الهيئة العامة للإحصاء
General Authority for Statistics

Progress Towards The Sustainable Development Goals

2021

Reports

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Preface

The United Nations adopted the Sustainable Development Goals, which also known as the Global Goals, in 2015. The adoption of these goals was a global call to action to eradicate poverty and protect the planet and to ensure that all individuals enjoy peace and prosperity by 2030. All countries, including Saudi Arabia, have committed themselves to giving priority to progress for those who are lagging behind. The United Nations stressed that achieving the goals of sustainable development by 2030 requires exceptional efforts, courage, time and determination to achieve the goals and adopt new data sources and adapt others according to the requirements of each indicator. It is, therefore, incumbent on everyone, including governments, the corporate sector and civil society organizations in each country, to do their part and use creativity and innovation to address the challenges of development while also recognizing the need to support sustainability. Governments usually set up an enabling framework while civil society organizations monitor the implementation of plans and projects and educate people about the SDGs. Academic and research institutions also can contribute to providing information and technology and innovation plans that are used in the implementation of development-related plans. There is also a role for the private sector in achieving the goals of sustainable development. Because of these many roles and responsibilities, growth objectives cannot be completed in isolation. What is required here is the integration of roles and cooperation between many concerned and responsible parties.

Although the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is currently working to achieve the Kingdom's Vision 2030, it has complied and committed itself to achieving all sustainable development goals by linking them to its vision. One of the main objectives of the Kingdom's vision is to focus on reshaping and evaluating plans and priorities.

The main objective of the report is not only to provide some numbers about the current progress in the SDGs in Saudi Arabia, but it also addresses the sustainable success that shows improvement in many areas such as health, education, climate change, partnership and others.

It is worth documenting in this report that the Kingdom's annual spending is mostly in the areas of the main sustainable development goals represented in the sectors of health, education, social and economic issues, and infrastructure. These areas make up more than sixty percent of the Sustainable Development Goals. Thus, this indicates that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia spent a large part of its revenues on social and economic fields, which reflected positively on the quality of life of the population.

Acknowledgment

We take this opportunity to express our thanks and appreciations to all government organizations (ministries and public authorities) for their collaboration with GASTAT and providing the relevant data and indictors.

Our appreciation and thanks are also extended to the SDGs team for their sincere contribution in all phases of preparing this report.

Executive Summary

There are seventeen goals along with 169 targets and 248 indicators. This report covers 128 indicators out of 248 (51.61%). Each SDG consists of multiple indicators and targets to be met by 2030. For instance, SDG 1 (No Poverty) comprises seven targets and thirteen indicators. In terms of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 54% of SDG 1 indicators were monitored. SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) consists of eight targets and fourteen indicators of which 50% were monitored on the Kingdom level. SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being) includes thirteen targets and twenty-seven indicators where KSA could monitor 96% of the indicators. SDG 4 (Quality Education) includes ten targets and thirteen indicators since the KSA monitored 83% of them. SDG 5 (Gender Equality) includes nine targets and thirteen indicators of which 21% only were monitored. SDG 6 includes eight targets and eleven indicators where less than half (36%) of this goal were monitored. SDG 7 comprises five targets and six indicators, and on the Saudi level, 50% indicators were monitored. SDG 8 includes twelve targets and sixteen indicators while KSA monitored 63% of these indicators. SDG 9 includes eight targets and eleven indicators of which 58% were monitored on KSA level. SDG 10 (reduce inequality indicators) includes ten targets and fourteen indicators where KSA has monitored half of them. SDG 11 includes ten targets and fourteen indicators since KSA could only monitor 40%. SDG 12 includes eleven targets along with thirteen indicators and KSA has monitored only one-third (31%) of them. SDG 13 consists of five targets and eight indicators and 56% of them were monitored by KSA. SDG 14 comprises eleven targets and nine indicators of which 40% were monitored. SDG 15 covers twelve targets and fourteen indicators and KSA monitored 38% of them. SDG 16 includes twelve targets and twenty-six indicators while KSA monitored only 17% of them. Finally, SDG 17 consists of nineteen targets along with twenty-four indicators and KSA has monitored more than half of them (58%).

The following sub-sections briefly present the progress towards achieving SDGs.

❖ SDG 1: End of poverty

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has expanded the coverage of social protection system to include many population groups such as children, orphans, widows, divorced, poor people, and unemployed persons. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia expenditure on social services (education and health) was remarkable in the last five years. In this regard, the Kingdom's spending on social protection services was remarkable in the past five years, as the support rate increased to 42% in 2020 compared to the previous year.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has also introduced new interventions and programmes that contributed to reduction of unemployment rates as well as reduction in people covered in the social system.

❖ SDG 2: Hunger

Stunting, in general, shows that there is not enough access to nutrition among children under 5 years for a long period of time. Such malnutrition (overweight) does not usually happen in a country such as the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia decreased from 8.1% in 2015 to 7.5% in 2020.

❖ SDG 3: Health

Maternal mortality (deaths) occurs due to complications of pregnancy or childbirth. The maternal mortality rate remained almost steady between 2015 and 2018 (12 deaths per 100,000 live births). It can be said that the maternal mortality rate in the world represents about 19 times the rate in the Kingdom (223 deaths per 100,000). Therefore, the rate in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is one of the lowest in the world. This can be attributed to high quality health services provided to women and children by both public and private health facilities.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has not been recognized as a country with prevalence of any type of hepatitis (A, B and C) (0.78 persons per 100,000 population in 2021). Regarding gender, obviously females are less likely to be stricken by hepatitis B than males' counterparts (0.68 and 0.88 per 100,000, respectively in 2021).

It is critical to look through skilled health professionals and their role in reducing maternal mortality rates. Apparently, two percent or less of births did not attend skilled health personnel. The figures in the report indicate that health facilities in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia hire high skilled people.

The under-five mortality rates remained steady, in general, where it was 8.6 per 1,000 live births in 2015 and became 8.5 in 2018. The neonatal mortality rate made of 4.82 per 1,000 live births in 2015 reduced significantly to 3.60 in 2018. These figures suggest that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has developed an effective health care service system that provides high quality services to both women and children.

Apparently, there was no significant changes regarding the number of beds in hospitals per 10,000 population in the last six years. The number accounted for 22.02 in 2015 and slightly raised to 22.6 in 2021.

Since a long time ago, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has developed an effective immunization programme on the national and regional levels. The immunization programme comprises all vaccinations such as pertussis, diphtheria, measles tetanus, and tuberculosis.

❖ SDG 4: Education

The gender parity index (GPI) is defined as the ration of female to male enrolment rates, gross or net. The figures below show that the GPI accounted for "1" for elementary stage, 1.04 for preparatory stage and 1.05 for secondary stage.

The GPI for youth and adult participation rate in formal and informal education formed 1.07.

There were no differences between male and female teachers GPI pertaining pre-elementary, elementary, and middle schooling stages where the GPI is equivalent to "1".

❖ SDG 5: Gender equality

There are 30 women in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Parliament which is equivalent to 20% of 151 members in 2021.

The proportion of women in senior positions in the government sector accounted for 5.465% in 2015 and rose to 6.269% in 2020. As for the qualitative leap that occurred in the number of

women holding senior positions, it was in the private sector, which increased from 20.02% in 2015 to 32.28% in 2020.

- **SDG 6:** Availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation

In 2020, 99.16% of the population used safely managed drinking water services.

Regarding the proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated, it accounted for 88.89%.

- **SDG 7:** Energy

Statistics show that almost the entire population has access to electricity in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (100%) including cities, towns, and villages and can access clean fuels and technology.

With regard to capacity per megawatt, it amounted to 3.1 megawatts per person.

- **SDG 8:** Sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all

The KSA economy has witnessed substantial growth in the last five years. For example, the growth rate of GDP per capita increased from 2.26% in 2015 to 6.67% in 2021.

The average monthly salaries were not changed substantially in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia between 2017 and 2020 and fluctuated between 6093 SAR and 6564 SAR). Pertaining gender, males were more likely to earn more than females (6651 SAR and 6065 SAR respectively).

As for the number of banks per 100,000, it stood at 8.5 in 2016 reduced slightly to 7.6 in 2021. Likewise, the number of automated teller machines made of 74.8 per 100,000 in 2016 but declined to 64.3 per 100,000 in 2021. The number of adults (15 years and above) who hold bank account or any other institution was more than 22 million persons in 2015 and was almost doubled to reach about 44 million persons in 2021.

- **SDG 9:** Build resilient infrastructure, sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia spent 0.555% of its GDP on research and development. There are 725 researchers per million inhabitants in 2021.

The percentage of 3G mobile networks spread in populated areas accounted for 97% in 2016 increased to 98.7% in 2021. Regarding 4G, the coverage percentage of the population made of 77% in 2016 raised considerably to 94.1% in 2021.

- **SDG 10:** Reduce inequality within and among countries

The labor's share of GDP accounted for 49.2% in 2020.

In terms of tariff lines, they were ranged between 14% and 16% in the last seven years.

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

The proportion of cities and their direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning accounted for 99.60% in 2019.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has launched an implementation mitigation of disasters risks national strategy since 2017.

- **SDG 12:** Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia signed four agreements represented in Basel Convention 188 Parties, Stockholm Convention 184 Parties, Rotterdam Convention 164 Parties, and Minamata Convention 133 Parties.

There were 14 companies which published sustainability report in 2015 increased massively to 110 companies in 2021.

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

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has developed national strategies, plans and adaptation communications, which continue through taking necessary actions and directions to meet the challenges of climate change.

Among these initiatives is the launch of an environmental strategy in 2017, which includes 65 initiatives at a cost of more than 50 billion riyals. The Council of Royal Reserves was also established to preserve the natural environment, flora and wildlife in 2018. The Green Riyadh project was also launched in 2019 to include 7.5 million trees, as well as the creation of the Special Forces Sector for Environmental Security to monitor environmental violations and protect forests and marine resources. An initiative to make it green was also activated with the aim of planting 10 million trees

in 165 sites in all regions of the Kingdom. He also launched the Saudi Green Initiative that includes 10 billion trees in the Kingdom during the coming decades, and among those results until 2021, the number of palm trees reached 31 million palm trees and about 10 million trees, 14 million mangroves and 400,000 coffee trees. There are also 280 forests and 199 national parks.

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

Fish stocks within biologically sustainable level accounted for 64% in 2020.

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

The forest area accounted for 2 million hectares which makes 1.1% of the total land in 2021. Regarding sites protected under freshwater and terrestrial biodiversity, there was a decline in reserve areas by 1160 (km)2 in the years 2017, 2018 and 2019 in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

The percentage of protected areas affiliated with national center for wildlife accounted for 4.33%, while the forest areas covered by sustainable forest accounted for 977,000 hectares. There are 70% of land degraded in 2021. Regarding mountains green covered, they accounted for 5212 (km)2 and remained unchanged during the last three years.

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

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has established a national strategy for human rights and an institution named "Saudi Human Rights Commission".

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

The total additional development assistance to develop countries accounted for SAR 44.99 billion SAR in 2021.

The proportion of people (aged 15 years and above) using the internet formed 83.7% in 2017 increased to 92.99% in 202.

Finally, it can be said that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has adopted all 17 SDGs and started working on achieving them according to the given time frame.

The Kingdom approved several strategies and plans that enhance the seventeen sustainable development goals, including the National Environment Strategy, National Biodiversity Strategy, Riyadh region plant cover restoration strategy, the national plan to confront natural disasters, national plan to confront marine disasters, and the national plan to confront chemical incidents.

Chapter I

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and SDG indicators

This chapter provides an overview of the steps taken to start the process of collecting and compiling data and information on SDG indicators as well as writing the report.

1.1. Leave no one behind

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is committed to leaving no one behind by 2030. The government and partners will work on achieving SDGs by that year. In other words, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia recognizes the importance of commitment to achieving the SDGs on the international level. However, more importantly, the government cares about securing a decent life for people. In this sense, all SDGs should be addressed and achieved, and consequently no one will be left behind. This will be an incentive for the government represented in Ministry of Economy and Planning (MEP) and General Authority for Statistics to work in coordination and synergy with all government and non-government organisations to ensure the integrity of data and information related to all indicators.

1.2. Establishment of SDGs higher committee

In order to achieve the integrated efforts of governmental institutions and GASTAT, and a high-level commitment by institutions to support the profile of sustainable development goals, and to sustain and follow up on related work, a steering committee for sustainable development goals was established headed by His Excellency the Minister of Economy and Planning, which assumes clear responsibilities, for example, but not limited to developing a detailed national plan to monitor the progress of the sustainable development goals and solve problems that hinder performance. Meetings were held with representatives of the bodies, agencies and institutions responsible for providing data on the sustainable development goals, and technical online seminars and workshops were also held with key partners and international institutions on issues related to the goals of sustainable development. As well as holding individual workshops with data producers to provide data and discuss the data gap to address it.

1.3. Adoption of practical framework

The team members working on SDGs decided to divide SDG indicators into areas (Clusters). For example, there is a cluster of indicators on environment which comprised 41 indicators, including 6.3.2, 6.4.2, 6.6.1 and other indicators. Furthermore, the list of environment indicators consists of indicators under SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) such as 11.6.1 and 11.6.2. This applies to other clusters of indicators

such as agriculture, energy, labour market, health and sport, tourism, transportation, communication, and geography. The table below consists of all clusters and relevant government bodies which are responsible for production and generation of data.

Table 1.1: Distributions of SDGs clusters and focal points responsible for production/compilation of data

Cluster	SDGs	Government entity
1. Human resources development	SDG4- Quality Education	Ministry of Education
2. Economic growth and poverty	SDG1-No Poverty SDG2-Zero Hunger SDG8- Decent work and economic growth SDG10-Reduced Inequalities	- Ministry of Justice - General Directorate of Civil Defence - Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture - National Risk Council - National Risk of Finance - Saudi Central Bank - King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre - Ministry of Human Resources and Social Development - Zakat, Tax and Custom Authority
3. Health	SDG3- Good health and well-being	Ministry of Health
4. Environment	SDG11- Sustainable cities and communities SDG12- Responsible consumption and production SDG13-Climate action SDG14- Life below water SDG15-Lfe on Land	- Ministry of Municipal Rural Affairs and Housing - General Directorate of Civil Défense - National Risk Council - General Authority for Meteorology and Environmental Protection - Saline Water Conversion Corporation - Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture - National Centre for Wildlife -
5. Governance	SDG5-Gender equality SDG16- Peace, justice and strong institutions	- Ministry of Municipal Rural Affairs and Housing - Ministry of Human Resources and Social Development - Ministry of Finance
6. Infrastructure	SDG6- Water & sanitation SDG7- Affordable and clean energy SDG9- Industry, innovation and infrastructure	- Saline Water Conversion Corporation - Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture
7. Means of implementation	SDG17- partnership for Goals	- Ministry of Finance - Saudi Arabia Central Bank - Zakat, Tax and Custom Authority - The Ministry of Economy and Planning

1.4. Hiring international SDGs experts

In context of commitment and in order to deepen the professionalism in the methodology of the General Authority for Statistics in monitoring SDG indicators and to strengthen the SDGs team, the authority took the initiative to appoint an international expert in SDGs and statistics. The main aim of hiring an international expert was to help the SDGs team in conducting SDGs data gap analysis and creating data sources mapping; in terms of identifying the data sources, aligning indicators to these data sources, setting the measurement unit of indicators, reviewing calculation methods, and designing data collection tools for particular indicators. The expert also has worked on the SDGs report outline. Furthermore, the expert will work on a long-term strategy for localization of SDGs on the regional level and link the SDGs with 2030 vision.

1.5. Strengthening people's capacity in data collection, analysis, and interpretation

A robust follow-up and review mechanism for the implementation of the 2030 Sustainable Development agenda requires a solid framework of indicators and statistical data to monitor progress, inform policy and ensure accountability of all stakeholders. Such mechanism requires skilled teams. GASTAT has given a priority for its staff capacity building and strengthening. Specifically, capacity building will be conducted on two levels: individuals and organisations.

- **Individual level:** developing individuals' knowledge, skills, and expertise in different types of indicators and calculation, research methods and statistical techniques. Practical examples will be related to addressing and investigating issues related to different areas covered in the SDGs report (health, education, environment, etc.). This will depend upon the availability of competent expertise of attendees.

This hopefully will produce a team of highly trained researchers who can transfer their acquired knowledge and skills to junior researchers in the field of sustainable development.

- **Organizational level:** developing the capacities of relevant organisations (i.e., Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health) in analyzing policies, procedures and measurements related to food, education and environment indicators. In relation to SDGs, the table below consists of information on the sessions that will be covered in the training plan.

Chapter II

Approach and Methodology

This chapter presents the methodologies used in addressing availability of data and data gap analysis. The chapter also presents the calculation methods used in calculating different types of indicators.

2.1. Methodologies and targets

There are seventeen goals along with 169 targets and 248 indicators. Each SDG consists of multiple indicators and targets to be met. For instance, SDG 1 (No Poverty) comprises seven targets and thirteen indicators. SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) consists of eight targets and fourteen indicators. SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being) includes thirteen targets and twenty-seven indicators. SDG 4 (Quality Education) includes ten targets and thirteen indicators. SDG 5 (Gender Equality) includes nine targets and thirteen indicators. SDG 6 includes eight targets and eleven indicators while SDG 7 comprises five targets and six indicators only. SDG 8 includes twelve targets and sixteen indicators while SDG 9 includes eight targets and eleven indicators. SDG 10 includes ten targets and fourteen indicators while SDG 11 includes ten targets and fourteen indicators. SDG 12 includes eleven targets along with thirteen indicators while SDG 13 consists of five targets and eight indicators. SDG 14 comprises eleven targets and nine indicators while SDG 15 covers twelve targets and fourteen indicators. SDG 16 includes twelve targets and twenty-six indicators while SDG 17 consists of nineteen targets along with twenty-four indicators.

2.2. Data Gap Analysis & Availability of Data

2.2.1. Steps Taken to Ensure Data Availability

The SDGs team of the International Indicators Department has followed an effective process for contacting relevant government bodies and GASTAT's departments. The following steps were taken to reach the indicators targeted in this report. The steps are listed below:

1. Reviewing and Understanding of SDGs and Relevant Indicators

The team reviewed and understood all sustainable development goals and indicators which enabled them to list all indicators with their pertinent goals.

2. Indicators Requirements

The team members identified all indicators and their main characteristics such as the unit of measurement, tier, and method/s to be used in calculation.

3. Identifying Data Sources

Once the team members identified the SDG indicators, they began the process of looking for the main data sources (administrative records, surveys and other resources such as big data) and data providers (within GASTAT and government entities). In general, the team identified all data sources and started communication on all levels through relevant departments of GASTAT.

4. Communicating with Departments and Government Bodies

Once the team members finished the cards and identified the sources of data, they organized the indicators in long lists and tables, and forwarded them to relevant departments and ministries.

5. Team and SDGs expert

Review the incoming data and determine the availability of the data as requested by producers and ensure their compatibility in accordance with the approved methodologies and standards.

2.2.2. Availability of Indicators by Tier

The United Nations has classified all indicators into two groups (tiers): Tier I and Tier II. The classification of these tiers was based on data availability and soundness of the methodologies used. For instance, Tier I indicators have a well-established methodology in terms of regularly production of data and calculation methods. Pertaining Tier II, this type of indicators has a good methodology, but the data are not regularly produced.

The figures in table 2.1 below present the available indicators by SDG and tier. Overall, more than half of the indicators (51.6%) are covered of which 65.4.0% (106 indicators) of Tier I indicators and 25.6% (22 indicators) of Tier II indicators. These results also show 96% SDG3 health indicators and 83% of SDG4 education indicators (83% of tier I and 83% of tier II indicators). Only 17% of goal 16 societies for sustainable development and access to justice (36% of tier I and 0% of tier II indicators). As for SDG5 (gender quality indicators), 50% of tier I were achieved while on the tier II indicators were completed.

Table 2.1: Availability of Data by Tier

Goal	All Indicators			Available Indicators		
	Tier 1	Tier 2	Total	Tier 1	Tier 2	Total
1. No poverty	9	4	13	5 (55%)	2 (.50)	7 (.54)
2. Zero hunger	10	4	14	6 (.60)	1 (.25)	7 (.50)
3. Health and well-being	25	3	28	24 (.96))	3 (100)	27 (.96)
4. Quality Education	6	6	12	5 (.83)	5 (.83)	10 (.83)
5. Gender equality	6	8	14	3 (.50)	0 (0)	3 (.21)
6. Clean water and sanitation	9	2	11	4 (.56)	0 (0)	4 (.36)
7. Affordable and clean energy	6	-	6	3 (.50)	-	3 (.50)
8. Decent work and economic growth	9	7	16	9 (100)	1 (.14)	10 (.63)
9. Industry, innovation, and infrastructure	10	2	12	6 (.70)	1 (.5)	7 (.58)
10. Reduce inequalities	10	4	14	6 (.60)	1 (.25)	7 (.50)
11. sustainable cities and communities	8	7	15	4 (.50)	2 (.28)	6 (.40)
12. Responsible consumption and production	5	8	13	3 (.60)	2 (.25)	5 (.31)
13. Climate action	3	6	9	2 (.66)	3 (.33)	5 (.56)
14. Life below water	5	5	10	4 (.80)	(.0)	4 (.40)
15. Life on land	11	2	13	5 (.54)	0 (.0)	5 (.38)
16. Peace, justice and strong institutions	11	13	24	4 (.36)	0 (0.0)	4 (.17)
17. Partnership for goals	19	5	24	13 (.68)	1 (.20)	14 (.58)
Total	162	86	248	106 (65.4)	22 (25.6)	128 (51.6)

2.2.3. Availability of indicators by year of publication

The figures in table 2.2 show that only three indicators were published in 2016 (2.3%) and 2017 (2.3%, 3 indicators) while 16 indicators (7%) were published in 2018. In 2019, 18 indicators (14%) were added to the list while 16 indicators (12.5%) were added in 2020. It seems that many indicators were added in 2021 (79 indicators, 61.7%). It can be concluded from these figures that 38.8% (49) of the indicators are outdated because they were published before 2021. This requires updating these indicators through conducting new surveys or adding questions to current surveys and administrative records.

Table 2.2: Availability of indicators by year of publication

SDG	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
1. No poverty	-	-	-	3	1	3	7
2. Zero hunger	-	-	-	1	3	3	7
3. Health and well-being	3	-	6	4	-	14	27
4. Quality Education	-	3	-	1	2	4	10
5. Gender equality	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
6. Clean water and sanitation	-	-	-	-	2	2	4
7. Affordable and clean energy	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
8. Decent work and economic growth	-	-	-	2	2	6	10
9. Industry, innovation, and infrastructure	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
10. Reduce inequalities	-	-	2	-	1	4	7
11. sustainable cities and communities	-	-	-	3	-	3	6
12. Responsible consumption and production	-	-	-	1	1	3	5
13. Climate action	-	-	-	1	1	3	5
14. Life below water	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
15. Life on land	-	-	-	2	-	3	5
16. Peace, justice and strong institutions	-	-	1	-	1	2	4
17. Partnership for goals	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
Total	3	3	9	18	16	79	128
Percent	2.3	2.3	7.0	14.0	12.5	61.7	100.0

2.3 Indicator cards

The United Nations, represented in UNSTATS, has developed methodologies for all indicators which aimed to help countries understand indicators through presentation of each indicator. For the purpose of understanding SDGs indicators, the SDGs team initiated to work on preparing a card for each indicator where the cards consisted of description of the indicator, sources and producer of data, unit of measurement, level of segregation, computation methods and period of publication. This, in fact, will help directorates within GASTAT and other data producers understand indicators and calculate them according to methods provided.

- **Unit of measurement of indicators:** Unit of measurement or unit of analysis refers to our choice of measuring something (indicators, for example). This unit of measurement is used to measure the progress towards achieving an area through relevant indicators. They may include numbers, rates, ratios, percentages, proportions, index, etc.
- **Computation of indicators:** The methodology provides detailed explanation of methods employed in calculation of indicators. Some indicators require simple calculations while others require complicated computations. However, other indicators require developing and designing new tools and collecting pertinent data.

Chapter III

SDGs Goals and Indicators

This chapter presents the results of indicators and discusses the progress achieved during the last five years for some indicators.

3.1. SDG 1: End poverty indicators

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, through Vision 2030, has adopted a strategy to eradicate poverty in its global context rather than its traditional context. The Kingdom has dealt with all issues related to health, education, social protection and economic development. For these reasons, there has been a significant progress towards achieving sustainable Goal 1, which focuses on poverty in its overarching definition. Overall, 54% of the indicators for this goal have been achieved.

Indicator 1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by gender, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, new-born, work-injury victims, and the poor and the vulnerable.

Description of the indicator: The indicator reflects the proportion of persons effectively covered by a social protection system, including social protection floors. It also reflects the main components of social protection: child and maternity benefits, support for persons without a job, persons with disabilities, victims of work injuries and older persons. Effective coverage of social protection is measured by the number of people who are either actively contributing to a social insurance scheme or receiving benefits (contributory or non-contributory).
Sources of data: Ministry of Resources and Social Development
Unit of measurement: Number
Level of disaggregation: National, gender, vulnerable groups
Method of calculation: Calculations include separate indicators in order to distinguish the effective coverage for children, unemployed persons, older persons and persons with disabilities, mothers with newborn, workers protected in case of work injury, and the poor and the vulnerable. For each case, coverage is expressed as a share of the respective population.
Last updated: 2021
Note: Numbers are available only

Table 3.1: Persons (unable to work) and covered by the social protection system

Year	2015	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	210,279	245,214	221,677	50,571	55,543	15,881

Table 3.2: Unemployed people and covered by the social protection system by gender

Gender/Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Male	442,797	193,199	42,604	55,332	75,231	74,051	39,445
Female	1,645,641	1,006,271	180,357	217,601	246,147	214,990	124,463
Total	**2,088,438**	**1,199,470**	**222,961**	**272,933**	**321,378**	**289,041**	**163,908**

Table 3.3: Unemployed people who face difficulties in getting jobs (Hafis programme) and covered by the social protection system by gender

Gender/Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Male	68,287	144,196	19,743	21,565	30,842	29,496	13,972
Female	1,329,648	2,731,200	280,091	243,219	265,975	214,299	93,831
Total	**1,397,935**	**2,875,396**	**299,834**	**264,784**	**296,817**	**243,795**	**107,803**

Table 3.4: Disabled people and covered by the social protection system by gender

Gender/Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Male	19,901	13,800	11,871	15,347	20,181	14,164	18,957
Female	20,273	13,731	11,835	15,607	20,908	13,789	19,706
Total	**40,174**	**27,531**	**23,706**	**30,954**	**41,089**	**27,953**	**38,663**

Table 3.5: Sections of population covered by social protection by gender

Categories covered by social protection	Gender	Year					
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Children	Male	612,611	588,223	628,693	623,233	640,994	588,796
	Female	597,586	609,065	609,763	638,584	654,423	577,665
	Total	**1,210,197**	**1,197,288**	**1,238,456**	**1,261,817**	**1,295,417**	**1,166,461**
Widows	Male	0	0	0	0	0	126918
	Female	383,789	195,021	181,880	176,967	175,723	453,969
	Total	**383,789**	**195,021**	**181,880**	**176,967**	**175,723**	**580,887**
Divorced	Male	_	_	_	_	_	49,955
	Female	315,827	161,843	172,871	189,962	209,158	315,309
	Total	**315,827**	**161,843**	**172,871**	**189,962**	**209,158**	**365,264**
Orphans	Male	115,841	119,220	127,413	134,211	142,012	24,000
	Female	165,486	170,499	179,423	185,457	194,749	26,406
	Total	**281,327**	**289,719**	**306,836**	**319,668**	**336,761**	**50,406**
Older persons	Male	212,485	216,543	214,395	216,582	225,542	880,427
	Female	205,063	198,966	188,416	180,612	181,462	1,187,230
	Total	**417,548**	**415,509**	**402,811**	**397,194**	**407,004**	**2,067,657**
Persons with disabilities	Male	199,359	226,983	171,681	179,117	190,864	393,315
	Female	195,112	241,865	178,038	185,788	198,945	381,353
	Total	**394,471**	**468,848**	**349,719**	**364,905**	**389,809**	**774,668**
Total	Male	1,140,296	1,150,969	1,142,182	1,153,143	1,199,412	1,886,538
	Female	1,862,863	1,577,259	1,510,391	1,557,370	1,614,460	2,941,932
	Total	**3,003,159**	**2,728,228**	**2,652,573**	**2,710,513**	**2,813,872**	**4,828,470**

Indicator 1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services

Description of the indictor: This indicator measures the percentage of access to basic services (water, sanitation, energy, waste collection, education, and information technology)

Sources of data: GASTAT

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: National, essential services

Method of calculation: (Number of people who have access to all basic services / total population) *100

Last updated: 2019

Table 3.6: Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services (%)

Service	Years		
	2017	2018	2019
Education	100	100	100
Safe water	99.80	99.80	99.70
Electricity	99.90	100	100
Communication	100	100	100
Sewage	100	100	100
Household waste collection	100	100	100

Indicator 1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by gender and type of tenure

Description of the indictor: This indicator provides evidence of policies which enhance and support land possession including females and vulnerable groups.

Indicator 1.4.2 measures the relevant part of Target 1.4 (ensure men and women have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to land, ownership of, and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, and natural resources). It measures the results of policies that aim to strengthen tenure security for all, including women and other vulnerable groups.

Indicator 1.4.2 covers (a) all types of land use (such as residential, commercial, agricultural, forestry, grazing, and wetlands based on standard land-use classification) in both rural and urban areas; and (b) all land tenure types as recognized at the country level, such as freehold, leasehold, public land, and customary land. An individual can hold land in his/her own name, jointly with other individuals, as a member of a household, or collectively as member of group1, cooperative or other type of association.

Sources of data: Ministry of Justice

Unit of measurement: Number

Level of disaggregation: National and gender

Method of calculation: Indicator 1.4.2 is composed of two parts: (A) measures the incidence of adults with legally recognized documentation over land among the total adult population; while (B) focuses on the incidence of adults who report having perceived secure rights to land among the adult population. Part (A) and part (B) provide two complementary data sets on security of tenure rights, needed for measuring the indicator.

Part (A): $\frac{People\ (Adult)\ with\ legally\ recognized\ documentation\ over\ land}{Total\ adult\ population}$ X 100

Part (B): $\frac{People\ (adult) who\ perceive\ their\ rights\ as\ secure}{Total\ adult\ population}$ x 100

Part A is computed using national census data or household survey data generated by the national statistical system and/or administrative data generated by land agency (depending on data availability).

Part B is computed using national census data or household survey data that feature the perception questions globally agreed through the EGMs and standardized in the module with the list of essential questions.

Last updated: 2020

Note: Numbers are only available by gender

Table 3.7: Total adult population with secure tenure rights to land by gender

Gender	Year					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Male	297,609	234,843	245,570	249,517	409,730	420,789
Female	46,784	47,750	49,602	42,729	51,079	64,503
Total	**344,393**	**282,593**	**295,172**	**292,246**	**460,809**	**485,292**

Indicator 1.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population.

Description of the indictor: This indicator measures the number of people who died, went missing or were directly affected by disasters per 100,000 population.

Sources of data: General Directorate of Civil Defence

Unit of measurement: Number

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: $X = \frac{(A_2+A_3+B_1)}{Global\ Population} \times 100{,}000$

X No. of people who died, went missing or directly affected by disasters

A_2 Number of deaths attributed to disasters.

A_3 Number of missing persons attributed to disasters.

B_1 Number of directly affected people attributed to disasters.

Last updated: 2019

Table 3.8: Deaths and injuries due disasters per 100,000 population by gender

Gender	Year				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Deaths					
Male	135	83	40	54	26
Female	24	30	1	3	4
Total	**159**	**113**	**41**	**57**	**30**
Injured					
Male	307	114	36	91	26
Female	82	29	6	3	9
Total	**389**	**143**	**42**	**94**	**35**

Indicator 1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)

Description of the indictor: The ratio of direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to GDP.

Sources of data: General Directorate of Civil Defence

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Related indicators as of February 2020

$$X = \frac{(C_2+C_3+C_4+C_5+C_6)}{Global\ GDP}$$

Where:

C_2 Direct agricultural loss attributed to disasters.

C_3 Direct economic loss to all other damaged or destroyed productive assets attributed to disasters.

C_4 Direct economic loss in the housing sector attributed to disasters.

C_5 Direct economic loss resulting from damaged or destroyed critical infrastructure attributed to disasters.

C_6 Direct economic loss to cultural heritage damaged or destroyed attributed to disasters.

Last updated: 2019

Table 3.9: Proportion of population loss, agriculture loss, and economic loss due to disasters of GDP

Indicator/Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Percent of population, agriculture, and economic loss	0.00015	0.00009	0.00008	0.00003	0.00003

Indicator 1.5.3 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030

Description of the indictor: [a] An open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction established by the General Assembly (resolution 69/284) is developing a set of indicators to measure global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework. These indicators will eventually reflect the agreements on the Sendai Framework indicators.

Sources of data: National Risk Council

Unit of measurement: Strategy

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Note: Computation methodology for several indicators is very comprehensive, very long (about 180 pages) and probably out of the scope of this Metadata. UNISDR prefers to refer to the outcome of the Open-Ended Intergovernmental Working Group, which provides a full detailed methodology

for each indicator and sub-indicator.

The latest version of these methodologies can be obtained at:

http://www.preventionweb.net/documents/oiewg/Technical%20Collection%20of%20Concept%20Notes%20on%20Indicators.pdf

A short summary:

Summation of data from National Progress Reports of the Sendai Monitor

Last updated: 2021

Note: The strategy is available on the national level only

Table 3.10: National strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction

Explanation of the strategy	The draft National Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction was released in 2017 by a national team under the management of the Civil Défense Council. And based on the recommendation of the National Risk Council Board in 2019, a national committee was established to review the strategy, headed by the National Risk Council and with the membership of representatives from several ministries to work on updating and developing it to ensure compliance with the requirements of the United Nations and the sustainable development goals.

Indicator 1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health, and social protection)

Description of the indictor: Total general (local, regional, and central) government expenditure on education (current, capital, and transfers), expressed as a percentage of total general government expenditure on all sectors (including health, education, social services, etc.). It includes expenditure funded by transfers from international sources to the government.

Sources of data: Ministry of Finance.

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: National and sector

Method of calculation: Total government expenditure on education in all levels combined is expressed as a percentage of total general government expenditure (all sectors).

$$PXE_t = \frac{TXE_t}{TPX_t}$$

$\boldsymbol{PXE_t}$ = government expenditure on education as a percentage of total government expenditure in financial year t

$\boldsymbol{TXE_t}$ = total general government expenditure on education in financial year t

$\boldsymbol{TPX_t}$ = total government expenditure in financial year t

Note: the numerator and denominator should come from the same source as preferred option.

Last updated: 2021

Table 3.11: Government spending on essential services (%)

Essential services	Year					
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Proportion of total government spending on education	11.32	10.23	9.52	20	19.06	18
Proportion of total government spending on health and social protection)	18.51	16.85	18.71	17	17.70	17
Proportion of total government spending on essential services including (education, health and social protection)	29.83	27.08	28.23	37	36.76	35

3.2. SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

SDG 2 seeks to eradicate all forms of hunger and malnutrition and achieve sustainable food production by 2030. This goal is based on the idea that everyone should have access to enough improved food, which requires the promotion of sustainable agriculture on a large scale, doubling agricultural productivity, increasing investment, and operating food markets properly. 50% of the indicators for this goal have been achieved.

Indicator 2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age.

Description of the indictor: Prevalence of stunting (height-for-age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age.

Sources of data: Ministry of Health

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: National and gender

Method of calculation: Survey estimates are based on standardized methodology using the WHO Child Growth Standards as described elsewhere (Ref: Anthro software manual). Global and regional estimates are based on methodology outlined in UNICEF-WHO-The World Bank: Joint child malnutrition estimates - Levels and trends (UNICEF/WHO/WB 2012).

Last updated: 2020

Note: Data for 2020 according to the updated methodology.

Table 3.12: Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age by gender (%)

Gender	Year					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Male	10	11.8	11.9	8.1	9.7	12.6
Female	7.7	9.4	10.2	5.9	6.4	7.8
Total	**9.2**	**10.6**	**11.1**	**7**	**8.1**	**10.3**

Indicator 2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)

Description of the indictor:

(1) Prevalence of overweight (weight for height >+2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age.

(2) Prevalence of wasting (weight for height <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age.

Sources of data: Ministry of Health

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: National and gender

Method of calculation: The official MDG indicator is overweight as assessed using weight for height. Overweight can however also be assessed with other indicators such body mass index for age. In general, BMI for age is not used in the joint dataset but has been considered in absence of any other available estimates.

Last updated: 2020

Note: Data for 2020 according to the updated methodology.

Table 3.13: Prevalence of malnutrition (wasting) among children under 5 years of age by gender (%)

Gender	Year					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Male	3.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	6.3
Female	4	3.3	3.3	4.2	3.6	4.6
Total	**3.8**	**3.3**	**4.1**	**4.8**	**3.8**	**5.5**

Table 3.14: Prevalence of malnutrition (overweight) among children under 5 years of age by gender (%)

Gender	Year					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Male	8.5	9.5	8.5	7.7	8.4	7.5
Female	7.7	8.6	8.7	8.6	8.5	7.5
Total	**8.1**	**9.0**	**8.6**	**8.1**	**8.5**	**7.5**

Indicator 2.2.3 Prevalence of anemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)

Description of the indictor: Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a hemoglobin less than 120g/L for non-pregnant women and lactating women and less than 110g/L for pregnant women, adjusted for altitude and smoking.

Sources of data: Ministry of Health

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Briefly, the model calculates estimates for each country and year, informed by data from that country and year themselves, if available, and by data from other years in the same country and in other countries with data for similar time periods, especially countries in the same region. The model borrows data, to a greater extent, when data are non-existent or weakly informative, and to a lesser degree for data-rich countries and regions. The resulting estimates are also informed by covariates that help predict blood hemoglobin concentrations (e.g., socio-demographic index, meat supply (kcal/capita), mean BMI for women and log of under-five mortality for children). The uncertainty ranges (credibility intervals) reflect the major sources of uncertainty, including sampling error, non-sampling error due to issues in sample design/measurement, and uncertainty from making estimates for countries and years without data.

Last updated: 2019

Table 3.15: Prevalence of anemia in women aged 15-49 years (non-pregnant) (%)

Prevalence of anemia in women aged 15-49 years, by pregnancy status: non-pregnant	Year
	2019
	27.5

Indicator 2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture

Description of the indictor:

The scope of indicator 2.4.1 is the agricultural farm holding, and more precisely the agricultural land area of the farm holding, i.e. land used primarily to grow crops and raise livestock. This choice of scope is fully consistent with the intended use of a country's agricultural land area as the denominator of the aggregate indicator. Specifically, the following are:

Included within scope:

- Intensive and extensive crops and livestock production systems.
- Subsistence agriculture.
- State and common land when used exclusively and managed by the farm holding.
- Food and non-food crops and livestock products (e.g. tobacco, cotton, and sheep wool).
- Crops grown for fodder or for energy purposes.
- Agro-forestry (trees on the agriculture areas of the farm)
- Aquaculture, to the extent that it takes place within the agricultural land area. For example, rice-fish farming and similar systems.

Excluded from scope:

- State and common land not used exclusively by the farm holding.
- Nomadic pastoralism.
- Production from gardens and backyards. Production from hobby farms.
- Holdings focusing exclusively on aquaculture.
- Holdings focusing exclusively on forestry.
- Food harvested from the wild.

Sources of data: Ministry of Environment, Water, and Agriculture

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation:

The indicator is defined by the formula:

$$DG2.4.1 = \frac{Area\ under\ productive\ and\ sustainable\ agriculture}{Agricultural\ land\ area}$$

This implies the need to measure both the extent of land under productive and sustainable agriculture (the numerator), as well as the extent of agriculture land area (the denominator).

- The *numerator* captures the three dimensions of sustainable production: environmental, economic and

social. It corresponds to agricultural land area of the farms that satisfy the sustainability criteria of the 11 sub-indicators selected across all three dimensions.

- The *denominator* in turn the sum of agricultural land area (as defined by FAO) utilized by agricultural holdings that are owned (excluding rented-out), rented-in, leased, sharecropped or borrowed. State or communal land used by farm holdings is not included. Please see the methodological document prepared by FAO for a more detailed explanation.

Last updated: 2021

Table 3.16: Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture (%)

Agricultural area under productive in hectares	Year
	2021
	3

Indicator 2.5.1 Number of (a) plant and (b) animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities

Description of the indictor: The conservation of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture (GRFA) in medium- or long-term conservation facilities (ex situ, in genebanks) represents the most trusted means of conserving genetic resources worldwide. Plant and animal GRFA conserved in these facilities can be easily used in breeding programmes as well, even directly on-farm.

Sources of data: Ministry of Environment, Water, and Agriculture

Unit of measurement: Number

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: The plant component of the indicator is calculated as the total number of unique accessions of plant genetic resources secured in medium to long term conservation facilities.

as active collections, only when these accessions are considered to become part of the national base collections. Base collections may include both seed, field, cryo-preserved or in vitro collections depending on the species conserved and the available facilities in the country.

For the animal component the indicator is calculated as the number of local breeds and transboundary breeds with enough genetic material stored within GenBank collections allowing to reconstitute the breed in case of extinction.

Last updated: 2021

Note: Number of plant resources is available.

Table 3.17: Number of plant genetic resources

Indicator	Year						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
The number of plant genetic resources	776	776	838	841	1234	1315	2349

Indicator 2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction

Description of the indictor: The indicator presents the percentage of local livestock breeds among local breeds with known risk status classified as being at risk of extinctions at a certain moment in time, as well as the trends for this percentage.

Sources of data: Ministry of Environment, Water, and Agriculture

Unit of measurement: Number and Percent

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: SDG indicator for country i: $\boldsymbol{p_i}$

$p_i = \frac{n_{Ri}}{n_{Ri}+n_{NRi}}$

The indicator is calculated as follows:

Risk status of local breeds	Number
At risk	n_R
Not at risk	n_{NR}
Unknown	n_U
All risk classes	$n = n_R + n_{NR} + n_U$

Last updated: 2019

Table 3.18: Percentage of local breeds classified as at risk, not at risk, or at an unknown level of risk of extinction

Item	Year				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction	126	126	123	158	158
Number of local breeds	4243	4243	4243	4243	4243
Percentage of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction (%)	2.97	2.97	2.90	3.72	3.72

Indicator 2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies

Description of the indictor: The index directly assesses price growth in a particular month within a year-long time series of food prices, considering seasonal periods in agricultural markets and inflation. Calculation of the consumer food price index. The data of the index numbers of the food group is provided as published on the official website of the authority under the name (Index numbers and change for items) included in the CPI program.

Sources of data: GASTAT

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: National and level of price anomaly

Method of calculation:

The first step: Calculating two compound growth rates, quarterly and annually.

The second step: Calculating the average rate and standard transformations for each of the compound growth rates. In the process of calculating these two moments for the distribution of compound growth rates, regressive time scales are used to ensure that price dynamics are not covered by sharp past events that would prevent the realization of significant market shocks on prices.

The third step: identify fluctuations in prices. First, the standard difference between compound growth rates in the historical sense is calculated on a quarterly and annual basis. Then the result of each of the compound growth rates is summed using (0.6 weight) for the annual compound growth rate results and 0.4 for the quarterly compound growth rate. When the total exceeds one standard change, any change in prices, whether high or low, is considered abnormal.

Last updated: 2021

Table 3.19: Food price anomalies

Anomalies	Year											
	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021	
Indicator of food price anomalies	% Change	Indices	% Change	Indices	% Change	Indices	% Change	Indices	% Change	Indices	% Change	Indices
Indicator of food price anomalies (consumer prices)	-1.5	95.3	-1.3	94.1	6.3	100.0	2.2	102.2	9.3	111.7	5.5	117.8
Indicator of food price anomalies (wholesale prices)	-0.8	104.2	-3.0	101.1	0.8	101.9	-1.5	100.4	12.5	113.0	8.2	122.3

3.3. SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

SDG 3 aspires to ensure health and well-being for all, including a bold commitment to end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other infectious diseases by 2030. It also aims to achieve universal health coverage, and to provide safe and effective access. Medicines and vaccines for everyone. Supporting vaccine research and development is an essential part of this process as well as expanding access to affordable medicines.

Promoting health and well-being is one of the 17 global goals that make up the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. An integrated approach is critical to progress across the multiple goals. 96% of the indicators of this objective have been achieved.

Indicator 3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio

Description of the indictor: The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) is defined as the number of maternal deaths during a given time period per 100,000 live births during the same time period. It depicts the risk of maternal death relative to the number of live births and essentially captures the risk of death in a single pregnancy (proxied by a single live birth).

Sources of data: GASTAT

Unit of measurement: Number

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation:

$$MMR = \frac{Recorded\ (or\ estimated)\ maternal\ deaths}{Total\ recorded\ (or\ estimated)\ live\ births} \times 100{,}000$$

Note: the numerator and denominator should come from the same period

Measurement requires information on pregnancy status, timing of death (during pregnancy, childbirth, or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy), and cause of death.

Last updated: 2018

Table 3.20: Maternal mortality per 100,000 live births

Indicator	Year			
	2015	2016	2017	2018
No. of maternal mortality (per 100,000 live births)	12	12	12	11.9

Indicator 3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

Description of the indictor: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (generally doctors, nurses or midwives but can refer to other health professionals providing childbirth care) is the proportion of childbirths attended by professional health personnel. According to the current definition, (1) these are competent maternal and new-born health (MNH) professionals educated, trained, and regulated to national and international standards. They are competent to: (i) provide and promote evidence-based, human-rights based, quality, socio-culturally sensitive and dignified care to women and new-born.

(ii) facilitate physiological processes during labour and delivery to ensure a clean and positive childbirth experience; and

(iii) identify and manage or refer women and/or new-borns with complications.

Sources of data: Ministry of Health

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation:

$$Proportion\ of\ births\ attended\ by\ skilled\ health\ personnel = \frac{Number\ of\ births\ attended\ by\ skilled\ health\ personnel\ ^{a}}{Total\ number\ of\ live\ births} \times 100$$

Note: The numerator and denominator should come from the same period.

a Number of births attended by skilled health personnel (doctor, nurse or midwife) trained in providing quality obstetric care, including giving the necessary support and care to the mother and the newborn during childbirth and immediate postpartum period.

Last updated: 2019

Table 3.21: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (%)

Indicator	Year				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	98.0	98.0	99.70	99.40	98.70

Indicator 3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate

Description of the indictor: The under-five mortality rate is the probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of 5 years, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of that period, expressed as deaths per 1000 live births.
Sources of data: Ministry of Health (2015 and 2016) and GASTAT (2017 and 2018)
Unit of measurement: Number
Level of disaggregation: National
Method of calculation: **Under-5 mortality rate =** (Number of deaths of children under 5 years) / (Number of live births during the same year) * 1000
Last updated: 2018

Table 3.22: Under-5 mortality per 1000 live births

Indicator	Year			
	2015	2016	2017	2018
Number of under-five children mortality per 1000 live births	8.60	8.05	8.90	8.50

Indicator 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate

Description of the indictor: The neonatal mortality rate is the probability that a child born in a specific year or period will die during the first 28 completed days of life, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of that period, expressed per 1000 live births. Neonatal deaths (deaths among live births during the first 28 completed days of life) may be subdivided into early neonatal deaths, occurring during the first 7 days of life, and late neonatal deaths, occurring after the 7th day but before the 28th completed day of life.
Sources of data: Ministry of Health (2016) and GASTAT (2017 and 2018)
Unit of measurement: Number
Level of disaggregation: National
Method of calculation: Neonatal mortality rate (0-28 days) = Number of neonatal deaths (occurring before the 28th completed day of life) / Number of live births during the same year * 1000
Last updated: 2018

Table 3.23: Neonatal mortality per 1000 live births

Indicator	Year		
	2016	2017	2018
Number of neonatal mortality per 1000 live births	4.82	5.00	3.60

Indicator 3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by gender, age and key population

Description of the indictor: The number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by gender, age and key populations as defined as the number of new HIV infections per 1,000 persons among the uninfected population.
Sources of data: Ministry of Health
Unit of measurement: Number
Level of disaggregation: National and gender
Method of calculation: New HIV infections rate = Number of new HIV infections / uninfected population * 1,000
Last updated: 2021
Note: Data available by gender only

Table 3.24: HIV incidence per 1,000 population by gender

Gender	Year						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Male	0.033	0.035	0.034	0.043	0.045	0.047	0.064
Female	0.008	0.008	0.007	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.009
Total	**0.021**	**0.022**	**0.021**	**0.026**	**0.027**	**0.028**	**0.037**

Indicator 3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population

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

Sources of data: Ministry of Health

Unit of measurement: Number

Level of disaggregation: National and gender

Method of calculation: Tuberculosis incidence rate
= (Number of new and relapse TB cases) / (Mid-year population) * 100,000

Last updated: 2021

Table 3.25: Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population by gender

Gender	Year						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Male	12.89	10.78	10.73	12.68	10.81	8.80	9.33
Female	8.01	7.01	6.01	6.52	6.01	4.95	5.60
Total	**10.79**	**9.18**	**8.72**	**10.07**	**8.78**	**7.17**	**7.72**

Indicator 3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population

Description of the indictor: Incidence of malaria is defined as the number of new cases of malaria per 1,000 people at risk each year.

Sources of data: Ministry of Health

Unit of measurement: Number

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Malaria incidence rate
= (Number of new cases at risk of malaria) / (Mid-year population) * 1,000

Last updated: 2021

Table 3.26: Malaria incidence per 1,000 population by gender

Gender	Year						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Male	0.0048	0.0183	0.0119	0.0141	0.0091	0.0056	0.000
Female	0.0039	0.0084	0.0049	0.0034	0.0017	0.0022	0.000
Total	**0.0043**	**0.0141**	**0.0089**	**0.0095**	**0.0059**	**0.0041**	**0.000**

Indicator 3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population

Description of the indictor: This indicator is measured indirectly through the proportion of children 5 years of age who have developed chronic HBV infection (i.e., the proportion that tests positive for a marker of infection called hepatitis B surface antigen [HBsAg]).

Sources of data: Ministry of Health

Unit of measurement: Number

Level of disaggregation: National and gender.

Method of calculation:

$$\text{proportion with chronic HBV infection} = \frac{\text{Number of Hepatitis B incidence (tests positive for HBsAg)}}{\text{Mid} - \text{year population}} \times 100{,}000$$

Last updated: 2021

Table 3.27: Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population by gender (Children below 5 years)

Gender	Year						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Male	1.83	2.35	2.52	2.46	2.76	0.94	0.88
Female	1.00	0.92	1.72	1.54	1.86	0.84	0.68
Total	**1.42**	**1.65**	**2.12**	**2.01**	**2.32**	**0.89**	**0.78**

Indicator 3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases[1]

Description of the indictor: Number of people requiring treatment and care for any one of the neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) targeted by the WHO NTD Roadmap and World Health Assembly resolutions and reported to WHO.

Sources of data: Ministry of Health

Unit of measurement: Number

Level of disaggregation: National and disease.

Method of calculation:

1) Average annual number of people requiring mass treatment known as preventive chemotherapy (PC) for at least one PC- NTD (lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis, soil-transmitted helminthiases and trachoma).
2) Number of new cases requiring individual treatment and care for other NTDs: The number of new cases is based on country reports, whenever available, of new and known cases of Buruli ulcer, dengue, dracunculiasis, echinococcosis, human African trypanosomiasis (HAT), leprosy, the leishmaniases, rabies and yaws. Where the number of people requiring and requesting surgery for PC- NTDs (e.g., trichiasis or hydrocele surgery) is reported, it can be added here. Similarly, new cases requiring and requesting rehabilitation (e.g., leprosy or lymphoedema) can be added whenever available.

Populations referred to under 1) and 2) may overlap; the sum would overestimate the total number of people requiring treatment and care. The maximum of 1) or 2) is therefore retained at the lowest common implementation unit and summed to get conservative country, regional and global aggregates in 2030.

Last updated: 2021

[1] Neglected tropical diseases are a diverse set of 20 diseases and disease groups that disproportionately affect populations living in poverty, predominantly in tropical and subtropical areas. They impose a devastating human, social and economic burden on more than one billion people worldwide (World Health Organisations, 2020, p. 8).

World Health Organisations, (2020) *Neglected tropical diseases: road map for neglected tropical diseases 2021–2030, Report by the Director-General*. https://apps.who.int/gb/ebwha/pdf_files/WHA73/A73_8-en.pdf.

Table 3.28: People requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases by gender

Disease	Gender	Year						
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Leishmaniasis	Male	1,159	1,103	824	736	889	879	136
	Female	335	238	188	187	207	188	466
	Total	**1,494**	**1,341**	**1,012**	**923**	**1,096**	**1,067**	**602**
Leprosy	Male	7	10	8	16	27	16	23
	Female	0	3	1	2	5	0	5
	Total	**7**	**13**	**9**	**18**	**32**	**16**	**28**
Rabies	Male	4	2	1	0	3	0	0
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	**4**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**0**
Mycetoma	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Lymphatic filariasis	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Onchocerciasis	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Schistosomiasis	Male	139	103	99	89	47	33	58
	Female	20	16	4	7	0	6	13
	Total	**159**	**119**	**103**	**96**	**47**	**39**	**71**
Soil-transmitted helminthiases	Male	1641	1131	2282	1231	1799	791	987
	Female	1381	832	2178	1290	1973	756	1531
	Total	**3022**	**1963**	**4460**	**2521**	**3772**	**1547**	**2518**
Trachoma	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Dracunculiasis	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Indicator 3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease

Description of the indictor: Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease.

Probability of dying between the ages of 30 and 70 years from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases, defined as the per cent of 30-year-old-people who would die before their 70th birthday from cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease, assuming that s/he would experience current mortality rates at every age and s/he would not die from any other cause of death (e.g., injuries or HIV/AIDS). This indicator is calculated using life table methods.

Sources of data: Ministry of Health

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Formulas to (1) calculate age-specific mortality rate for each five-year age group between 30 and 70, (2) translate the 5-year death rate into the probability of death in each 5-year age range, and (3) calculate the probability of death from age 30 to age 70, independent of other causes of death, can be found on page 6 of this document:

NCD Global Monitoring Framework: Indicator Definitions and Specifications. Geneva: World Health Organization,2014

(http://www.who.int/nmh/ncd-tools/indicators/GMF_Indicator_Definitions_FinalNOV2014.pdf?ua=1)

Last updated: 2016

Table 3.29: Mortalities attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease (%)

Indicator	Year	
	2015	2016
Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	17.2	16.4

Indicator 3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate

Description of the indictor: The Suicide mortality rate as defined as the number of suicide deaths in a year, divided by the population, and multiplied by 100,000.

Sources of data: Ministry of Health

Unit of measurement: Number

Level of disaggregation: National and gender

Method of calculation:

$$\text{Suicide mortality rate (per 100,000 population)} = \frac{\text{Number of suicide deaths in a year}}{\text{Mid} - \text{year population for the same calendar year}} \times 100{,}000$$

Last updated: 2021

Table 3.30: Suicide mortality per 100,000 persons by gender

Gender	Year					
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Male	2.16	2.16	2.17	2.30	3.01	2.80
Female	0.67	0.77	0.83	0.81	0.94	0.99
Total	**1.53**	**1.57**	**1.60**	**1.67**	**2.13**	**2.02**

Indicator 3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders

Description of the indictor: The coverage of treatment interventions for substance use disorders is defined as the number of people who received treatment in a year divided by the total number of people with substance use disorders in the same year. This indicator is disaggregated by two broad groups of psychoactive substances: (1) drugs, (2) alcohol and other psychoactive substances.

Whenever possible, this indicator is additionally disaggregated by type of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services).

Sources of data: Ministry of Health

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: National and gender

Method of calculation: The indicator will be computed by dividing the number of people receiving treatment services at least once in a year by the total number of people with substance use disorders in the same year:

$$Coverage_{SUD} = \frac{number\ of\ people\ in\ treatment\ for\ SUD}{number\ of\ people\ with\ SUD} \times 100$$

Where, SUD - substance use disorders.

Last updated: 2021

Table 3.31: Treatment interventions for substance use disorders by gender (%)

Gender	Year						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Male	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Female	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Indicator 3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries

Description of the indictor: Death rate due to road traffic injuries as defined as the number of road traffic fatal injury deaths per 100,000 population.

Sources of data: Ministry of Health

Unit of measurement: Number

Level of disaggregation: National and gender

Method of calculation:

$$\text{Death rate due to road traffic injuries} = \frac{\text{Number of deaths due to road traffic crashes}}{\text{Population (number of people by country)}} \times 100{,}000$$

Last updated: 2021

Table 3.32: Deaths due to road traffic injuries per 100,000 population by gender

Gender	Year						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Male	39.32	43.26	35.15	26.32	25.74	20.31	21.3
Female	7.97	8.36	6.48	5.1	4.65	3.45	3.57
Total	**25.58**	**28.41**	**23**	**17.32**	**16.82**	**13.19**	**13.64**

Indicator 3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods

Description of the indictor: The percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) currently using a modern method of contraception among those who desire either to have no (additional) children or to postpone the next pregnancy. The indicator is also referred to as the demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods.

Sources of data: GASTAT

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: The numerator is the number of women of reproductive age (15-49 years old) who are currently using, or whose partner is currently using, at least one modern contraceptive method (CP_{Mod}). The denominator is the total demand for family planning (the sum of the number of women using any contraceptive method (CP_{Any}) and the number of women with unmet need for family planning (UMN). The quotient is then multiplied by 100 to arrive at the percentage of women (aged 15 to 49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods (NS_{Mod})

$$NS_{Mod} = \frac{CP_{Mod}}{UMN + CP_{Any}} \times 100$$

Last updated: 2018

Table 3.33: Women 15–49 years are satisfied with modern methods of family planning (%)

Indicator	Year	
	2017	2018
Women satisfaction with modern family planning methods	54.2	60.1

Indicator 3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group

Description of the indictor: Annual number of births to females aged 10-14 or 15-19 years per 1,000 females in the respective age group.

The adolescent birth rate represents the level of childbearing among females in the particular age group. The adolescent birth rate among women aged 15-19 years is also referred to as the age-specific fertility rate for women aged 15-19.

Sources of data: GASTAT

Unit of measurement: Number

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: The adolescent birth rate is computed as a ratio. The numerator is the number of live births to women aged 15-19 years, and the denominator an estimate of exposure to childbearing by women aged 15-19 years. The computation is the same for the age group 10-14 years. The numerator and the denominator are calculated differently for civil registration, survey and census data.

Computation formula:

Adolescent Birth Rate (15-19) = (number of births to women ages 15-19/mid-year population of women ages 15-19) * 1,000

In the case of civil registration data, the numerator is the registered number of live births born to women aged 15-19 years during a given year, and the denominator is the estimated or enumerated population of women aged 15-19 years.

Last updated: 2018

Table 3.34: Adolescent births (15–19 years) per 1,000 women

Indicator	Year	
	2017	2018
Number of births to females aged 15-19 years per 1,000 females	11.7	7.4

Indicator 3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services

Description of the indictor: Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, new-born 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.

Sources of data: Ministry of Heath

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: National, gender and disease

Method of calculation: The index is computed with geometric means, based on the methods used for the Human Development Index. The calculation of the 3.8.1 indicator requires first preparing the 14 tracer indicators so that they can be combined into the index, and then computing the index from those values.

The 14 tracer indicators are first all placed on the same scale, with 0 being the lowest value and 100 being the optimal value. For most indicators, this scale is the natural scale of measurement, e.g., the percentage of infants who have been immunized ranges from 0 to 100 percent. However, for a few indicators additional rescaling is required to obtain appropriate values from 0 to 100, as follows:

- Rescaling based on a non-zero minimum to obtain finer resolution (this "stretches" the distribution across countries): prevalence of non-raised blood pressure and prevalence of non-use of tobacco are both rescaled using a minimum value of 50%.

rescaled non-raised blood pressure = (X-40) / (100-40) * 100

rescaled tobacco non-use = (X-30)/(100-30)*100

- Rescaling for a continuous measure: mean fasting plasma glucose, which is a continuous measure (units of mmol/L), is converted to a scale of 0 to 100 using the minimum theoretical biological risk (5.1 mmol/L) and observed maximum across countries (7.1 mmol/L).

rescaled value = (7.1 - original value) / (7.1-5.1) * 100

Once all tracer indicator values are on a scale of 0 to 100, geometric means are computed within each of the four health service areas, and then a geometric mean is taken of those four values. If the value of a tracer indicator happens to be zero, it is set to 1 (out of 100) before computing the geometric mean. The following diagram illustrates the calculations.

Note that in countries with low malaria burden, the tracer indicator for use of insecticide-treated nets is dropped from the calculation.

Last updated: 2021

Table 3.35: Proportion coverage of essential health services by gender (%)

Disease	Gender	Year						
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Percentage of TB cases detected and successfully treated	Male	-	-	-	-	93.0	97.8	-
	Female	-	-	-	-	91.0	98.0	-
	Total	72.0	75.0	90.0	89.9	92.0	96.0	89.5
Percentage of infants (one year old) who received three doses of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis vaccine	Male	-	-	-	-	97.0	-	97.3
	Female	-	-	-	-	97.0	-	97.3
	Total	98.3	98.5	98.0	96.0	97.0	97.0	97.3
Proportion of people living with HIV who are currently receiving antiretroviral therapy	Male	62.2	70.3	88.0	94.0	95.8	99.0	99.0
	Female	81.5	89.1	98.0	95.0	96.7	99.0	99.0
	Total	69.1	74.0	90.0	94.0	95.8	99.0	99.0
Prevalence of non-high blood pressure (systolic blood pressure <140 HG mm or diastolic blood pressure <90 HG mm) Among adults (18 years and over) %	Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-	-	86.5	-	-
Average fasting plasma glucose (mmol/L) for adults (18 years and over)	Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-	-	5.98	-	-

Table 3.36: Proportion of Women 15-49 receive antenatal care four or more times a year (%)

Indicator	Year
	2019
Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who received antenatal care four or more times	79.7

Table 3.37: Number of beds in hospitals per 10,000 population

Indicator	Year						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Proportion of hospital beds per 10,000 population	22.02	22.30	22.42	22.50	22.50	22.40	22.6

Indicator 3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income

Description of the indictor: Proportion of the population with large household expenditure on health as a share of total household expenditure or income. Two thresholds are used to define "large household expenditure on health": greater than 10% and greater than 25% of total household expenditure or income.

Sources of data: GASTAT

Unit of measurement: Percent.

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Population weighted average number of people with large household expenditure on health as a share of total household expenditure or income.

$$\frac{\sum_i m_i \omega_i 1\left(\frac{health\ expenditure\ of\ the\ household\ i}{total\ expenditure\ of\ the\ household\ i} > \tau\right)}{\sum_i m_i \omega_i}$$

Where:

i denotes a household,

1() is the indicator function that takes on the value 1 if the bracketed expression is true, and 0 otherwise,

m_i corresponds to the number of household members of i,

ω_i corresponds to the sampling weight of household i,

τ is a threshold identifying large household expenditure on health as a share of total household consumption or income (i.e., 10% and 25%).

For more information about the methodology please refer to Wagstaff et al (2018) and chapter 2 in the WHO and World Bank 2017 report on tracking universal health coverage.

Last updated: 2018

Table 3.38: Household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income (%)

Item	Year
	2018
Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total (10%) or more household expenditure or income	1.31
Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total (25%) or more household expenditure or income	0.58

Indicator 3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution

Description of the indictor: The mortality attributable to the joint effects of household and ambient air pollution can be expressed as: Number of deaths, death rate. Death rates are calculated by dividing the number of deaths by the total population (or indicated if a different population group is used, e.g., children under 5 years).

Evidence from epidemiological studies have shown that exposure to air pollution is linked, among others, to the important diseases taken into account in this estimate:

- Acute respiratory infections (estimated in all age groups);
- Cerebrovascular diseases (stroke) in adults (estimated above 25 years).
- Ischemic heart diseases (IHD) in adults (estimated above 25 years).
- Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) in adults (estimated above 25 years); and
- Lung cancer in adults (estimated above 25 years).

Sources of data: Ministry of Health

Unit of measurement: Number

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: PAF=SUM(Pi(RR-1)/(SUM(RR-1)+1)

Where i is the level of PM2.5 in ug/m3, and Pi is the percentage of the population exposed to that level of air pollution, and RR is the relative risk.

The calculations for household air pollution are similar and are explained in detailed elsewhere (WHO 2014a).

Where i is the level of PM2.5 in ug/m3, and Pi is the percentage of the population exposed to that level of air pollution, and RR is the relative risk.

The calculations for household air pollution are similar and are explained in detailed elsewhere (WHO 2014a).

Last updated: 2016

Table 3.39: Mortality per 100,000 population attributed to household and ambient air pollution

Indicator	Year
	2016
Number of deaths per 100,000 population attributed to household and ambient air pollution	39

Indicator 3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation, and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) service

Description of the indictor: The mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services) as defined as the number of deaths from unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe WASH services) in a year, divided by the population, and multiplied by 100,000.

Sources of data: Ministry of Health

Unit of measurement: Number

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population) = (Number of deaths from unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene in a year) / (Population in the same year) * 100,000

Last updated: 2016

Table 3.40: Mortality attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation, and lack of hygiene

Indicator	Year
	2016
Number of deaths per 100,000 population attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation, and lack of hygiene	<0.1

Indicator 3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning

Description of the indictor: The mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning defined as the number of deaths of unintentional poisonings in a year, divided by the population, and multiplied by 100,000.

Sources of data: Ministry of Health

Unit of measurement: Number

Level of disaggregation: National and gender

Method of calculation: Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100,000 population) = (Number of deaths of unintentional poisonings in a year) / (Population in the same year) * 100,000

Last updated: 2021

Table 3.41: Mortality attributed to unintentional poisoning per 100,000 population by gender

Gender	Year					
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Male	-	-	-	-	0.85	0.53
Female	-	-	-	-	0.14	0.17
Total	**0.21**	**0.17**	**0.25**	**0.30**	**0.55**	**0.38**

Indicator 3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older

Description of the indictor: The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 15 years and over who currently use any tobacco product (smoked and/or smokeless tobacco) on a daily or non-daily basis.

Sources of data: GASTAT

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: National and gender

Method of calculation:

$$Age-standardized\ prevalence\ of\ current\ tobacco\ use = \frac{Number\ of\ tobacco\ users\ aged\ 15\ years\ and\ over}{Total\ number\ of\ responders\ to\ survey\ aged\ 15\ years\ and\ over}$$

Last updated: 2019

Table 3.42: Prevalence of current tobacco uses among persons aged 15 years and older by gender (%)

Gender	Year
	2019
Male	30.0
Female	4.2
Total	19.8

Indicator 3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national

Description of the indictor: Coverage of DTP containing vaccine (3rd dose): Percentage of surviving infants who received the 3 doses of diphtheria and tetanus toxoid with pertussis containing vaccine in a given year.

Coverage of Measles containing vaccine (2nd dose): Percentage of children who received two dose of measles containing vaccine according to nationally recommended schedule through routine immunization services in a given year.

Coverage of Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (last dose in the schedule): Percentage of surviving infants who received the nationally recommended doses of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine in a given year.

Coverage of HPV vaccine (last dose in the schedule): Percentage of 15 years old girls received the recommended doses of HPV vaccine. Currently performance of the programme in the previous calendar year based on target age group is used.

Sources of data: Ministry of Health

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: National and type of vaccination

Method of calculation: WHO and UNICEF jointly developed a methodology to estimate national immunization coverage form selected vaccines in 2000. The methodology has been refined and reviewed by expert committees over time. The reference of the methodology is:

Burton A, Monasch R, Lautenbach B, Gacic-Dobo M, Neill M, Karimov R, Wolfson L, Jones G, Birmingham M. WHO and UNICEF estimates of national infant immunization coverage: methods and processes. Bull World Health Organ. 2009;87(7):535-41.

Estimates time series for WHO recommended vaccines produced and published annually since 2001. The methodology uses data reported by national authorities from countries administrative systems as well as data from immunization or multi-indicator household surveys.

Last updated: 2021

Table 3.43: Population covered by all vaccines (%)

Type of Vaccination	Year						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Hexa Vaccine	98.3	98.5	98	96	97	97.4	97.3
MMR Vaccine	97.6	98	96	96	96.5	96.4	97.0
Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine (PCV)	98	98.7	98	98	97	97.0	96.7

Indicator 3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors

Description of the indictor: Gross disbursements of total Official Development Assistance (ODA) from all donors to medical research and basic health sectors.
Sources of data: Saudi Aid Platform (King Salman Centre)
Unit of measurement: Million Saudi Riyal and Million US$
Level of disaggregation: National and country
Method of calculation: The sum of ODA flows from all donors to developing countries for medical research and basic health.
Last updated: 2019

Table 3.44: Official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors in developing countries (SAR and US $)

Total net official development assistance to the medical research and basic health sectors	Year					
Country	Currency	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Ser Lanka	Million SAR	45	-	-	-	187.5
	Million USD	12	-	-	-	50
Vietnam	Million SAR	39	-	-	-	-
	Million USD	10.4	-	-	-	-
Egypt	Million SAR	-	450	-	-	-
	Million USD	-	120	-	-	-
Kenya	Million SAR	-	-	37.5	-	-
	Million USD	-	-	10	-	-
Kingdom of Eswatini	Million SAR	-	-	37.5	-	-
	Million USD	-	-	10	-	-
Kyrgyzstan	Million SAR	-	-	112.5	-	-
	Million USD	-	-	30	-	-
Bangladesh	Million SAR	-	-	112.5	-	-
	Million USD	-	-	30	-	-
Tunisia	Million SAR	-	-	150	-	-
	Million USD	-	-	40	-	-
Zambia	Million SAR	-	-	-	375	-
	Million USD	-	-	-	100	-
Mauritius	Million SAR	-	-	-	188	-
	Million USD	-	-	-	50	-
	Million SAR	-	-	-	94	-
	Million USD	-	-	-	25.06	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Million SAR	-	-	-	73	-
	Million USD	-	-	-	19.46	-
Ghana	Million SAR	-	-	-	-	75
	Million USD	-	-	-	-	20
Ivory Coast	Million SAR	-	-	-	-	85.2
	Million USD	-	-	-	-	23
China	Million SAR	-	-	-	-	131.3
	Million USD	-	-	-	-	35
Indonesia	Million SAR	-	-	-	-	83.6
	Million USD	-	-	-	-	22.2

Indicator 3.b.3 Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis

Description of the indictor: Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis.

The indicator is a multidimensional index reported as a proportion (%) of health facilities that have a defined core set of quality-assured medicines that are available and affordable relative to the total number of surveyed health facilities at national level.

Sources of data: Ministry of Health

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: The index is computed as a ratio of the health facilities with available and affordable medicines for primary health care over the total number of the surveyed health facilities:

$$SDG_{3.b.3} = \frac{Facilities\ with\ available\ and\ affordable\ basket\ of\ medicines\ (n)}{Surveyed\ Facilities\ (n)}$$

Last updated: 2020

Table 3.45: Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines (%)

Indicator	Year	
	2018	2020
Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicine available and affordable on a sustainable basis	97.0	98.4

Indicator 3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution

Description of the indictor:

Health worker densities by occupation

Density of medical doctors: The density of medical doctors is defined as the number of medical doctors, including generalists and specialist medical practitioners per 10,000 population in the given national and/or subnational area. The International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) unit group codes included in this category are 221, 2211 and 2212 of ISCO-08.

Density of nursing and midwifery personnel: The density of nursing and midwifery personnel is defined as the number of nursing and midwifery personnel per 10,000 population in the given national and/or subnational area. The ISCO-08 codes included in this category are 2221, 2222, 3221 and 3222.

Density of dentists: The density of dentists is defined as the number of dentists per 10,000 population in the given national and/or subnational area. The ISCO-08 codes included in this category are 2261.

Density of pharmacists: The density of pharmacists is defined as the number of pharmacists per 10,000 population in the given national and/or subnational area. The ISCO-08 codes included in this category are 2262.

Sources of data: Ministry of Health

Unit of measurement: Number

Level of disaggregation: National and type of health worker

Method of calculation:

Health worker distribution by gender and type of occupation

The figures for number of medical doctors (including generalist and specialist medical practitioners) depending on the nature of the original data source may include practicing medical doctors only or all registered medical doctors.

The figures for the number of nursing and midwifery include nursing personnel and midwifery personnel, whenever available. In many countries, nurses trained in midwifery skills are counted and reported as nurses. This makes the distinction between nursing personnel and midwifery personnel difficult to draw.

The figures for the number of dentists include dentists in the given national and/or subnational area. Depending on the nature of the original data source may include practicing (active) only or all registered in the health occupation. The ISCO -08 code included here are 2261.

The figures for the number of pharmacists include in the given national and/or subnational area. Depending on the nature of the original data source may include practicing (active) only or all registered in the health

occupation. The ISCO-08 code that relate to this occupation is 2262.

In general, the denominator data for workforce density (i.e., national population estimates) are obtained from the United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects database. In cases where the official health workforce report provides density indicators instead of counts, estimates of the stock were then calculated using the population estimated from the United Nations Population Division's World population prospects database (2017).

Health worker distribution by gender and type of occupation

The number of male medical doctors as reported by the country is expressed as a percentage of total male and female medical doctors reported by the country.

The number of female medical doctors as reported by the country is expressed as a percentage of total male and female medical doctors reported by the country.

The number of male nursing personnel as reported by the country is expressed as a percentage of total male and female nursing personnel reported by the country.

The number of female nursing personnel as reported by the country is expressed as a percentage of total male and female nursing personnel reported by the country.

Last updated: 2021

Note: Distribution by gender is not available.

Table 3.46: Health worker density and distribution per 10,000 people

Health practitioner	Year						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Doctors: dentists included	27.5	28.3	30.1	31.4	33.1	32.8	35.9
Doctors	23.2	23.9	25.3	26.4	27.6	27.2	29.2
Dentists	4.3	4.4	4.8	5	5.5	5.6	6.7
Nursing: midwives included	54.7	57	57	55.2	58.2	56.2	59.1
Nursing	53.6	55.9	55.9	54	57	54.9	57.7
Midwives	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4
Pharmacists	7.5	7.9	8.7	8.7	9.3	7.9	9.0
Assistance medical professions	32.3	33.8	34.4	37.2	36.1	35.4	38.4

Indicator 3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness

Description of the indictor: The revised International Health Regulations (IHR) were adopted in 2005 and entered into force in 2007. Under the IHR, States Parties are obliged to develop and maintain minimum core capacities for surveillance and response, including at points of entry, in order to early detect, assess, notify, and respond to any potential public health events of international concern.

Sources of data: Ministry of Health

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: All data used are from the questionnaires answered by national authorities.

INDICATOR LEVEL

The score of each indicator level will be classified as a percentage of performance along the "1 to 5" scale. e.g., for a country selecting level 3 for indicator 2.1, the indicator level will be expressed as: 3/5*100=60%

Capacity level

The level of the capacity will be expressed as the average of all indicators. e.g., for a country selecting level 3 for indicator 2.1 and level 4 for indicator 2.2. Indicator level for 2.1 will be expressed as: 3/5*100=60%, indicator level for 2.2 will be expressed as: 4/5*100=80% and capacity level for 2 will be expressed as: (60+80)/2=70%

Last updated: 2021.

Table 3.47: International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness

Health practitioners	Year						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Capacity and health emergency preparedness	97	97	99	69	75	79	91

Indicator 3.d.2a and 3.d.2b Percentage of bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms

Description of the indictor: Percentage of bloodstream infection due to methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) and Escherichia coli resistant to 3rd-generation cephalosporin (e.g., ESBL- E. coli) among patients seeking care and whose blood sample is taken and tested.

- Presumptive methicillin-resistant S. aureus (MRSA) isolates as defined by oxacillin minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) and cefoxitin disc diffusion tests according to current internationally recognized clinical breakpoints (e.g., EUCAST or CLSI)[2]
- E. coli resistant to third generation cephalosporins: E. coli isolates that are resistant as defined by current internationally recognized clinical breakpoints for third generation cephalosporins (e.g., EUCAST or CLSI), specifically ceftriaxone or cefotaxime or ceftazidime.

Sources of data: Ministry of Health

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: This is derived from the following and multiplied by 100[3] :

Numerator: Number of patients with growth of methicillin-resistant S. aureus or E. coli resistant to third generation cephalosporins in tested blood samples

Denominator: Total number of patients with growth of S. aureus or E. coli in tested blood samples

Last updated: 2021

Table 3.48: Bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms (%)

Indicator	Year
	2021
3.d.2a Percentage of bloodstream infections due to Staphylococcus aureus	4.9
3.d.2b Percentage of bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms	5.1

[2] EUCAST guidelines for detection of resistance mechanisms and specific resistances of clinical and/or epidemiological importance. Version 2.0. 2017. Both for species identification and antimicrobial susceptibility testing (AST)

CLSI. M100 Performance Standards for Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing. 29th ed2018 https://clsi.org/standards/products/microbiology/documents/m100/

[3] Both for species identification and antimicrobial susceptibility testing (AST)

3.4. SDG 4: Ensure Equitable quality education

Achieving inclusive and quality education for all reaffirms the belief that education is one of the most powerful and proven means to achieve sustainable development. This goal ensures that all girls and boys complete free primary and secondary education by 2030. It also aims to provide equal access to affordable vocational training, and to eliminate gender and wealth disparities with the aim of achieving universal access to quality education. 83% of the indicators of this objective have been achieved.

Indicator 4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by gender

Description of the indictor: The revised International Health Regulations (IHR) were adopted in 2005 and entered into force in 2007. Under the IHR, States Parties are obliged to develop and maintain minimum core capacities for surveillance and response, including at points of entry, in order to early detect, assess, notify, and respond to any potential public health events of international concern.

Sources of data: Education and Training Evaluation Commission.

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: National and gender.

Method of calculation: The number of children and/or young people at the relevant stage of education n in year t achieving or exceeding the pre-defined proficiency level in subject s expressed as a percentage of the number of children and/or young people at stage of education n, in year t, in any proficiency level in subject s.

$$MPL_{t,n,s} = \frac{MP\ t,n,s}{P_{t,n}}$$

where:

$MP_{t,n,s}$ = the number of children and young people at stage of education n, in year t, who have achieved or exceeded the minimum proficiency level in subject s.

$P_{t,n}$ = the total number of children and young people at stage of education n, in year t.

n = the stage of education that was assessed.

s = the subject that was assessed (reading or mathematics).

Last updated: 2019

Table 3.49: Proportion of children and young people with a minimum proficiency level in reading by stage and gender (%)

Stage	Year	Male	Female	Total
Elementary	2016	50.7	77.1	63.3
Preparatory	2018	34.5	61.7	47.6

Table 3.50: Proportion of children and young people with a minimum proficiency level in mathematics by stage and gender (%)

Stage	Year	Male	Female	Total
Elementary	2015	12.5	20.1	16.2
Elementary	2019	21.3	25.1	23.1
Preparatory	2015	11.6	10.6	11.1
Preparatory	2018	25.6	29.1	27.3
Preparatory	2019	13.6	16.8	15.1

Indicator 4.1.2 Completion rate (primary education, preparatory education, secondary education)

Description of the indictor: Percentage of children and young people achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics during primary education (Grade 2 or 3), at the end of primary education, and at the end of lower secondary education. The minimum proficiency level will be measured relative to new common reading and mathematics scales currently in development.

Sources of data: GASTAT.

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: National, gender and stage of study

Method of calculation: The number of persons in the relevant age group who have completed the last grade of a given level of education is divided by the total population (in the survey sample) of the same age group.
Formula:

$$CR_n = \frac{P_{C_n,AG_{a+3t5}}}{P_{AG_{a+3t5}}}$$

CR_n = completion rate for level n of education
$P_{C_n,Age_{a+3t5}}$ = population aged 3 to 5 years above the official entrance age *a* into the last grade of level *n* of education who completed level *n*
$P_{Age_{a+3t5}}$ = population aged 3 to 5 years above the official entrance age *a* into the last grade of level *n* of education.
n = ISCED level 1 (primary education), 2 (lower secondary education), or 3 (upper secondary education)

Last updated: 2017

Table 3.51: Completion rate of primary, preparatory, and secondary education by stage and gender (%), 2017

Stage	Gender	Value
Elementary	Male	96.6
	Female	97.1
	Total	**96.8**
Preparatory	Male	91.5
	Female	89.2
	Total	**90.3**
Secondary	Male	79.5
	Female	81.1
	Total	**80.3**

Indicator 4.2.2 Participation ratio in organized learning (One year before the official primary entry age), by gender

Description of the indictor: Participation ratio in organized learning (One year before the official primary entry age), by gender

Sources of data: GASTAT

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: National and gender

Method of calculation:

The number of children in the relevant age group who participate in an organized learning programme is expressed as a percentage of the total population in the same age range. The indicator can be calculated both from administrative data and from household surveys. If the former, the number of enrolments in organized learning programmes are reported by schools and the population in the age group one year below the official primary entry age is derived from population estimates. For the calculation of this indicator at the global level, population estimates from the UN Population Division are used. If derived from household surveys, both enrolments and population are collected at the same time.

$PROL_{0t1,AG(a-1)} = \frac{E_{0t1,AG(a-1)}}{SAP_{AG(a-1)}}$ Where:

$PROL_{0t1,AG(a-1)}$ = participation rate in organized learning one year before the official entry age *a* to primary education

$E_{0t1,AG(a-1)}$ = enrolment in early childhood or primary education (ISCED levels 0 and 1) aged one year below the official entry age *a* to primary education

$SAP_{AG(a-1)}$ = school-age population aged one year below the official entry age *a* to primary education

Last updated: 2017

Table 3.52: Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official elementary enrolment age) by gender (%)

Indicator	Gender	Year
		2017
Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official elementary enrolment	Male	35.8
	Female	38.6
	Total	37.2

Indicator 4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by gender

Description of the indictor: The percentage of youth and adults in a given age range (e.g., 15-24 years, 25-64 years, etc.) participating in formal or non-formal education or training in a given time period (e.g., last 12 months).

Sources of data: GASTAT

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: National and gender

Method of calculation: The number of people in selected age groups participating in formal or non-formal education or training is expressed as a percentage of the population of the same age.

$$PR_{AGi} = \frac{E_{AGi}}{P_{AGi}}$$

where:

PR_{AGi} = participation rate of the population in age group in formal and non-formal education and training

E_{AGi} = enrolment of the population in age group i in formal and non-formal education and training

P_{AGi} = population in age group i

i = 15-24, 15 and above, 25-64, etc.

Last updated: 2017

Table 3.53: Participation in formal and informal education and training in the previous 12 months by gender (%)

Indicator	Gender	15-24	15-64
Participation in formal and informal education and training in the previous 12 months	Male	17.4	62.3
	Female	18.5	63.4
	Total	17.8	62.9

Indicator 4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill

Description of the indictor: The proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill as defined as the percentage of individuals that have undertaken certain ICT-related activities in the last 3 months. The indicator is expressed as a percentage.

Sources of data: GASTAT

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: National, gender and type of skill

Method of calculation: This indicator is calculated as the proportion of in-scope who have carried out each activity in the past 3 months, regardless of where that activity took place. The indicator is expressed as a percentage. Figures supplied are expressed as a proportion of the in-scope population.

Last updated: 2021

Table 3.54: Youth (15-24) with information and communications technology (ICT) by type of skill and gender (%)

Skill	Gender	Year
		2021
Use of copy and paste tools to replicate or move information in a document	Male	67.47
	Female	66.12
	Total	**66.83**
Send email messages with attachments (documents, photos, videos)	Male	79.63
	Female	76.06
	Total	**77.93**
Use of basic calculation formulas in data tables	Male	29.73
	Female	28.92
	Total	**29.34**
Connection and installation of new hardware (modem, camera, printer, etc.)	Male	39.96
	Female	37.96
	Total	**39.01**
Finding, downloading, installing and configuring software	Male	76.56
	Female	75.54
	Total	**76.07**
Creating presentations using special presentation software (including text, images, audio, video, charts)	Male	33.55
	Female	36.02
	Total	**34.73**
File transfer between the computer and other devises	Male	37.14
	Female	35.48
	Total	**36.34**
Writing computer programs using special programming language	Male	8.71
	Female	7.43
	Total	**8.10**
Establish effective security measures	Male	66.16
	Female	63.68
	Total	**64.97**
Change the privacy settings on your device, account, or app to reduce the transmission of personal data and information	Male	56.02
	Female	53.53
	Total	**54.83**
Verify the reliability of information on the Internet	Male	59.79
	Female	58.07
	Total	**58.97**

Table 3.55: Youth and adults (15-64) with information and communications technology (ICT) by type of skill and gender (%)

Skill	Gender	Year
		2021
Use of copy and paste tools to replicate or move information in a document	Male	55.34
	Female	52.09
	Total	**54.03**
Send email messages with attachments (documents, photos, videos)	Male	70.70
	Female	65.07
	Total	68.43
Use of basic calculation formulas in data tables	Male	30.27
	Female	19.25
	Total	**25.82**
Connection and installation of new hardware (modem, camera, printer, etc.)	Male	32.91
	Female	26.78
	Total	30.43
Finding, downloading, installing and configuring software	Male	66.97
	Female	63.36
	Total	65.52
Creating presentations using special presentation software (including text, images, audio, video, charts)	Male	22.84
	Female	21.59
	Total	22.34
File transfer between the computer and other devises	Male	29.93
	Female	24.74
	Total	27.83
Writing computer programs using special programming language	Male	6.28
	Female	5.08
	Total	5.80
Establish effective security measures	Male	56.77
	Female	53.33
	Total	55.38
Change the privacy settings on your device, account, or app to reduce the transmission of personal data and information	Male	45.33
	Female	43.43
	Total	44.56
Verify the reliability of information on the Internet	Male	50.79
	Female	49.14
	Total	**50.12**

Indicator 4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated

Description of the indictor: Parity indices require data for the specific groups of interest. They represent the ratio of the indicator value for one group to that of the other. Typically, the likely more disadvantaged group is placed in the numerator. A value of exactly 1 indicates parity between the two groups.

Sources of data: GASTAT, Ministry of Education, Education and Training Evaluation commission.

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: Education stage

Method of calculation: The indicator value of the likely more disadvantaged group is divided by the indicator value of the other sub-population of interest.

$$DPI = \frac{[Ind_i]_d}{[Ind_i]_a}$$

DPI = the Dimension (Gender, Wealth, Location, etc.) Parity Index

Indi = the Education 2030 Indicator i for which an equity measure is needed.

d = the likely disadvantaged group (e.g. female, poorest, etc.)

a = the likely advantaged group (e.g. male, richest, etc.)

Last updated: 2021

Table 3.56.A: Gender parity index for the percentage of children / youth in the third and sixth grades whose performance was equal to or higher than the national minimum standard for competence in mathematics

Indicator	Stage	Year		
		2016	2017	2018
Gender parity index for the percentage of children / youth in the third and sixth grades whose performance was equal to or higher than the national minimum standard for competence in mathematics.	Elementary	-	1	-
	Preparatory	-	1.04	-
	Secondary	-	1.05	-

Table 3.56.B: Gender parity index for the Participation rate by youth and adults in formal and informal education and training over the past twelve months, by gender

Indicator	Year
	2017
Gender parity index for the Participation rate by youth and adults in formal and informal education and training over the past twelve months, by gender.	1.07

Table 3.57.A.: Gender parity index for indicator (4.1.1) Percentage of students at the end of elementary education, who achieve at least the minimum proficiency level in (1) reading and (2) mathematics

Subject	Year				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Reading	-	1.52	-	-	-
Mathematics	1.60	-	-	-	1.18

Table 3.57.B.: Gender parity index for indicator (4.1.1) School completion rate (primary education, intermediate education, and secondary education)

Subject	Year				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Reading	-	-	-	1.79	-
Mathematics	0.91	-	-	-	1.24

Table 3.58: Gender parity index for indicator (4.1.2) Percentage of students at the end of preparatory education, who achieve at least the minimum proficiency level in (1) reading and (2) mathematics

Stage	Year
	2017
Elementary education	1.01
Preparatory education	0.97
Secondary education	1.02

Table 3.59: Gender parity index for indicator (4.2.2) participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official entry age for primary education)

Indicator	Year
	2017
Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official elementary enrolment age)	1.08

Table 3.60: Gender parity index for indicator (4.3.1) Youth and adult participation rate in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months

Indicator	Year
	2017
Gender parity index for indicator youth and adult (15-24 years)	1.02
Gender parity index for indicator youth and adult (15-64 years)	1.06

Table 3.61: Gender parity index for indicator (4.4.1) Percentage of the population aged 15 years and above who have information and communication technology skills, by type of skill (%)

Skill	Year
	2021
Use of copy and paste tools to replicate or move information in a document	0.94
Send email messages with attachments (documents, photos, videos)	0.92
Use of basic calculation formulas in data tables	0.64
Connection and installation of new hardware (modem, camera, printer, etc.)	0.81
Finding, downloading, installing and configuring software	0.95
Creating presentations using special presentation software (including text, images, audio, video, charts)	0.95
File transfer between the computer and other devises	0.83
Put in place effective security measures	0.94
Change the privacy settings on your device, account, or app to limit the transmission of personal data and information	0.96
Check the reliability of information on the Internet	0.97
Writing a computer program using a specialized programming language	0.81

Table 3.62: Gender parity index for indicator (4.4.1) percentage of the population aged 15-24 years and above who have information and communication technology skills, by type of skill (%)

Skill	Year
	2021
Use of copy and paste tools to replicate or move information in a document	0.98
Send email messages with attachments (documents, photos, videos)	0.96
Use of basic calculation formulas in data tables	0.97
Connection and installation of new hardware (modem, camera, printer, etc.)	0.95
Finding, downloading, installing and configuring software	0.99
Creating presentations using special presentation software (including text, images, audio, video, charts)	1.07
File transfer between the computer and other devises	0.96
Put in place effective security measures	0.96
Change the privacy settings on your device, account, or app to limit the transmission of personal data and information	0.96
Check the reliability of information on the Internet	0.97
Writing a computer program using a specialized programming language	0.85

Table 3.63: Gender Parity Index (4.c.1) Proportion of teachers who have obtained the minimum required qualifications, by educational level

Stage	Year						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Pre-elementary	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Elementary	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Preparatory	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Secondary	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Indicator 4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment.

Description of the indictor: Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment

Sources of data: Ministry of Education

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Information collected with the questionnaire for monitoring the implementation by UNESCO Member States of the 1974 *Recommendation concerning Education for International Understanding, Co-operation and Peace and Education relating to Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms* is used for the construction of the global indicator. For each of the four components of the indicator (policies, curricula, teacher education, and student assessment), a number of criteria are measured, which are then combined to give a single score between zero and one for each component. Only information for primary and secondary education are used for calculation of indicator 4.7.1/12.8.1/13.3.1.

Last updated: 2020

Note: Data are available on national educational policy and student assessment

Table 3.64: National educational policy and student assessment (%)

Subject	Year
	2020
National educational policy	0.75
Student assessment	1.00

Indicator 4.a.1 Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service

Description of the indictor: The percentage of schools which provide the basic services by education stages (primary, preparatory, and secondary education).

Sources of data: Ministry of Education

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: National and type of service

Method of calculation: The number of schools in a given level of education with access to the relevant facilities is

expressed as a percentage of all schools at that level of education.

$$PS_{n,f} = \frac{S_{n,f}}{S_n} \times 100$$

where:

$PS_{n,f}$ = percentage of schools at level n of education with access to facility f

$S_{n,f}$ = schools at level n of education with access to facility f

S_n = total number of schools at level n of education

Last updated: 2021

Table 3.65: Percentage of schools that provide basic services for the primary, preparatory and secondary stages, by type of service (%)

Service	Year						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Electric power (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Infrastructure and materials proper for disabled students (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Computers for education purposes (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Basic drinking water (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Basic hand washing facilities (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Basic non-mixed health facilities	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Indicator 4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study

Description of the indictor: Gross disbursements of total official development assistance (ODA (from all donors for scholarships).

Sources of data: Saudi Aid Platform (King Salman Centre)

Unit of measurement: Saudi Riyal

Level of disaggregation: -

Method of calculation: The sum of ODA flows from all donors to developing countries for scholarships.

Last updated: 2020

Table 3.66: Official development assistance flows for scholarships

Indicator	Year					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total support/fund provided in Saudi riyals (SAR)	32,753,596	328,757,868	45,528,362	63,253,319	189,327,992	212,693,327

Indicator 4.c.1 Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level

Description of the indictor: The percentage of teachers by level of education taught (pre-primary, primary, lower secondary and upper secondary education) who have received at least the minimum organized pedagogical teacher training pre-service, and in-service required for teaching at the relevant level.

Sources of data: Ministry of Education

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: National, gender and education stage

Method of calculation: The number of teachers in a given level of education who are trained is expressed as a percentage of all teachers in that level of education.

$$PTT_n = \frac{TT_n}{T_n}$$

where:

$\boldsymbol{PTT_n}$ = percentage of trained teachers at level n of education

$\boldsymbol{TT_n}$ = trained teachers at level n of education

$\boldsymbol{T_n}$ = total teachers at level n of education

$\boldsymbol{n}$ = 02 (pre-primary), 1 (primary), 2 (lower secondary), 3 (upper secondary) and 23 (secondary).

Last updated: 2021

Table 3.67: Teachers with the minimum required qualifications by stage (%)

Stage	Total	Year						
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Pre-elementary	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Elementary		100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Preparatory		100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Secondary		100	100	100	100	100	100	100

3.5. SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

The Sustainable Development Goals aim to ensure an end to discrimination against women and girls everywhere. Serious disparities remain in access to paid work in some regions, and large gaps between men and women in the labor market. Sexual violence and exploitation, the unequal division of unpaid care and domestic work, and discrimination in public decision-making all remain significant barriers.

Ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health and giving women equal rights to economic resources such as land and property, are vital goals to achieve this goal. There are now more women in public office than ever before, but encouraging more women leaders in all regions will help advance policies and legislation for greater gender equality. Only 21% of the indicators of this goal have been achieved.

Indicator 5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments

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

The Proportion of seats held by women in (b) measures the proportion of positions held by women in local government. It is expressed as a percentage of elected positions held by women in legislative/ deliberative bodies of local government.

Sources of data: Ministry of Municipals, Rural Affairs and Housing - Consultative Assembly of Saudi Arabia

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: The proportion of seats held by women in national parliament is derived by dividing the total number of seats occupied by women by the total number of seats in parliament.

There is no weighting or normalizing of statistics.

(b) = $(Number\ of\ seats\ held\ by\ women) \times 100 / Total\ number\ of\ seats\ held\ by\ women\ and\ men$

Last updated: 2021

Note:

1. The Shura Council session is periodic every 4 years.
2. The municipal councils work cycle is four Gregorian years, starting from the date of the fiscal year that follows the formation of the municipal councils. Accordingly, the current session of the municipal councils began on 1/1/2016 and ends, God willing, on 12/31/2021 AD, and the number of members remains constant throughout the duration of the session.

Table 3.68: Women in Shura Council and local governments (%)

Item	Year				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Women in Shura Council	20	20	20	20	20
Women's positions in local governments	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2

Indicator 5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions

Description of the indictor: This indicator refers to the proportion of females in the total number of persons employed in managerial positions.

Sources of data: Ministry of Resources and Social Development

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: National, and Sector

Method of calculation:

Using ISCO-08:

$$\text{Proportion of women in senior and middle management} = \frac{(\text{Women employed in ISCO 08 category 1} - \text{Women employed in ISCO 08 category 14})}{(\text{Persons employed in ISCO 08 category 1} - \text{Persons employed in ISCO 08 category 14})} \times 100$$

Which can be also expressed as:

$$\text{Proportion of women in senior and middle management} = \frac{(\text{Women employed in ISCO 08 categories } 11 + 12 + 13)}{(\text{Persons employed in ISCO 08 categories } 11 + 12 + 13)} \times 100$$

Which can be also expressed as:

$$\text{Proportion of women in senior and middle management} = \frac{(\text{Women employed in ISCO 08 categories } 11 + 12 + 13)}{(\text{Persons employed in ISCO 08 categories } 11 + 12 + 13)} \times 100$$

$$\text{Proportion of women in management} = \frac{\text{Women employed in ISCO 08 category 1}}{\text{Persons employed in ISCO 08 category 1}} \times 100$$

Which can also be expressed as:

$$\text{Proportion of women in senior and middle management:} = \frac{(\text{Women employed in ISCO 88 categories } 11 + 12)}{(\text{Persons employed in ISCO 88 categories } 11 + 12)} \times 100$$

And:

$$\text{Proportion of women in managerial positions:} = \frac{\text{Women employed in ISCO 88 category 1}}{\text{Persons employed in ISCO 88 category 1}} \times 100$$

Last updated: 2020

Table 3.69: Proportion of women in managerial positions by sector (%)

Sector	Year					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Governmental sector	5.465	5.577	5.796	5.912	6.195	6.269
Private sector	20.02	20.16	21.35	20.40	19.61	32.28

Indicator 5.b.1 Proportion of all individuals who own a mobile telephone, by gender

Description7 of the indictor: The proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone by gender.

Sources of data: GASTAT

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: National and gender.

Method of calculation: (Total number of in-scope individuals who own a mobile phone / Total number of in-scope individuals) * 100.

Last updated: 2021

Table 3.70: Proportion of all individuals who own a mobile telephone, by gender (%)

Item	Gender	Year			
		2018	2019	2020	2021
Proportion of individuals who own a mobile phone	Male	72.97	80.62	-	98.7
	Female	64.51	71.81	-	95.73
	Total	**68.74**	**76.21**	**97.4**	**97.5**
Proportion of adults who own a mobile phone	Male	92.96	98.13	98.59	98.73
	Female	88.07	94.67	95.6	95.73
	Total	**90.51**	**96.4**	**97.95**	**97.23**

3.6. SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Ensuring everyone has access to safe and affordable drinking water by 2030 requires investing in adequate infrastructure, providing sanitation facilities, and promoting hygiene at all levels. Protecting and restoring water-related ecosystems such as forests, mountains, wetlands and rivers is essential if we are to alleviate water scarcity. More international cooperation is also needed to encourage water use efficiency and support treatment technologies in developing countries. 36% of the indicators of this objective have been achieved.

Indicator 6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

Description of the indictor: The proportion of the population using safely managed drinking water services is defined as the proportion of population using an improved drinking water source which is accessible on premises, available when needed and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination. 'Improved' drinking water sources include piped supplies, boreholes and tube wells, protected dug wells, protected springs, rainwater, water kiosks, and packaged and delivered water.

Sources of data: GASTAT

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: The production of estimates follows a consistent series of steps, which are explained in this and following sections:

1. Identification of appropriate national datasets
2. Extraction of data from national datasets into harmonized tables of data inputs
3. Use of the data inputs to model country estimates
4. Consultation with countries to review the estimates
5. Aggregation of country estimates to create regional and global estimates

The JMP compiles national data on drinking water from a wide range of different data sources. Household surveys and censuses provide information on types of drinking water sources, and also indicate if sources are accessible on premises. These data sources often have information on the availability of water and increasingly on the quality of water at the household level, through direct testing of drinking water for faecal or chemical contamination. These data are combined with data on availability and compliance with drinking water quality standards (faecal and chemical) from administrative reporting or regulatory bodies.

Last updated: 2020

Note: Data available only on availability of water.

Table 3.71: Population using managed drinking water services (%)

Indicator	Year				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	99.40	99.40	99.70	99.70	99.16

Indicator 6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water

Description of the indictor: The proportion of the population using safely managed sanitation services is defined as the proportion of the population using an improved sanitation facility which is not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or removed and treated off-site. 'Improved' sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate human excreta from human contact. These include wet sanitation technologies such as flush and pour flush toilets connected to sewers, septic tanks or pit latrines, and dry sanitation technologies such as dry pit latrines with slabs, ventilated improved pit latrines and composting toilets.

Sources of data: GASTAT

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: the joint monitoring programme compiles national data on sanitation from a wide range of different data sources. Household surveys and censuses provide data on the use of types of basic sanitation facilities, while information on emptying and disposal waste from on-site facilities and the treatment of wastewater from sewer connections are increasingly available through a combination of household surveys and administrative sources including regulators.

The percentage of the population using managed sanitation services is calculated by combining data on the proportion of the population using different types of basic sanitation facilities with estimates of the proportion of waste is safely disposed in situ or treated off-site.

Last updated: 2020

Note: Data available only on safely managed sanitation services.

Table 3.72: Proportion of population using managed sanitation services (%)

Indicator	Year				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Percentage of population using safely managed improved sanitation services	100	100	100	100	100

Indicator 6.3.1 Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated

Description of the indictor: This indicator measures the volumes of wastewater which are generated through different activities, and the volumes of wastewater which are safely treated before discharge into the environment. Both indicators are measured in units of 1000 m3/day, although some data sources may use other units that require conversion. The ratio of the volume treated to the volume generated is taken as the 'proportion of wastewater flow safely treated'.

Wastewater flows will be classified into industrial, services, and domestic flows, with reference to the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities Revision 4 (ISIC). To the extent possible, the proportion of each of these waste streams that is safely treated before discharge to the environment will be calculated.

Total wastewater flows can be classified into three main categories (see 'disaggregation section' for details:

- Industrial (ISIC divisions 05-35)
- Services (ISIC divisions 45-96)
- Domestic (private households)

Wastewater treatment can be classified into three main categories (see 'disaggregation section' for details:

- Primary
- Secondary
- Tertiary

Where possible, treatment will additionally be classified into either on-premises or off-premises treatment.

Sources of data: Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: The amount of wastewater generated is calculated by summing all of the wastewater generated by different economic activities and households. Wastewater flows are expressed in units of 1000 m3/day, although some data sources may use other units that require conversion.

The amount of wastewater safely treated is calculated by summing all of the wastewater flows which receive treatment considered equivalent to secondary treatment or better. This wastewater flow is expressed in units of 1000 m3/day, although some data sources may use other units that require conversion.

The proportion of wastewater flows which are safely treated is calculated as a ratio of the amount of wastewater

safely treated to the amount of wastewater generated.

Last updated: 2021

Table 3.73: Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated (%)

Indicator	Year
	2021
Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated	88.89

Indicator 6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available resources

Description of the indictor: 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 flow 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.

Sources of data: Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: The indicator is computed as the total freshwater withdrawn (TFWW) divided by the difference between the total renewable freshwater resources (TRWR) and the environmental flow requirements (EFR), multiplied by 100. All variables are expressed in km3/year (109 m3/year).

Above 25% of water stress, four classes have been identified to signal different levels of stress severity:

- NO STRESS <25%
- LOW 25% - 50%
- MEDIUM 50% - 75%
- HIGH 75-100%
- CRITICAL >100%

Last updated: 2021

Table 3.74: Level of water stress (%)

Indicator	Year
	2021
Level of water stress	199.88

3.7. SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all

Ensuring universal access to affordable electricity by 2030 means investing in clean energy sources such as solar, wind and thermal power. Adopting cost-effective standards for a wide range of technologies could also reduce global electricity consumption by buildings and industry by 14 percent. This means that nearly 1,300 medium-sized power plants will be spared. Expanding infrastructure and upgrading technology to provide clean energy sources in all developing countries is a critical goal that can encourage growth and help the environment. 50% of the indicators of this objective have been achieved.

Indicator 7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity

Description of the indictor: Proportion of population with access to electricity is the percentage of population with access to electricity. This indicator refers to the proportion of population with access to electricity. This is expressed in percentage figures and is disaggregated by total, urban and rural access rates per country, as well as by UN regional and global classifications.

Sources of data: GASTAT

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Given the low frequency and the regional distribution of some surveys, several countries have gaps in available data. To develop the historical evolution and starting point of electrification rates, a simple modelling approach was adopted to fill in the missing data points. This modelling approach allowed the estimation of electrification rates for 219 countries over the time periods.

Last updated: 2021

Table 3.75: Proportion of population with access to electricity (%)

Indicator	Year					
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Proportion of population with access to electricity	99.90	100	100	100	100	100

Indicator 7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology

Description of the indictor: Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology is calculated as the number of people using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, heating and lighting divided by total population reporting that any cooking, heating or lighting, expressed as percentage. "Clean" is defined by the emission rate targets and specific fuel recommendations (i.e., against unprocessed coal and kerosene) included in the normative guidance WHO guidelines for indoor air quality: household fuel combustion.

Sources of data: GASTAT

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: The indicator is modelled with household survey data compiled by WHO. The information on cooking fuel use and cooking practices comes from about 1440 nationally representative survey and censuses. Survey sources include Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and Living Standards Measurement Surveys (LSMS), Multi-Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), the World Health Survey (WHS), and other nationally developed and implemented surveys.

Last updated: 2021

Table 3.76: Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology

Indicator	Year				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)	99.07	99.26	100	100	100

Indicator 7.b.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)

Description of the indictor: The indicator is defined as the installed capacity of power plants that generate electricity from renewable energy sources divided by the total population of a country. Capacity is defined as the net maximum electrical capacity installed at the year-end and renewable energy sources are as defined in the IRENA Statute.

Sources of data: Ministry of Energy

Unit of measurement: Number

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: For each country and year, the renewable electricity generating capacity at the end of

the year is divided by the total population of the country as of mid-year (July 1st).

Last updated: 2021

Note: The data contains solar energy (photovoltaic / thermal) only from renewable energy sources.

Table 3.77: Capacity per megawatt 300 Megawatt per capita

Indicator	Year	
	2020	2021
Capacity per megawatt 300 Megawatt per capita	3.1	3.1

3.8. SDG 8: Sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all

SDGs aim to encourage sustainable economic growth through achieving higher levels of productivity and through technological innovation. Promoting policies that encourage entrepreneurship and job creation is essential to achieving this, as are effective measures to eradicate forced labour, slavery and human trafficking. With these goals in mind, the goal is to achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men by 2030. 63% of the indicators for this goal have been achieved.

Indicator 8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

Description of the indictor: Annual growth rate of real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita is calculated as the percentage change in the real GDP per capita between two consecutive years. Real GDP per capita is calculated by dividing GDP at constant prices by the population of a country or area. The data for real GDP are measured in constant US dollars to facilitate the calculation of country growth rates and aggregation of the country data.

Sources of data: GASTAT

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: The annual growth rate of real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita is calculated as follows:

A. Convert annual real GDP in domestic currency at 2015 prices for a country or area to US dollars at 2015 prices using the 2015 exchange rates.
B. Divide the result by the population of the country or area to obtain annual real GDP per capita in constant US dollars at 2010 prices.
C. Calculate the annual growth rate of real GDP per capita in year t+1 using the following formula: $\frac{G_{t+1}-G_t}{G_t} \times 100$, where Gt+1 is the real GDP per capita in 2015 US dollars in year t+1 and Gt is the real GDP per capita in 2015 US dollars in year t.

Last updated: 2021

Table 3.78: Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

Indicator	Year						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita (%)	2.26	0.17	-2.74	0.30	-1.54	-6.51	6.67

Indicator 8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed persons

Description of the indictor: The annual growth rate of real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per employed person conveys the annual percentage change in real GDP per employed person.

Sources of data: GASTAT

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation:

$$\text{Real GDP per employed person} = \frac{\text{GDP at constant prices}}{\text{Total employment}}$$

The numerator and denominator of the equation above should refer to the same reference period, for example, the same calendar year.

If we call the real GDP per employed person "LabProd", then the annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person} = \frac{(\text{LabProd in year n}) - (\text{LabProd in year n} - 1)}{(\text{LabProd in year n} - 1)} \times 100$$

Last updated: 2020

Table 3.79: Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person

Indicator	Year					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person (%)	0.33	-5.01	-3.00	-2.04	0.72	-3.82

Indicator 8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of employees, by gender, age, occupation, and persons with disabilities

Description of the indictor: Average hourly earnings for working women and men, by job and age group.

Sources of data: GASTAT

Unit of measurement: Saudi Arabia Riyal

Level of disaggregation: National, gender and age

Method of calculation: Average monthly earnings of males and females / number or working hours per month

Last updated: 2021

Note:

1. Data is available on gender and age only.
2. The average hourly earnings is not available. The data is also available on gender and age only. GASTAT is working on affording these figures once they are available.

Table 3.80: Average monthly earnings of employees from main job (SAR) by age and gender, 2017-2020

Year	2017			2018			2019			2020		
Age groups	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	3,171	2,605	**3,117**	4,268	2,907	**4,115**	5,420	4,052	**5,194**	3,641	3,145	**3,581**
20-24	4,403	3,748	**4,326**	4,871	4,091	**4,786**	5,137	4,279	**4,998**	4,659	3,999	**4,568**
25-29	5,157	4,980	**5,129**	5,670	5,421	**5,631**	5,607	5,378	**5,565**	5,202	4,689	**5,115**
30-34	5,856	5,875	**5,859**	6,113	6,049	**6,103**	6,323	5,640	**6,199**	6,515	5,143	**6,307**
35-39	5,852	6,086	**5,888**	6,052	6,215	**6,078**	5,983	6,124	**6,008**	6,647	5,850	**6,520**
40-44	6,401	6,791	**6,458**	6,607	7,486	**6,739**	6,528	7,443	**6,680**	6,909	6,360	**6,810**
45-49	7,195	7,703	**7,248**	6,989	8,799	**7,182**	6,982	8,279	**7,145**	8,227	7,918	**8,181**
50-54	6,652	8,913	**6,783**	6,468	9,201	**6,637**	6,893	9,111	**7,056**	7,387	9,444	**7,578**
55-59	6,857	6,691	**6,849**	6,389	8,914	**6,496**	7,019	9,066	**7,141**	6,608	7,228	**6,645**
64-60	5,661	3,097	**5,628**	6,122	5,968	**6,119**	6,012	5,197	**5,999**	5,294	6,499	**5,317**
65 +	5,841	4,172	**5,799**	6,625	8,760	**6,639**	5,694	3,572	**5,632**	7,431	1,729	**7,378**
Total	6,080	6,177	**6,093**	6,223	6,634	**6,277**	6,292	6,432	**6,313**	6,651	6,065	**6,564**

Table 3.81: Average monthly earnings of employees from main job (SAR) by gender, 2021

Age groups	2021		
	Male	Female	Total
15-24	4,236	3,447	4,092
25-34	5,627	4,554	5,426
35-44	6,961	5,441	6,695
45-54	8,012	7,330	7,921
45-54	6,785	5,463	6,561
55+	5,865	5,517	5,845

Table 3.82: Average working hours (15+) by gender, 2016-2020

Year	Gender (%)		
	Male	Female	Total
Fourth quarter 2016	44.5	42.6	44.2
Fourth quarter 2017	45.0	42.3	44.7
Fourth quarter 2018	43.4	40.7	43.0
Fourth quarter 2019	43.3	41.0	42.9
Fourth quarter 2020	45.5	43.2	45.1

Indicator 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by gender, age and persons with disabilities

Description of the indictor: The unemployment rate is the percentage of unemployed people in the workforce.

Sources of data: GASTAT

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: National, gender and age

Method of calculation: The computation is identical for both series:

$$\text{Unemployment rate} = \frac{\text{Total unemployment}}{\text{Total labour force}} \times 100$$

Last updated: 2021

Note: The figures are estimates of the labour force survey.

Labor Market Conditions These groups are:

1. Youth age group: People between the ages of 15 and 24.
2. The age group of the working-age population: people between the ages of 25 and 54.
3. People aged 55 and over.

Table 3.83: Unemployment rate, by age and gender (%) (2017-2020)

Year	2017			2018			2019			2020		
Age groups	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	48.3	73.5	**52.5**	36.6	64.8	**41.5**	15.7	31.1	**18.7**	36.9	31.7	**35.7**
20-24	21.8	60.6	**30.0**	18.5	62.4	**27.8**	12.9	51.3	**23.0**	18.8	45.6	**25.7**
25-29	8.4	39.3	**15.2**	7.2	41.8	**15.0**	6.1	39.9	**15.0**	9.2	35.9	**16.7**
30-34	2.7	23.0	**6.4**	3.0	28.6	**8.0**	2.1	25.6	**7.4**	2.8	26.6	**8.5**
35-39	1.1	11.7	**2.8**	0.6	7.8	**1.8**	0.6	10.8	**2.6**	1.5	14.7	**4.3**
40-44	0.6	2.8	**0.9**	0.4	2.4	**0.7**	0.2	4.0	**0.9**	1.0	5.7	**2.0**
45-49	0.4	0.9	**0.5**	0.3	1.9	**0.4**	0.2	3.1	**0.5**	0.7	5.0	**1.5**
50-54	0.2	2.0	**0.3**	0.4	0.9	**0.4**	0.1	1.1	**0.2**	1.0	4.2	**1.5**
55-59	0.3	1.8	**0.3**	0.2	0.0	**0.2**	0.3	1.8	**0.4**	1.5	4.3	**1.8**
64-60	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	0.1	0.0	**0.1**	0.6	2.5	**0.8**
65 +	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	0.2	4.0	**0.6**
Total	3.2	21.1	**6.0**	2.9	22.6	**6.0**	2.2	21.3	**5.7**	4.0	20.2	**7.4**

Table 3.84: Unemployment rate (15+), by age and gender (%), 2021

Population groups	Age groups	Unemployment rates		
		Male	Female	Total
Youth	15-24	12.9	25.8	**16.3**
Individuals of primary working age	25-34	4.7	28.9	**11.6**
	35-44	1.7	13.4	**4.4**
	45-54	1.4	4.7	**2.0**
	45-54	2.7	18.7	**6.5**
Individuals 55+ and over	55+	0.7	3.4	**1.1**
Population (15 years and over) of working age	Total	3.3	18.7	**6.9**

Indicator 8.8.1 Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by gender and migrant status

Description of the indictor: This indicator provides information on the number of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers in the reference group during the reference period. It is a measure of the personal likelihood or risk of having a fatal or a non-fatal occupational injury for each worker in the reference group.

The number of occupational injuries expressed per a given number of workers in the reference group is also known as the incidence rate of occupational injuries.

Sources of data: General Organization for Social Insurance

Unit of measurement: Number

Level of disaggregation: National and gender

Method of calculation: The incidence rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries are calculated separately, since statistics on fatal injuries tend to come from a different source than those on non-fatal injuries, which would make their sum into total occupational accidents inaccurate.

The fatal occupational injury incidence rate is expressed per 100,000 workers in the reference group, and thus, is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Fatal occupational injury incidence rate} = \frac{\text{New cases of fatal injury during the reference year}}{\text{Workers in the reference group during the reference year}} \times 100{,}000$$

Similarly, the non-fatal occupational injury incidence rate is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Non fatal occupational injury incidence rate} = \frac{\text{New cases of non fatal injury during the reference year}}{\text{Workers in the reference group during the reference year}} \times 100{,}000$$

In calculating the average number of workers, the number of part-time workers should be converted to full-time equivalents. For the calculation of rates, the numerator and the denominator should have the same coverage. For example, if self-employed persons are not covered by the source of statistics on fatal occupational injuries, they should also be taken out of the denominator.

Last updated: 2019

Note: Data available only by gender.

Table 3.85.A.: Frequency of fatal occupational injuries, by gender

Indicator	Gender	Year				
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Frequency of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries	Male	535	538	353	289	206
	Female	1	3	1	2	1
	Total	**536**	**541**	**354**	**291**	**207**

Table 3.85. B.: Frequency of non-fatal occupational injuries, by gender

Indicator	Gender	Year				
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Frequency of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries	Male	66,658	49,818	41,540	35,858	29,889
	Female	760	748	705	706	615
	Total	**67,418**	**50,566**	**42,245**	**36,564**	**30,504**

Indicator 8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate

Description of the indictor: Tourism Direct GDP (TDGDP) is defined as the sum of the part of gross value added (at basic prices) generated by all industries in response to internal tourism consumption plus the amount of net taxes on products and imports included within the value of this expenditure at purchasers' prices.

Sources of data: GASTAT

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Tourism direct GDP (TDGDP) as a proportion of total GDP (in%):

$$\left(\frac{TDGDP}{GDP}\right) \times 100$$

Tourism direct GDP (TDGDP) in growth rate

$$\left[\left(\frac{TDGDP_t}{TDGDP_{t-1}}\right) - 1\right] \times 100$$

Last updated: 2020

Note for 2019 and 2020 data:

Data 2019

Data 2020

Table 3.86: Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP

Indicator	Year				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate (%)	2.4	2.3	2.14	3.8	1.7

Indicator 8.10.1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults

Description of the indictor:

The number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults.

The number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults.

Sources of data: Saudi Central Bank

Unit of measurement: Number

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: The indicators are calculated based on data collected directly from the central bank or the main financial regulator in the country. The formula to obtain these indicators are:

$$\text{The number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults}_{it} = \frac{\text{Number of commercial bank branches}_{it}}{\frac{\text{Adult population}_{it}}{100{,}000}}$$

$$\text{The number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults}_{it} = \frac{\text{Number of automated teller machines } (ATMs)_{it}}{\frac{\text{Adult population}_{it}}{100{,}000}}$$

Where "i" indicates the country and "t" indicates the year. The source of information for the number of commercial bank branches and the number of ATMs is the FAS, while the source of information for the adult population is the World Development Indicators or the CIA Factbook.

Last updated: 2021

Table 3.87: Number of commercial bank branches number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults

Item	Year					
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults	8.5	8.4	8.2	8.0	7.6	7.6
Number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000	74.8	74.6	74.2	73.1	69.2	64.3

Indicator 8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider

Description of the indictor: The percentage of adults (ages 15+) who report having an account (by themselves or together with someone else) at a bank or another type of financial institution or personally using a mobile money service in the past 12 months.

Sources of data: Saudi Central Bank

Unit of measurement: Number

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: The indicator is based on data collected through individual level surveys in each country with representative samples. Appropriate sampling weights are used in calculating country-level aggregates.

Last updated: 2021

Table 3.88: Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution

Indicator	Year						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Number of adults (15 years and over) who have a bank account or account at another financial institution or with a mobile financial service provider	22,857,592	26,214,277	28,359,262	30,273,071	32,866,937	33,707,903	43,945,187

Indicator 8.a.1 Aid for trade commitments and disbursements

Description of the indictor: Aid for trade commitments and disbursements is the gross disbursements and commitments of total Official Development Assistance (ODA) from all donors for aid for trade.

The DAC defines Official Development Assistance (ODA) as "those flows to countries and territories on the DAC List of ODA Recipients and to multilateral institutions which are i) provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies; and ii) each transaction is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective; and is concessional in character and conveys a grant element of at least 25 per cent (calculated at a rate of discount of 10 per cent).

Sources of data: Saudi Aid Platform (King Salman Centre)

Unit of measurement: Million US$

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: The sum of official development assistance ODA and other official flows (OOF) from all donors to developing countries for aid for trade.

Last updated: 2019

Table 3.89: Aid for trade commitments and disbursements

Indicator	Year		
	2017	2018	2019
Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements (million US$)	15.517	33.283	5.481

Indicator 8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy

Description of the indictor:

A. Global policy instruments, notably:
- Resolution on the youth employment crisis.
- Recovering from the crisis.

B. ILO databases
- International monitoring of youth employment policies
- The ILO also maintains Employment Policies, a dataset of broader national employment policies (143 countries covered).

Sources of data: Ministry of Resources and Social Development

Unit of measurement: Strategy

Level of disaggregation: National.

Method of calculation: The information and documents provided by national authorities will be analysed by the ILO to classify countries according to this grid:

Subject	Number
Missing value	No information available to assess the existence of a national strategy for youth employment.
0	The country has not developed any national strategy for youth employment or taken steps to develop or adopt one.
1	The country is in the process of developing a national strategy for youth employment.
2	The country has developed and adopted a national strategy for youth employment
3	The country has operationalized a national strategy for youth employment.

Last updated: 2021

Table 3.90: National strategy for youth employment

Strategy	YES /NO
Is there a developed and operational national strategy for youth employment, as a clear and independent strategy or as part of the national employment strategy?	Yes, and it is part of the labour market strategy that covers the entire labour market, both males and females of all age groups. The strategy seeks, through its main objectives, to increase the economic participation of citizens to 60%, and to reduce unemployment to 7%. It also includes a number of initiatives targeting the supply side in terms of providing skills and values, including young people and those who are difficult to employ.

Yes, and it is part of the labour market strategy that is currently being implemented.

The labour market strategy focuses on 4 strategic objectives:

- One of the goals is to stimulate the economic participation of citizens (especially young men and women) and raise it from 45.5% according to the results of 2019, to 60% for the year 2030.
- One of the goals is to reduce the unemployment rate for citizens from 12% according to the result

of 2019 to 7% for the year 2030.

The strategy also contains 6 reform axes, and one of the axes is concerned with the employment system, under which 3 initiatives fall:

- Enhancing electronic recruitment platforms
- Expanding the network of employment centres
- Improving the level of service delivery, and enhancing the quality of employment services for those who are difficult to employ

3.9. SDG 9: Build resilient infrastructure, and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Technological progress is also key to finding durable solutions to both economic and environmental challenges, such as creating new jobs and boosting energy efficiency. Fostering sustainable industries and investing in scientific research and innovation are all important ways to facilitate sustainable development.

Bridging this digital divide is critical to ensuring equal access to information and knowledge, thus promoting innovation and entrepreneurship. 58% of the indicators of this objective have been achieved.

Indicator 9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per-capita

Description of the indictor: It is a percentage between market added value (MVA) and GDP and the Industrialization added value per capita.
Sources of data: GASTAT
Unit of measurement: Percent and Saudi Riyal
Level of disaggregation: National
Method of calculation: Percentage of Industrialization added value = (Industrialization added value / GDP) * 100 Industrialization added value per capita (in SAR) = (Industrialization added value / total population)
Last updated: 2021
Note: With regard to the gross domestic product at constant prices, it undergoes annual updates, and accordingly, the index will change annually based on these updates.

Table 3.91: Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita

Item	Year						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Added value percentage for transformative industries (%)	12	11.54	13.46	13.96	14.19	13.63	17.58
Per capita share of the transformative industries added value (SAR)	9,585	9,328	10,600	10,741	11,411	10,247	14,100

Indicator 9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment

Description of the indictor: This indicator presents the share of manufacturing employment in total employment.

Sources of data: GASTAT

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation:

$$\frac{\text{Total employment in manufacturing activities}}{\text{Total employment in all economic activities}} \times 100$$

Last updated: 2021

Table 3.92: Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment

Indicator	Year					
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment (%)	15.63	15.70	10.07	10.08	10.44	10.68

Indicator 9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added

Description of the indictor: Small-scale industrial enterprises, in the SDG framework also called "small-scale industries", defined here for the purpose of statistical data collection and compilation refer to statistical units, generally enterprises, engaged in production of goods and services for market below a designated size class.

Proportion of "small-scale industries" in total industry value added represents an indicator calculating the share of manufacturing value added of small-scale manufacturing enterprises in the total manufacturing value added.

Sources of data: GASTAT

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation:

$$\frac{Manufacturing\ value\ added\ of\ "small-scale\ industries"}{Total\ manufacturing\ value\ added} \times 100$$

Last updated: 2021

Note: The new methodology recommends that small-scale industries include micro-enterprises (1-5) and small-scale establishments (5-49).

Table 3.93: Small-scale industries in total industry value added

Indicator	Year					
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added (%)	9.67	9.42	8.82	9.72	8.44	8.17

Indicator 9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP

Description of the indictor: Research and development (R&D) expenditure as a proportion of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the amount of R&D expenditure divided by the total output of the economy.

Sources of data: GASTAT

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Computation of the indicator Research and development (R&D) expenditure as a proportion of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is self-explanatory, using readily available GDP data as denominator.

Last updated: 2021

Table 3.94: Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP

Indicator	Year
	2021
Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	0.555

Indicator 9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants

Description of the indictor: The researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants is a direct measure of the number of research and development workers per 1 million people.

Sources of data: GASTAT

Unit of measurement: Number

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Computation of the indicator Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants uses available population data as denominator.

Last updated: 2021

Table 3.95: Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants

Indicator	Year
	2021
Number of Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants	725

Indicator 9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added

Description of the indictor: It represents the proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total manufacturing value added.

Sources of data: GASTAT

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: The indicator is calculated as the share of the sum of the value added from MHT economic activities to MVA

$$\frac{\text{Sum of value added in MHT economic activities}}{\text{MVA}} * \times 100$$

Last updated: 2021

Table 3.96: Percentage of medium- and high-tech industry value-added in total value-added (%)

Indicator	Year			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added (%)	35.54	32.27	32.36	28.15

Indicator 9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology

Description of the indictor: The percentage of inhabitants living within range of a mobile-cellular signal, irrespective of whether or not they are mobile phone subscribers or users.

Sources of data: Communication, Space and Technology Committee.

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: National and type of network

Method of calculation:

(Number of inhabitants within range of a mobile-cellular signal / Total population) * 100.

Last updated: 2021

Table 3.97: Population covered by a mobile network, by technology (%)

Item	Year					
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Percentage of 3G mobile networks spread in populated areas	97	98	98	98.86	98.7	98.7
Percentage of 4G mobile networks spread in populated areas	77	86	88	91.40	93.9	94.1
Percentage of 5G mobile networks spread in populated areas	-	-	-	-	-	51.2

3.10. SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

There are widening disparities between peoples, which calls for action to adopt sound policies to empower the lowest percentage of income earners and promote economic inclusion for all, regardless of gender or race.

Income inequality is a global problem that requires global solutions. This involves better regulation and monitoring of financial markets and institutions, and encouragement of development assistance and foreign direct investment in areas where the need is greatest. Facilitating safe migration and movement of people is also key to bridging the widening gap. 50% of the indicators for this objective have been achieved.

Indicator 10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population

Description of the indictor: The growth rate in the welfare aggregate of bottom 40% is computed as the annualized average growth rate in per capita real consumption or income of the bottom 40% of the income distribution in a country from household surveys over a roughly 5-year period.

Sources of data: GASTAT

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: The national average growth rate in the welfare aggregate is computed as the annual average growth rate in per capita real consumption or income of the total population in a country from household surveys over a roughly 5-year period.

Last updated: 2018

Table 3.98: Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita (%)

Indicator	Year
	2018
Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40% of the population and the total population	-0.06

Indicator 10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by gender, age and persons with disabilities

Description of the indictor: Percentage of people living below 50% of average income (or consumption)

Sources of data: GASTAT

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: National, gender and age

Method of calculation: The indicator is measured using the national distribution of consumption/income per capita. It is calculated by estimating the share (percent) of the population living on less than 50% of the average national distribution of income or consumption Consumption/income per capita is estimated using the total household consumption/income divided by the total household size.

Last updated: 2018

Table 3.99: People living below 50 per cent of median income by age and gender (%)

Indicator	Age group	2018
		%
Percentage of population below 50% of average income detailed by age group	15 – 19	0
	20 – 24	0.01
	25 – 29	0.03
	30 – 34	0.05
	35 – 39	0.05
	40 – 44	0.04
	45 - 49	0.04
	50 - 54	0.03
	55 - 59	0.02
	60 - 64	0.02
	65+	0.03
	Total	**0.32**
Proportion of people living below 50 % of median income, by gender	Male	0.29
	Female	0.62
	Total	**0.32**

Indicator 10.4.1 Labor's share of GDP, including wages and social protection payments

Description of the indictor: Total compensation of workers as a percentage of GDP

Sources of data: GASTAT

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation:

$$Labour\ share\ of\ Gross\ Domestic\ Product = \frac{(Total\ compensation\ of\ employees) + (Labour\ income\ of\ the\ self-employed)}{Gross\ Domestic\ Product} \times 100$$

Last updated: 2020

Table 3.100: Labour share of GDP (%)

Indicator	Year		
	2018	2019	2020
Labour's share of GDP	40.60	42.9	49.2

Indicator 10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators

Description of the indictor: Seven FSIs are included as SDG indicators for 10.5.1 and expressed as percent.

1. Regulatory Tier 1 capital to assets
2. Regulatory Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets
3. Nonperforming loans net of provisions to capital
4. Nonperforming loans to total gross loans
5. Return on assets
6. Liquid assets to short-term liabilities
7. Net open position in foreign exchange to capital

Sources of data: Saudi Central Bank

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Regulatory Tier 1 capital to assets: This is the ratio of the core capital (Tier 1) to total (balance sheet) assets. For jurisdictions that have implemented the Basel III leverage ratio, this indicator would be calculated using Tier 1 capital as the numerator and the exposure measure as the denominator, which comprises balance sheet assets, derivatives exposures, securities financing transaction exposures, and off-balance-sheet items.

Regulatory Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets: It is calculated using regulatory Tier 1 capital as the numerator and risk-weighted assets as the denominator. The data for this FSI are compiled in accordance with the implemented Basel Accord (i.e., Basel I, Basel II, or Basel III).

Nonperforming loans net of provisions to capital: This FSI is calculated by taking the value of nonperforming loans (NPLs) less the value of specific provisions for NPLs as the numerator and total regulatory capital as the denominator.

Nonperforming loans to total gross loans: This FSI is calculated by using the value of NPLs as the numerator and the total value of the loan portfolio (including NPLs, and before the deduction of specific provisions for NPLs) as the denominator.

Return on assets: This FSI is calculated by dividing annualized net income before taxes by the average value of total assets (financial and nonfinancial) over the same period.

Liquid assets to short-term liabilities: This FSI is calculated by using liquid assets as the numerator and short-term liabilities as the denominator. The components of liquid assets are defined in the IMF's 2019 FSIs Compilation Guide (2019 FSIs Guide).

Net open position in foreign exchange to capital: The net open position in foreign exchange should be calculated based on the guidance in the 2019 FSIs Guide. Capital should be total regulatory capital as net open position in foreign exchange is a supervisory concept.

Last updated: 2021

Table 3.101: Financial Soundness Indicators (%)

Financial soundness indicators	Year						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Organizational capital to risk-weighted assets (Capital adequacy ratio)	18.1	19.5	20.4	20.3	19.3	20.3	19.9
Organizational capital of category 1 to risk-weighted assets	16.2	17.5	18.3	18.5	18.0	18.7	18.2
Net defaulting loans of loan allocations to capital	1	1	1.7	1.1	1.6	2.5	2.5
Defaulting loans to the total loans	1.2	1.4	1.6	2.0	1.9	2.2	1.9
Return on assets	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.5	1.8
Return on stocks	14.4	12.6	12.9	13.8	12.1	8.6	10.8
Interest margin to total income	67.1	70.1	73.4	75.7	77.7	76.5	76.8
Non-interest expenses to total income	37.1	38.0	36.6	36.3	35.9	36.2	36.1
Liquid assets to the total assets	17.5	20.3	21.6	22.3	25.4	26.8	24.7
Liquid assets to short term liabilities	27.3	31.8	34.6	35.5	41.3	43.8	41.3

Indicator 10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff

Description of the indictor: Proportion of total number of tariff lines (in per cent) applied to products imported from least developed countries and developing countries corresponding to a 0% tariff rate in HS chapter 01-97.

Tariff line or National Tariff lines (NTL): National Tariff Line codes refer to the classification codes, applied to merchandise goods by individual countries, that are longer than the HS six-digit level. Countries are free to introduce national distinctions for tariffs and many other purposes. The national tariff line codes are based on the HS system but are longer than six digits. For example, the six-digit HS code 010120 refers to assess, mules and hinnies, live, whereas the US National Tariff line code 010120.10 refers to live purebred breeding asses, 010120.20 refers to live asses other than purebred breeding asses and 010120.30 refers to mules and hinnies imported for immediate slaughter.

Sources of data: Zakat, Tax and Custom Authority

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: The indicator is calculated as the average share of national tariff lines that are free of duty

Last updated: 2021

Table 3.102: Tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries (%)

Indicator	Year						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Tariff lines	16	15	15	16	15	14	14

Indicator 10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g., official development assistance, foreign direct investment, and other flows)

Description of the indictor: Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow comprises of Official Development Assistance (ODA), other official flows (OOF) and private flows.

Sources of data: Saudi Central Bank

Unit of measurement: Billions of Saudi Riyal

Level of disaggregation: Type of aids investment

Method of calculation: The sum of official and private flows from all donors to developing countries.

Last updated: 2021

Table 3.103: Total resource flows for development

Resource flows for development	Year						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Loans and Aid	28,430,000,000	11,494,000,000	16,542,000,000	37,500,100,000	35,157,000,000	7,088,000,000	41,463,863,258
Contributions to Associations and Organizations	1,337,000,000	18,999,000	975,000,000	680,400,000	2,448,000,000	2,142,000,000	3,530,577,199
Multilateral Aid	60,000,000	43,000,000	26,000,000	20,600,000	-	-	-
Total	**29,827,000,000**	**30,536,000,000**	**17,543,000,000**	**38,201,100,000**	**37,605,000,000**	**19,230,000,000**	**44,994,440,456**
Assets: direct investment abroad	236,701,918,750	277,398,375,625	316,638,600,607	392,298,925,127	464,641,401,064	483,057,360,990	568,122,282,548
Liabilities: direct investment in the economy	840,186,650,000	868,133,663,840	853,374,073,769	869,300,652,902	886,410,334,626	906,657,173,525	978,978,336,967

Indicator 10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted (in millions)

Description of the indictor: The target includes two components. The first component is that transaction costs for migrant remittances should be 3% or less by 2030. This transaction cost should be intended as **"Global average total cost of sending $200 (or equivalent in local sending currency) and expressed as % of amount sent"**. This indicator is readily available and published on a quarterly basis by the World Bank in the Remittance Prices Worldwide database, which covers 365 country corridors, from 48 sending to 105 receiving countries. The second component is to eliminate corridors where cost is 5% or higher. This should be intended in the sense that it should be possible for remittance senders to send money to the beneficiary for an average cost of 5% or less of the amount sent. For this purpose, it should suffice that in each corridor there are at least 3 services, meeting a defined set of service requirements (including service quality, reach etc.), for which the average is 5% or less.

Sources of data: Saudi Central Bank

Unit of measurement: Billions of Saudi Riyal

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: The average cost is calculated as the simple average of total costs (including both fee and exchange rate margins) quoted by each remittance service provider (RSP) operating in a corridor.

Last updated: 2021

Note:

1. The data given in the table covers the amount of transferred money rather than proportion of remittance costs.
2. There is no data on remittances costs.

Table 3.104: Total amounts transferred to resident labour

Remittance costs as a percentage of remittances*	Year						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total amounts transferred to resident labour*	156858639000	151898191798	141656710260	136432366760	125527235000	149691575466	153868214000

3.11. SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable

Extreme poverty is often concentrated in urban spaces, and national and local governments struggle to accommodate the growing population in these areas. Making cities safe and sustainable means ensuring access to safe and affordable housing and upgrading slums. It also includes investing in public transportation, creating green public spaces, and improving urban planning and management in a participatory and inclusive manner. 40% of the indicators for this objective have been achieved.

Indicator 11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically

Description of the indictor: Civil society organizations (CSOs) make a difference in international development. They provide development services and humanitarian relief, innovate in service delivery, build local capacity and advocate with and for the poor. Acting alone, however, their impact is limited in scope, scale and sustainability. CSOs need to engage in government policy processes more effectively. The development of sustainable human settlements calls for the active engagement of all key stakeholders with particular attention to project/programme beneficiaries and vulnerable groups. Therefore local and national governments should strive to: a) facilitate and protect people's participation and civic engagement through independent civil society organizations that can be from diverse backgrounds - local, national, and international; b) promote civic and human rights education and training programmes to make urban residents aware of their rights and the changing roles of diverse women, men, and young women and men in urban settings; c) remove the barriers that block participation of socially marginalized groups and promote non-discrimination and the full and equal participation of women, young men and women and marginalized groups. To monitor this indicator fully, it is important to define cities as unique entities and define what constitutes direct participation structures of civil society. Urban planning and management are more clear concepts that UN-Habitat has worked on developing for the last few decades and these are well articulated in the urban agenda documents. Experts who have worked on the methodological developments of this indicator have therefore put forth the below definitions to help guide the work on this indicator.

Sources of data: Ministry of Municipal Rural Affairs and Housing

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: The evaluators score each of the questions on the Likert Scale, as below:

1 - Strongly disagree, 2 - Disagree, 3 - Agree, 4 - Strongly agree

Questions	Strongly Disagree (1)	Disagree (2)	Agree (3)	Strongly Agree (4)
Are there structures for civil society participation in urban planning, including design and agreements that are direct, regular and democratic?				
Are there structures for civil society participation in urban budget decision making that are direct, regular and democratic?				
Are there structures for civil society evaluation and feedback on the performance of urban management, which are direct, regular and democratic?				
Do the structures promote the participation of women, young men and women, and/or other marginalized groups?				

Once each of the five (5) categories is evaluated as shown in the table above by a single evaluator, the total average score of the single evaluator is computed. The various scores of the evaluators are then **averaged** to compute the final score for every city.

To determine the proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operates regularly and democratically, a midpoint on the Likert scale of 2.5 will be used. The value of the indicator is the proportion of cities with overall score that is greater than the mid-point.

As a result, if we have N cities selected for the evaluation in a given country, and n is the number of cities with scores that are higher than the mid-point, the value of the indicator will be calculated as:

$$\textbf{Value of Indicator} = \frac{n}{N} \text{ (to be expressed in percentage)}$$

Last updated: 2019

Table 3.105: Cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning

Indicator	Year	
	2018	2019
Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically (%)	99.60	99.60

Indicator 11.4.1 Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal)

Description of the indictor: Total funding from government (central, regional, local), private sources (household, corporate & sponsorship and international sources) in the preservation, protection and conservation of cultural and/or natural heritage for a given year per capita.

Sources of data: Ministry of Finance

Unit of measurement: Billions of Saudi Riyal

Level of disaggregation: National and type of heritage

Method of calculation: The indicator is calculated by dividing total public funding in heritage (i.e. including transfers paid but excluding transfers received) from government (central, regional, local) and the total of private funding from households, other private sources such as donations, sponsorships or international sources in a given year by the number of inhabitants and by the PPP$ conversion factor.

HCExp per capita $\left(\frac{\sum Exp_{pu}+Exp_{pr}}{Population}\right)/PPPf$

HCExp per capita = Expenditure per inhabitant in heritage in constant PPP

HC Exp = Expenditure on Preservation, Protection and Conservation of all cultural and/or natural heritage

Exppu= Sum of public expenditure by all levels of government on the preservation, protection and conservation of cultural and/or natural heritage

Exppr = Sum of all types of private expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of cultural and/or natural heritage

PPPf: Purchase Power Parity = PPP Constant $ conversion factor

Last updated: 2021

Note: Data cover the total expenditure on different types of heritage only.

Table 3.106: Government expenditure on cultural and natural heritage (SAR)

Type of heritage	Year					
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Cultural	1,782,193,311	1,665,335,222	1,219,368,516	8,601,056,389	4,732,917,571	11,031,433,933
Natural	1,728,789,171	1,761,464,545	1,123,988,937	1,305,709,302	1,556,201,526	1,593,635,158
Total	**3,510,982,482**	**3,426,799,767**	**2,343,357,453**	**9,906,765,691**	**6,289,119,097**	**12,625,069,091**

Indicator 11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population.

Description of the indictor: This indicator measures the number of people who died, went missing or were directly affected by disasters per 100,000 population.

Sources of data: General Directorate of Civil Defence

Unit of measurement: Number

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: $X = \frac{(A_2+A_3+B_1)}{Global\ Population} \times 100{,}000$

Where:

X No. of people who died, went missing or directly affected by disasters

A_2 Number of deaths attributed to disasters;

A_3 Number of missing persons attributed to disasters.

B_1 Number of directly affected people attributed to disasters.

Last updated: 2019

Table 3.107: Deaths and injuries due disasters per 100,000 population by gender

Gender	Year				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Deaths					
Male	135	83	40	54	26
Female	24	30	1	3	4
Total	**159**	**113**	**41**	**57**	**30**
Injured					
Male	307	114	36	91	26
Female	82	29	6	3	9
Total	**389**	**143**	**42**	**94**	**35**

Indicator 11.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)

Description of the indictor: The ratio of direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to GDP.

Sources of data: General Directorate of Civil Defence

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Related indicators as of February 2020

$$X = \frac{(C_2+C_3+C_4+C_5+C_6)}{Global\ GDP}$$

C_2 Direct agricultural loss attributed to disasters.

C_3 Direct economic loss to all other damaged or destroyed productive assets attributed to disasters.

C_4 Direct economic loss in the housing sector attributed to disasters.

C_5 Direct economic loss resulting from damaged or destroyed critical infrastructure attributed to disasters.

C_6 Direct economic loss to cultural heritage damaged or destroyed attributed to disasters.

Last updated: 2019

Table 3.108: Proportion of population, agriculture and economic loss due to disasters of GDP

Indicator	Year				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Percent population, agriculture and economic loss	0.00015	0.00009	0.00008	0.00003	0.00003

Indicator 11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g., PM2.5 and PM10) in cities

Description of the indictor: The mean annual concentration of fine suspended particles of less than 2.5 microns in diameters (PM2.5) is a common measure of air pollution. The mean is a population-weighted average for urban population in a country and is expressed in micrograms per cubic meter [□g/m3].

Sources of data: Ministry of Environment, Water, and Agriculture

Unit of measurement: Number

Level of disaggregation: Region

Method of calculation: The annual urban mean concentration of PM2.5 is estimated with improved modelling using data integration from satellite remote sensing, population estimates, topography and ground measurements (WHO, 2016a; Shaddick et al, 2016)

Last updated: 2021

Table 3.109: Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (PM10)

Province	Year						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Riyadh region	256	223	352.33	354.75	221.86	196.778	199.5
Makkah region	-	-	-	173.3	165.7	141.2	134.7667
Madinah region	-	-	-	215.75	152.5	148.83	183.8
Qassim region	-	--	-	205.4	128.167	172.667	86.3
Eastern Region	-	-	-	302	81.83	118.375	141.75
Aseer	-	-	-	99	107	109.5	60.3
Tabuk region	66	126	116	178	200	107	71.15
Hail region	-	-		248.5	134.25	142	105.68
Northern borders	-	83	96	244	91	220	119.9
Jizan	316	198	140	164	173	66	96.08
Najran	-	-	36	-	-	-	138.2
Abha region	-	-	-	-	137	75	57.12
Al-Jouf	-	-	-	-		90	52.21014

Table 3.110: Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (PM2.5) in cities (population weighted)

Province	Year
	2021
Makkah region	45.6

Indicator 11.b.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030

Description of the indictor: [a] An open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction established by the General Assembly (resolution 69/284) is developing a set of indicators to measure global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework. These indicators will eventually reflect the agreements on the Sendai Framework indicators.

Sources of data: National Risk Council

Unit of measurement: Strategy

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Note: Computation methodology for several indicators is very comprehensive, very long (about 180 pages) and probably out of the scope of this Metadata. UNISDR prefers to refer to the outcome of the Open-Ended Intergovernmental Working Group, which provides a full detailed methodology for each indicator and sub-indicator.

The latest version of these methodologies can be obtained at:

http://www.preventionweb.net/documents/oiewg/Technical%20Collection%20of%20Concept%20Notes%20on%20Indicators.pdf

A short summary:

Summation of data from National Progress Reports of the Sendai Monitor

Last updated: 2021

Note: The strategy is available on the national level only

Table 3.111: National Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction

Explanation of the strategy	The draft National Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction was released in 2017 by a national team under the management of the Civil Défense Council. And based on the recommendation of the National Risk Council Board in 2019, a national committee was established to review the strategy, headed by the National Risk Council and with the membership of representatives from several ministries to work on updating and developing it to ensure compliance with the requirements of the United Nations and the sustainable development goals.

3.12. SDG 12: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable

A large proportion of the world's population still consumes too little to meet even their basic needs. Halving per capita global food waste at the retailer and consumer level is also important for creating more efficient production and supply chains. This can help with food security and shift us towards a more resource efficient economy. 31% of the indicators of this goal have been achieved.

Indicator 12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement

Description of the indictor: The indicator refers to the number of parties (=countries that have ratified, accepted, approved or accessed), to the following Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs):

Sources of data: Ministry of Environment, Water, and Agriculture

Unit of measurement: Agreement

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: agreements

Last updated: 2021

Table 3.112: International multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste

Indicator	Convention
Number of Parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement.	Basel Convention 188 Parties
	Stockholm Convention 184 Parties
	Rotterdam Convention 164 Parties
	Minamata Convention 133 Parties

Indicator 12.4.2 (a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment

Description of the indictor: The indicator refers to the number of parties (=countries that have ratified, accepted, approved or accessed), to the following Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs):

1. The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (Basel Convention).
2. The Rotterdam Convention on the prior informed consent procedure for certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides in international trade (Rotterdam Convention).
3. The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (Stockholm Convention).
4. The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (Montreal Protocol).
5. Minamata Convention on Mercury (Minamata Convention).

Which have submitted the information to the Secretariat of each MEA, as required by each of the agreements.

Sources of data: Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture - National Center for Waste Management

Unit of measurement: Number

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation:

For the **Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions** the units of measurements are the transmission of information, such as the number of country contacts designated, number of national reports, national implementation plans and import responses. For each party, a percentage value is assigned to indicate how much of the required information has been submitted.

For the Minamata Convention the units of measurement are the number of designated national focal points and the number of national reports received. For each party, a percentage value is assigned to indicate how much of the required information has been submitted.

For the Montreal Protocol the units of measurement are the number of parties that comply with their reporting obligations with regard to production and consumption of controlled substances (Article 7) and submission of information on licensing systems (Article 4B).

For each party, a percentage value is assigned to indicate how much of the required information has been submitted.

Last updated: 2020

Note: Hazardous generated covers only the medical waste.

Table 3-113: Hazardous waste generated in tons

Item	Year (2020)
Amount of produced hazardous waste	76,000
Amount of treated hazardous waste	76,000
Amount of treated waste (filling)	66,200
Amount of treated waste (incineration)	17,000
Amount of treated waste (recycle)	NA
Amount of treated waste (laboratory fluids)	NA
Amount of treated waste (Autoclave)	54,000
Amount of treated waste (Microwave)	5,000

Indicator 12.6.1 Companies publishing sustainability reports

Description of the indictor: For the purposes of this indicator, 'sustainability reports' will not be limited to stand-alone sustainability reports produced by companies but will be considered as 'reporting sustainability information' and expanded to other forms of reporting sustainability information, such as publishing sustainability information as part of the company's annual reports or reporting sustainability information to the national government. This is to ensure that the focus of the indicator is on tracking the publishing of sustainability information, rather than on the practice of publishing stand-alone sustainability reports. It also ensures that the indicator interpretation is aligned with the wording of Target 12.6 which refers to promoting "the integration of sustainability information into the annual reporting cycle of companies".

Sources of data Source: Ministry of Economics and Planning

Unit of measurement: Number

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation:

Minimum Requirement:

Institutional and governance:

- Materiality assessment*
- Sustainability strategy and/or principles related to sustainability.
- Management approach to address materiality topics
- Governance structure, including for economic, environmental and social issues.

- Key impacts, risks, opportunities
- Anti-fraud, anti-corruption and anti-competitive behavior practices

Economic:

- Direct measure of economic performance (revenue, net profit, value added, payouts to shareholders)
- Indirect measure of economic performance (community investment, investment in infrastructure or other significant local economic impact)

Environmental:

- Energy consumption and energy efficiency
- Water consumption, wastewater generation, integrated water resource management practices, or water recycling/re-use and efficiency
- Greenhouse gas emissions
- Other emissions and effluents, including Ozone-depleting substances, Nitrogen Oxides (NOX), Sulphur Oxides (SOX), and chemicals.
- Waste generation, including hazardous wastes
- Waste minimisation and recycling practices
- Use and/or production of hazardous chemicals and substances.

Social:

- Occupational health and safety
- Total number of employees, by contract type and gender
- Employee training
- Unfair and illegal labour practices and other human rights considerations
- Diversity, equal opportunity and discrimination in governance bodies and among employees
- Worker rights and collective agreements

Last updated: 2021

Note: The data covered only the number of companies which provide sustainable reports.

Table 3.114: Companies publishing sustainability reports

Indicator	Year						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total no. of companies	14	16	23	24	34	49	110

Indicator 12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment

Description of the indictor: Indicator 4.7.1/12.8.1/13.3.1 measures the extent to which countries mainstream Global Citizenship Education (GCED) and Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) in their education systems. This is an indicator of characteristics of different aspects of education systems: education policies, curricula, teacher training and student assessment as reported by government officials, ideally following consultation with other government ministries, national human rights institutes, the education sector and civil society organizations. It measures what governments intend and not what is implemented in practice in schools and classrooms.

For each of the four components of the indicator (policies, curricula, teacher education, and student assessment), a number of criteria are measured, which are then combined to give a single score between zero and one for each component. (See methodology section for full details).

Sources of data: Ministry of Education

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Information collected with the questionnaire for monitoring the implementation by UNESCO Member States of the 1974 Recommendation concerning Education for International Understanding, Co-operation and Peace and Education relating to Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms is used for the construction of the global indicator. For each of the four components of the indicator (policies, curricula, teacher education, and student assessment), a number of criteria are measured, which are then combined to give a single score between zero and one for each component. Only information for primary and secondary education are used for calculation of indicator.

Last updated: 2020

Note: The data covers only National educational policy and student assessment.

Table 3.115: National educational policy and student assessment (%)

Item	Year
	2020
National educational policy	0.75
Student assessment	1.00

Indicator 12.a.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)

Description of the indictor: The indicator is defined as the installed capacity of power plants that generate electricity from renewable energy sources divided by the total population of a country. Capacity is defined as the net maximum electrical capacity installed at the year-end and renewable energy sources are as defined in the IRENA Statute.

Sources of data: Ministry of Energy

Unit of measurement: Number

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: For each country and year, the renewable electricity generating capacity at the end of the year is divided by the total population of the country as of mid-year (July 1st).

Last updated: 2021

Table 3.116: Renewable energy capacity per megawatt

Indicator	Year	
	2020	2021
Capacity per megawatt 300 Megawatt per capita	3.1	3.1

3.13. SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Enhancing resilience and resilience in the most vulnerable areas, such as landlocked countries and island states, must go hand in hand with efforts to raise awareness and integrate the measures into national policies and strategies. It is still possible, with political will and a wide range of technological measures, to limit the increase in the global average temperature to 2°C above pre-industrial levels. This requires urgent collective action. 56% of the indicators of this objective have been achieved.

Indicator 13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population.

Description of the indictor: This indicator measures the number of people who died, went missing or were directly affected by disasters per 100,000 population.

Sources of data: General Directorate of Civil Defence

Unit of measurement: Number

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: $X = \frac{(A_2+A_3+B_1)}{Global\ Population} \times 100{,}000$

Where:

X No. of people who died, went missing or directly affected by disasters

A_2 Number of deaths attributed to disasters;

A_3 Number of missing persons attributed to disasters.

B_1 Number of directly affected people attributed to disasters.

Last updated: 2019

Table 3.117: Deaths and injuries due disasters per 100,000 population by gender

Gender	Year				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Deaths					
Male	135	83	40	54	26
Female	24	30	1	3	4
Total	**159**	**113**	**41**	**57**	**30**
Injured					
Male	307	114	36	91	26
Female	82	29	6	3	9
Total	**389**	**143**	**42**	**94**	**35**

Indicator 13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030

Description of the indictor: [a] An open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction established by the General Assembly (resolution 69/284) is developing a set of indicators to measure global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework. These indicators will eventually reflect the agreements on the Sendai Framework indicators.

Sources of data: National Risk Council

Unit of measurement: Strategy

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Note: Computation methodology for several indicators is very comprehensive, very long (about 180 pages) and probably out of the scope of this Metadata. UNISDR prefers to refer to the outcome of the Open-Ended Intergovernmental Working Group, which provides a full detailed methodology for each indicator and sub-indicator.

The latest version of these methodologies can be obtained at:

http://www.preventionweb.net/documents/oiewg/Technical%20Collection%20of%20Concept%20Notes%20on%20Indicators.pdf

A short summary:

Summation of data from National Progress Reports of the Sendai Monitor

Last updated: 2021

Note: The strategy is available on the national level only

Table 3.118: Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction

Explanation of the strategy	The draft National Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction was released in 2017 by a national team under the management of the Civil Défense Council. And based on the recommendation of the National Risk Council Board in 2019, a national committee was established to review the strategy, headed by the National Risk Council and with the membership of representatives from several ministries to work on updating and developing it to ensure compliance with the requirements of the United Nations and the sustainable development goals.

Indicator 13.2.1 Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Description of the indictor: The Paris Agreement requires each Party to prepare, communicate and maintain successive nationally determined contributions (NDCs) including mitigation, adaptation and support measures. The Paris Agreement (Article 4, paragraph 2) requires each Party to prepare, communicate and maintain successive nationally determined contributions (NDCs) that it intends to achieve. Parties shall pursue domestic mitigation measures, with the aim of achieving the objectives of such contributions.
Sources of data: Ministry of Environment, Water, and Agriculture
Unit of measurement: Strategy
Level of disaggregation: National
Method of calculation: Submission of documents to the UNFCCC Secretariat from Parties to the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement.
Last updated: 2021
Note: The strategy is applied at all levels.

Table 3.119: Long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications

2021		
Does the Kingdom Long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications reported to the UNFCCC secretariat?	1/ In 2021, the Corporation replaced many of the thermal systems (MED & MSF). with reverse osmosis systems (there are no smokestacks and emissions) that are environmentally friendly, which contributed to reducing emissions in 2021 compared to previous years, and the institution continues in the same trend by relying entirely on desalination with reverse osmosis technology. 2/ The Foundation launched tree planting as part of the Green Saudi Initiative to reach 5 million trees by 2030, which has contributed and will contribute to eliminating significant amounts of carbon emissions and facing the challenges of climate change. 3 / The institution follows the trend of relying on renewable energy sources in the future, and the production system of Al-Khafji using solar energy has been started in the production of desalinated water using reverse osmosis technology.	The Foundation continues the same actions and directions that were started in 2021 in order to meet the challenges of climate change

Indicator 13.3.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment

Description of the indictor: Indicator 4.7.1/12.8.1/13.3.1 measures the extent to which countries mainstream Global Citizenship Education (GCED) and Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) in their education systems. This is an indicator of characteristics of different aspects of education systems: education policies, curricula, teacher training and student assessment as reported by government officials, ideally following consultation with other government ministries, national human rights institutes, the education sector and civil society organizations. It measures what governments intend and not what is implemented in practice in schools and classrooms.

For each of the four components of the indicator (policies, curricula, teacher education, and student assessment), a number of criteria are measured, which are then combined to give a single score between zero and one for each component. (See methodology section for full details).

Sources of data: Ministry of Education

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Information collected with the questionnaire for monitoring the implementation by UNESCO Member States of the 1974 *Recommendation concerning Education for International Understanding, Co-operation and Peace and Education relating to Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms* is used for the construction of the global indicator. For each of the four components of the indicator (policies, curricula, teacher education, and student assessment), a number of criteria are measured, which are then combined to give a single score between zero and one for each component. Only information for primary and secondary education are used for calculation of indicator.

Last updated: 2020

Note: The data covers only National educational policy and student assessment

Table 3.120: National educational policy and Student assessment (%)

Item	Year
	2020
National educational policy (%)	0.75
Student assessment (%)	1.00

Indicator 13.b.1 Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Description of the indictor: The Paris Agreement requires each Party to prepare, communicate and maintain successive nationally determined contributions (NDCs) including mitigation, adaptation and support measures.
The Paris Agreement (Article 4, paragraph 2) requires each Party to prepare, communicate and maintain successive nationally determined contributions (NDCs) that it intends to achieve. Parties shall pursue domestic mitigation measures, with the aim of achieving the objectives of such contributions.

Sources of data: Ministry of Environment, Water, and Agriculture

Unit of measurement: Strategy

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Submission of documents to the UNFCCC Secretariat from Parties to the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement.

Last updated: 2021

Table 3.121: Long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications

2021		
Does the Kingdom Long-term strategies, national adaptation plans, and adaptation communications reported to the UNFCCC secretariat?	1/ In 2021, the Corporation replaced many of the thermal systems (MED & MSF). with reverse osmosis systems (there are no smokestacks and emissions) that are environmentally friendly, which contributed to reducing emissions in 2021 compared to previous years, and the institution continues in the same trend by relying entirely on desalination with reverse osmosis technology. 2/ The Foundation launched tree planting as part of the Green Saudi Initiative to reach 5 million trees by 2030, which has contributed and will contribute to eliminating significant amounts of carbon emissions and facing the challenges of climate change. 3 / The institution follows the trend of relying on renewable energy sources in the future, and the production system of Al-Khafji using solar energy has been started in the production of desalinated water using reverse osmosis technology.	The Foundation continues the same actions and directions that were started in 2021 in order to meet the challenges of climate change

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

The Sustainable Development Goals create a framework to sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems from land-based pollution, as well as to address the effects of ocean acidification. Promoting the conservation and sustainable use of ocean-based resources through international law will also help mitigate some of the challenges facing our oceans. 40% of the indicators for this objective have been achieved.

Indicator 14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels

Description of the indictor: The indicator, "Proportion of marine fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels", measures the sustainability of the world's marine capture fisheries by the abundance of the exploited fish stocks with respect to Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) levels.

Sources of data: Ministry of Environment, Water, and Agriculture

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation:

$$P_s = \frac{N_s}{N} x100 = \frac{N_s}{N_s + N_u} x100$$

Where:

Ps is the percent of stocks classified as "within biologically sustainable levels" for the Reference List of stocks.

Ns is the number of stocks in the Reference List classified as "within biologically sustainable levels".

Nu is the number of stocks in the Reference List classified as "outside biologically sustainable levels".

N = Ns + Nu is the total number of stocks in the Reference List that have been classified as within or outside "biologically sustainable levels".

Last updated: 2020

Table 3.122: Fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels (%)

Indicator	Year			
	2017	2018	2019	2020
Percentage of fish stocks within biologically sustained levels	60	63	63	64

Indicator 14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas

Description of the indictor: The indicator Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas shows temporal trends in the mean percentage of each important site for marine biodiversity (i.e., those that contribute significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity) that is covered by designated protected areas and Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs).

Sources of data: Ministry of Environment, Water, and Agriculture

Unit of measurement: Number and percent

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: This indicator is calculated from data derived from a spatial overlap between digital polygons for protected areas from the World Database on Protected Areas (UNEP-WCMC & IUCN 2020), digital polygons for Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures from the World Database on OECMs and digital polygons for marine Key Biodiversity Areas (from the World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas, including Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas, Alliance for Zero Extinction sites, and other Key Biodiversity Areas).

Last updated: 2021

Note: the data are estimated by the Ministry of Environment, Water, and Agriculture

Table 3.123: Protected areas concerning marine areas

Item	Year						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Area of marine protected areas	8,341	8,341	8,341	8,341	8,341	12,216	12,216
The economic water area of the Kingdom	221,615	221,615	221,615	221,615	221,615	221,615	221,615
% of marine protected areas	3.763734	3.763734	3.763734	3.763734	3.763734	5.512262	5.512262

Indicator 14.6.1 Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing

Description of the indictor: Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing.

Sources of data: Ministry of Environment, Water, and Agriculture

Unit of measurement: Strategy

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: The indicator is based upon responses by States to a certain section of the questionnaire for monitoring the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and related instruments (CCRF). These are sections covering the implementation of different international instruments used to combat IUU fishing. The responses will be converted using an algorithm to obtain a score for the indicator. Each instrument will be covered within a given variable, as follows:

Variable 1 (V1) - Adherence and implementation of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea

Variable 2 (V2) - Adherence and implementation of the 1995 United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement

Variable 3 (V3) - Development and implementation of a national plan of action (NPOA) to combat IUU fishing in line with the IPOA-IUU

Variable 4 (V4) - Adherence and implementation of the 2009 FAO Agreement on Port State Measures (PSMA)

Variable 5 (V5) - Implementation of Flag State Responsibilities in the context of the 1993 FAO Compliance Agreement and FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Flag State Performance

Last updated: 2021

Table 3.124: Implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (2021)

Variable	YES	NO
Adherence and implementation of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea	✓	
Adherence and implementation of the 1995 United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement		✓
Development and implementation of a national plan of action (NPOA) to combat IUU fishing in line with the IPOA-IUU	✓	
Adherence and implementation of the 2009 FAO Agreement on Port State Measures (PSMA)	✓	
Implementation of Flag State Responsibilities in the context of the 1993 FAO Compliance Agreement and FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Flag State Performance	✓	

Indicator 14.b.1 Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/ policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries

Description of the indictor: Progress by number of countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries.

Sources of data: Ministry of Environment, Water, and Agriculture

Unit of measurement: Strategy

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation:

The following questions are to be answered:

Question 1 collects information on ratification of, accession to and implementation of UNCLOS and its two implementing agreements.	Yes/no
Question 2 collects information on the adoption of national policies for the ocean and/or designation of institutions/mechanisms with responsibility for ensuring that the problems of ocean space are considered through an integrated, interdisciplinary and intersectoral approach.	Yes/no
Variable 1. Existence of laws, regulations, policies, plans or strategies that specifically target or address the small-scale fisheries sector – weighting 40%	
Are there any laws, regulations, policies, plans or strategies that specifically target or address the small-scale fisheries sector?	
1.1) Law	
1.2) Regulation	
1.3) Policy	
1.4) Plan/strategy	
1.5) Other*	
Variable 2. Ongoing specific initiatives to implement the SSF Guidelines - weighting 30%	
In the case that your country has a specific initiative to implement the SFF guidelines. What specific activities are included in this initiative:	
2.1) Improving tenure security for small-scale fishers and fish workers in accordance with SSF Guidelines paragraphs 5.2-5.12	
2.2) Supporting small-scale fisheries actors to take an active part in sustainable resource management in accordance with SSF Guidelines paragraphs 5.13-5.20	

2.3) Promoting social development, employment and decent work in small-scale fisheries in accordance with SSF Guidelines paragraphs 6.2-6.18	
2.4) Enhancing small-scale fisheries value chains, post-harvest operations and trade in accordance with SSF Guidelines paragraphs 7.1-7.10	
2.5) Ensuring gender equality in small-scale fisheries in accordance with SSF Guidelines paragraphs 8.1-8.4	
2.6) Addressing disaster risks and climate change in small-scale fisheries in accordance with SSF Guidelines paragraphs 9.1-9.9	
2.7) Strengthening institutions in support of SSF and to promote policy coherence, coordination and collaboration in accordance with SSF Guidelines paragraphs 10.1-10.8	
2.8) Improving information, research and communication on the contribution of SSF to food security and poverty eradication in accordance with SSF Guidelines paragraphs 11.1-11.11	
2.9) Implementing capacity development of fisheries organizations and other stakeholders in accordance with SSF Guidelines paragraphs 12.1-12.4	
2.10) Establishing or improving monitoring mechanisms and promoting SSF Guidelines implementation in accordance with SSF Guidelines paragraphs 13.1-13.6	
Variable 3. Existence of mechanisms through which small-scale fishers and fish workers contribute to decision-making processes – weighting 30%	
3.1) Does your country have an advisory/consultative body to the Ministry/Department of Fisheries in which fishers/fish workers can participate and contribute to decision-making processes? (Representation at national or provincial level)	

Last updated: 2021

Table 3.125: application of a legal/regulatory/ policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries, 2021

Item	YES	NO
Existence of laws, regulations, policies, plans or strategies that specifically target or address the small-scale fisheries sector	✓	
Ongoing specific initiatives to implement the SSF Guidelines	✓	
Existence of mechanisms enabling small-scale fishers and fish workers to contribute to decision-making processes	✓	

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

The Sustainable Development Goals aim to conserve and restore use of terrestrial ecosystems such as forests, wetlands, drylands and mountains by 2020. Promoting sustainable management of forests and halting deforestation is also vital to mitigating the effects of climate change. Urgent action must be taken to reduce the loss of natural habitats and biodiversity that are part of our common heritage. 38% of the indicators of this goal have been achieved.

Indicator 15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area

Description of the indictor: Forest area as a proportion of total land area
Sources of data: Ministry of Environment, Water, and Agriculture
Unit of measurement: Number and percent
Level of disaggregation: National
Method of calculation: $\frac{Forest\ area\ (reference\ year)}{Land\ area\ (reference\ year)} \times 100$
Last updated: 2021

Table 3.126: Forest area as a proportion of total land area (%)

Item	Year
	2021
Forests area in the Kingdom	2 million hectares
Proportion of forest area to the total land area (%)	1.1

Indicator 15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type

Description of the indictor: The indicator Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type shows temporal trends in the mean percentage of each important site for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity (i.e., those that contribute significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity) that is covered by designated protected areas and Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs).

Sources of data: Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture - Saudi Wildlife Authority

Unit of measurement: Number and percent

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: This indicator is calculated from data derived from a spatial overlap between digital polygons for protected areas from the World Database on Protected Areas (UNEP-WCMC & IUCN 2020), digital polygons for Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures from the World Database on OECMs and digital polygons for terrestrial and freshwater Key Biodiversity Areas (from the World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas, including Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas, Alliance for Zero Extinction sites, and other Key Biodiversity Areas).

Last updated: 2019

Table 3.127: Important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity (KM)

Item	Year	
	2015-2016	2017-2018-2019
Increase in reserves area		-1,160
Total area of reserves	8655300	8539300
Percentage of protected areas affiliated with the National Centre for Wildlife (%)	4.33	4

Indicator 15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management

Description of the indictor: "Sustainable Forest management" (SFM) is a central concept for Goal 15 and target 15.1 as well as for target 15.2. It has been formally defined, by the UN General Assembly, as follows: dynamic and evolving concept [that] aims to maintain and enhance the economic, social and environmental values of all types of forests, for the benefit of present and future generations.

The indicator is composed of five sub-indicators that measure progress towards all dimensions of sustainable forest management. The environmental values of forests are covered by three sub-indicators focused on the extension of forest area, biomass within the forest area and protection and maintenance of biological diversity, and of natural and associated cultural resources. Social and economic values of forests are reconciled with environmental values through sustainable management plans. The sub-indicator provides further qualification to the management of forest areas, by assessing areas which are independently verified for compliance with a set of national or international standards.

Sources of data: Ministry of Environment, Water, and Agriculture

Unit of measurement: Number

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: National data on forest area, biomass stock, forest area within protected areas, and forest area under management plan are reported directly by countries to FAO for pre-established reference years. Based on the country reported data, FAO then makes country-level estimates of the forest area net change rate using the compound interest formula. The proportion of forest area within protected area and under management plan is calculated using the reported areas for each reference year and the forest area for year 2015.

Last updated: 2019

Table 3.128: Progress towards sustainable forest management

Indicator	Year
	2019
Area of forest covered by sustainable forest management	977,000 hectares

Indicator 15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area

Description of the indictor:

Land degradation is defined as the reduction or loss of the biological or economic productivity and complexity of rain fed cropland, irrigated cropland, or range, pasture, forest and woodlands resulting from a combination of pressures, including land use and management practices. This definition was adopted by and is used by the 196 countries that are Party to the UNCCD[4]. (see also Figure 1)

Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) is defined as a state whereby the amount and quality of land resources necessary to support ecosystem functions and services and enhance food security remain stable or increase within specified temporal and spatial scales and ecosystems (decision 3/COP12).[5]

Total land area is the total surface area of a country excluding the area covered by inland waters, like major rivers and lakes.[6]

SDG indicator 15.3.1 is a binary - degraded/not degraded - quantification based on the analysis of available data for three sub-indicators to be validated and reported by national authorities. The sub-indicators (Trends in Land Cover, Land Productivity and Carbon Stocks) were adopted by the UNCCD's governing body in 2013 as part of its monitoring and evaluation approach.[7]

Sources of data: Ministry of Environment, Water, and Agriculture

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation:

$$\frac{Forest\ area\ (reference\ year)}{Land\ area\ (reference\ year)} \times 100$$

Last updated: 2021

Table 3.129: Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (%)

Indicator	Year	
	2018	2021
Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	70	70

[4] United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification. 1994. Article 1 of the Convention Text http://www2.unccd.int/sites/default/files/relevant-links/2017-01/UNCCD_Convention_ENG_0.pdf

[5] http://www2.unccd.int/sites/default/files/sessions/documents/ICCD_COP12_20_Add.1/20add1eng.pdf

[6] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

[7] By its decision 22/COP.11, the Conference of the Parties established a monitoring and evaluation approach consisting of: (a) indicators; (b) a conceptual framework that allows for the integration of indicators; and (c) indicators sourcing and management mechanisms at the national/local level. https://www.unccd.int/sites/default/files/sessions/documents/ICCD_COP11_23_Add.1/23add1eng.pdf

Indicator 15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index

Description of the indictor: The Mountain Green Cover Index (MGCI) is designed to measure the extent and the changes of green vegetation in mountain areas - i.e. forest, shrubs, trees, pasture land, cropland, etc. – in order to monitor progress towards the mountain target. MGCI is defined as the percentage of green cover over the total surface of the mountain region of a given country and for given reporting year. The aim of the index is to monitor the evolution of the green cover and thus assess the status of conservation of mountain ecosystems.

Sources of data: Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture

Unit of measurement: Number

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: The Mountain Green Cover Index (MGCI) is defined as

$$MGCI = \frac{Mountain\ Green\ Cover\ Area}{Total\ Mountain\ Area} \times 100$$

Where:

Mountain Green Cover area = Sum of areas covered by Cropland, Grassland, Forest and Wetland land cover classes.

The vegetation descriptor is calculated from a land cover map using basic GIS functions.

If the country/region has no mountain area, it will be assigned value N/A.

Last updated: 2021

Note: The mountain green cover index has not been calculated

Table 3.130: Mountain Green Cover Index

Indicator	Year	
	2020	2021
Mountains' green cover indicator (square kilo)	5212	5212

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

The Sustainable Development Goals aim to significantly reduce all forms of violence, and work with governments and communities to find lasting solutions to conflict and insecurity. Strengthening the rule of law and promoting human rights are central to this process, as is reducing the flow of illicit arms and enhancing the participation of developing countries in international decision-making institutions. 17% of the indicators of this goal have been achieved.

Indicator 16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)

Description of the indictor: Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget This indicator measures the extent to which aggregate budget expenditure outturn reflects the amount originally approved, as defined in government budget documentation and fiscal reports. The coverage is budgetary central government (BCG) and the time period covered is the last three completed fiscal years.

Sources of data: Ministry of Finance

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: National and sector

Method of calculation: The methodology for calculating this indicator is provided in a spreadsheet (titled "En PI-1 and PI-2 Exp Calculation-Feb 1 2016 (xls)") on the PEFA website (http://www.pefa.org/en/content/pefa-2016-framework). It is also detailed in part 2 of the document "Framework for assessing public financial management" (https://www.pefa.org/sites/pefa.org/files/attachments/PEFA%20Framework_English.pdf).

Scoring is at the heart of the indicator. A country is scored separately on a four-point ordinal scale: A, B, C, or D, according to precise criteria:

(A) Aggregate expenditure outturn was between 95% and 105% of the approved aggregate budgeted expenditure in at least two of the last three years.

(B) Aggregate expenditure outturn was between 90% and 110% of the approved aggregate budgeted expenditure in at least two of the last three years.

(C) Aggregate expenditure outturn was between 85% and 115% of the approved aggregate budgeted expenditure in at least two of the last three years.

(D) Performance is less than required for a C score.

In order to justify a particular score, every aspect specified in the scoring requirements must be fulfilled. If the

requirements are only partly met, the criteria are not satisfied, and a lower score should be given that coincides with achievement of all requirements for the lower performance rating. A score of C reflects the basic level of performance for each indicator and dimension, consistent with good international practices. A score of D means that the feature being measured is present at less than the basic level of performance or is absent altogether, or that there is insufficient information to score the dimension.

The D score indicates performance that falls below the basic level. 'D' is applied if the performance observed is less than required for any higher score. For this reason, a D score is warranted when sufficient information is not available to establish the actual level of performance. A score of D due to insufficient information is distinguished from D scores for low-level performance by the use of an asterisk—that is, D* at the dimension level. The asterisk is not included at the indicator level.

Last updated: 2021

Table 3.131: Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget (%)

Sector	Year					
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Municipal services sector	15	14	6	9	11	7
Education sector	21	18	16	29	28	27
Health and social development sector	34	30	32	26	24	26
Economic resources sector	10	11	7	9	11	10
Infrastructure and transportation sector	5	7	7	5	5	5
Public Programs Unit	15	20	32	22	22	24

Indicator 16.7.1 Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a)the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by gender, age, persons with disabilities and population groups

Description of the indictor:

The legislative sub-component of indicator 16.7.1 aims to measure how representatives of the general population are the individuals occupying key decision-making positions in national legislatures. More specifically, this indicator measures the proportional representation of various demographic groups (women, age groups) in the national population amongst individuals occupying the following positions in national legislatures: (1) Members, (2) Speakers and (3) Chairs of permanent committees in charge of the following portfolios: Foreign Affairs, Defence, Finance, Human Rights and Gender Equality. Furthermore, it looks at the electoral and constitutional provisions adopted by countries to secure representation in national legislatures of persons with disabilities and contextually relevant population groups.

Sources of data: Ministry of Resources and Social Development

Unit of measurement: Number

Level of disaggregation: National, Gender and age

Method of calculation:

- Members

Indicator 16.7.1(a) aims to compare the proportion of various demographic groups (by sex and age) represented in national parliaments, relative to the proportion of these same groups in the national population above the age of eligibility.

To report on indicator 16.7.1(a), two ratios must be calculated, namely.

- For 'young' MPs (aged 45 and below)
- For female MPs

When comparing ratios of 'young' MPs and female MPs with corresponding shares of the national population that is aged 45 and below (for the first ratio) and female (for the second ratio), *it is important to consider the population of, or above, the age of eligibility*, the latter being, by definition, the lowest possible age of members of parliament. In other words, if the age of eligibility in a given country is 18 years old, the national population to be used as a comparator for the first ratio (for 'young' MPs) will be the national population aged 18-45 (*not* 0-45), and for the second ratio (for female MPs), the female population aged 18 and above.

To calculate the ratio for 'young' MPs (aged 45 and below), the following formula is to be used

$$\textbf{Ratio 1} = \frac{\textbf{Proportion of MPs aged 45 and below in parliament}}{\textbf{Proportion of the national population aged 45 and below}}$$

(with the age of eligibility as a lower boundary)

-The numerator is the number of seats held by MPs aged 45 and below, divided by the total number of members in parliament

- The denominator can be computed using national population figures as follows:

$$\frac{[Size\ of\ national\ population\ \leq 45] - [Size\ of\ national\ population\ < age\ of\ eligibility]}{Size\ of\ the\ national\ population}$$

The resulting ratio can then be interpreted as follows:

- 0 means no representation at all of 'youth' (45 years and below) in parliament
- 1 means perfectly proportional representation of 'youth' (45 years and below) in parliament
- <1 means under-representation of 'youth' (45 years and below) in parliament
- >1 means over-representation of youth' (45 years and below) in parliament

Example:

Say in country A, 30% of the national population is aged 45 or younger (but above the age of eligibility), but only 25% of MPs fall in this age category

$$Ratio\ 1 = \frac{Proportion\ of\ MPs\ aged\ 45\ and\ below\ in\ parliament}{Proportion\ of\ the\ national\ population\ aged\ 45\ and\ below}$$

(with the age of eligibility as a lower boundary)

Last updated: 2020

Note: The data consists of totals (not classified as legislatures, public service, and judiciary.

Table 3.132: Positions in national and local institutions by age and gender

Age groups	Year /Gender											
	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
25-34	239,935	129,319	220,541	113,413	202,556	99,348	183,772	87,457	157,641	72,417	133,725	390,337
35-44	287,775	276,296	296,471	278,873	301,971	271,662	310,089	269,520	315,068	262,887	315,105	252,821
45-54	182,441	115,686	185,217	122,571	188,526	129,716	197,749	144,982	209,217	162,430	217,781	179,381
55-64	55,504	18,734	53,449	18,689	53,755	18,295	57,312	20,456	62,186	23,548	64,455	25,987
66 +	3,207	1,625	3,506	1,715	2,174	750	2,489	883	2,881	1,073	2,579	1,096
Total	768,862	541,660	759,184	535,261	748,982	519,771	751,411	523,298	746,993	522,355	733,645	849,622
Employed Persons with Disabilities	0	0	15,664	6,063	16,100	6,223	16,627	6,362	13,810	4,476	16,235	6,183

Indicator 16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority

Description of the indictor: Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority.

Sources of data: GASTAT

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation:

(Number of children under-age of five whose births are reported as being registered with the relevant national civil authorities / total number of children under the age of five in the population) * 100

Last updated: 2018

Table 3.133: Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)

Indicator	Year	
	2017	2018
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	98.3	99.2

Indicator 16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles

Description of the indictor: This indicator Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles measures the compliance of existing national human rights institutions with the Principles relating to the Status of National Institutions (The Paris Principles), which were adopted by the General Assembly (resolution 48/134) based on the rules of procedure of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI, formerly the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights or ICC).

Sources of data: Saudi Human Right Commission

Unit of measurement: Strategy

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation:

There are three possible types of accreditations:

A: Compliance with Paris Principles

B: Observer Status – Not fully in compliance with the Paris Principles or insufficient information provided to make a determination

C: Non-compliant with the Paris Principles

Last updated: 2021

Table 3.134: Existence of independent national human rights institutions

Strategy	Saudi Arabia has national human rights institutions, represented by the Saudi Human Rights Commission. It is a government agency that aims to protect and promote human rights in accordance with international human rights standards in all fields, spread awareness about them and contribute to ensuring that this is applied in the light of the Islamic law, and the National Society for Human Rights institutions

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

All the SDGs aim to promote North-South and South-South cooperation by supporting national plans to achieve all the goals. Promoting international trade and helping developing countries increase their exports is part of achieving a rules-based, equitable, fair and open global trading system that benefits all. 58% of the indicators of this objective have been achieved.

Indicator 17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source

Description of the indicator: Revenue is defined in Chapter 4 (paragraph 4.23) of GFSM 2014, an increase in net worth resulting from a transaction. It is a fiscal indicator for assessing the sustainability of fiscal activities. General government units have four types of revenue. The major types of revenue are taxes (GFS code 11), social contributions (GFS code 12), grants (GFS code 13), and other revenue (GFS code 14). Of these, compulsory levies and transfers are the main sources of revenue for most general government units. In particular, taxes are compulsory, unrequited amounts receivable by government units from institutional units. Social contributions are actual or imputed revenue receivable by social insurance schemes to make provision for social insurance benefits payable. Grants are transfers receivable by government units from other resident or non-resident government units or international organizations, and that do not meet the definition of a tax, subsidy, or social contribution. Other revenue is all revenue receivable excluding taxes, social contributions, and grants. Other revenue comprises: (i) property income; (ii) sales of goods and services; (iii) fines, penalties, and forfeits; (iv) transfers not elsewhere classified; and (v) premiums, fees, and claims related to nonlife insurance and standardized guarantee schemes.

Sources of data: Ministry of Finance

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Indicator 17.1.1 will be derived using series that are basic to the GFS reporting framework. GFS revenue series maintained by the IMF Statistics Department are collected in Table 1 of the standard annual data questionnaire. Each revenue transaction is classified according to whether it is a tax or another type of revenue. GFS revenue aggregates are summations of individual entries and elements in this particular class of flows and allow for these data to be arranged in a manageable and analytically useful way. For example, tax revenue is the sum of all flows that are classified as taxes. Conceptually, the value for each main revenue aggregate is the sum of the values for all items in the relevant category. The annual GFS series for monitoring Indicator 17.1.1will be derived from the data reported by the national authorities (in national

currency) expressed as a percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), where GDP is derived from the IMF World Economic Outlook database (no adjustments and/or weighting techniques will be applied). Mixed sources are not being used nor will the calculation change over time (i.e., there are no discontinuities in the underlying series as these are key aggregates/ components in all country reported GFS series). The presentation will closely align with that currently contained in World Table 4 from the hard-copy GFS Yearbook:

Total Revenue (% GDP)	of which : Taxes							of which :	of which :	of which :
	Taxes on income, profits, and capital gains	Taxes on payroll and workforce	Taxes on property	Taxes on goods and services	Taxes on international trade and transactions	Other taxes	Total	Social contributions	Grants	Other revenue

Historic series have been aligned with GFSM 2014 classifications. This enhances the comparability of data across countries and ensures establishing robust analytical findings to support SDG monitoring using fiscal data.

Last updated: 2021

Table 3.135: Non-oil government revenues from different sources (%)

Sector	Year					
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Non-oil revenues	8.1	9.5	9.3	10.6	13.4	12.4
Taxes on income, profits, and capital gains	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5
Taxes on goods and services	1.0	1.4	3.6	4.9	5.9	7.7
Taxes on trade and international transactions	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Other taxes	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.9
Other revenues	4.9	6.3	4.0	3.6	5.2	2.6

Indicator 17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes

Description of the indictor: The precise definition of the indicator is the Proportion of domestic budgetary central government expenditure funded by taxes.

Sources of data: Ministry of Finance

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Net official development assistance payments as a proportion of gross national income

Last updated: 2021

Table 3.136: Domestic budget funded by domestic taxes (%)

Indicator	Year					
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	10.43	11.12	19.06	20.83	20.14	29.63

Indicator 17.3.1 Additional financial resources mobilized for developing countries from multiple sources

Description of the indictor: Annual gross receipts by developing countries of: a. Official sustainable development grants, b. Official concessional sustainable development loans, c. Official non-concessional sustainable development loans, d. Foreign direct investment, e. Mobilised private finance (MPF) on an experimental basis, and f. Private grants.

Sources of data: Saudi Central Bank

Unit of measurement: Billion Saudi Arabia Riyal

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: While the sub-indicators follow the recipient perspective, the data for all proposed sub-indicators except foreign direct investment are reportable by the providers and subsequently aggregated by recipient. Foreign direct investment is as reported by recipients.

Last updated: 2021

Table 3.137: Additional financial resources mobilized for developing countries from multiple sources (SAR)

Item	Year						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Net inflows of foreign direct investment	-10,316,618,750	5,563,582,500	21,977,833,431	56,269,535,173	33,691,844,670	-1,830,878,972	17,153,515,351
Total Development Assistance	29,827,000,000	30,536,000,000	17,543,000,000	38,201,100,000	37,605,000,000	19,230,000,000	44,994,440,456
The ratio of net foreign direct investment inflows to total domestic expenditure (%)	-1.2	0.67	2.36	5.21	3.18	-.22	1.69
Proportion of total Development Assistance of local budget	3.5	3.68	1.89	3.54	3.55	1.79	4.43

Indicator 17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP

Description of the indictor: Personal remittances received as proportion of GDP is the inflow of personal remittances expressed as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Sources of data: Saudi Central Bank

Unit of measurement: Number and percent

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Personal remittances are the sum of two items defined in the sixth edition of the IMF's Balance of Payments Manual: personal transfers and compensation of employees. World Bank staff estimates on the volume of personal remittances data are used for gap-filling purposes. GDP data, sourced from the World Bank's World Development Indicators (WDI) database, are then used to express the indicator as a percentage of GDP.

Last updated: 2021

Table 3.138: Volume of remittances (SAR) as a proportion of total GDP

Item	Year						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Personal transfers	145.453	141.912	135.446	127.056	116.989	129.734	152.757
GDP	2,453,512	2,418,508	2,582,198	3,062,170	3,013,561	2,637,629	3,125,780
Remittances of GDP	5.93	5.87	5.25	4.15	3.88	4.92	4.89

Indicator 17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services

Description of the indictor: Debt service as proportion of exports of goods and services is the percentage of debt services (principal and interest payments) to the exports of goods and services. Debt services covered in this indicator refer only to public and publicly guaranteed debt.

Concepts of public and publicly guaranteed external debt data are in accordance with the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6) methodology.

"Exports of goods and services" data concepts are in accordance with the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6).

Sources of data: Ministry of Finance

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Public and publicly guaranteed external debt data are compiled by the World Bank based on the World Bank Debtor Reporting System Manual, dated January 2000 which sets out the reporting procedures to be used by countries. The data are provided by the countries on a loan-by-loan basis.

"Exports of goods and services" data are sourced from IMF's Balance of Payments Statistics database and then gap-filled with World Bank staff estimates in accordance with the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6)

Both components are used to express the indicator in percentage terms.

Last updated: 2021

Table 3.139: Cost of debt services (%)

Indicator	Year					
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Percentage of debt cost (%)	0.08	0.51	0.98	1.04	2.14	1.65

Indicator 17.6.1 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed[8]

Description of the indictor: the number of fixed-broadband subscriptions to the public Internet, split by advertised download speed.

Sources of data: Communication, Space and Technology Committee

Unit of measurement: Number and percent

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Data are collected for this indicator through an annual questionnaire from national regulatory authorities or Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Ministries, who collect the data from national Internet service providers. The data can be collected by asking each Internet service provider in the country to provide the number of their fixed-broadband subscriptions by the speeds indicated. The data are then added up to obtain the country totals.

Last updated: 2021

Note: The figures in the table reflect the number of internet subscribers and the subscriptions per 100 persons for 2020 and 2021.

Table 3.140: Number of subscriptions to high-speed fixed internet services

Indicator	Year					
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Number of subscriptions to high-speed fixed internet services	3,287,663	2,502,728	1,901,306	2,030,647	2,185,265	2,236,014
Percent (%)	-	-	-	-	6.24	6.56

Indicator 17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet

Description of the indictor: The proportion of individuals who used the Internet from any location in the last three months.

Sources of data: GASTAT

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: For countries that collect data on this indicator through an official survey, this indicator

[8] The figures in the table reflect the number of internet subscribers rather than the subscriptions per 100 persons.

is calculated by dividing the total number of in-scope individuals using the Internet (from any location) in the last 3 months by the total number of in-scope individuals. For countries that have not carried out a survey, data are estimated (by ITU) based on the number of Internet subscriptions and other socioeconomic indicators (GNI per capita) and on the time series data.

Last updated: 2021

Table 3.141: Individuals using the Internet (%)

Indicator	Year				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Proportion of people using internet (15 years and above)	83.70	86.70	88.60	91.22	92.99

Indicator 17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average

Description of the indictor: Value in percentage of weighted average tariffs applied to the imports of goods in HS chapter 01-97.

Weighted average: In order to aggregate tariff value for country groups it is recommended to make use of a weighting methodology based on the value of goods imported.

Tariffs: Tariffs are customs duties on merchandise imports, levied either on an ad valorem basis (percentage of value) or on a specific basis (e.g., $7 per 100 kg). Tariffs can be used to create a price advantage for similar locally produced goods and for raising government revenues. Trade remedy measures and taxes are not considered to be tariffs.

Sources of data: Zakat, Tax and Custom Authority

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: In order to include all tariffs into the calculation, some rates which are not expressed in ad valorem form (e.g., specific duties) are converted in ad valorem equivalents (i.e., in per cent of the import value), The conversion is made at the tariff line level for each importer by using the unit value method. Import unit values are calculated from import values and quantities. Only a limited number of non-ad valorem tariff rates (i.e. technical duties) cannot be provided with ad valorem equivalents (AVE) and are excluded from the calculation. This methodology also allows for cross-country comparisons.

Last updated: 2021

Table 3.142: Worldwide weighted tariff-average (%)

Indicator	Year						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Weighted averages of globally weighted tariffs	3.5	3.8	3.6	3.1	3.5	3.9	3.5

Indicator 17.11.1 Developing countries and least developed countries' share of global exports

Description of the indictor: Exports by developing countries and least developed countries as a share of global exports of goods and services.

Sources of data: Zakat, Tax and Custom Authority

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Share of global trade is intended of a particular group of country fraction of total trade.

Last updated: 2021

Table 3.143: Shares of exports by developing countries and least developed countries (%)

Indicator	Year						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Exports shared by developing countries and least developed countries	52.1	51.1	52.3	53.2	59.5	61.3	62.8

Indicator 17.12.1 Weighted average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States

Description of the indictor: Average import tariffs (in per cent) faced by products exported from developing countries and least developed countries.

Tariffs: Tariffs are customs duties on merchandise imports, levied either on an ad valorem basis (percentage of value) or on a specific basis (e.g., $7 per 100 kg). Tariffs can be used to create a price advantage for similar locally produced goods and for raising government revenues. Trade remedy measures and taxes are not considered to be tariffs. Tariff in HS chapters 01-97 is taken into consideration.

Tariff line or National Tariff lines (NTL): National Tariff Line codes refer to the classification codes, applied to merchandise goods by individual countries that are longer than the HS six-digit level. Countries are free to

introduce national distinctions for tariffs and many other purposes.

The national tariff line codes are based on the HS system but are longer than six digits. For example, the six-digit HS code 010120 refers to Asses, mules and hinnies, live, whereas the US National Tariff line code 010120.10 refers to live purebred breeding asses, 010120.20 refers to live asses other than purebred breeding asses and 010120.30 refers to mules and hinnies imported for immediate slaughter.

Sources of data: Zakat, Tax and Custom Authority

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Some tariff rates which are not expressed in ad valorem form (e.g., specific duties) need to be converted in ad valorem equivalents (i.e., in per cent of the import value). The conversion is made at the tariff line level for each importer by using the unit value method. Import unit values are calculated from import values and quantities. Only a limited number of non-ad valorem tariff rates (i.e., technical duties) cannot be provided with ad valorem equivalents (AVE) and are excluded from the calculation. This methodology also allows for cross-country comparisons.

Last updated: 2021

Table 3.144: Weighted average tariffs faced by developing countries (%)

Indicator	Year						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Weighted average tariff	3.4	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.6

Indicator 17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development

Description of the indictor: For the purpose of this methodology 'policy coherence of sustainable development' has been interpreted as the coherence between policies in general that cover the dimensions of sustainable development. This indicator is a composite indicator which covers mechanisms related to:

6. Institutionalization of Political Commitment
7. Long-term considerations in decision-making
8. Inter-ministerial and cross-sectoral coordination
9. Participatory processes
10. Policy linkages
11. Alignment across government levels
12. Monitoring and reporting for policy coherence
13. Financing for policy coherence

Sources of data: Ministry of Economics and Planning

Unit of measurement: Number

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Questionnaire to be filled by relevant organisations (see table 144).

Last updated: 2021

Table 3.145: Mechanisms developed to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development

Theme	Domain	Points	Score
Institutionalized political commitment	Political commitment expressed/endorsed by the highest level	5	4
	Additional specific commitments (1 point each, maximum of 5 points): • Set timelines for the achievement of policy coherence objectives. • A dedicated budget. • Defined roles and responsibilities. • Regular reporting mechanism. • Explicit consideration of international commitments. • Other nationally relevant commitment.	5	4
Long-term considerations	Long-term objectives going beyond the current electoral cycle included in national strategies	5	4
	Additional specific mechanisms (1 point each, maximum of 5 points): • A commissioner, council, or ombudsperson for future generations. • Other mechanisms of scrutiny or oversight on possible future effects. • Mechanisms for regular appraisal of policies. • Impact assessment mechanisms; and • Other nationally relevant factors.	5	4
Inter-ministerial and cross-sectoral coordination	National mechanism for regular coordination	5	5
	Additional elements (scored as follows): • A mandate to make decisions regarding trade-offs (2 points); • Coordination body is convened by a centralized government body (1 point); • Coordination at both political level and technical level (1 point); • Mandate for aligning internal and external policies (1 point).	5	4

Participatory processes	Relevant stakeholders are consulted at the early stages of development of laws, policies, plans, etc.	5	5
	Additional elements (scored as follows): • Consultations take place in a comprehensive manner at various stages of the policy cycle (1 point); • Institutions disclose the rationale for not including inputs from consultations (2 points); • An accountability mechanism that allows public intervention (2 points).	5	5
Integration of the three dimensions of Sustainable Development, assessment of policy effects and linkages	A mechanism for assessing and addressing issues in terms of the contribution of a policy (new or existing) to broader sustainable development, including transboundary elements.	5	5
	Additional mechanisms (1 point each, maximum of 5 points): • The application of the above mechanisms at all levels of government. • An indicator framework for tracking policy effectiveness towards sustainable development. • Cost-benefit analysis of policy impacts across all sectors. • The identification of measures to mitigate potentially negative effects and to optimize synergies as part of policy and planning. • The consideration of international spillovers, such as cross-border and international impacts; and • Other nationally relevant mechanisms.	5	4
Consultation and coordination across government levels	Any of following mechanisms (5 points each, 10 points total – two mechanisms is enough for 10 points): • Mechanisms to systematically collect the inputs of sub-national government entities; • Arrangements for regular formal exchange between central government and subnational levels; • Mechanisms to ensure enhance substantive coherence (templates & checklists);• Planning cycle timeframes that facilitate alignment.	10	8
Monitoring and reporting for policy coherence	Monitoring and evaluation framework for policy coherence for sustainable development.	5	5
	Aspects of policy coherence for sustainable development are integrated into reporting processes.	2	1
	Data and information management system for sustainable development data.	3	2
8. Financial resources	Any of following (5 points each, 10 points total): • Checklists to ensure that plans and budgets reflect policy	10	7

and tools	coherence for sustainable development. • Integrated financial information systems. • Mechanisms to ensure that cooperation funds are aligned with national policies and priorities.		
TOTAL		80	67/80
Mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development (%)		100	83.75

Indicator 17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the fundamental principles of official statistics

Description of the indictor: The indicator refers to the number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics. This refers to the number of countries that have a statistical legislation which respects the principles of UNFOP.

National statistical legislation: The statistics law defines rules, regulation, measures with regard to the organization, management, monitoring and inspection of the statistical activities in a systematic way, strength, effectiveness and efficiency to assure the full coverage, accuracy and consistency with facts in order to provide reference for policy direction, socio economic planning, and contribute to the country's development to achieve wealth, culture, well-being and equity.

UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

The Fundamental Principles for Official Statistics adopted by the United Nations Statistical Commission, in its Special Session of 11-15 April 1994 are:

Principle 1. Official statistics provide an indispensable element in the information system of a society, serving the government, the economy and the public with data about the economic, demographic, social and environmental situation. To this end, official statistics that meet the test of practical utility are to be compiled and made available on an impartial basis by official statistical agencies to honor citizens' entitlement to public information.

Principle 2. To retain trust in official statistics, the statistical agencies need to decide according to strictly professional considerations, including scientific principles and professional ethics, on the methods and procedures for the collection, processing, storage and presentation of statistical data.

Principle 3. To facilitate a correct interpretation of the data, the statistical agencies are to present information according to scientific standards on the sources, methods and procedures of the statistics.

Principle 4. The statistical agencies are entitled to comment on erroneous interpretation and misuse of statistics.

Principle 5. Data for statistical purposes may be drawn from all types of sources, be they statistical surveys or administrative records. Statistical agencies are to choose the source with regard to quality, timeliness, costs

and the burden on respondents.

Principle 6. Individual data collected by statistical agencies for statistical compilation, whether they refer to natural or legal persons, are to be strictly confidential and used exclusively for statistical purposes.

Principle 7. The laws, regulations and measures under which the statistical systems operate are to be made public.

Principle 8. Coordination among statistical agencies within countries is essential to achieve consistency and efficiency in the statistical system.

Principle 9. The use by statistical agencies in each country of international concepts, classifications and methods promotes the consistency and efficiency of statistical systems at all official levels.

Principle 10. Bilateral and multilateral cooperation in statistics contributes to the improvement of systems of official statistics in all countries.

Sources of data: GASTAT

Unit of measurement: Strategy

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation:

Indicator 17.18.2 = ∑countries of which the law has provisions relating to all the ten Principles

Last updated: 2021

Table 3.146: National statistical with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

Strategy	In order to achieve Vision 2030, the Kingdom adopted a national strategy for statistical development, which was issued with the approval of the Council of Ministers. The National Strategy for Statistical Development rests on five integrated strategic pillars and sets long-term goals to be achieved by 2030. These pillars are as follows: 1) Using statistical data and information (demand); 2) producing data and information; 3) latest technologies; 4) communication and awareness; and 5) governance. https://www.stats.gov.sa/ar/page/63

Indicator 17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding

Description of the indictor: The indicator Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation is based on the annual Status Report on National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS). In collaboration with its partners, PARIS21 reports on country progress in designing and implementing national statistical plans. The indicator is a count of countries that are either (i)

implementing a strategy, (ii) designing one or (iii) awaiting adoption of the strategy in the current year.

Sources of data: GASTAT

Unit of measurement: Strategy

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Simple count of countries that are either (i) implementing a strategy, (ii) designing one or (iii) awaiting adoption of the strategy in the current year.

Last updated: 2021

Table 3.147: National statistical plan

Strategy	The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is one of the countries that have a national statistical plan to develop a comprehensive sector that produces and disseminates reliable and up-to-date statistical data and information in accordance with the international approach, and meets the needs of users, especially those related to decision making, drawing policies, developing programs and projects, monitoring progress, and evaluating impact and performance. https://www.stats.gov.sa/sites/default/files/lstrtyjy_lwtny_0.pdf

Indicator 17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration

Description of the indictor: This information only refers to The indicator tracks the proportion of countries that have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years. This also includes countries which compile their detailed population and housing statistics from population registers, administrative records, sample surveys or other sources or a combination of those sources.

Sources of data: GASTAT

Unit of measurement: Strategy

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: -

Last updated: 2021

Table 3.148: Number of population censuses conducted

Strategy	The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia conducted a population and housing censuses in 1974, 1992, 2004, 2010 n 2022. The kingdom has achieved 99.2% of birth registration.

Concluding Remarks

The importance of working on the sustainable development goals and the completion of this report is an assessment of the progress that has been made since 2015. In the introductory chapters of this report, focus has been placed on an introduction to the sustainable development goals, their importance and methodology.

The figures in the SDGs report also provide information that Saudi Arabia is on track to achieve the SDGs by 2030. In many of the SDGs, the Kingdom has achieved excellent performance especially in the goals related to health and education as well as providing a good social protection system for different groups of the population.

This section provides a brief overview of the SDGs report and covers the following sub-sections:

1. Data Gap:

The report identified the gap in data coverage on some indicators in terms of the first and second levels, as well as the years of publication of the indicators. For example, 96% of health-related indicators were covered while only 17% of SDG 16 indicators (sustainable development and access to justice) were covered. Also, only 36% of sustainable development goal 6 has been achieved, as well as only 31% of the indicators of development goal 12 and 38% of goal 15.

Data produced in previous years has been used to measure Saudi Arabia's progress towards achieving the SDGs. This report will help achieve all the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030.

Although some sustainable development goals have been achieved, there are some goals and indicators for which data are lacking, such as Goal 5 (ending all forms of discrimination against all women and girls) and Goal 16 (promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development).

2. Future work

The Sustainable Development Goals report covers many social, economic and environmental aspects, and the number of indicators covered is 128 (about half of the total indicators). Although the report presents a good picture of the various sectors, there are indicators whose data were not provided by age, gender, disability, and region. Therefore, it is necessary to collect data by adding questions about different categories in existing and ongoing surveys or conducting new surveys to provide data on the sustainable development goals, which will help in the sustainability and availability of data periodically.

The General Authority for Statistics also looks forward with confidence to continue working with all government agencies and institutions on the sustainable development goals file.