceibal*

Uruguay's *Plan Ceibal* was created in 2007 to support the education of Uruguayan children by improving digital inclusion and equality in access and use of new technologies. Through the initiative, every child in the public school system is given their own personal computer (children receive new computers in the first and fourth years of primary school, and again when entering secondary school). Each educational center provides free internet connection for its students, to ensure connectivity. In achieving these objectives, Uruguay became the only country in the world offering these conditions to all children in the public education system.

The *Plan Ceibal* is part of the *Red Global de Aprendizajes*, an alliance of seven countries (Australia, Canada, Finland, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United States and Uruguay) that promotes new learning pedagogies, deep learning, and the development of cross-cutting abilities in students. To achieve these goals, *Plan Ceibal* connects more than 1,500 centers across the country through a high-quality video conferencing network and offers a broad set of resources and serves various areas involved in teaching and learning processes, such as:

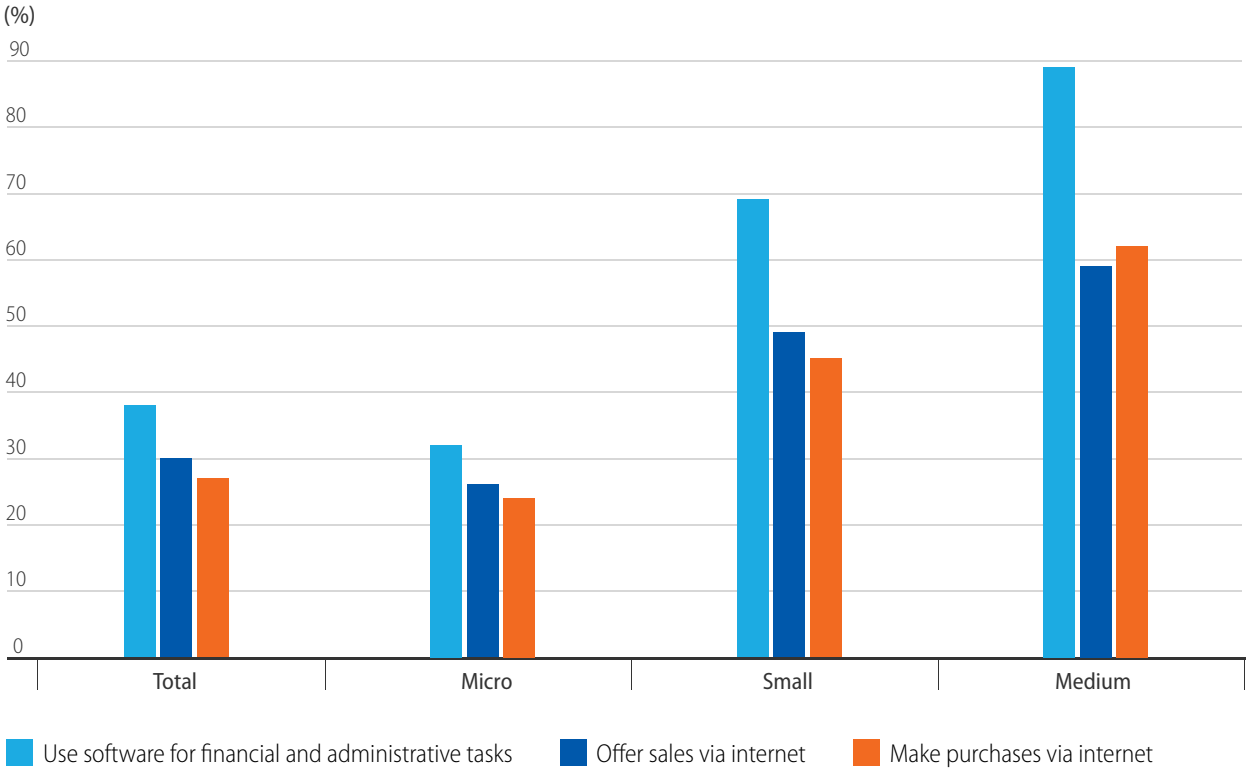
- *Ceibal in English*: Provides universalized English teaching throughout Uruguay through distance classes via videoconference.
- *LabTeD*: Teaches computer programming, robotics, 3D modeling, and physicochemical sensors in secondary schools.
- *CREA*: A tool for course management and communication among teachers and between teachers and students (as a social network).
- *PAM*: A platform for the practice of mathematics that adapts to the level of each student, gradually increasing problem complexity. The program identifies areas requiring reinforcement and allows remote supervision from teachers.
- *Ceibal Digital Library*: Offers free access to more than 3,000 digital resources, including all recommended texts for primary and middle education. It also offers a series of didactic games in different areas (mathematics, languages, science), designed for students between 6 and 14 years old.
- *Learn All*: A digital inclusion program that integrates teachers, students and their families.
- *Young to programming*: An initiative to teach programming to young people from 17 to 26 years old who are not part of the formal educational system, to improve their employment opportunities.

Plan Ibirapitá was created in 2015 to promote the digital inclusion of Uruguay's elderly population. Beneficiaries are retirees with low incomes: each participant receives a free tablet with an interface developed to be intuitive and friendly which includes content specially designed for this audience. Along with the equipment are workshops in which participants are introduced to the use of tablets and can receive specific support on different topics. The execution and monitoring of the Program was entrusted to the Ceibal Centre.

By June 2019, more than 215,000 tablets had been delivered through the program (Plan Ibirapitá, 2019). In addition, people over 60 years of age can download the *Plan Ibirapitá* app to any Android device to access program contents including *Ibirapitá Cognitive Stimulation, Library, Gymnastics at Home,* and *Uruguayan Sign Language.*

Figure 21

Uptake of digital software and e-commerce in micro, small and medium-sized companies (MSMEs)



Source: Based on data from the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining of Uruguay (MIEM) – National MSME Survey, 2017 (MIEM 2017)

to companies through technological extension programs and using demand as a driver for the development of digital solutions through innovative public procurement.[26]

Uruguay has already made significant progress through various digital agendas, including providing access to public information and developing on-line procedures for public offices. Advancing in this area requires promoting the incorporation of new and emerging technologies, as well as the strategic management and use of data to produce better public goods and services, design better-targeted policies, and promote new models of relationships with citizens through open data that encourage transparency, accountability and citizen involvement.

Due to its cross-cutting nature, implementing these digital transformation strategies requires coordination of an extensive number of institutions and ministries and therefore needs to be led from the highest state level. The role of the Agency for Electronic Government and Information and Knowledge Society is central in supporting this effort, with the involvement of all ministries, the state-owned telecommunication company, ANTEL, subnational governments and the private sector.

26. To support Uruguay's work in this area, the IDB and the Government of Uruguay are developing a program to promote the adoption of digital technologies by MSMEs by increasing their knowledge and use of digital solutions and augment the offer of digital products and services available for MSMEs.

Part 3
Achieving the SDGs in Uruguay: Progress and Challenges

3.1 Government efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda and the SDG Transformations

The 2030 Agenda and the SDGs call for deep transformations. These require strong government leadership, transformative policies and investments, stakeholder engagement and participative processes, and regular monitoring based on robust science and statistics. This section provides an overview of Uruguay's commitment to and initiatives for the SDGs since their adoption in 2015.

The Government of Uruguay aims to mainstream the SDGs into existing institutional structures and strategies. Unlike many other countries, rather than creating a new institutional framework, Uruguay has entrusted a group of existing public bodies to coordinate actions and monitor progress. These efforts are led by the Planning and Budget Office (OPP), the Uruguayan Agency for International Cooperation (AUCI) and the National Institute of Statistics (INE).

Uruguay's path towards achieving the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs began with a participative workshop: "*Dialogo Social: Uruguay al futuro*" ("Social Dialogue: Uruguay into the future", Presidencia de la República, 2016), an initiative that involved the broad participation of public sector authorities and staff, civil society organizations, academia and the private sector, among others. Bringing together multiple stakeholders from the beginning resulted in strong knowledge-sharing and the early identification of challenges, and led to the generation of new policies and strategies to support achievement of the SDGs.

The Government of Uruguay raised awareness among stakeholders through local communication efforts and training programs that mobilized subnational governments, businesses and social organizations as well as the general public. A website was developed to provide information on the SDGs in the context of Uruguay (www.ods.gub.uy), presenting general information on the Agenda 2030 and the country's progress towards meeting the goals along with its main challenges, as well as providing links to official documents (voluntary national reviews) and educational materials. To date, while these efforts have increased the involvement of public sector institutions with the 2030 Agenda, especially those directly involved in monitoring and reporting SDG progress, less progress has been made towards strategically aligning other stakeholders to the SDGs (*see* 3.4 Private sector engagement in the achievement of the SDGs).

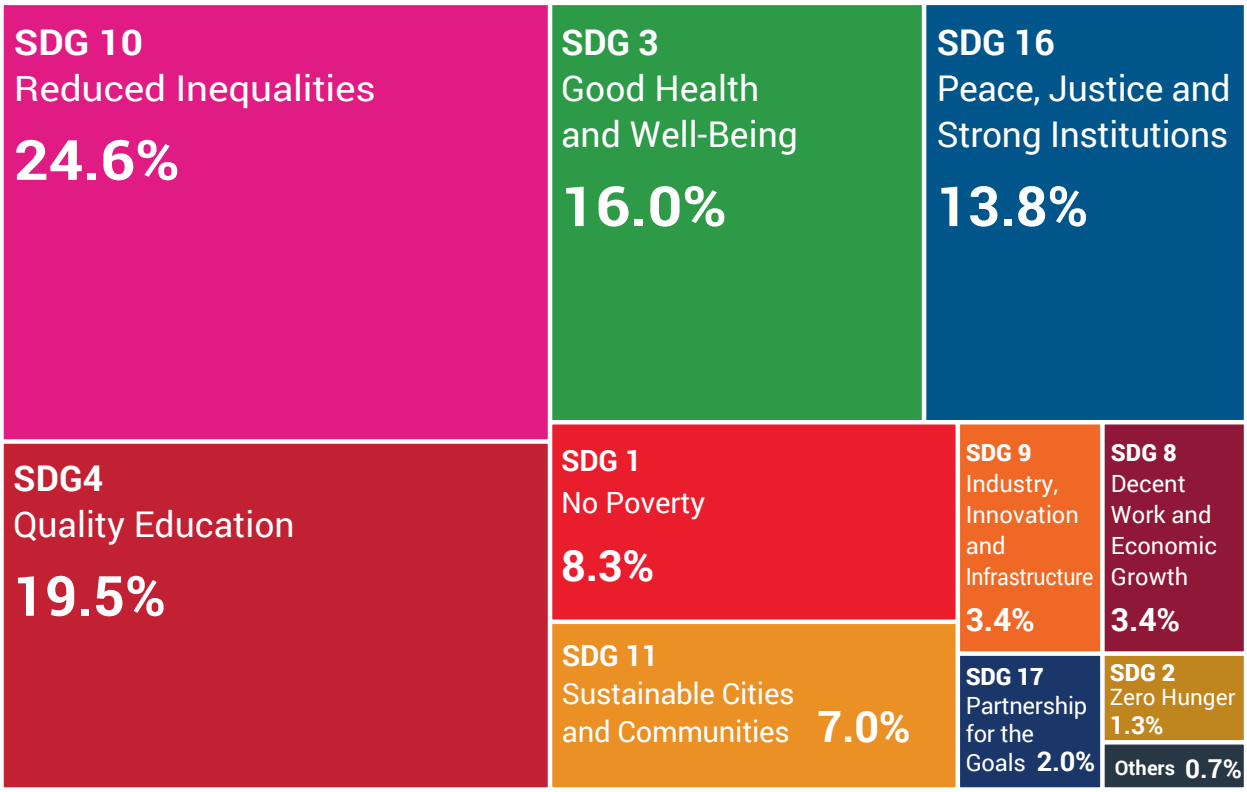
As part of Uruguay's commitment to the 2030 Agenda, the country has carried out a detailed review of national goals and reporting processes. Uruguay has submitted four voluntary national reviews (VNRs) to the UN High Level Political Forum (in 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2021) which mobilized the public sector, through different ministries and the national statistical system, as well as academia and the private sector. These VNRs outline the country's progress on each of the 17 SDGs through a detailed and exhaustive presentation of statistical data, information on regulatory frameworks, and descriptions of concrete actions implemented for each goal. In turn, this exercise has helped to identify information gaps in monitoring progress towards the goals and the remaining challenges that need to be addressed.

Earlier this year, the government prepared its 4th VNR. This presented an opportunity to reinforce Uruguay's commitment to the 2030 Agenda, focusing on defining strategies to accelerate achievements and address remaining challenges.

Uruguay is comparable to several advanced economies in terms of income and development. However, much remains to be done for the country to achieve the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. Socio-economic inequalities persist, with a disproportionate effect on children and young people. Low rates of secondary and tertiary education completion are affecting the country's innovation capacities and threaten sustainable growth. The aging population is straining the sustainability of the social protection system and limiting the reach of the social protection system to vulnerable populations in adverse situations, including those negatively impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Additionally, critical challenges remain in decoupling agroindustry-based economic growth from greenhouse gas emissions and natural resources degradation.

Figure 22

National Budget contribution to the achievement of SDGs (2017)



Source: Uruguay National Voluntary Review 2019

To achieve the 2030 Agenda, Uruguay must accelerate the implementation of strategies that address these challenges and strengthen monitoring and reporting processes to allow policy actions to be tailored based on the results of these reports. In this respect, the Six Transformations proposed in this report can help simplify the process of prioritizing, monitoring, and communicating progress and challenges to a broader spectrum of actors.

A relevant aspect for prioritizing public interventions is the analysis and reporting of national budget results in line with SDGs. The national budget is a powerful economic tool to ensure that goals and needs are met and to hold the government accountable for the use of public resources. Uruguay's national budget is organized into programmatic areas, allowing the results-based management of public spending. Each programmatic area aims to achieve specific objectives and includes programs and policy actions to be carried out by one or more public institutions. Transparency and accountability could be improved, however, by providing more information on the government's policy priorities, accompanied with a set of national outcome indicators to help the monitoring process.

To these ends, an effort was made in the 2015 budget review to link the SDGs with the different national budget programmatic areas, and since then this process has been strengthened. This practice explains allocations of public resources and how they relate to each SDG, and monitors whether the budget is executed as planned. In 2017, the allocation of resources in the national budget strongly corresponded to SDG objectives: 24.6 percent for SDG10 (Reduced Inequalities), 19.5 percent for SDG 4 (Quality Education), 16 percent for SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being), 13.8 percent for SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions), and 8.3 percent for SDG 1 (No Poverty).

However, it should be noted that some aspects related to spending on social security, the national health system, and public companies were not included in this analysis.

However, this exercise should be seen as a starting point only: it needs to be repeated and expanded if it is to become an effective tool to prioritize the SDGs in national planning processes and contribute to achieving the 2030 Agenda. The SDGs could also be further leveraged as a policymaking and planning tool at the subnational level. Budget monitoring and evaluation could be enhanced through the institutionalization of explicit spending review processes. The recently created Public Policy Monitoring and Evaluation Agency, could lead this process.

3.2 Data for the SDGs

Reliable, relevant and timely information is key to successfully aligning national strategies to the SDGs: to identify priorities, mobilize resources, measure results and generate transparency. It is necessary to intensify efforts to collect and systematize information for the SDGs, with a focus on developing adequate indicators and identifying data gaps. Not only must the information be more extensive, but the strategic use of data and digital technologies must be encouraged to contribute to making better decisions and policies.

Uruguay's National Institute of Statistics (INE) is in charge of preparing and systematizing indicators to monitor progress on the 2030 Agenda. Uruguay's 2019 voluntary national review compiled 244 indicators to monitor the progress of the 17 goals, of which 119 were Level 1 indicators.[27] In 2020, the INE began a process of institutional strengthening based on improvements in six areas: human capital, information quality, intensive use of technology, use of administrative records for statistical purposes, coordination of the national statistical system, and internal and external communication.[28] The resultant guidelines were embodied in the 2020–2024 strategic plan. This process is a unique opportunity to put the SDGs at the core of the statistical system and align efforts to enhance SDG data and statistics.

However, the challenges go beyond monitoring indicators of compliance with the SDGs. The country needs to accelerate the transition towards an information-based society by putting the generation of evidence-based and data-driven information at the center of its strategy. This transition will require changes to policy-design processes and increased active engagement of civil society organizations to increase transparency and accountability and foster cultural change.

The Digital Agenda for Uruguay, which prioritizes initiatives to advance the country's digital transformation (Transformation 6), has delivered significant progress in areas of government efficiency and policies for education, health, employment and social development. Aspects such as integrating educational trajectories of students at all levels, improving digital health records, generating integrated records for employees, and investing significantly in connectivity infrastructure at the national level are aligned to Transformation 1: Education, Gender and Inequality.

Still, much remains to be done to put digital technologies at the center of SDG achievement. There are critical gaps in the information available on preventing and mitigating negative environmental impacts from productive activities, on the monitoring of natural resources quality and use, and on emergency management and risk reduction. For instance, digital technologies could be further leveraged to monitor the impact of economic activities, identify and map flood zones, and improve projection models and early warning systems for extreme events. Digital technologies should be geared towards accelerating progress on Transformation 3 (Energy Decarbonization and Sustainable Industry), Transformation 4 (Sustainable Food, Land, Water and Oceans) and Transformation 5 (Sustainable Cities and Communities).

Uruguay is currently developing its System of Environmental Economic Accounting (SEEA). This system, framed in the United Nations System of National Accounts, records interactions between economic

27. Level 1 corresponds to conceptually clear indicators, established methodology, and available standards and data regularly produced by official sources in the country.

28. The IDB is working closely with INE on improving the statistical use of administrative records.

activities and natural capital. In the first stage, accounts are constructed to measure water use and quality, agricultural practices, and environmental protection expenses. Advancing on implementing the SEEA by building additional accounts (for example, accounts measuring energy and emissions) and codifying data collection and systematization procedures based on intensive use of technologies such as geodata, satellite images or intelligent measurement and reporting devices, will provide useful inputs to design, monitor and evaluate actions to address sustainability challenges in production and consumption.

To achieve these objectives, local, departmental and regional data is needed that addresses specific challenges and persisting geographical inequalities throughout the country. Subnational statistics are scarce, however, and present significant limitations. The use of administrative data and progress in digitizing subnational government procedures will contribute to this task.

3.3 Macroeconomic framework

The implementation of these actions in many cases will require additional resources and broad consensus at the institutional, political and social levels. In this sense, achieving the Agenda 2030 will rely on securing these agreements and maintaining a stable macroeconomic framework that enables them to succeed.

Between 2003 and 2019, Uruguay registered the longest period of economic growth in its history, accompanied by pronounced social progress. The country has also increased its resilience to external factors, through changes in its export profile and the strengthening of the macroeconomic policy framework, which led to regaining its S&P and Moody's "investment-grade" status in 2012. However, growth has slowed since 2015 and the country has seen significant fiscal deterioration, becoming one of the main macroeconomic policy challenges. The growth of the fiscal deficit and indebtedness in recent years highlights the need to strengthen the effectiveness of public policy design and implementation, to improve oversight of public spending, and foster public-private partnerships.

3.4 Private sector engagement in the achievement of the SDGs

Achieving the SDGs requires large-scale public and private investment. The private sector has a key role to play in mobilizing resources for sustained economic growth and contributing to social inclusion and environmental protection. While the private sector is at the heart of SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), its actions contribute to the achievement of all 17 SDGs.

As indicated in section 3.1, the Government of Uruguay has developed several initiatives to engage different stakeholders in the SDG process. Nevertheless, the degree of the private sector's alignment to the 2030 Agenda – in terms of corporate actions and strategies – is at an early stage (Presidencia de la República Oriental del Uruguay, 2019; DERES, 2020). Few companies in Uruguay are even aware of the 2030 Agenda in general terms, most of them medium and large enterprises, and even fewer identify a link between their actions and achieving the goals.

According to a 2019 survey of medium and large companies from different economic sectors in Uruguay, 89 percent considered the SDGs relevant or very relevant for their activity, but only 22 percent have taken actions to align their policies to any of the SDGs.[29] Awareness-raising activities need to be strengthened to foster changes in corporate approaches to the goals. To this end, communication tools must be developed in language familiar to the private sector to facilitate connections between the SDGs and corporate practices and activities.

The corporate sector in Uruguay needs to transform its commitment from supporting activities that contribute to the SDGs but are not necessarily part of their business, to adopting the SDG framework in their business strategy – as part of its value-generation model. This process requires improved capacities in human capital, access to information, and coordination with the public sector.

29. The survey was carried out by DERES (a private business association for sustainable development) and the Planning and Budget Office of Uruguay and collected information from 46 medium and large companies from different sectors (agribusiness, industry, energy, construction, telecommunications, transport, commerce and the financial sector). The results can be found in *Voluntary National Review, 2019* (Presidencia de la República Oriental del Uruguay, 2019).

Box 5. Uruguay's Sustainable Development Monitor for companies

The Sustainable Development Monitor (MDS) is an instrument co-created by the research team of the Chair of Management and Accounting for Sustainable Development – Deloitte at ORT University and DERES, a non-profit business organization that promotes corporate social responsibility in Uruguay.

Developed with the participation of 27 Uruguayan companies from various sectors (who have committed to providing regular, comprehensive financial and non-financial data) the MDS periodically measures their socio-economic and environmental performance and analyzes trends over time. The MDS has proven a valuable tool for companies, providing quantitative data on the value of sustainability as a factor of competitiveness.

The monitor comprises 17 indicators, distributed in 3 dimensions related to the SDGs – i) environmental, ii) social, and iii) economic and governance. Indicators were selected by analyzing global tools including the SDG Index; the Dow Jones Sustainability Index (DJSI); the London Stock Exchange's FTSE4Good index; and Brazil's Ethos indicators (the Ethos Institute) and ISE business sustainability index (the Getúlio Vargas Foundation) – along with academic literature on the subject. The indicators were also discussed with the reference institutions of the SDGs in Uruguay, OPP and INE.

The MDS is interpreted as a percentage measure of progress towards the 2030 Agenda, with the difference between 100 and each company's score representing the percentage that remains to be completed to achieve its ideal contribution to sustainable development. In 2018, the average MDS of participating companies was 42.9 percent. The highest score was 64.8 percent and the lowest 19.0 percent. Progress is unevenly distributed across the three dimensions, with the highest degree in the economic and governance dimension, followed by the social and environmental dimensions. Companies in the financial sector showed, on average, the best results on the MDS, followed by the industrial sector and the service sector. The indicators for which higher values were achieved are those linked to SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions).

The MDS is a pioneering tool for Uruguay in offering comparative and aggregate measurement of companies' performance and their impact on the three dimensions mentioned.

To accelerate progress in the private sector, opportunities derived from aligning corporate strategies to some or all of the SDGs need to be identified, along with concrete and tangible examples that translate concepts into applied actions. In particular, state-owned companies could play a key role as research labs for private companies. In Uruguay, state-owned companies provide electricity, fuel, telecommunications and water, among other services, and are the largest companies in the country in terms of employment and turnover. The leadership of state-owned companies in this transition would generate the dual benefit of both aligning the strategies of the country's largest companies to the 2030 Agenda and facilitating the transition of other companies – especially those linked to their value chain, as providers, clients or competitors.

The present administration aims to modernize management of state-owned companies, applying best practices, strengthening corporate governance, and making information more transparent for its citizenship. This represents an excellent opportunity to rethink the challenges imposed by the 2030 Agenda, and to develop an innovative and transformative perspective for state-owned companies.

Transparency when setting regulations and incentives, and avoiding mixed signals, are critical to encouraging private sector involvement. Relevant and timely information is required, as well as suitable and reliable communication channels between the public and private sectors. The SDSN and partners have published a four-pillar framework to help companies align their strategies and commitments to the SDGs (Sachs, Maher et al., 2020).

The preparation of sustainability reports is becoming more commonplace in large companies in Uruguay, especially those in the financial sector. These promote measurement of a company's compliance with the SDGs and sharing these results publicly. Although sustainability reports do not necessarily imply that a company is aligned to the 2030 Agenda, they represent an initial step. So far, however, the scope has been limited in terms of both the number of companies publishing sustainability reports and the number of indicators and sophistication of the data presented.

3.5 Financing the gap: the role of sustainable finance

Despite the progress made globally in achieving the SDGs, the financing gap to achieve the 2030 Agenda is still significant. In Latin America and the Caribbean specifically, the financing gap is estimated to be around US$650,000 million a year.[30] Considering the current level of financing from various financial development institutions and sources of international cooperation, the required leverage per US dollar invested today is approximately US$6. But at the same time, achieving the SDGs by 2030 will create sizable opportunities. It is estimated that achieving the goals could generate business revenues and savings worth more than US$1.2 trillion in Latin America and the Caribbean alone (Business and Sustainable Development Commission, 2017). [31] In this context, the role of private financing is crucial. Wider and more efficient use of blended financial instruments and vehicles could attract much more private capital for sustainable infrastructure in Latin America and the Caribbean. Advances in the development of standards and capacities for a sustainable financial sector will make it easier to match the financing needs for the SDGs to potential investors.

To this end, actions to integrate socio-environmental, governance and climate factors into the financial system must be prioritized. This should aim at establishing sustainable banking protocols for the main public and private banking agents in the financial system that promote adoption of international best practices and policies, including the management of environmental, social and governance risks, as well as the identification of business opportunities in sustainable financing. Establishing mechanisms for dialogue and collaboration between public and private actors in sustainable finance will help advance this process by generating agreements and defining joint strategies. As an outstanding example, public-private "Finance Roundtables" offer a proven example of actions that contribute to this needed integration. Additional policy actions, such as providing support for the development of new financial instruments (such as green bonds) and identifying sustainable investment portfolios to attract investors will contribute to accelerating the process.

Green bonds are an important instrument to mobilize financial resources to support the construction of inclusive, zero-emission, resilient economies. The first private issuance of sustainable, bonds has been carried out in Uruguay. Structured and underwritten by IDB Invest, US$15 million of bonds with a term of up to 10 years was issued by Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria Uruguay S.A. (BBVA UY) to support the growth of its portfolio of sustainable projects. The funds will be used to finance projects related to energy efficiency, clean transportation, sustainable agriculture and construction, and the promotion of sustainability in the MSME segment, among other investments. In addition, this issuance will contribute to further developing the capital market and thematic bonds in Uruguay.

The introduction of green bonds will directly contribute to the fulfillment of nine of the SDGs: SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation),

30. IDB (2019). https://www.iadb.org/en/news/road-sdg-financing-new-destination-private-investment#

31. The most significant business opportunities aligned with the global goals are concentrated in four key areas of the Latin American and Caribbean economy: cities, energy and materials, food and agriculture, and health and well-being.

SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), SDG 13 (Climate Action) and SDG 15 (Life on Land).

In addition, steps have also been taken by the rest of the financial system of Uruguay to move in this direction. In 2020, the Central Bank of Uruguay joined the Network for Greening the Financial System, an international initiative aimed at strengthening the global response of the financial system to meet the goals of the Paris agreement and enhancing its role in managing risks and mobilizing capital for green and low-carbon investments.[32] The Uruguayan Private Banks Association has also established a sustainability committee to accelerate the transition towards sustainable finance in the national banking system.

32. The Network for Greening the Financial System was created in 2017, with the objective to define and promote best practices in relation to green finances. The network currently includes 92 central banks and supervisors, and 14 observers.

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Annex

A.1 Interpreting the SDG Index and Dashboards results

This report describes the progress of Uruguay compared with OECD members towards achieving the SDGs and indicates areas requiring faster progress. The overall SDG Index score and scores for individual SDGs can be interpreted as a percentage of optimal performance. The difference between a country's score and 100 is therefore the distance, in percentage points, that needs to be overcome to reach optimum SDG performance. The same basket of indicators is used for all countries to generate the SDG Index score and rankings. This special assessment for Uruguay compared with OECD countries includes 111 indicators.

Substantial differences in rankings may be due to small differences in aggregate SDG Index scores. Differences of two or three places between countries should not be interpreted as "significant", whereas differences of 10 places or more can show a meaningful difference. For details, see the statistical audit by Papadimitriou et al. conducted on behalf of the Joint Research Centre (JRC) of the European Commission in 2019.[a]

The SDG Dashboards provide a visual representation of each country's performance on the 17 goals. The "traffic light" color scheme (green, yellow, orange, and red) illustrates how far a country is from achieving a particular goal. The SDG Trend Dashboards indicate whether a country is on track to achieve a particular goal by 2030, based on recent performance on a given indicator. Indicator trends are then aggregated at the goal level to give a trend indication of how the country is progressing towards that SDG.

The report was prepared in 2020 and early 2021. At the time of the writing of this report, Costa Rica had not yet completed its accession process to the OECD. Note that Costa Rica, while included in this report, was therefore not considered in the calculation of the OECD and OECD-LAC averages.

This section provides a brief summary of the method used to compute the SDG Index and Dashboards. A detailed methodology paper is also accessible online.[b] The European Commission Joint Research Centre (JRC) conducted an independent statistical audit of the report's methodology and results in 2019, appraising the conceptual and statistical coherence of the index structure. The detailed statistical audit report and additional data tables are available on our website: www.sdgindex.org

a. Papadimitriou, E., Fragoso Neves, A., & Becker, W. E. (2019). JRC Statistical Audit of the Sustainable Development Goals Index and Dashboards. European Commission. https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/publication/jrc-statistical-audit-sustainable-development-goals-index-and-dashboards

b. Lafortune, G., Fuller, G., Moreno, J., Schmidt-Traub, G., & Kroll, C. (2018). SDG Index and Dashboards Detailed Methodological paper. Sustainable Development Solutions Network. https://raw.githubusercontent.com/sdsna/2018GlobalIndex/master/2018GlobalIndexMethodology.pdf

A.2 Methodology (overview)

The following sections provide an overview of the methodology for indicator selection, normalization, aggregation and for generating indications on trends. Raw data, additional data tables, and sensitivity tests are available online.

A. Data selection

Where possible, the report uses official SDG indicators endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission. Where insufficient data are available for an official indicator, or to close data gaps, we include other metrics from official and unofficial providers. Five criteria for indicator selection were used to determine suitable metrics for inclusion in the report:

1. Relevance and applicability to Uruguay and OECD countries.
2. Statistical adequacy: the indicators selected represent valid and reliable measures.
3. Timeliness: the indicators selected are up to date and published on a reasonably prompt schedule.
4. Coverage**:** data must be available for at least 80 percent of UN Member States with a population of more than a million people.
5. Capacity to measure distance to targets (optimal performance can be determined).

Data sources

The data included in the report come from a mix of official and non-official data sources. Most of the data (around two thirds) is developed by international organizations (World Bank, OECD, WHO, FAO, ILO, UNICEF, other), which have extensive and rigorous data validation processes. Other less traditional statistical sources used (accounting for around a third of our data) include household surveys (Gallup World Poll), data from civil society organizations and networks (among others, Oxfam, Tax Justice Network, World Justice Project, Reporters without Borders) and peer-reviewed journals (to track international spillovers, for example). The full list of indicators and data sources is available in table A.1.

B. Missing data and imputations

The purpose of the report is to guide countries in discussing their current SDG priorities based on available and robust data. To minimize biases from missing data, the SDG Index only includes countries that have data for at least 80 percent of the variables included. Uruguay and all the OECD countries covered meet this threshold.

Considering that many SDG priorities lack widely accepted statistical models for imputing country-level data, we generally did not impute or model any missing data, apart from a few exceptional circumstances. The list of indicators where imputations are performed is available online.

C. Method for constructing the SDG Index and Dashboards

Calculating the SDG Index comprises three steps: (i) establish performance thresholds and censor extreme values from the distribution of each indicator; (ii) rescale the data to ensure comparability across indicators (normalization); (iii) aggregate the indicators within and across SDGs.

Establishing Performance thresholds

To make the data comparable across indicators, each variable was rescaled from 0 to 100, with 0 denoting worst possible performance and 100 describing optimum performance. Rescaling is usually very sensitive to the choice of limits and extreme values (outliers) at both tails of the distribution. The latter may become unintended thresholds and introduce spurious variability in the data. Consequently, the choice of upper and lower bounds can affect the relative ranking of countries in the index.

The upper bound for each indicator was determined using a five-step decision tree:

1. Use absolute quantitative thresholds in SDGs and targets: e.g., zero poverty, universal school completion, universal access to water and sanitation, full gender equality.

2. Where no explicit SDG target is available, apply the principle of "leave no one behind" to set the upper bound to universal access or zero deprivation.
3. Where science-based targets exist that must be achieved by 2030 or a later date, use these to set the 100 percent upper bound (e.g., zero greenhouse gas emissions from CO_2 as required by no later than 2050 to stay within the 1.5°C target, or 100 percent sustainable management of fisheries).
4. Where several countries already exceed an SDG target, use the average of the top 5 performers (e.g., child mortality).
5. For all other indicators, use the average of the top performers.

These principles interpret the SDGs as "stretch targets" and focus attention on the indicators on which a country is lagging behind. The lower bound was defined at the 2.5th percentile of the distribution. Each indicator distribution was censored, so that all values exceeding the upper bound scored 100, and values below the lower bound scored 0.

Normalization

After establishing the upper and lower bounds, variables were transformed linearly to a scale between 0 and 100 using the following rescaling formula for the range [0; 100]:

$$x' = \frac{x - min(x)}{max(x) - min(x)} \times 100$$

where x is the raw data value; max/min denote the upper and lower bounds, respectively; and x' is the normalized value after rescaling.

The rescaling equation ensured that all rescaled variables were expressed as ascending variables (i.e., higher values denoted better performance). In this way, the rescaled data became easy to interpret and compare across all indicators: a country that scores 50 on a variable is halfway towards achieving the optimum value; a country with a score of 75 has covered three quarters of the distance from worst to best.

Weighting and Aggregation

Several rounds of expert consultations on earlier drafts of the SDG Index made it clear that there was no consensus across different epistemic communities on assigning higher weights to some SDGs over others. As a normative assumption, we therefore opted to give fixed, equal weight to every SDG, reflecting the commitment of policymakers to treat all SDGs equally as part of an integrated and indivisible set of goals. To improve their SDG Index score, countries need to place attention on all goals, albeit with a particular focus on those they are furthest from achieving and where incremental progress might be expected to be fastest.

To compute the SDG Index, we first estimate scores for each goal using the arithmetic mean of indicators for that goal. These goal scores are then averaged across all 17 SDGs to obtain the SDG Index score. Various sensitivity tests are made available online: including comparisons of arithmetic mean versus geometric mean, and Monte-Carlo simulations at the Index and Goal level. Monte-Carlo simulations call for prudence in interpreting small differences in the Index scores and rankings between countries, as those may be sensitive to the weighting scheme.

Dashboards

We introduced additional quantitative thresholds for each indicator to group countries in a "traffic light" table. Thresholds have been established using statistical techniques and through various rounds of consultations with experts conducted since 2016.

Averaging across all indicators for each SDG risks masking areas of policy concern if a country is performing well on most indicators for a goal but faces serious shortfalls on one or two of its metrics (often called the "substitutability" or "compensation" issue). This applies particularly to high-income and upper-middle-income countries that have made significant progress on many SDG dimensions but may face serious shortfalls in relation to individual variables. As a result, the SDG Dashboards focus exclusively on the two variables on which a country performs worst, with the added rule that a red rating is applied only where the country scores red on both of

these worst-performing indicators. Similarly, to score green, both indicators must be green. More details on the construction of the Dashboards are accessible online.

SDG Trends

Using historic data, we estimate how fast a country has been progressing towards an SDG and determine whether – if extrapolated into the future – this pace will be sufficient to achieve the SDG by 2030. For each indicator, SDG achievement is defined by the green threshold set for the SDG Dashboards. The difference in percentage points between the green threshold and the normalized country score denotes the gap that must be closed to meet that goal. To estimate trends at the indicator level, we calculated the linear annual growth rates (annual percentage improvements) needed to achieve the target by 2030 (from 2015–2030), which we compared to the average annual growth rate over the most recent period (usually 2015–2019). Progress towards achievement on a particular indicator is described using a 4-arrow system (figure A.1). Figure A.2 illustrates the methodology graphically.

Since projections are based on past growth rates, over several years, a country may have observed a decline in performance over the past year but still be considered as being on track. This methodology emphasizes long-term structural changes over time since the adoption of the SDGs in 2015, with less emphasis on annual changes that may be cyclical or temporary.

Figure A.1

The Four-arrow system for denoting SDG trends

Decreasing	Stagnating	Moderately improving	On track or Maintaining SDG achievement
Decreasing score, i.e. country moves in the wrong direction	Score remains stagnant or increases at a rate below 50% of the growth rate needed to achieve the SDG by 2030	Score increases at a rate above 50% of the required growth rate but below the rate needed to achieve the SDG by 2030	Score increases at the rate needed to achieve the SDG by 2030 or performance has already exceeded SDG achievement threshold

Figure A.2

Graphic representation of the SDG trends methodology

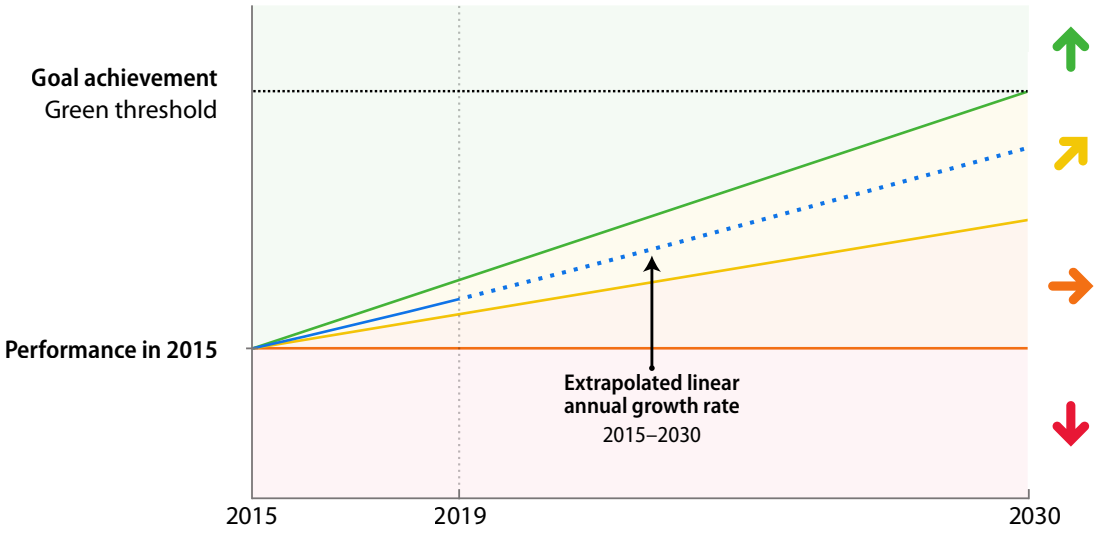

Table A.1

Indicators included in the report

SDG	Indicator	Source	Description
1	Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (%)	World Data Lab (2019)	Estimated percentage of the population that is living under the poverty threshold of US$1.90 a day. Estimated using historical estimates of the income distribution, projections of population changes by age and educational attainment, and GDP projections.
1	Poverty headcount ratio at $3.20/day (%)	World Data Lab (2019)	Estimated percentage of the population that is living under the poverty threshold of US$3.20 a day. Estimated using historical estimates of the income distribution, projections of population changes by age and educational attainment, and GDP projections.
1	Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	OECD (2020)	Relative poverty is measured as the share of the population whose incomes fall below half the median disposable income for the entire population. The income threshold for relative poverty changes over time with changes in median disposable income.
1	Intergenerational poverty gap (p.p.)	OECD (2020)	The difference between the poverty rate after taxes and transfers of 18-to-25-year-olds and the poverty rate after taxes and transfers of 66-to-75-year-olds. A positive value indicates that the poverty rate for 18-to-25-year-olds is higher than that of 66-to-75-year-olds.
2	Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	FAO (2020)	The percentage of the population whose food intake is insufficient to meet dietary energy requirements for a minimum of one year. Dietary energy requirements are defined as the amount of dietary energy required by an individual to maintain body functions, health and normal activity. FAO et al. (2015) report 14.7 million undernourished people in developed regions, which corresponds to an average prevalence of 1.17% in the developed regions. We assumed a 1.2% prevalence rate for each high-income country (World Bank, 2019) with missing data.
2	Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	UNICEF et al. (2020)	The percentage of children up to the age of 5 years that are stunted, measured as the percentage that fall below minus two standard deviations from the median height for their age, according to the WHO Child Growth Standards. UNICEF et al. (2016) report an average prevalence of wasting in high-income countries of 2.58%. We assumed this value for high-income countries with missing data.
2	Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	UNICEF et al. (2020)	The percentage of children up to the age of 5 years whose weight falls below minus two standard deviations from the median weight for their age, according to the WHO Child Growth Standards. UNICEF et al. (2016) report an average prevalence of wasting in high-income countries of 0.75%. We assumed this value for high-income countries with missing data.
2	Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	WHO (2020)	The percentage of the adult population that has a body mass index (BMI) of 30kg/m^2 or higher, based on measured height and weight.
2	Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	Bonhommeau et al. (2013)	Trophic levels are a measure of the energy intensity of diet composition and reflect the relative amounts of plants as opposed to animals eaten in a given country. A higher trophic level represents a greater level of consumption of energy-intensive animals.
2	Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	FAO (2020)	Cereal yield, measured as tonnes per hectare of harvested land. Production data on cereals relate to crops harvested for dry grain only and excludes crops harvested for hay or green for food, feed, or silage and those used for grazing.
2	Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	Zhang and Davidson (2019)	The Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (SNMI) is a one-dimensional ranking score that combines two efficiency measures in crop production: Nitrogen use efficiency (NUE) and land use efficiency (crop yield).
2	Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	Global Yield Gap Atlas (2015)	A country's yield expressed as a percentage of its potential yield in the three annual crops using the most land area, weighted for the relative importance of each crop in terms of surface area.
3	Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	WHO et al. (2020)	The estimated number of women, between the age of 15-49, who die from pregnancy-related causes while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, per 100,000 live births.
3	Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	UNICEF et al. (2020)	The number of newborn infants (neonates) who die before reaching 28 days of age, per 1,000 live births.
3	Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	UNICEF et al. (2020)	The probability that a newborn baby will die before reaching age five, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of the specified year, per 1,000 live births.
3	Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	WHO (2020)	The estimated rate of new and relapse cases of tuberculosis in a given year, expressed per 100,000 people. All forms of tuberculosis are included, including cases of people living with HIV.

Table A.1

(continued)

SDG	Indicator	Source	Description
3	New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	UNAIDS (2020)	Number of people newly infected with HIV per 1,000 uninfected population.
3	Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30-70 years (%)	WHO (2018)	The probability of dying between the ages of 30 and 70 years from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases, defined as the percent of 30-year-old-people who would die before their 70th birthday from these diseases, assuming current mortality rates at every age and that individuals would not die from any other cause of death (e.g. injuries or HIV/AIDS).
3	Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	WHO (2020)	Mortality rate that is attributable to the joint effects of fuels used for cooking indoors and ambient outdoor air pollution.
3	Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	WHO (2020)	Estimated number of fatal road traffic injuries per 100,000 people.
3	Life expectancy at birth (years)	WHO (2020)	The average number of years that a newborn could expect to live, if he or she were to pass through life exposed to the sex- and age-specific death rates prevailing at the time of his or her birth, for a specific year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area.
3	Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	UNDESA (2020)	The number of births per 1,000 women between the age of 15 to 19.
3	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	UNICEF (2020)	The percentage of births attended by personnel trained to give the necessary supervision, care, and advice to women during pregnancy, labor, and the postpartum period, to conduct deliveries on their own, and to care for newborns.
3	Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	WHO and UNICEF (2020)	Estimated national routine immunization coverage of infants, expressed as the percentage of surviving infants children under the age of 12 months who received two WHO-recommended vaccines (3rd dose of DTP and 1st dose of measles). Calculated as the minimum value between the percentage of infants who have received the 3rd dose of DTP and the percentage who have received the 1st dose of measles.
3	Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	WHO (2019)	Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population). The indicator is an index reported on a unitless scale of 0 to 100, which is computed as the geometric mean of 14 tracer indicators of health service coverage.
3	Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	Gallup (2020)	Subjective self-evaluation of life, where respondents are asked to evaluate where they feel they stand on a ladder where 0 represents the worst possible life and 10 the best possible life.
3	Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	OECD (2020)	Gap in percentage of people who perceive their health status as good or very good between the poorest 20% and the richest 20% of the population.
3	Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	OECD (2020)	The percentage of the population aged 15 years and older who are reported to smoke daily.
4	Net primary enrollment rate (%)	UNESCO (2020)	The percentage of children of the official school age population who are enrolled in primary education.
4	Lower secondary completion rate (%)	UNESCO (2020)	Lower secondary education completion rate measured as the gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (general and pre-vocational). It is calculated as the number of new entrants in the last grade of lower secondary education, regardless of age, divided by the population at the entrance age for the last grade of lower secondary education.
4	Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	UNESCO (2020)	The percentage of youth, aged 15 to 24, who can both read and write a short simple statement on everyday life with understanding.
4	Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	UNESCO (2020)	Participation rate in organized learning one year before the official primary entry age.

Table A.1

(continued)

SDG	Indicator	Source	Description
4	Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	OECD (2020)	The percentage of the population, aged 25 to 34, who have completed tertiary education.
4	PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	OECD (2018)	National scores in the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA), an internationally standardized assessment that is administered to 15-year-olds in schools. It assesses how far students near the end of compulsory education have acquired some of the knowledge and skills that are essential for full participation in society. Country PISA scores for reading, mathematics, and science were averaged to obtain an overall PISA score.
4	Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	OECD (2018)	Percentage of variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status.
4	Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	OECD (2018)	Percentage of students with a performance in science below level 2 (less than 409.54 score points).
4	Resilient students in science (% of 15-year-olds)	OECD (2018)	Percentage of students who are in the bottom quarter of the PISA index of economic, social and cultural status (ESCS) in the country/economy of assessment and are in the top quarter of science performers among all countries/economies, after accounting for socio-economic status.
5	Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	UNDESA (2020)	The percentage of women of reproductive age, either married or in a union, whose demand for family planning has been met using modern methods of contraception.
5	Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	UNESCO (2020)	The mean years of education received by women aged 25 and older divided by the mean years of education received by men aged 25 and older.
5	Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	ILO (2020)	Modeled estimate of the proportion of the female population aged 15 years and older that is economically active, divided by the same proportion for men.
5	Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	IPU (2020)	The number of seats held by women in single or lower chambers of national parliaments, expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats. Seats refer to the number of parliamentary mandates, or the number of members of parliament.
5	Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	OECD (2020)	The difference between male and female median wages of full-time employees and those self-employed, divided by the male median wage.
5	Gender gap in time spent doing unpaid work (minutes/day)	OECD (2020)	The difference in time spent in unpaid work between men and women in minutes per day. Unpaid work includes work, such as childcare, meal preparation, and cleaning.
6	Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	JMP (2020)	The percentage of the population using at least a basic drinking water service, such as drinking water from an improved source, provided that the collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing.
6	Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	JMP (2020)	The percentage of the population using at least a basic sanitation service, such as an improved sanitation facility that is not shared with other households.
6	Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	FAO (2020)	The level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources is the ratio between total freshwater withdrawn by all major sectors and total renewable freshwater resources, after taking into account environmental water requirements. Main sectors, as defined by ISIC standards, include agriculture, forestry and fishing, manufacturing, electricity industry, and services. This indicator is also known as water withdrawal intensity.
6	Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m^3/capita)	Lenzen et al. (2013)	Water scarcity is measured as water consumption weighted by scarcity indices. In order to incorporate water scarcity into the virtual water flow calculus, a new satellite account was constructed where water use entries are weighted so that they reflect the scarcity of the water being used. The weight used is a measure of water withdrawals as a percentage of the existing local renewable freshwater resources. The Water Scarcity Index was used for converting total water use into scarce water use.
6	Population using safely managed water services (%)	JMP (2020)	The percentage of the population using a safely managed drinking water service. A safely managed drinking water service is one where people use an "improved" source meeting three criteria: it is accessible on premises, water is available when needed, and the water supplied is free from contamination. Improved sources are those that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction.

Table A.1

(continued)

SDG	Indicator	Source	Description
6	Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	JMP (2020)	The percentage of the population using safely managed sanitation services. Safely managed sanitation services are "improved" sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households, and where the excreta produced should either be treated and disposed of in situ, stored temporarily and then emptied, transported and treated off-site, or transported through a sewer with wastewater and then treated off-site. Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact.
7	Population with access to electricity (%)	SE4All (2020)	The percentage of the population who has access to electricity.
7	Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	SE4All (2020)	The percentage of the population primarily using clean cooking fuels and technologies for cooking. Under WHO guidelines, kerosene is excluded from clean cooking fuels.
7	CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	IEA (2019)	A measure of the carbon intensity of energy production, calculated by dividing CO_2 emissions from the combustion of fuel by electricity output.
7	Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	OECD (2020)	The share of renewable energy in the total primary energy supply. Renewables include the primary energy equivalent of hydro (excluding pumped storage), geothermal, solar, wind, tide and wave sources. Energy derived from solid biofuels, biogasoline, biodiesels, other liquid biofuels, biogases and the renewable fraction of municipal waste are also included.
8	Adjusted GDP growth (%)	World Bank (2020)	The growth rate of GDP adjusted to income levels (where rich countries are expected to grow less) and expressed relative to the US growth performance. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy, plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products.
8	Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	Walk Free Foundation (2018)	Estimation of the number of people in modern slavery. Modern slavery is defined as people in forced labor or forced marriage. It is calculated based on standardized surveys and Multiple Systems Estimation (MSE).
8	Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	Demirguc-Kunt et al. (2018)	The percentage of adults, 15 years and older, who report having an account (by themselves or with someone else) at a bank or another type of financial institution, or who have personally used a mobile money service within the past 12 months.
8	Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	Alsamawi et al. (2017)	The number of fatal work-related accidents associated with imported goods. Calculated using extensions to a multiregional input-output table.
8	Employment-to-population ratio (%)	OECD (2020)	The ratio of the employed to the working age population. Employed people are those aged 15 or older who were in paid employment or self-employed during a specified period. The working age population refers to people aged 15 to 64.
8	Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	OECD (2020)	The percentage of young people who are not in employment, education or training (NEET). Education includes part-time or full-time education, but exclude those in non-formal education and in educational activities of very short duration. Employment is defined according to the ILO Guidelines and covers all those who have been in paid work for at least one hour in the reference week or were temporarily absent from such work.
9	Population using the internet (%)	ITU (2020)	The percentage of the population who used the Internet from any location in the last three months. Access could be via a fixed or mobile network.
9	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	ITU (2020)	The number of mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 population. Mobile broadband subscriptions refer to subscriptions to mobile cellular networks with access to data communications (e.g. the Internet) at broadband speeds, irrespective of the device used to access the internet.
9	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	World Bank (2018)	Survey-based average assessment of the quality of trade and transport related infrastructure, e.g. ports, roads, railroads and information technology, on a scale from 1 (worst) to 5 (best).
9	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	Times Higher Education (2020)	The average score of the top three universities in each country that are listed in the global top 1,000 universities in the world. For countries with at least one university on the list, only the score of the ranked university was taken into account. When a university score was missing in the Times Higher Education World University Ranking, an indicator from the Global Innovation Index on the top 3 universities in Quacquarelli Symonds (QS) University Ranking was used as a source when available.

Table A.1

(continued)

SDG	Indicator	Source	Description
9	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	National Science Foundation (2020)	The number of scientific and technical journal articles published, that are covered by the Science Citation Index (SCI) or the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI). Articles are counted and assigned to a country based on the institutional address(es) listed in the article.
9	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	UNESCO (2020)	Gross domestic expenditure on scientific research and experimental development (R&D) expressed as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). We assumed zero R&D expenditure for low-income countries that do not report any data.
9	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	OECD (2020)	The number of researchers per thousand employed people. Researchers are professionals engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge, products, processes, methods and systems, as well as in the management of the projects concerned
9	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	OECD (2020)	A triadic patent family is defined as a set of patents registered in various countries (i.e. patent offices) to protect the same invention. Triadic patent families are a set of patents filed at three of these major patent offices: the European Patent Office (EPO), the Japan Patent Office (JPO) and the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO). The number of triadic patent families is "nowcast" for timeliness.
9	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	OECD (2020)	The difference in the percentage of household Internet access between the top and bottom income quartiles.
9	Women in science and engineering (% of tertiary graduates in science and engineering)	OECD (2020)	Percentage of women tertiary graduates in natural sciences and engineering out of total tertiary graduates in natural sciences and engineering.
10	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	Chandy and Seidel (2017)	The Gini coefficient adjusted for top revenues unaccounted for in household surveys. This indicator takes the average of the unadjusted Gini and the adjusted Gini.
10	Palma ratio	OECD (2020)	The share of all income received by the 10% people with highest disposable income divided by the share of all income received by the 40% people with the lowest disposable income.
10	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	OECD (2020)	The percentage of people of 66 years of age or more whose income falls below half the median household income of the total population.
11	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) ($\mu g/m^3$)	IHME (2017)	Air pollution measured as the population-weighted mean annual concentration of PM2.5 for the urban population in a country. PM2.5 is suspended particles measuring less than 2.5 microns in aerodynamic diameter, which are capable of penetrating deep into the respiratory tract and can cause severe health damage.
11	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	WHO and UNICEF (2020)	The percentage of the urban population with access to improved drinking water piped on premises. An "improved" drinking-water source is one that, by the nature of its construction and when properly used, adequately protects the source from outside contamination, particularly fecal matter.
11	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	Gallup (2020)	The percentage of the surveyed population that responded "satisfied" to the question "In the city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the public transportation systems?".
11	Population with rent overburden (%)	OECD (2011)	Percentage of the population living in households where the total housing costs represent more than 40 % of disposable income.
12	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	UNU-IAS (2017)	Waste from electrical and electronic equipment, estimated based on figures for domestic production, imports and exports of electronic products, as well as product lifespan data.
12	Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	Lenzen et al. (2020)	SO_2 emissions associated with the production of goods and services, which are then either exported or consumed domestically.
12	SO_2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	Lenzen et al. (2020)	Emissions of SO_2 embodied in imported goods and services. SO_2 emissions have severe health impacts and are a significant cause of premature mortality worldwide.
12	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	Oita et al. (2016)	Reactive nitrogen emitted during the production of commodities, which are then either exported or consumed domestically. Reactive nitrogen corresponds to emissions of ammonia, nitrogen oxides and nitrous oxide to the atmosphere, and of reactive nitrogen potentially exportable to water bodies, all of which can be harmful to human health and the environment.

Table A.1

(continued)

SDG	Indicator	Source	Description
12	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	Oita et al. (2016)	Emissions of reactive nitrogen embodied in imported goods and services. Reactive nitrogen corresponds here to emissions of ammonia, nitrogen oxides and nitrous oxide to the atmosphere, and of reactive nitrogen potentially exportable to water bodies, all of which can be harmful to human health and the environment.
12	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	OECD (2020)	The amount of municipal solid waste (MSW), including household waste, that is neither recycled nor composted.
13	Energy-related CO_2 emissions (tCO_2/capita)	Gütschow et al. (2019)	Emissions of CO_2 that arise from the consumption of energy. This includes emissions due to the consumption of petroleum, natural gas, coal, and also from natural gas flaring.
13	CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	Lenzen et al. (2020)	CO_2 emissions embodied in imported goods and services.
13	CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	UN Comtrade (2020); EIA (2020)	CO_2 emissions embodied in the exports of coal, gas, and oil. Calculated using a 5-year average of fossil fuel exports and converting exports into their equivalent CO_2 emissions. Exports for each fossil fuel are capped at the country's level of production.
14	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	Birdlife International et al. (2020)	The mean percentage area of marine Key Biodiversity Areas (sites that are important for the global persistence of marine biodiversity) that are protected.
14	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	Ocean Health Index (2019)	The clean waters subgoal of the Ocean Health Index measures to what degree marine waters under national jurisdictions have been contaminated by chemicals, excessive nutrients (eutrophication), human pathogens, and trash.
14	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	Sea around Us (2018); EPI (2018)	The percentage of a country's total catch, within its exclusive economic zone (EEZ), that is comprised of species that are overexploited or collapsed, weighted by the quality of fish catch data.
14	Fish caught by trawling (%)	Sea Around Us (2018)	The percentage of fish caught by trawling, a method of fishing in which industrial fishing vessels drag large nets (trawls) along the seabed.
14	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	Lenzen et al. (2012)	Threats to marine species embodied in imports of goods and services.
15	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	Birdlife International et al. (2020)	The mean percentage area of terrestrial Key Biodiversity Areas (sites that are important for the global persistence of biodiversity) that are protected.
15	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	Birdlife International et al. (2020)	The mean percentage area of freshwater Key Biodiversity Areas (sites that are important for the global persistence of biodiversity) that are protected.
15	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best)	IUCN and Birdlife International (2020)	The change in aggregate extinction risk across groups of species. The index is based on genuine changes in the number of species in each category of extinction risk on The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.
15	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	Curtis et al. (2018)	The mean annual percentage of permanent deforestation over the period 2014 to 2018. Permanent deforestation refers to tree cover removal for urbanization, commodity production and certain types of small-scale agriculture. It does not include temporary forest loss due to the forestry sector or wildfires.
15	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	Lenzen et al. (2012)	Threats to terrestrial and freshwater species embodied in imports of goods and services.
16	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	UNODC (2020)	The number of intentional homicides per 100,000 people. Intentional homicides are estimates of unlawful homicides purposely inflicted as a result of domestic disputes, interpersonal violence, violent conflicts over land resources, intergang violence over turf or control, and predatory violence and killing by armed groups. Intentional homicide does not include all intentional killing, such as killing in armed conflict.
16	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	UNODC (2020)	Unsentenced prisoners as a percentage of overall prison population. Persons held unsentenced or pre-trial refers to persons held in prisons, penal institutions or correctional institutions who are untried, pre-trial or awaiting a first instance decision on their case from a competent authority regarding their conviction or acquittal.

Table A.1

(continued)

SDG	Indicator	Source	Description
16	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	Gallup (2020)	The percentage of the surveyed population that responded "Yes" to the question "Do you feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where you live?"
16	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	World Economic Forum (2019)	Survey-based assessment of protection of property rights, on a scale from 1 (worst) to 7 (best). The indicator reports respondents' qualitative assessment based on answers to several questions on the protection of property rights and intellectual property rights protection.
16	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	UNICEF (2017)	The percentage of children under the age of five whose births are reported as being registered with the relevant national civil authorities.
16	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	Transparency International (2020)	The perceived levels of public sector corruption, on a scale from 0 (highest level of perceived corruption) to 100 (lowest level of perceived corruption). The CPI aggregates data from a number of different sources that provide perceptions of business people and country experts.
16	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	UNICEF (2017)	The percentage of children, between the age of 5-14 years old, involved in child labor at the time of the survey. A child is considered to be involved in child labor under the following conditions: (a) children 5-11 years old who, during the reference week, did at least one hour of economic activity or at least 28 hours of household chores, or (b) children 12-14 years old who, during the reference week, did at least 14 hours of economic activity or at least 28 hours of household chores. We assumed 0% child labor for high-income countries for which no data was reported.
16	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	Stockholm Peace Research Institute (2020)	Volume of major conventional weapons exported, expressed in constant 1990 US$ millions per 100,000 population. It is calculated based on the trend-indicator value, which is based on the known unit production cost of a core set of weapons, and does not reflect the financial value of the exports. Small arms, light weapons, ammunition and other support material are not included.
16	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	Reporters sans frontières (2019)	Degree of freedom available to journalists in 180 countries and regions, determined by pooling the responses of experts to a questionnaire devised by RSF.
16	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	UNODC (2020)	The prison population is composed of persons held in prisons, penal institutions, or correctional institutions.
17	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	UNESCO (2020); WHO (2020)	The sum of public expenditure on health from domestic sources and general government expenditure on education (current, capital, and transfers) expressed as a percentage of GDP.
17	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	OECD (2020)	The amount of official development assistance (ODA) as a share of gross national income (GNI). It includes grants, "soft" loans (where the grant element is at least 25% of the total) and the provision of technical assistance, and excludes grants and loans for military purposes.
17	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	IMF (2020)	Government revenue measured as cash receipts from taxes, social contributions, and other revenues such as fines, fees, rent, and income from property or sales. Grants are also considered as revenue but are excluded here.
17	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	Tax Justice Network (2019)	The Corporate Tax Haven Score measures a jurisdiction's potential to poach the tax base of others, as enshrined in its laws, regulations and documented administrative practices. For countries with multiple jurisdictions, the value of the worst-performing jurisdiction was retained.
17	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	Tax Justice Network (2020)	The Index measures the contribution of each jurisdiction to financial secrecy, on a scale from 0 (best) to 100 (worst). It is calculated using qualitative data to prepare a secrecy score for each jurisdiction and quantitative data to create a global scale weighting for each jurisdiction according to its share of offshore financial services activity in the global total. For countries with multiple jurisdictions, the average score of the jurisdictions was used.
17	Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion)	Zucman et al. (2019)	Estimation of how much profit is shifted into tax havens and how much non-haven countries lose in profits from such shifting. Based on macroeconomic data known as foreign affiliates statistics. Negative values indicate profit shifting.

Source: Authors

Table A.2

Indicator thresholds and justifications for optimal values

SDG	Indicator	Optimum (value = 100)	Green	Yellow	Orange	Lower bound	Justification for optimum
1	Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (%)	0	2	7.5	13	72.6	SDG Target
1	Poverty headcount ratio at $3.20/day (%)	0	2	7.5	13	51.5	SDG Target
1	Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	6.1	10	12.5	15	17.7	Average of 3 best OECD performers
1	Intergenerational poverty gap (p.p.)	0	1.5	8.25	15	20	Average of 5 best performers
2	Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	0	7.5	11.25	15	42.3	SDG Target
2	Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0	7.5	11.25	15	50.2	SDG Target
2	Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0	5	7.5	10	16.3	SDG Target
2	Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	2.8	10	17.5	25	35.1	Average of 5 best performers
2	Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.04	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.47	Average of 5 best performers
2	Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	7	2.5	2	1.5	0.2	Average of 5 best performers minus outliers (1 & 1/2SD)
2	Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.2	Technical Optimum
2	Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	77	75	62.5	50	28	Average of 5 best performers
3	Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	3.4	70	105	140	814	Average of 5 best performers
3	Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.1	12	15	18	39.7	Average of 5 best performers
3	Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.6	25	37.5	50	130.1	Average of 5 best performers
3	Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	0	10	42.5	75	561	SDG Target
3	New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0	0.2	0.6	1	5.5	SDG Target
3	Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30-70 years (%)	9.3	15	20	25	31	Average of 5 best performers
3	Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	0	18	84	150	368.8	SDG Target
3	Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	3.2	8.4	12.6	16.8	33.7	Average of 5 best performers
3	Life expectancy at birth (years)	83	80	75	70	54	Average of 5 best performers
3	Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	2.5	25	37.5	50	139.6	Average of 5 best performers
3	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100	98	94	90	23.1	Leave no one behind
3	Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	100	90	85	80	41	Leave no one behind
3	Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	100	80	70	60	38.2	Leave no one behind
3	Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.6	6	5.5	5	3.3	Average of 5 best performers
3	Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	0	20	30	40	45	Leave no one behind

Table A.2

(continued)

SDG	Indicator	Optimum (value = 100)	Green	Yellow	Orange	Lower bound	Justification for optimum
3	Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	10.1	18	25	32	35	Average of 3 best OECD performers
4	Net primary enrollment rate (%)	100	97	88.5	80	53.8	SDG Target
4	Lower secondary completion rate (%)	100	90	82.5	75	18	SDG Target
4	Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	100	95	90	85	45.2	Leave no one behind
4	Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	100	90	80	70	35	SDG Target
4	Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	52.2	40	25	10	0	Average of 3 best OECD performers
4	PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	525.6	493	446.5	400	350	Average of 3 best OECD performers
4	Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	8.3	10.5	15.25	20	21.4	Average of 3 best OECD performers
4	Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	10	15	22.5	30	48	Average of 3 best OECD performers
4	Resilient students in science (% of 15-year-olds)	46.6	38	29	20	12.8	Average of 3 best OECD performers
5	Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	100	80	70	60	17.5	Leave no one behind
5	Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	100	98	86.5	75	41.8	SDG Target
5	Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	100	70	60	50	21.5	SDG Target
5	Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	50	40	30	20	1.2	SDG Target
5	Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	0	8	14	20	36.7	Technical Optimum
5	Gender gap in time spent doing unpaid work (minutes/day)	0	90	135	180	245	Technical Optimum
6	Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100	98	89	80	40	Leave no one behind
6	Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100	95	85	75	9.7	Leave no one behind
6	Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	12.5	25	50	75	100	Technical Optimum
6	Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m^3/capita)	0	25	37.5	50	100	Average of 5 best performers
6	Population using safely managed water services (%)	100	95	87.5	80	10.5	Leave no one behind
6	Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	100	90	77.5	65	14.1	Leave no one behind
7	Population with access to electricity (%)	100	98	89	80	9.1	Leave no one behind
7	Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100	85	67.5	50	2	Average of 3 best OECD performers
7	CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	0	1	1.25	1.5	5.9	Technical Optimum
7	Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	51	20	15	10	3	Average of 3 best OECD performers
8	Adjusted GDP growth (%)	5	0	-1.5	-3	-14.7	Average of 5 best performers
8	Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	0	4	7	10	22	Leave no one behind
8	Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	100	80	65	50	8	Technical Optimum

Table A.2

(continued)

SDG	Indicator	Optimum (value = 100)	Green	Yellow	Orange	Lower bound	Justification for optimum
8	Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0	1	1.75	2.5	6	Technical Optimum
8	Employment-to-population ratio (%)	77.8	60	55	50	50	Average of 3 best OECD performers
8	Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	8.1	10	12.5	15	28.2	Average of 3 best OECD performers
9	Population using the internet (%)	100	80	65	50	2.2	Leave no one behind
9	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	100	75	57.5	40	1.4	Leave no one behind
9	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.8	3	2.5	2	1.6	Average of 5 best performers
9	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	50	30	15	0	0	Average of 5 best performers
9	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.2	0.7	0.375	0.05	0	Average of 5 best performers
9	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	3.7	1.5	1.25	1	0	Average of 5 best performers
9	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	15.6	8	7.5	7	0.8	Average of 3 best OECD performers
9	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	115.7	20	15	10	0.1	Average of 3 best OECD performers
9	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	0	7	26	45	63.6	Leave no one behind
9	Women in science and engineering (% of tertiary graduates in science and engineering)	38.1	33	29	25	16.2	Average of 3 best OECD performers
10	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	27.5	30	35	40	63	Average of 5 best performers
10	Palma ratio	0.9	1	1.15	1.3	2.5	Average of 3 best OECD performers
10	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	3.2	5	15	25	45.7	Average of 3 best OECD performers
11	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) ($\mu g/m^3$)	6.3	10	17.5	25	87	Average of 5 best performers
11	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100	98	86.5	75	6.1	Leave no one behind
11	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	82.6	72	57.5	43	21	Average of 5 best performers
11	Population with rent overburden (%)	4.6	7	12	17	25.6	Average of 3 best OECD performers
12	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.2	5	7.5	10	23.5	Average of 5 best performers
12	Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0	30	65	100	525	Average of 5 best performers
12	SO_2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0	5	7.5	10	30	Technical Optimum
12	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	2	20	35	50	100	Average of 5 best performers
12	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0	5	10	15	45	Technical Optimum
12	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6	0.8	0.9	1	1.5	Average of 3 best OECD performers
13	Energy-related CO_2 emissions (tCO_2/capita)	0	2	3	4	23.7	Technical Optimum
13	CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	0	0.5	0.75	1	3.2	Technical Optimum
13	CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0	100	4050	8000	44000	Technical Optimum

Table A.2

(continued)

SDG	Indicator	Optimum (value = 100)	Green	Yellow	Orange	Lower bound	Justification for optimum
14	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	100	50	30	10	0	Technical Optimum
14	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	100	70	65	60	28.6	Technical Optimum
14	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	0	25	37.5	50	90.7	Technical Optimum
14	Fish caught by trawling (%)	1	7	33.5	60	90	Average of 5 best performers
14	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0	0.2	0.6	1	2	Technical Optimum
15	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	100	50	30	10	4.6	Technical Optimum
15	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	100	50	30	10	0	Technical Optimum
15	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1	0.9	0.85	0.8	0.6	Technical Optimum
15	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0	0.05	0.275	0.5	1.5	SDG Target
15	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0	1	2	3	10	Technical Optimum
16	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.3	1.5	2.75	4	38	Average of 5 best performers
16	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	7	30	40	50	75	Average of 5 best performers
16	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	90	70	60	50	33	Average of 5 best performers
16	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	6.3	4.5	3.75	3	2.5	Average of 5 best performers
16	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100	98	86.5	75	11	Leave no one behind
16	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	88.6	60	50	40	13	Average of 5 best performers
16	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	0	2	6	10	39.3	Leave no one behind
16	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0	1	1.75	2.5	3.4	Technical Optimum
16	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	10	30	40	50	80	Average of 5 best performers
16	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	25	100	175	250	475	Average of 5 best performers
17	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	15	10	7.5	5	0	Average of 5 best performers
17	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	1	0.7	0.525	0.35	0.1	Average of 5 best performers
17	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	40	30	23	16	10	Average of 5 best performers
17	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	40	60	65	70	100	Average of best performers (EU Report)
17	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	42.7	45	50	55	76.5	Average of 5 best performers
17	Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion)	0	0	-15	-30	-70	Technical Optimum

Source: Authors

Country Profiles

Additional country profiles for all OECD members are available at www.sdgindex.org

Overall Performance

SDG Rank

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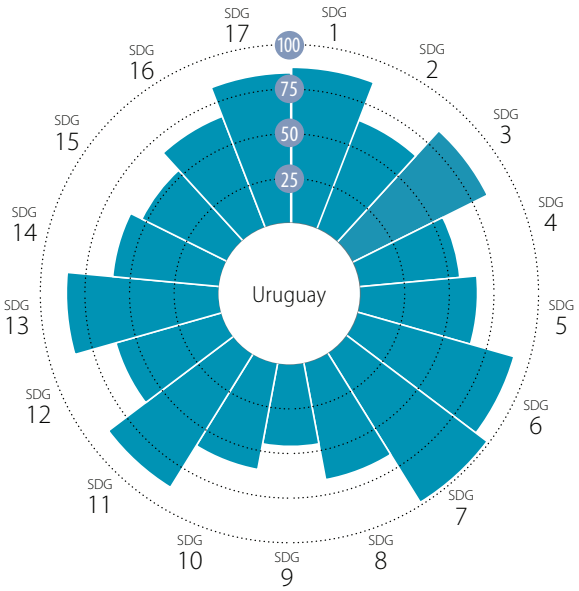
Index Score

Performance by SDG



Current Assessment – SDG Dashboard

SDG Trends

Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".

The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (%)	0.0	2020	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.20/day (%)	0.1	2020	●	↑
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	10.5	2019	●	↑
Intergenerational poverty gap (p.p.)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2017	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	10.7	2011	●	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.3	2011	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	27.9	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2017	●	↗
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.3	2017	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.5	2015	●	↓
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	67.9	NA	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	17	2017	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.5	2018	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	7.6	2018	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	33.0	2018	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.3	2018	●	→
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	16.7	2016	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	18	2016	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	13.4	2016	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	77.1	2016	●	↗
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)*	58.7	2017	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9	2014	●	●
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	91	2018	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	80	2017	●	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.6	2019	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	NA	NA	●	●
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	16.8	2019	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.4	2017	●	↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	74.3	2010	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.9	2018	●	●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	98.3	2017	●	↑
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	10.8	2019	●	●
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	423.7	2018	●	↓
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	16.1	2015	●	●
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	43.9	2018	●	↓
Resilient students in science (% of 15-year-olds)	18.9	2018	●	↑
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	89.5	2017	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	107.1	2018	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	75.8	2019	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	21.2	2020	●	↗
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	20.0	2019	●	↑
Gender gap in time spent doing unpaid work (minutes/day)	137.1	2018	●	●
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.4	2017	●	●
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	96.6	2017	●	●
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	9.8	2000	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m^3/capita)	5.8	2013	●	↑
Population using safely managed water services (%)	94.6	2019	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	61.7	2019	●	↗
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population with access to electricity (%)	100	2017	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	98.0	2016	●	↑
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	0.4	2017	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	62.2	2017	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-1.4	2018	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.0	2018	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	63.9	2017	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.5	2010	●	↓
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	57.8	2020	●	↓
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	17.7	2019	●	→

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using the internet (%)	74.8	2018	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	123.9	2018	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.4	2018	●	↓
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	12.0	2019	●	●
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.2	2018	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.4	2016	●	→
Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	1.2	2020	●	→
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	NA	NA	●	●
Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	29.0	2019	●	↑
Women in science and engineering (% of tertiary graduates in science and engineering)	35.3	2019	●	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	42.9	2017	●	→
Palma ratio	2.0	2019	●	↗
Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	5.0	2019	●	↑
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) ($\mu g/m^3$)	9.3	2017	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.0	2017	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	66.2	2019	●	↑
Population with rent overburden (%)	8.2	2019	●	↓
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	10.8	2016	●	●
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	124.5	2012	●	●
SO_2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	5.9	2012	●	●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	101.2	2010	●	●
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	6.6	2010	●	●
Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				
Energy-related CO_2 emissions (tCO_2/capita)	2.5	2017	●	↓
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	1.1	2015	●	↗
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2018	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	52.5	2018	●	↑
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	58.3	2019	●	→
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	36.3	2014	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling (%)	46.8	2014	●	↗
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	20.8	2018	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	2.3	2018	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2019	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.1	2018	●	●
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.7	2018	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	8.2	2017	●	↓
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	69.7	2018	●	↓
Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	46.3	2019	●	→
Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	5.1	2019	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.8	2018	●	●
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	71.0	2019	●	↑
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	7.9	2016	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2019	●	●
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	16.1	2019	●	↑
Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	320.5	2017	●	↓
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	11.3	2016	●	●
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0.0	2019	●	●
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	57.0	2020	●	●
Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion)	0.9	2017	●	●

*In Uruguay, the country-reported value of the adolescent fertility rate is significantly lower (31.6 in 2019) than the UNDESA value used in this report.

OECD MEMBERS

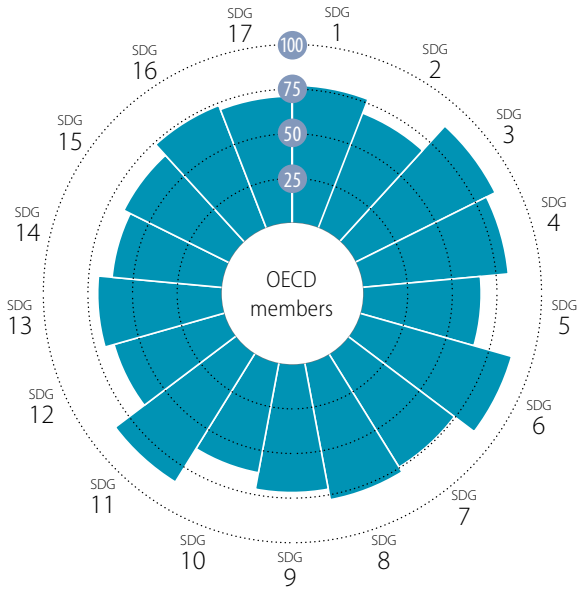
Overall Performance

SDG Rank

NA / 39

Index Score

Performance by SDG



Current Assessment – SDG Dashboard

SDG Trends

Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".

The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (%)	0.7	2020	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.20/day (%)	2.1	2020	●	↗
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	14.4	2017	●	→
Intergenerational poverty gap (p.p.)	2.6	2017	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.7	2017	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.5	2016	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.9	2016	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	25.2	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2017	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	6.0	2017	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.6	2015	●	↓
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	68.9	2015	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	15.3	2017	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.4	2018	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	6.0	2018	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	12.7	2018	●	↗
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2018	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	12.7	2016	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	19.6	2016	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	8.8	2016	●	↓
Life expectancy at birth (years)	80.1	2016	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	19.2	2017	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.9	2015	●	↑
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	93.0	2018	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	81.4	2017	●	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.6	2019	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	18.0	2017	●	↑
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	15.9	2017	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.0	2017	●	↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	98.3	2017	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	NA	●	●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	93.2	2018	●	↑
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	44.1	2018	●	↑
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	485.0	2018	●	↗
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	12.1	2018	●	↓
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	22.8	2018	●	↗
Resilient students in science (% of 15-year-olds)	36.0	2018	●	↑
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	77.9	2017	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	97.6	2018	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	75.4	2019	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	28.3	2020	●	↗
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	15.6	2018	●	↗
Gender gap in time spent doing unpaid work (minutes/day)	135.7	2010	●	●
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.4	2017	●	●
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	98.2	2017	●	●
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	30.5	2015	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m^3/capita)	22.2	2013	●	↑
Population using safely managed water services (%)	92.0	2017	●	→
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	84.1	2017	●	→
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2017	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	97.8	2016	●	↑
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.2	2017	●	↗
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	11.6	2017	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-0.7	2018	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.1	2018	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	85.6	2017	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.2	2010	●	↑
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	68.8	2019	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	15.1	2018	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using the internet (%)	83.3	2017	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	113.2	2018	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.8	2018	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	64.9	2020	●	●
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.1	2018	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	2.1	2017	●	↑
Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	8.2	2018	●	↑
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	36.1	2017	●	↑
Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	33.2	2019	●	↗
Women in science and engineering (% of tertiary graduates in science and engineering)	28.7	2015	●	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	41.8	2015	●	↓
Palma ratio	1.5	2017	●	→
Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	17.9	2017	●	↓
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) ($\mu g/m^3$)	14.6	2017	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	98.5	2017	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	62.4	2019	●	↗
Population with rent overburden (%)	8.9	2017	●	↗
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	17.0	2016	●	●
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	45.1	2012	●	●
SO_2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	9.9	2012	●	●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	41.2	2010	●	●
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	9.5	2010	●	●
Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9	2018	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				
Energy-related CO_2 emissions (tCO_2/capita)	8.9	2017	●	→
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	1.7	2015	●	→
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	1,605.3	2018	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	64.7	2018	●	↑
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	62.1	2019	●	→
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	39.8	2014	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling (%)	40.4	2014	●	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.4	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	54.5	2018	●	↑
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	49.7	2018	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2019	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.1	2018	●	●
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	3.3	2018	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	5.4	2017	●	→
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	23.9	2018	●	↑
Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	68.8	2019	●	↗
Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	5.2	2019	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.3	2018	●	●
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	62.4	2019	●	↑
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	1.9	2016	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	1.5	2019	●	●
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	27.8	2019	●	↑
Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	266.3	2017	●	→
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	11.9	2016	●	↑
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.3	2017	●	→
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	32.3	2019	●	●
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	59.5	2020	●	●
Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion)	37.0	2016	●	●

CHILE

OECD

Overall Performance

SDG Rank

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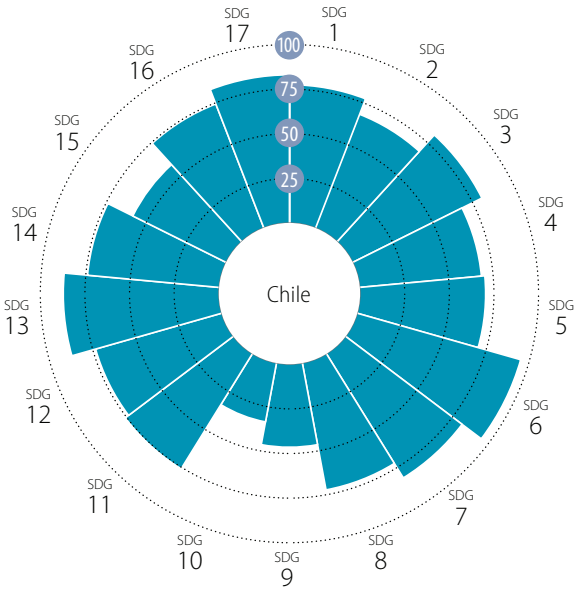
Index Score

Performance by SDG



Current Assessment – SDG Dashboard

SDG Trends

Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".

The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (%)	0.2	2020	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.20/day (%)	0.9	2020	●	↑
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	16.5	2017	●	→
Intergenerational poverty gap (p.p.)	0.0	2017	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.7	2017	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.8	2014	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.3	2014	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	28.0	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2017	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	6.8	2017	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8	2015	●	→
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	13	2017	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.9	2018	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	7.2	2018	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	18.0	2018	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.3	2018	●	→
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	12.4	2016	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	25	2016	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	12.5	2016	●	↓
Life expectancy at birth (years)	79.5	2016	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	41.1	2017	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.7	2015	●	↑
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	93	2018	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	70	2017	●	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.9	2019	●	↓
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	19.7	2017	●	↑
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	24.5	2016	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	97.4	2017	●	↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	97.4	2017	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.0	2017	●	●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	93.6	2017	●	↑
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	33.7	2017	●	↑
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	437.7	2018	●	↓
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	14.1	2018	●	↑
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	35.3	2018	●	↓
Resilient students in science (% of 15-year-olds)	22.1	2018	●	↑
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	86.3	2017	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	97.2	2018	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	68.9	2019	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	22.6	2020	●	↗
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	12.5	2017	●	↑
Gender gap in time spent doing unpaid work (minutes/day)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.8	2017	●	●
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	2017	●	●
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	9.0	2005	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m^3/capita)	5.0	2013	●	↑
Population using safely managed water services (%)	98.6	2017	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	77.5	2017	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population with access to electricity (%)	100	2017	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	92.3	2016	●	↑
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.1	2017	●	→
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	27.6	2018	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-1.2	2018	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	0.8	2018	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	74.3	2017	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.3	2010	●	↑
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	62.6	2018	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	18.4	2017	●	↓

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using the internet (%)	82.3	2017	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	91.6	2018	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.2	2018	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	39.4	2020	●	●
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.4	2018	●	↗
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.4	2016	●	↓
Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	1.1	2017	●	→
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	0.5	2017	●	→
Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	7.5	2017	●	↑
Women in science and engineering (% of tertiary graduates in science and engineering)	16.2	2015	●	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	51.5	2017	●	→
Palma ratio	2.6	2017	●	→
Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	17.6	2017	●	↓
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) ($\mu g/m^3$)	21.0	2017	●	↗
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.0	2017	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	60.3	2019	●	↑
Population with rent overburden (%)	13.9	2017	●	↓
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	8.7	2016	●	●
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	66.4	2012	●	●
SO_2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	4.1	2012	●	●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	27.5	2010	●	●
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.8	2010	●	●
Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.2	2017	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				
Energy-related CO_2 emissions (tCO_2/capita)	4.6	2017	●	↓
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	0.7	2015	●	↑
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	112.2	2018	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	24.8	2018	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	93.8	2019	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	41.5	2014	●	↗
Fish caught by trawling (%)	2.3	2014	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	34.8	2018	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	33.2	2018	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2019	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0	2018	●	●
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.1	2018	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.3	2017	●	→
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	31.3	2018	●	↓
Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	48.0	2019	●	↓
Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	5.3	2019	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.4	2018	●	●
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	67.0	2019	●	↑
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	6.6	2016	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2019	●	●
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	25.7	2019	●	↑
Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	231.3	2017	●	↑
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	10.3	2016	●	↑
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0.0	2019	●	●
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	55.8	2020	●	●
Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion)	5.3	2016	●	●

COLOMBIA

OECD

Overall Performance

SDG Rank

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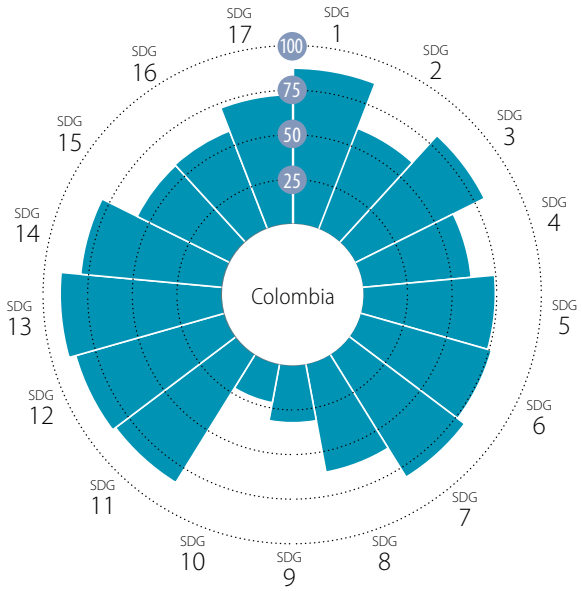
Index Score

Performance by SDG



Current Assessment – SDG Dashboard

SDG Trends

Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".

The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (%)	3.5	2020		
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.20/day (%)	11.3	2020		
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	NA	NA		
Intergenerational poverty gap (p.p.)	NA	NA		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	4.8	2017		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	12.7	2010		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.9	2010		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	22.3	2016		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2017		
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.3	2017		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.1	2015		
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	NA	NA		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	83	2017		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.8	2018		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	14.2	2018		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	33.0	2018		
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2018		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	15.8	2016		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	37	2016		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	18.5	2016		
Life expectancy at birth (years)	75.1	2016		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	66.7	2017		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.2	2016		
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	92	2018		
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	76	2017		
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.4	2019		
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	NA	NA		
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	13.0	2013		
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	92.9	2018		
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	75.7	2018		
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.9	2018		
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	99.2	2018		
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	29.0	2018		
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	405.3	2018		
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	11.5	2018		
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	50.4	2018		
Resilient students in science (% of 15-year-olds)	22.3	2018		
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	86.6	2016		
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	103.7	2018		
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	71.5	2019		
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	18.3	2020		
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	5.8	2018		
Gender gap in time spent doing unpaid work (minutes/day)	NA	NA		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.3	2017		
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	89.6	2017		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.8	2010		
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m^3/capita)	3.8	2013		
Population using safely managed water services (%)	73.2	2017		
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	17.0	2017		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population with access to electricity (%)	100	2017		
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	91.8	2016		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.0	2017		
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	26.2	2017		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.2	2018		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.7	2018		
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	45.8	2017		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.2	2010		
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	65.2	2019		
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	22.8	2018		

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using the internet (%)	64.1	2018		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	52.3	2018		
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.7	2018		
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	29.6	2020		
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2018		
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2	2017		
Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	NA	NA		
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	0.1	2017		
Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	67.4	2018		
Women in science and engineering (% of tertiary graduates in science and engineering)	26.6	2015		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	55.2	2017		
Palma ratio	NA	NA		
Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	NA	NA		
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m^3)	16.5	2017		
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	95.2	2017		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	64.3	2019		
Population with rent overburden (%)	NA	NA		
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	5.6	2016		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	11.8	2012		
SO_2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.6	2012		
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	24.6	2010		
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.5	2010		
Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	NA	NA		
SDG13 – Climate Action				
Energy-related CO_2 emissions (tCO_2/capita)	1.7	2017		
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	0.4	2015		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	4,223.2	2018		
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	65.2	2018		
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	63.5	2019		
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	11.8	2014		
Fish caught by trawling (%)	4.0	2014		
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018		
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	41.4	2018		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	39.3	2018		
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2019		
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.2	2018		
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.0	2018		
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	24.9	2017		
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	32.0	2018		
Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	47.5	2019		
Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.1	2019		
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	96.8	2018		
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	37.0	2019		
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	7.8	2016		
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2019		
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	42.8	2019		
Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	243.5	2017		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.2	2016		
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA		
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	22.9	2017		
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0.0	2019		
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	56.5	2020		
Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion)	1.0	2016		

COSTA RICA

OECD

Overall Performance

SDG Rank

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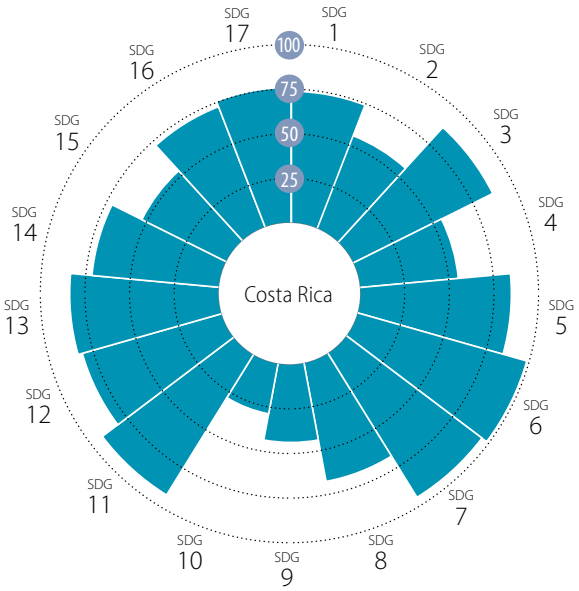
Index Score

Performance by SDG



Current Assessment – SDG Dashboard

SDG Trends

Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".

The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

COSTA RICA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (%)	0.8	2020	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.20/day (%)	1.9	2020	●	↑
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	19.9	2019	●	→
Intergenerational poverty gap (p.p.)	0.0	2019	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	4.8	2017	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.6	2008	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.0	2008	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	25.7	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2017	●	→
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.2	2017	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.1	2015	●	↓
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	27	2017	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.9	2018	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	8.8	2018	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	10.0	2018	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2	2018	●	↓
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	11.5	2016	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	23	2016	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	16.7	2016	●	↓
Life expectancy at birth (years)	79.6	2016	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	53.5	2017	●	↗
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	90.0	2015	●	↓
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	94	2018	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	77	2017	●	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.0	2019	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	NA	NA	●	●
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	4.2	2018	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	97.3	2018	●	↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	70.3	2018	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.4	2018	●	●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	96.8	2018	●	↑
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	27.8	2018	●	↓
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	414.7	2018	●	↓
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	17.7	2018	●	↓
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	47.8	2018	●	↓
Resilient students in science (% of 15-year-olds)	17.7	2018	●	↑
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	89.1	2011	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	103.5	2018	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	61.6	2019	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	45.6	2020	●	↑
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	4.7	2018	●	↑
Gender gap in time spent doing unpaid work (minutes/day)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.7	2017	●	●
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	97.8	2017	●	●
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	4.7	2015	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m^3/capita)	4.8	2013	●	↑
Population using safely managed water services (%)	93.8	2017	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population with access to electricity (%)	100	2017	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	93.5	2016	●	↑
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	0.7	2017	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	48.0	2017	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-1.1	2018	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.3	2018	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	67.8	2017	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.5	2010	●	↑
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	23.1	2018	●	↓

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using the internet (%)	74.1	2018	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	97.2	2018	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.5	2018	●	→
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	31.8	2020	●	●
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2018	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.5	2016	●	↓
Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	NA	NA	●	●
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	0.0	2017	●	↓
Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	35.6	2018	●	●
Women in science and engineering (% of tertiary graduates in science and engineering)	26.8	2015	●	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	50.4	2017	●	↓
Palma ratio	2.8	2019	●	→
Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	24.8	2019	●	↓
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) ($\mu g/m^3$)	15.7	2017	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.0	2017	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	76.2	2019	●	↑
Population with rent overburden (%)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	9.7	2016	●	●
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	31.7	2012	●	●
SO_2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	4.9	2012	●	●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	14.7	2010	●	●
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	4.8	2010	●	●
Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8	2018	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				
Energy-related CO_2 emissions (tCO_2/capita)	1.8	2017	●	↑
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	0.8	2015	●	→
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	54.9	2018	●	↑
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	72.6	2019	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	25.1	2014	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling (%)	16.3	2014	●	↗
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	41.7	2018	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2018	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2019	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.2	2018	●	●
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.6	2018	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	12.3	2017	●	↓
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	20.6	2018	●	↑
Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	47.8	2019	●	↓
Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	5.0	2019	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.6	2018	●	●
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	56.0	2019	●	↗
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	4.1	2016	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2019	●	●
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	12.2	2019	●	↑
Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	289.9	2017	●	→
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	12.7	2016	●	↑
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	25.2	2018	●	↗
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0.0	2019	●	●
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	62.3	2020	●	●
Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion)	0.9	2016	●	●

MEXICO

OECD

Overall Performance

SDG Rank

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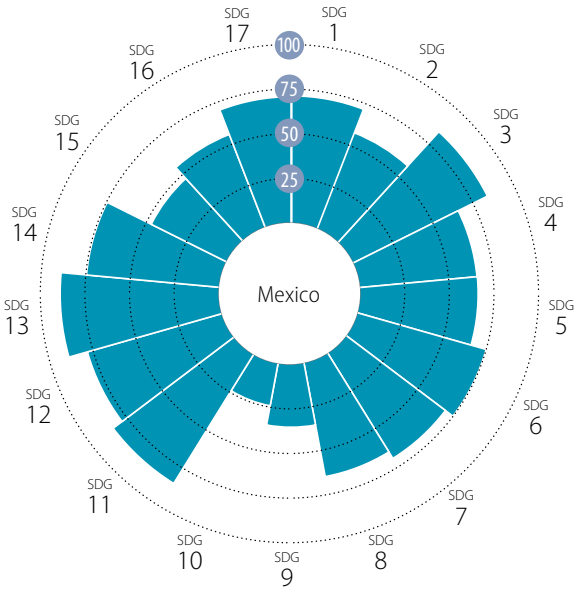
Index Score

Performance by SDG



Current Assessment – SDG Dashboard

SDG Trends

Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".

The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (%)	1.7	2020		
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.20/day (%)	11.9	2020		
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	16.6	2016		
Intergenerational poverty gap (p.p.)	0.0	2016		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	3.6	2017		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	12.4	2015		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.0	2015		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	28.9	2016		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2017		
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.8	2017		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8	2015		
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	NA	NA		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	33	2017		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.5	2018		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	12.7	2018		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	23.0	2018		
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2018		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	15.7	2016		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	37	2016		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	13.1	2016		
Life expectancy at birth (years)	76.6	2016		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	60.4	2017		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	97.7	2015		
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	88	2018		
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	76	2017		
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.4	2019		
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	NA	NA		
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	7.6	2017		
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	100.0	2017		
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	100.0	2017		
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.3	2018		
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	99.0	2017		
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	23.4	2018		
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	416.0	2018		
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	12.1	2018		
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	46.8	2018		
Resilient students in science (% of 15-year-olds)	21.6	2018		
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	79.8	2015		
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	95.5	2018		
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	55.7	2019		
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	48.2	2020		
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	14.0	2018		
Gender gap in time spent doing unpaid work (minutes/day)	199.9	2014		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.3	2017		
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	91.2	2017		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	32.2	2015		
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m^3/capita)	4.3	2013		
Population using safely managed water services (%)	42.9	2017		
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	50.4	2017		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population with access to electricity (%)	100	2017		
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	85.4	2016		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.5	2017		
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	9.0	2018		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-2.3	2018		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.7	2018		
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	36.9	2017		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.2	2010		
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	62.2	2019		
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	20.9	2018		

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using the internet (%)	65.8	2018		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	70.0	2018		
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.8	2018		
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	31.8	2020		
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2018		
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.5	2016		
Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	1.0	2016		
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	0.2	2017		
Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	59.8	2012		
Women in science and engineering (% of tertiary graduates in science and engineering)	29.2	2015		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	55.4	2016		
Palma ratio	2.5	2016		
Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	24.7	2016		
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m^3)	20.9	2017		
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	98.1	2017		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	63.4	2019		
Population with rent overburden (%)	6.7	2014		
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	8.2	2016		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	18.1	2012		
SO_2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.1	2012		
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	26.8	2010		
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.5	2010		
Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9	2012		
SDG13 – Climate Action				
Energy-related CO_2 emissions (tCO_2/capita)	4.0	2017		
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	0.4	2015		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	651.8	2019		
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	78.6	2018		
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	64.4	2019		
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	35.5	2014		
Fish caught by trawling (%)	12.4	2014		
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018		
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	31.7	2018		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	15.1	2018		
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2019		
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.3	2018		
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.7	2018		
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	24.8	2017		
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	34.3	2018		
Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	40.7	2019		
Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.1	2019		
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	95.0	2018		
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	29.0	2019		
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	12.4	2016		
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2019		
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	46.8	2019		
Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	140.9	2017		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.8	2016		
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA		
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	18.9	2018		
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0.0	2019		
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	52.8	2020		
Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion)	11.1	2016		

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A GLOBAL INITIATIVE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS