

# Accelerating SDG Progress in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Through Peer Learning

Yujie Shen, Satoshi Yanaizu, Aljaz Kuncic, Austin G. Hamilton<sup>1</sup>

UN RCO in the KSA Working Paper, Draft, January 2022

**Abstract:** This paper utilizes policy learning from successful peer countries to identify policy ideas that could accelerate the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's (KSA) progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Using the nearest neighbor approach designed by Hamilton and Kuncic (2021) and the data from the Sustainable Development Report (Sachs 2021), we collated the significant policies of all of the KSA's top 5 nearest neighbor countries relevant for each SDG. We then synthesized these policies by the nearest neighbors into SDG by SDG recommendations for the KSA based on a multi-criteria ranking algorithm that evaluates the cost and timeframe of each policy as well as the potential for improvement corresponding to the KSA. These results are also framed in the KSA's national context and existing policies. Our research provides an actionable and widely applicable model of peer learning which identifies the best national practices for the acceleration of the SDG achievement.

**JEL code:** O21, O53, Q01, Q58

**Keywords:** Saudi Arabia, Vision 2030, SDGs, Sustainable Development Goals, sustainable development, development policy, peer learning, nearest neighbor approach, Sustainable Development Report

---

<sup>1</sup> Yujie Shen and Satoshi Yanaizu (yujie.shen@linacre.ox.ac.uk; satoshi\_yanaizu@college.harvard.edu, lead and corresponding authors) are Junior Economists with the Resident Coordinator Office (RCO) for the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) in Riyadh. Aljaz Kuncic (kuncic@un.org) is a Senior Economist with the RCO for the KSA. Austin G. Hamilton (austin.g.hamilton@gmail.com) is an Economist with the RCO for the KSA. The views expressed are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the United Nations.

## 1. Introduction

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), listed as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, are a global call to action to end poverty and secure peace and prosperity for all on a healthy planet.<sup>1</sup> Adopted by United Nations (UN) Resolution 70/1 in 2015, the 17 SDGs, with 169 targets and 232 indicators, guide each country's policy strategies and assess progress towards the Goals.<sup>2</sup> At the global level, the COVID-19 pandemic has reversed the trend of improving SDG performance, hindering the delivery of the Goals by the target date of 2030.<sup>3</sup> Advancing the speed and scale of actions is ever more needed to build better towards achieving the SDGs.

Inter-connected with Agenda 2030, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's (KSA) Vision 2030 sets the ambitions and strategic objectives for the KSA. While important achievements have been made, the COVID-19 pandemic, coupled with the drop in oil prices in 2020, complicates the development opportunities and risks for the KSA. According to the 2021 Sustainable Development Report (SDR),<sup>2</sup> the KSA ranks 98th among 165 countries on achievement of the 17 SDGs,<sup>4</sup> representing a significant opportunity for progress. Given the closely connected objectives of the 2030 Agenda and Vision 2030, moving upward the SDG ranking is indispensable for realizing the KSA's ambition of being a global leader.

Policy learning from the most successful peer countries based on SDG ranking could provide an efficient and cost-effective pathway to accelerating the KSA's SDG progress. As estimated in the background paper, Macroeconomic SDG Forecasts for 193 Countries, part of the RCO-UNCT Economist Toolkit<sup>3</sup>, adopting the policy mix of the top five peer countries across the SDGs could improve the KSA's SDG ranking by 28 places, moving the KSA to the top 70 countries globally based on its 2021 ranking.<sup>5</sup> While countries similar to the KSA based on the historical performance of each SDG have been identified,<sup>6</sup> the specific policies that contributed to these countries' better SDG progress have yet to be analyzed. By examining the policy strategies of the KSA's five most successful peer countries SDG by SDG, this paper develops policy synthesis that can improve the KSA's SDG performance and improve its ranking within the shortest timeframe while accounting for the cost of implementation.

The structure of the paper is as follows: Section 2 describes the nearest neighbor approach for identifying the KSA's best comparable peer countries. Section 3 identifies the significant policies that led to successful SDG progress in the KSA's nearest neighbors SDG by SDG. Section 4 develops policy synthesis for the KSA based on a multi-criteria ranking algorithm that evaluates the relevance and value of each identified policy adopted by the nearest neighbors. Section 5 concludes with recommendations for policymakers and avenues for future research.

---

<sup>2</sup> The 2021 SDR tracks 231 SDG indicators with additional proxies to specify if a given indicator and SDG is on track and estimate the level of challenges remained to a given SDG. Based on the indicator-level performance, the SDR scores 165 countries on their achievement of each SDG and ranks countries according to their overall performance on the 17 SDGs, with equal weight given to each Goal.

<sup>3</sup> The toolkit is accessible at <https://saudiarabia.un.org/en/166602-rc0-unct-economist-toolkit-update-20-december-2021>.

## 2. Methodology

This paper uses the data from the SDR (Sachs 2021).<sup>7</sup> This dataset contains 193 countries' performance on up to 120 SDG indicators from 2000 to 2020. The methodology for identifying the top-performing nearest neighbors for the KSA per each Goal is already elaborated in our previous paper titled Macroeconomic SDG Forecasts for 193 Countries (Hamilton and Kuncic, 2021).<sup>8</sup> The 9-step method of determining the KSA's top 5 nearest neighbors includes first normalizing each indicator and taking a simple arithmetic mean of all the indicators associated with each SDG by each country (and then taking another simple arithmetic mean of all 17 of the SDGs to produce an overall SDG score). Then, we calculate the nearest neighbor (NN) match scores and separate NN matches into groups. For each Goal, we have selected five countries with the highest trend growth rate in the KSA group and defined them as the KSA's top 5 NNs.

Once the top 5 of the KSA's NNs for a given Goal are identified, we then pinpoint indicators that have made the most significant contribution to each country's trend growth rate. This entails assessing the percentage increase (or decrease for some indicators whose optimum is lower than the lower bound) of all indicators in a given Goal and selecting indicators that had shown the most considerable growth between 2009 and 2020. Then, we examine the yearly growth trend for each indicator and define its "growth bundle." A growth bundle refers to a period during which the indicator of interest achieves the most significant percentage growth. In this paper, we restrict our identification of growth bundles to between 2009 and 2020. For example, the decline in the indicator *sdg3\_traffic* (the number of traffic deaths per 100,000 population) made one of the most significant contributions to the SDG 3 trend growth rate of the United Arab Emirates (KSA's 4th NN in SDG 3). Between 2009 and 2020, traffic deaths in the UAE declined most sharply from 2016 to 2019; thus, 2016-2019 would be defined as UAE's growth bundle for *sdg3\_traffic*.

Identifying growth bundles allows us to investigate policies of a NN most closely associated with the primary contributing SDG indicator during the period of fastest growth. Some types of policies, such as public awareness campaigns, might have a considerable time lag between their inception and effect on the relevant SDG indicator. Nevertheless, policies implemented in the closest vicinity of the growth bundles remain the most relevant to a country's performance on a given SDG indicator and thus are the focus of analysis. In cases where no clear policy can be identified from the most recent period of a growth bundle, or where time lags clearly exist, policies from the pre-2009 period were also analyzed.

Existing literature has already addressed the importance of peer learning in the context of promoting national efforts towards sustainable development. Pisano and Berger 2016 conceptualized peer learning among various stakeholders influencing policies on sustainable development as the outcome of peer reviews and network creation of peers and reviewed those peer-learning practices at the multilateral level and in Europe.<sup>9</sup> Kuncic 2018 examined SDGs in Arab countries with cluster analysis and identified the appropriate decomposition of the region for each of the SDGs

separately, which facilitated the identification of suitable grouping for peer countries as well as subregional peer learning on sustainable development.<sup>10</sup> Building on these works and our NN approach, this paper systematically utilizes the global dataset (SDR) and records of various and successful national practices and synthesizes them into a detailed database and tangible recommendations for the country of interest, the KSA. It offers a comprehensive and standardized method of peer-learning on SDGs that can be easily replicated for any particular country and SDG.

There is inevitably a question to what extent did a NN's government (or other stakeholders) policies and programs influence the change in an indicator's trend. While we do not firmly establish a causal link between policies and indicator trends in this paper, policies and their rationale from the most successful peer countries could certainly inform the KSA's future strategy, especially when there are common themes and instruments among the policies of these countries.

Section 3 and 4 draws from our database on policies that the KSA's NN undertook vis-a-vis main contributing SDG indicators (Appendix). We have synthesized the common themes or approaches evident in these policies into recommendations for the KSA. In doing so, we have quantified the expected cost and time of those recommended measures as well as the KSA's gaps (whether those measures cope with issues unaddressed by the KSA's existing policies) measured by a 3-point scale. A score of three in each category denotes a more robust rationale for adopting those measures (low cost, short timeframe, a large gap for the KSA). The average of these three criteria is also listed as a cumulative measure of impact for the KSA, with 1 indicating potentially the lowest impact and 3 indicating potentially the highest impact.<sup>4</sup> Because of a lack of data for SDG 1, 10, and 12, we could not identify their NNs, thus, neither policies to accelerate their achievement.

### **3. Five Most Successful Nearest Neighbors and Their Major Policies for Progress**

SDG 1: No Poverty (no data available for the KSA)

SDG 2: Zero Hunger

The 1st NN Vietnam reduced the prevalence of undernourishment significantly over the past decade. Vietnam's national nutrition policy focused on **raising awareness of accurate and verified nutrition information** and guidance through workshops and media.<sup>11</sup> Vietnam also encouraged **community-based cultivation and animal husbandry** through educational courses and seeds provisions to model provinces.<sup>12</sup> The 2nd NN Ghana performance improvement on SDG 2 is attributable to its efforts to tackle stunting among children, such as expansion and governance reform of **its large-scale school lunch program**<sup>13</sup> and the **promotion of fortified and micro-nutrient rich food** in line with its agriculture investment strategy.<sup>14</sup> The 3rd Cameroon established a policy initiative to **stabilize consumer product prices** in 2011, which utilized various instruments and sought to guarantee stable and affordable access to food.<sup>15</sup> The 4th NN Spain and the 5th NN Portugal both made the fastest progress in

---

<sup>4</sup> A cumulative measure of impact for KSA is rounded off to one decimal place.

cereal yield. While the agricultural policies of both countries are primarily shaped by the EU-wide Common Agricultural Policy, Spain prioritized the **modernization of irrigation infrastructure** in cooperation with the European Investment Bank.<sup>16</sup> On the other hand, Portugal supported farm restructuring, knowledge transfer, and the industry-academia collaboration in the agricultural sector through its rural development program.<sup>17</sup>

### SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being

The majority of the top 5 NNs made significant progress in neonatal and infant mortality reduction, tuberculosis (TB) prevention, traffic-related fatality reduction, and adolescent fertility rate. Regarding tuberculosis (TB) prevention, the 1st NN Oman introduced new and advanced methods for **systematic TB contact tracing**<sup>18</sup> and moved towards the **universal bacillus Calmette–Guérin (BCG) immunization** at birth.<sup>19</sup> Other measures taken by top NNs on TB prevention include the support for directly observed treatment short-course (DOTS) in the 2nd NN Lithuania<sup>20</sup>, TB-related training for medical professionals in the 3rd NN Serbia<sup>21</sup>, strict screening measures for expatriate workers in 4th NN United Arab Emirates (albeit later relaxed).<sup>22</sup> For traffic-related fatality reduction, the 1st NN Oman and 4th NN United Arab Emirates both implemented **expansive seat-belt regulations** and imposed **more stringent penalties for traffic law violations**.<sup>23</sup> The 2nd NN Lithuania made concerted efforts to install anti-alcohol blocking devices in automobiles, invest in road infrastructure, and conduct social campaigns against the risk of dangerous driving habits.<sup>24</sup> On the other hand, the common policies pursued in the top NNs on neonatal and infant mortality reduction include the promotion of breastfeeding<sup>25</sup>, nationwide vaccination<sup>26</sup>, and medical check-up programs for infants<sup>27</sup>, among other initiatives.

### SDG 4: Quality Education

The top 5 NNs practically achieved universal primary and secondary education enrolment in 2010. Additionally, the top NNs implement policies to guarantee equity in educational access, especially with a focus on marginalized populations. For example, the 1st NN Barbados increased the government expenditure in education<sup>28</sup> and **covered the textbook costs for low-income students**.<sup>29</sup> The 2nd NN Georgia addressed the subpar secondary enrolment rate among ethnic minorities and rural communities by **providing free transportation**<sup>30</sup> and **strengthening funding mechanisms** to these rural schools.<sup>31</sup> Measures taken by the 3rd NN Mongolia include **construction of new schools** and **bonuses for teachers** in rural areas, with strong financial and knowledge support from international donors.<sup>32</sup> The 4th NN Cyprus and 5th NN Grenada both took measures to improve social environments at schools, such as providing more psychological support<sup>33</sup> and student-centered teaching methods. Due to the widespread lack of data related to SDG4, however, the increasing trend observed in the 5 NNs can only be attributed to the indicators on primary enrolment and secondary school completion rate. It is also worth noting that the trend growth rates of these indicators are rather low (average of 0.11%).

### SDG 5: Gender Equality

Progress on family planning, female labor force participation, and education, and women's representation in national parliament has led to better performance of the top 5 NNs on SDG 5. The 1st NN Guatemala developed a national policy and strategic plan to promote gender equality and increase access to education.<sup>34</sup> The national development plan also includes a **target to achieve gender parity in national and local government**. The remaining NNs have all made substantial improvements in meeting the demand for family planning with modern methods. The 2nd NN Ethiopia developed a **twenty-year program to improve family health**, which expanded access to family planning information and family planning method options.<sup>35</sup> Networks of community health workers have been established to deliver family planning services to less-developed areas.<sup>36</sup> The 3rd NN Cameroon has seen a significant increase in the number of elected women MPs since the introduction of a **new electoral law that promotes women's political representation**.<sup>37</sup> Cameroon also created a women's caucus to facilitate the work of female parliamentarians.<sup>38</sup> The 4th NN Bhutan and 5th NN Ghana have both made an effort to adopt **Temporary Special Measures** to increase women's representation in elected offices and decision-making.<sup>39</sup>

#### SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

As low- or middle-income countries, the top 5 NNs achieved progress on SDG 6 by increasing the percentage of the population using basic drinking water services and basic sanitation services. All of the 5 NNs have adopted a **decentralized approach to the management of water and sanitation**, with policies encouraging the participation of the private sector in service provision.<sup>40</sup> The 1st NN Mauritania and 2nd NN Tanzania have improved the management of the water and sanitation sectors through **institutional and legislative reform**.<sup>41</sup> Tanzania also developed a national water and sanitation program to consolidate sub-sector development plans and adopted a sector-wide planning approach.<sup>42</sup> The 4th NN India set out a national policy to encourage **behavioral change about sanitation and hygiene** and promote community-driven solutions to improving urban sanitation.<sup>43</sup> The 5th NN Nigeria developed a long-term strategy and governance framework to achieve an Integrated Water Resources Management system, which effectively guides the implementation of water and sanitation policies in the country.<sup>44</sup>

#### SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

The top 5 NNs' progress in SDG 7 is mainly attributable to the decline in the carbon intensity of energy production, calculated by dividing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion by electricity output. The 1st NN Ukraine introduced ambitious **energy efficiency requirements for housing** compatible with the European Union (EU) standards<sup>45</sup> and **ended the state subsidy for inefficient coal production**.<sup>46</sup> As articulated in its National Energy Efficiency Strategy, the 2nd NN Jordan offered various types of **tax reductions to investments and products** contributing to energy saving.<sup>47</sup> In addition, both Ukraine and Jordan have established **state-led funds** (Ukraine's Energy Efficient Fund and Jordan's Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency Fund) to provide funding to homeowners and projects wanting to invest in energy-saving housings, infrastructure, and appliances.<sup>48</sup> The 3rd NN Netherlands has also improved its energy efficiency through **public investment in energy-efficient**

**properties**<sup>49</sup> and voluntary contracts with private enterprises about their declared energy efficiency targets.<sup>50</sup> Measures taken by the 4th NN Ireland include the requirement for the public sector to **mainstream energy efficiency in consumption and procurement** as well as the introduction of **Pay-As-You-Save (PAYS) schemes** for energy efficiency upgrades.<sup>51</sup>

#### SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

The top 5 NNs' progress in SDG 8 is mainly attributable to the indicator of financial inclusion (the share of the adult population with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider). The 1st NN India undertook a large-scale and government-led campaign called Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana and **directed public banks to open new accounts without balance requirements**.<sup>52</sup> India's ID system reform and efficient payment infrastructure support the implementation of this plan.<sup>53</sup> The 2nd NN Kenya is widely known for the successful expansion of **M-Pesa, the country's largest mobile banking service**. The government formed a strategic partnership with M-Pesa, adopted a tolerant and flexible regulatory regime vis-à-vis its innovative business model outside of traditional banking law.<sup>54</sup> The 3rd NN Russia also implemented **national ID reform** that reduced the cost of verification for financial institutions and made **concerted financial literacy campaigns**.<sup>55</sup> The 4th NN Bolivia pushed banks to comply with the government's financial service coverage and make **microcredits and credits for small and medium enterprises** more affordable.<sup>56</sup> Lastly, the 5th NN Rwanda's progress occurred in the context of generous government support for community-based saving and credit cooperatives.<sup>57</sup>

#### SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure

The primary contributor to the top 5 NNs' performance in SDG 9 is the substantial increase in mobile broadband subscriptions between 2010 and 2020. While the novelty of mobile broadband in the late 2000s explains fast growth in its deployment across nations, all the 5 NNs had introduced **national plans for digitalization** with a fiscal commitment to investing in broadband infrastructure, which demonstrates a clear policy effect on their performance. All the 5 NNs are member states of the European Union, and the EU's Digital Agenda for Europe and the EU funding have been instrumental to their national policies and their implementation.<sup>58</sup> Besides the mobile broadband development, the 1st NN Greece, the 3rd NN Belgium, and the 5th NN Czech Republic made sizable progress in R&D-related indicators. Greece and Belgium have generous schemes for **R&D income tax credits for businesses and personnel** substantially involved in research and innovation.<sup>59</sup> The 5th NN Czech Republic established the **government agency specializing in R&D promotion**, which conducted multiple programs to facilitate the collaboration between academia, the business sector, and the government.<sup>60</sup>

#### SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities (no data available for the KSA)

#### SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

As low- or middle-income countries, the top 5 NNs have achieved improvement in indicators concerning basic services and urban environments, such as housing, access to piped water, public transport, and air quality. The 1st NN Lao PDR has seen a drop in the proportion of its urban slum population and PM2.5 level after developing **legal frameworks to improve tenure security and address air pollution**.<sup>61</sup> Lao PDR has also improved access to water sources by strengthening the **regulation and policy framework of urban water supply and sanitation**.<sup>62</sup> The 2nd NN China developed a **comprehensive air pollution control plan**, which effectively reduced PM2.5 levels in many cities.<sup>63</sup> A national urbanization plan has led to the decline in the urban slum population.<sup>64</sup> **Reforming the public transport system** helped raise the satisfaction rate of its public transport.<sup>65</sup> The 3rd NN Tajikistan developed a legal framework and strategic plan for environmental protection and the transport sector.<sup>66</sup> In the 4th NN Kenya, **upgrade and integration of urban slums** has reduced the proportion of urban slum population.<sup>67</sup> A localized development plan and long-term investment strategy are in place to improve urban transport.<sup>68</sup> In the 5th NN Cambodia, air pollution control is supported by environmental governance reform.<sup>69</sup> The reform has developed a new governance structure and institutional framework to address environmental concerns.<sup>70</sup>

SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production (no data available for the KSA)

SDG 13: Climate Action

The top 5 NNs' progress towards SDG 13 is largely due to reduced CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO<sub>2</sub>/capita). Three EU Member States, Finland, Malta, and Estonia, the 2nd, 3rd, and 5th NN respectively, have reduced CO<sub>2</sub> emissions over the past decade. In addition to EU climate policy, all three countries have introduced **national climate and energy policies**. In Malta, the drop in emissions has resulted from changes in its energy sector, which has undergone a **diversification process in energy sources**, procurement sources, exporting country, and suppliers.<sup>71</sup> Estonia has experienced an increase in carbon pricing score since it **broadened its carbon prices**.<sup>72</sup> The 4th NN Singapore adopts a whole-of-government approach to coordinate plans and actions on climate change.<sup>73</sup> Singapore also aims to improve energy efficiency to reduce emissions.<sup>74</sup> Nonetheless, the policy review of the 5 NNs also suggests that non-policy factors may be responsible for the improvement in some indicators. While the drop in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports has enhanced the first NN Oman's performance on SDG 13, it appears to be associated with the overall decline in Oman's imports rather than a policy-induced change.<sup>75</sup> For the 2nd NN Finland, the decline in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions may be mainly due to reduced production as a result of the economic downturn.<sup>76</sup> Moving towards **greener growth** is thus necessary to avoid this tradeoff between economic activity and carbon emissions.

SDG 14: Life Below Water

Improvement in various indicators contributes to the better performance of SDG 14 among the top 5 NNs. Four of the five NNs have experienced a decrease in the proportion of fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks; three NNs have also

seen a reduction in fish caught by trawling or dredging. The 1st NN Denmark and 2nd NN Ireland, both the EU Member States, participated in reforming the EU Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) to ensure **sustainable exploitation rates**.<sup>77</sup> The new CFP also imposes a **landing obligation** to limit trawling and dredging.<sup>78</sup> The 3rd NN Maldives introduced a **Waste Management Policy to address marine pollution**.<sup>79</sup> The 4<sup>th</sup> NN Mozambique and 5th NN Indonesia **expanded marine protected areas and improved fishery resources management**.<sup>80</sup> Mozambique developed strategic plans to improve the sustainability and development of **artisanal fishing activities**.<sup>81</sup> **Seasonal fishing closures** have also been introduced, as with **catch limits** for some fisheries.<sup>82</sup> Indonesia has improved enforcement capacity to combat Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing (**IUU fishing**) and consistently updated fish **stock assessment** to set total allowable catch.<sup>83</sup>

### SDG 15: Life on Land

The increasing trend of SDG 15 observed in the top 5 NNs is attributable to the improvement in two indicators, the average proportion of terrestrial Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas and the average proportion of freshwater KBAs covered by protected areas. The 1st NN Croatia intensified **research on biodiversity and strengthened the legislative, enforcement, and administrative capacity of nature protection** as part of its EU accession process, which contributed to a substantial **expansion of its Protected Areas (PAs)**.<sup>84</sup> The 2nd NN Colombia passed a decree to **standardize the criteria of PAs** and to organize a national system of PAs.<sup>85</sup> Colombia also conducted ecosystem studies and established a **portfolio of conservation priorities** to increase the representation of ecosystems that characterize the country in PAs.<sup>86</sup> The 3rd NN Indonesia and 5th NN Vietnam experienced an increase in the coverage of PAs after the promulgation of a **national management strategy on biodiversity**.<sup>87</sup> The 4th NN South Africa improved the **implementation and enforcement of environmental regulations** on terrestrial areas and adopted focused freshwater systematic biodiversity plans, which contributed to the expansion of PAs.<sup>88</sup>

### SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong institutions

The top 5 NNs have achieved improvement in various indicators of SDG 16. The 1st NN Seychelles, 2nd NN Lithuania, 4th NN Greece, and 5th NN Egypt, Arab Rep., have all implemented **national anti-corruption action plan** and experienced a decline in the corruption perception index. Lithuania, North Macedonia (3rd NN), and Egypt have also strengthened the **legal framework to protect property rights**. Seychelles established specialized institutions to combat corruption, ensure access to information, and address human rights issues.<sup>89</sup> The Government of Seychelles also launched **Results-Based Management reforms** to improve the effectiveness and accountability of the public sector.<sup>90</sup> As an EU member state, Lithuania has updated laws according to the EU's roadmap to strengthen procedural rights of suspected or accused persons in criminal proceedings.<sup>91</sup> North Macedonia has embarked on reform to restore **judicial independence** and **amended the law on media services** to ensure fair representation of ethnic minorities and abolish government funding in the form of advertising campaigns.<sup>92</sup> Greece developed a national action plan to provide guidelines for administrative, governmental, legislative, and judicial systems to

address human rights issues.<sup>93</sup> Using digital technology, the Government of Egypt launched a **mobile app to promote citizen participation in public services and improve governance**.<sup>94</sup>

#### SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals

As high-income countries, the top 5 NNs' progress towards SDG 17 is achieved through increased government spending on health, education, official development assistance (ODA), and improving national statistical performance. The 1st NN Republic of Korea developed a national plan to improve **healthcare provision, especially to address mental illness**.<sup>95</sup> The Republic of Korea **increased its ODA budget** after becoming a donor member of the OECD Development Assistance Committee.<sup>96</sup> As with the Republic of Korea, the 2nd NN Poland has also developed a multi-year plan for international development cooperation to **set geographical and thematic priorities**.<sup>97</sup> While Poland and Israel (3rd NN) had increased the budget for ODA to mitigate the refugee crisis and enhance diplomatic relationships,<sup>98</sup> the 4th NN United Kingdom introduced a new law to ensure the delivery of the internationally endorsed **0.7% ODA/GNI target**.<sup>99</sup> The UK also **strengthened relevant legal frameworks to facilitate access to data** by the national statistical system.<sup>100</sup> As an EU member state, the 5th NN Slovak Republic had increased contributions to the EU development budget as its economy recovered.<sup>101</sup>

#### **4. Policy Synthesis for the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia**

SDG 1: No poverty (no data available for the KSA)

SDG 2: Zero Hunger

The policy measures adopted by the NNs have a low to medium impact on the KSA for multiple reasons. First, the KSA's overall trend in SDG 2 between 2010 and 2020 is, in fact, is better than four of the five top NNs. The prevalence of undernourishment and stunting (among children) in the KSA is already on par with or lower than these NNs, making it unlikely that the policy measures taken by the NNs on these indicators will uniquely and quickly improve the KSA's performance on SDG 2. Instead, the main challenge for the KSA lies in its worsening **obesity** problem.<sup>102</sup> However, all the top 5 NNs have also experienced the rising obesity rate and struggle to reverse this trend with effective policy implementation, albeit their obesity rates are still lower than the KSA. That said, the KSA could still learn from some of the top NNs' nutrition policies to tackle its remaining gap on undernourishment and stunting prevention. For example, the **promotion of fortified and fiber-rich food sources and low-salt alternatives** and the **provision of nutrition counseling services** can help fill the KSA's gap in public awareness about healthy diet habits against micronutrient deficiency. One promising method to pursue the former policy aim is to utilize **nudge-based policy** and structurally promote healthy foods (for example, by placing healthy foods in more visible sections of supermarkets).<sup>103</sup>

SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being

The KSA still has one of the highest traffic fatality rates<sup>5</sup> of any high-income country, making **traffic-related fatality prevention** particularly urgent and key to the KSA's effort to improve its performance on SDG 3.<sup>104</sup> The policy measures adopted by the NNs would thus have a high impact on the KSA. One cost-efficient and quick area of intervention are nudge-based policies to shape the environment in which drivers behave. The KSA could consider employing both **targeted social campaigns to change public awareness** and **road designs such as shock, optical, and sound nudges** that unconsciously improve drivers' behaviors.<sup>105</sup> These measures are relatively inexpensive to implement and likely to result in an immediate change in driving habits. The KSA could also learn from the 2nd NN Lithuania's National Road Safety Development Program and **systematically install safety-enhancing road infrastructures**, such as guardrails and road signs, in road sections with the highest frequency of accidents. Furthermore, top NNs in the Middle East (Oman and the United Arab Emirates) offer comparable sample cases on redesigning and enforcing **strengthened penalties for traffic law violations**.

#### SDG 4: Quality Education

The policy measures adopted by the NNs have a low impact on the KSA, given the KSA's already strong performance in recorded indicators on school enrolment. The country achieved de facto universal enrolment at primary and lower secondary education.<sup>106</sup> The KSA still faces challenges in its education system, such as its underwhelming **average PISA** (Programme for International Student Assessment) score and its **quality of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) education**.<sup>107</sup> Data availability on these remaining indicators in the KSA and other countries will help us identify effective policies in areas where the KSA still lags. When it comes to school enrolment, the KSA still benefits from identifying any potential risk group vulnerable to socioeconomic dislocation and supporting their education participation in primary and secondary stages through **targeted subsidy for school costs**, as other NNs have done. However, given that KSA's estimated education expenditure in 2020 was 8.3% of GDP (well above the UNESCO-agreed benchmark of 4-6%<sup>108</sup>), the country has limited room for additional education spending.<sup>109</sup> Repurposing the existing budget to prioritize unfilled gap areas such as STEM education could improve the efficacy of its education system.

#### SDG 5: Gender Equality

The KSA can achieve a medium to a high level of improvement in SDG 5 with the policy actions of the NNs. While the KSA has made significant progress on education for women and girls, gaps remain in meeting the demand for family planning and raising

---

<sup>5</sup> This paper relies on the SDR data on traffic fatality rate, which is taken from the World Health Organization's (WHO) Global Health Observatory ([https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/indicators/indicator-details/GHO/estimated-road-traffic-death-rate-\(per-100-000-population\)](https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/indicators/indicator-details/GHO/estimated-road-traffic-death-rate-(per-100-000-population))). This data shows an upward trend in KSA's traffic fatalities in recent years. Conversely, data from KSA's Ministry of Health (<https://moh.gov.sa/en/Ministry/Statistics/Pages/Traffic-accidents.aspx>) indicates a downward trend in traffic fatalities in recent years. Despite this discrepancy, both data demonstrate that the level of traffic fatalities in the KSA is well above countries of similar income and development.

women's representation in the national parliament.<sup>110</sup> The share of female members in the Consultative Assembly of Saudi Arabia (Shura Council) has been capped at 20% in recent years, and women only hold 1.2% of seats in municipal councils.<sup>111</sup> Additionally, while the female labor force participation rate in the KSA quickly increased from 20% in late 2018 to 33% by the end of 2020<sup>112</sup>, it is still much lower than the world average (47% in 2019).<sup>113</sup> Closing these gaps requires **mainstreaming gender equality into all development planning and governance areas**. The KSA might want to consider **expanding access to family planning information and family planning method options** to improve public health. Institutional mechanisms could be developed to **support women's development**, including in education and political participation. Where appropriate, **Temporary Special Measures** could be adopted to encourage women's local and national government participation. Developing regulations and legal frameworks to **address gender issues in the workplace** can help build a supportive environment for women to participate in the workforce and civil service.

#### SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

Policy actions of the NNs have a medium to high impact on the KSA. As a high-income country, the KSA scores high in the indicators measuring access to water and sanitation services. Nonetheless, regional disparities persist.<sup>114</sup> Among the challenges facing the KSA is the risk of disease transmission due to the poor bacteriological quality of drinking water in water tanks in some areas.<sup>115</sup> To achieve and maintain universal access to water and sanitation, establishing a **decentralized water and sanitation management system** is crucial, with **increased participation of the private sector** to improve the efficiency of service delivery and serve local needs. Despite a series of national programs and strategies to promote water conservation, a significant challenge remains in achieving sustainable water consumption in the KSA. **Strengthening the institutional capacity and legislative framework** to reduce freshwater withdrawal and increase wastewater treatment rate is necessary to mitigate the impact of water scarcity on the Kingdom.

#### SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

The policy measures adopted by the NNs have a low to medium impact on the KSA, given the KSA's already steady progress in SDG 7. The KSA's Saudi Energy Efficient Program (SEEP) has established and enforced energy efficiency standards across various sectors such as heavy industries and automobiles.<sup>116</sup> Still, the KSA would further benefit from the continued upgrade of **energy efficiency requirements for new housing and construction projects**. The KSA could also explore the option to establish **a state-led funding mechanism** that would connect international and domestic investors with Saudi individuals and enterprises investing in energy-efficient projects and construction. Moreover, the KSA might need to reconsider its large-scale energy subsidy for oil products, gasoline, and diesel to **create financial disincentives for carbon-intensive energy sources and products**. While not documented in the SDR data, renewable energy accounted for only around 1% of KSA's electricity capacity and less than 0.1% of its total primary energy supply in 2018.<sup>117</sup> While the KSA aims to

generate 50% of its energy from renewables by 2030, this goal requires bold investment in solar technologies and other sources.<sup>118</sup>

#### SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

The policy measures adopted by the NNs have a medium impact on the KSA, given shared challenges between the KSA and these highest-performing NNs towards financial inclusion. These challenges include the need to leverage mobile banking and microfinance services outside of formal banking and the financial literacy gap (especially women in the KSA). The KSA's Financial Sector Development Program 2020 reinforced the necessity for enhanced financial literacy.<sup>119</sup> **Tangible finance educational programs** tailored to under-banked populations (women, those outside the formal economy and without formal education, stateless individuals, etc.) could serve this necessity. Moreover, **online and mobile banking services** are a powerful force to overcome geographical barriers to financial services. The KSA could benefit from supporting those services from their early stages through subsidy and capacity building. KSA was the third-largest source of remittances globally in 2020 (35 billion USD).<sup>120</sup> Just as a study showed, Kenya's M-Pesa lifted nearly 200,000 Kenyan households (2% of Kenyan households) above the poverty line<sup>121</sup>, utilizing online and mobile banking to reduce the cost of remittance transactions could vastly improve the economic prospects of approximately 10 million migrant workers in the KSA and their families in home countries.<sup>122</sup> Furthermore, as the KSA's Social Development Bank already provides subsidized social loans to economically marginalized communities<sup>123</sup>, the KSA might want to **set interest rate caps or minimum lending requirements for loans to SMEs and underbanked individuals** while being attentive to their potential macroeconomic implications.

#### SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure

The policy measures adopted by the NNs, especially regarding R&D, have a medium to large impact on the KSA. Although all NNs made the fastest progress in mobile broadband deployment, the KSA already scores very high in this indicator and even ranks ahead of all NNs as of 2020. Thus, it is unlikely that the policy measures adopted by the NNs on mobile broadband deployment will significantly improve the KSA's performance on SDG 9. On the other hand, KSA's available R&D-related indicators—expenditure on R&D and the number of scientific and technical journal articles—have been stagnating at a low level, suggesting significant room for policy learning from the NNs. The KSA might want to consider **introducing a generous and comprehensive R&D tax credit or deduction system** for the businesses and personnel participating in R&D. This measure supports Saudi-based researchers and research-oriented companies and could increase the KSA's competitiveness as a hub to attract global talent in science and innovation. Moreover, the KSA could **expand the scope of government funding for collaborative research projects** among the academic, the business, and the government, building on existing policy frameworks such as the R&D Program by the Ministry of Education.<sup>124</sup>

#### SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities (no data available for the KSA)

## SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

Policy measures adopted by the NNs have a medium to high impact on the KSA. As a high-income country, the KSA has a high level of urban services provision. However, urban air pollution, measured by the concentration of PM2.5, remains a significant challenge for the KSA to improve its performance on SDG 11. A recent study also points to the health risk of indoor air pollution amid COVID-19-related lockdowns.<sup>125</sup> Greater **transparency in the collection and dissemination of ambient air quality data** would support the monitoring of air pollution levels across the KSA. **Strengthening the current regulatory and institutional frameworks** could address gaps in urban sustainability. In addition to **integrating urbanization management into national development planning, decentralized urban governance** could be effective in addressing the local needs and challenges of different cities.

SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production (no data available for the KSA)

## SDG 13: Climate Action

Policy actions of the NNs can help the KSA achieve a high level of improvement in SDG 13. The KSA's recent commitment to net zero emissions by 2060 marks a significant step forward. However, as the SDR confirms, significant gaps remain for the KSA to realize this commitment. For example, the KSA still ranks 130<sup>th</sup> out of 180 countries and regions in the global ranking on the climate change section of Yale's Environmental Performance Index (EPI), a comprehensive barometer that synthesizes data on eight indicators measuring the adjusted growth rates of greenhouse gas emissions.<sup>126</sup> Further policy measures and action plans will accelerate the KSA's progress towards carbon neutrality and close the gap with the NNs. The development of appropriate climate action plans for the KSA has been hindered by the lack of data availability, especially the baseline data corresponding to the KSA's Paris Agreement target and national emission projections.<sup>127</sup> **Addressing the information gap and improving transparency** would be essential to develop specific policy measures and monitor progress. Given the limited number of climate policies currently in place, the KSA could benefit from **developing a comprehensive national climate policy, legal framework, and action plan** to align with international agreements. More effort could be made to **accelerate the diversification of energy sources** and **enhance renewable energy integration**. Importantly, **integrating climate policy and energy development plans into broader sectoral and national strategic planning** would ensure coordinated climate actions.

## SDG 14: Life Below Water

The KSA can expect to achieve a medium to a high level of improvement in SDG 14 if it adopts similar policy measures of the NNs. The KSA faces significant challenges in marine protected areas and ocean health and shows declining performance in trawling or dredging indicators. According to Yale's EPI, the KSA ranks 49<sup>th</sup> out of 116 countries and regions in the percentage of a country's total Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) lying within marine protected areas and 41<sup>st</sup> out of 108 countries and regions in the percentage of a country's total catch that comes from overexploited or

collapsed stocks.<sup>128</sup> Initial investigation shows that the KSA appears to have no systemic fishery management plan in place with few management measures addressing longer-term concerns.<sup>129</sup> **Improving fishery management capacity** is pivotal to ensure sustainable fishery resources management. **Improving the availability and robustness of data on fisheries** would be a necessary first step. A **better understanding of artisanal fishing activities**, including their spatial and temporal patterns, will support the design of effective management policy to **change the behaviors of fishers** towards more sustainable practices. **Implementing catch quotas** could help recover fish stocks and end overfishing. Addressing marine pollution requires **better waste management capacity**. Enforcement capacity would also need to be improved to **combat Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing (IUU fishing)**. Further, specific targets could be set to ensure effort towards **expanding marine protected areas**.

### SDG 15: Life on Land

The policy measures adopted by the NNs have a medium to high impact on the KSA. Yale's EPI ranks the KSA 146th out of 179 countries and regions in the proportion of each biome in a country (with nationally rare biomes more heavily weighted) that lies within a protected area. Yale's EPI ranks the KSA 122nd out of 155 countries and regions in the coverage of all species' ranges by a country's terrestrial protected areas.<sup>130</sup> These data are in line with KSA's particularly poor and worsening performance of SDG 15 in the SDR data. Given the KSA's significant shortfalls in the two SDR indicators concerning Protected Areas, expanding the proportion of terrestrial and freshwater Key Biodiversity Areas covered by Protected Areas is imperative to improve the performance of SDG 15.<sup>131</sup> **Increasing research on biodiversity** to close existing knowledge gaps would be an important first step. More studies could be conducted to map and evaluate ecosystems at the national level, assess ecosystem services, and identify conservation priorities. While the KSA has developed a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, **better implementation of conservation strategy** is needed to achieve the proposed goals.<sup>132</sup> The KSA would need to **strengthen legislative, enforcement, and administrative capacity** to ensure the effective implementation of biodiversity strategy. Biodiversity should be mainstreamed into policymaking and **integrated into the strategic planning of different sectors**, such as local development programs and broader national strategies.

### SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong institutions

The KSA can achieve a high level of improvement in SDG 16 if it adopts policy actions of the NNs. While progress has been made in combating corruption, the KSA lags significantly behind in indicators measuring press freedom and human rights. **Improving data availability for all indicators of SDG 16** is indispensable to examine KSA's existing gap areas better. A **national strategy** could be developed first to **analyze the current situation** of human rights and press freedom in the Kingdom and **formulate action plans** to address the identified issues. **A stronger legal framework and institutional capacity** would support the effective control of corruption, as with more active **citizen participation**. The KSA could further **utilize digital technology** to

encourage citizen participation and **improve public service delivery**. Management reform would improve the performance of the public sector, such as by adopting a **results-based management system**.

#### SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Policy actions of the NNs have a medium to high impact on the KSA. The KSA faces a similar challenge with the NNs in delivering on its commitment to ODA, which has been in decline since 2018.<sup>133</sup> While government spending on health and education has increased with a narrower gap between the KSA and best performers, the Kingdom's gap in statistical performance remains pronounced. The KSA needs to sustain and strengthen its substantial **investments in healthcare and education** to ensure strong recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and progress towards Vision 2030 while continuing to shift its priorities to the quality of these social services in light of the considerable achievement of quantity. Currently under development, the **national development cooperation strategy**, once introduced, could provide strategic planning for development cooperation and ODA budget. It should also be noted that one-fourth of the KSA's SDR SDG 17 score directly comes from the World Bank Groups Statistical Performance Index (SPI). The KSA's SPI score saw the most precipitous rise between 2016-2018, predominately in the 2nd Pillar, Data Services. Data Services is comprised of four dimensions: Quality of Data Releases, Richness & Openness of Online Access, Effectiveness of Advisory & Analytical Services Related to Statistics, and Availability & Use of Data Services.<sup>134</sup> Entities in the KSA, such as the General Authority for Statistics (GASTAT), formed in 2015, has made substantial progress on data availability and quality alongside various government entities. **Strengthening institutional and legal frameworks** will support the development of data infrastructure and fill the remaining gap in statistical performance. **Higher quality standards and performance indicators of the national statistical system** could also be set to enable monitoring and evaluation.

### **5. Conclusion**

Policy learning from the most successful peer countries based on SDG ranking provides an efficient and cost-effective pathway to accelerating the KSA's SDG progress. Furthering this point, the table below summarizes our assessment of the potential cumulative impact of NNs' policies on the KSA for each SDG. As mentioned, we have calculated the potential cumulative impact by calculating a simple arithmetic mean of the scores on the cost and time needed for implementation as well as policy gaps addressed by these policies. Throughout the table, a higher score corresponds with a stronger case for adopting NNs' policies (high impact, low cost, shorter timeframe, larger policy gap for the KSA). "NA" denotes no data available for the KSA. Cells in the "Cumulative Impact" column are color-coded between green (high impact) and red (low impact).

Table: Implication of NNs' policies for SDG progress in the KSA

| SDG | Cumulative Impact | Cost | Time | Gap |
|-----|-------------------|------|------|-----|
| 1   | NA                | NA   | NA   | NA  |
| 2   | 1.7               | 3    | 1    | 1   |
| 3   | 3                 | 3    | 3    | 3   |
| 4   | 1                 | 1    | 1    | 1   |
| 5   | 2.7               | 3    | 3    | 2   |
| 6   | 2.3               | 3    | 2    | 2   |
| 7   | 1.7               | 1    | 2    | 2   |
| 8   | 2                 | 3    | 1    | 2   |
| 9   | 2.7               | 2    | 3    | 3   |
| 10  | NA                | NA   | NA   | NA  |
| 11  | 2.3               | 3    | 2    | 2   |
| 12  | NA                | NA   | NA   | NA  |
| 13  | 3                 | 3    | 3    | 3   |
| 14  | 2.3               | 2    | 2    | 3   |
| 15  | 2.3               | 2    | 2    | 3   |
| 16  | 3                 | 3    | 3    | 3   |
| 17  | 2.3               | 2    | 3    | 2   |

Peer learning from NNs has a particularly **high impact for improvement on SDG 3, 13, and 16**. On SDG 3, NNs, in general, have achieved significantly fast progress on reducing traffic-related fatality, an area where the KSA still lags compared to other high-income countries. The KSA also suffers from sizable policy gaps across climate issues within SDG 13 and press freedom and human rights within SDG 16. NNs have formulated comprehensive national strategies on these two SDGs that have been instrumental to their improving performance. Adopting NNs' policy measures in these three SDGs while adjusting to the KSA context provides an especially efficient and quick path towards the attainment of the Agenda 2030 as well as the KSA's Vision 2030.

On the other hand, our research indicates a **limited impact of peer learning on SDG 4 and, to a lesser extent, SDG 2 and 7**. The low impact on SDG 4 is the outcome of the KSA's already high performance on available indicators (educational enrolment) and lack of data in all the remaining indicators. A lack of data on indicators broadly about the quality of education, such as PISA score (*sdg4\_pisa*) and the percentage of underachievers in science (*sdg4\_science*), particularly for non-OECD countries, is a weakness of the present SDR dataset. This data issue is inevitable to some extent, given the difficulty of gathering data on the quality and performance of education systems compared to mere enrolment statistics. Nevertheless, it means that the current SDR data does not adequately capture the state of SDG 4 (Quality Education),

which differentiated itself from the Millennium Development Goals 2 (Universal Primary Education) by incorporating more qualitative indicators.

On SDG 2, while the KSA's most significant gap pertains to the obesity rate, no top NN achieved progress in this indicator, highlighting the severity of the cross-national challenge to addressing obesity. The low impact on SDG 7 is due to the supposed high cost necessary to implement NNs policies to promote funding for energy-efficient investments. It is also worth noting that SDG 2 and 7 are among the two of the four SDGs (others being SDG 5 and 9), where the KSA's trend growth rate outperformed the average rate among the top 5 NNs. The KSA's strong growth in SDG 7 is unsurprising considering its large oil production and extremely low energy cost as a result. Amid the rise in global energy costs, especially in the early 2010s, these conditions have been advantageous for the KSA to improve its performance on SDG 7. However, the KSA still has room to improve its score on SDG 7 by increasing its share of renewable energy supply and reducing the carbon intensity of energy production, which would simultaneously make progress on its goal of net-zero by 2060.

Our research on peer learning from NNs suggests that the robust legislative and institutional frameworks characterize their common policy approach to the highest performing SDGs. The KSA could thus **strengthen policy frameworks to facilitate policy implementation, ensure enforcement, and support monitoring and evaluation**. At the same time, a lack of data on indicator outcomes is widespread across many SDGs in the SDR database. This inadequacy makes our identification of NNs and main contributing SDG indicators incomplete and obscures potential opportunities for more effective and urgent policy learning. Thus, the KSA could **improve data availability and address existing data gaps across the SDGs** to better leverage evidence-based and context-specific policy design. **Integrating each of the 17 SDGs into sectoral and national strategic planning** to ensure a coordinated approach for achieving the Goals is another crucial cross-sectorial recommendation for the KSA.

There is room for synthesizing policy learning from peer countries with other existing research themes on the SDGs. For example, investigating interlinkages among SDGs with the most cumulative impact for the KSA elucidates potential spillover effects of policies that might accelerate the KSA's progress towards the SDG within the shortest timeframe. Likewise, visualizing and analyzing the developmental networks of NNs in each Goal could help identify countries that managed to overcome the negative tradeoff between environmental and socioeconomic SDGs, which the KSA still confronts. This type of cross-country comparison is critical to determining sources of and effective response to this tradeoff, informing the KSA's future national developmental strategies.

## Appendix

| SDG2: Zero Hunger      |  |   |   |  |  |   |  |
|------------------------|--|---|---|--|--|---|--|
| Country                | Rank in NNs  | Main contributing SDG indicators                                      | Number of indicators moving the SDG score out of the total number of indicators with available data | Growth spur period and growth rate (from 2010-2020)                        | Summary of policy areas  | Specific policy actions and measures  | Sources  |
| <b>Summary for KSA</b> | <p><b>Cumulative measure of impact for KSA: 1.7 (Cost – 3, Time – 1, KSA's gap – 1)</b></p> <p><b>KSA gap area:</b> A persistent lack of public awareness about the risk of obesity and micronutrient deficiency, including among women and children</p> <p><b>Policy synthesis for the KSA to improve the performance on the reduction of undernourishment and stunting:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promotion of fortified fiber-rich food sources and low-salt alternatives in workplaces and school lunches</li> <li>Provision of direct nutrition counseling on nourishment issues for women and children, especially among socioeconomically disadvantaged areas and population groups (i.e., migrants)</li> <li>Nudge-based policy to promote non-healthy foods (i.e., placing unhealthy foods away from one's "eye level")</li> </ol> |   |   |  |  |   | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a>                             |
| <b>Vietnam</b>         | 1  | undernsh: Prevalence of undernourishment (%)                          | 1/7   | 2013-2014: undernourishment t -8.2%<br>2014-2015: undernourishment t -8.9% | Adopt comprehensive national nutrition policy and disseminate information about proper diet among the general public | <p>The <b>National Nutrition Strategy for 2011-2020 (NNS)</b> set the national targets about nutrition status, including reducing the proportion of households with low energy intake (below 1800 Kcal) to 10% by 2015 and 5% by 2020. The Ministry of Health developed the <b>National Plan of Action on Nutrition for 2012-2015</b> to realize these objectives. Some of its measures targeting the quantity and quality of the diet of the general population included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Update, publication, and dissemination of the nutrition demand table</li> <li>- Composition of government-approved nutrition advice and education materials for the general public, district nutrition staff, and health workers, disseminated through measures such as workshop and mass media channels</li> </ul> | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a>                             |
|                        |  |   |   |  | Promote local cultivation and animal husbandry to produce nutritious food  | <p>The <b>National Plan of Action on Nutrition for 2012-2015</b> also included the following activities to promote local cultivation and animal husbandry and produce nutritious foods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development of regional models for household vegetation</li> <li>- Training courses on animal raising and post-harvest food storage for households</li> <li>- Provision of seeds and breeds for selected provinces</li> </ul>  | <a href="#">Source 1</a>   |
|                        |  |   |   |  | Provide women and children with counseling resources and direct supplies of nutrition food                           | <p>The <b>National Plan of Action on Nutrition for 2012-2015</b> also had initiatives to tackle undernourishment specifically among children and women, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provision of direct nutrition counseling for lactating mothers and mothers with severe and mild malnourished children</li> <li>- Provision of nutritious products to children under five years old who are at risk of malnourishment in natural disaster-affected areas</li> <li>- Surveys on school meals and revision of school meal menus in metropolitan areas</li> <li>- Development and implementation of nutrition intervention plans for disadvantaged and malnourished children</li> </ul>   | <a href="#">Source 1</a>   |
| <b>Ghana</b>           | 2  | stunting: Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 1/7   | 2015-2017: stunting -7.2%<br>2017-2019: stunting -6.1%                     | Adopt a comprehensive national nutrient policy   | <p>The <b>National Nutrition Policy 2014–2017</b> the optimal nutrition during infancy and childhood as one of seven policy measures to increase coverage of high-impact nutrition-specific interventions. Specifically, the National Nutrition Policy 2014–2017 proposed the promotion of exclusive breastfeeding, generous maternity leave, enhanced intake of micronutrients by infants and young children, and access to nutritionally adequate complementary foods for children 6–24 months.</p>   | <a href="#">Source 1</a>   |
|                        |  |   |   |  | Promote food fortification and the consumption of micro-nutrient rich food   | <p>In the <b>Medium Term Agriculture Sector Investment Plan 2011-2015 (METASIP)</b>, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture planned the following activities to reduce stunting, underweight, and micronutrient deficiencies by 50% by 2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promotion of production and consumption of high-quality protein maize, orange-flesh sweet potato for vitamin as well as moringa and other leafy vegetables</li> <li>- Promotion of fortification of staples during processing, particularly for school lunch programs</li> <li>- Promotion of consumption of micro-nutrient rich food products among children and women in rural areas</li> </ul>   | <a href="#">Source 1</a>   |
|                        |  |   |   |  | Expand and improve the governance and public relation strategies of the school lunch program                         | <p>The <b>Ghana School Feeding Program (GSFP)</b> provides students in public primary and kindergarten schools in the deprived communities with nutritionally adequate and locally produced meals. While the project was established in 2005, the program scaled up in 2011 to cover 1.6 million children and ultimately reached an estimated 2 million children in 2016 (Ghana's population in 2016 was about 28 million). In 2015, the Government of Ghana drafted the National School Feeding Policy (SFP) to reform the GSFP by developing public education strategies on school feeding, strengthening regional and decentralized program governance, and cultivating relationships with traditional authorities to earn continued local support.</p>  | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a><br><a href="#">Source 3</a> |

| SDG2: Zero Hunger |             |   |   |   |   |  |  |
|-------------------|-------------|---|---|---|---|--|--|
| Country           | Rank in NNs | Main contributing SDG indicators                            | Number of indicators moving the SDG score out of the total number of indicators with available data | Growth spur period and growth rate (from 2010-2020)   | Summary of policy areas   | Specific policy actions and measures   | Sources  |
| Cameroon          | 3           | undernsh: Prevalence of undernourishment (%)                | 1/7   | 2009-2010: undernourishment -9.8%<br>2010-2011: undernourishment -10.9%<br>2011-2012: undernourishment -13.4% | Create an interagency platform and national strategy for addressing undernourishment    | The Cameroonian government created the <b>Interdepartmental Committee for Food Security</b> in 2009, comprised of 19 ministries and chaired by the Secretary-General of the Prime Minister's Office. Its mission is to develop policies for food security actions, such as the <b>National Food and Nutrition Policy (2015–2035)</b> , and to implement these policies. The Plan will introduce strategies to reduce non-communicable diseases, increase the production and consumption of nutritious foods, and incorporate food and nutrition objectives into agricultural programs in line with the Strategy for the Health Sector (2016–2027).   | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a><br><a href="#">Source 3</a> |
|                   |             |   |   |   | Subsidy and stabilize food price  | The Cameroonian government has stabilized food prices since 2011 by building buffer stocks, setting up warehouses, and introducing specialized markets under the <b>Mission for the Regulation of Consumer Products Supply (Mirap)</b> . Correspondingly, average food consumption in Cameroon rose from 2,200 kcal/person/day in 2011 to 2,550 kcal/person/day in 2015.   | <a href="#">Source 1</a>   |
| Spain             | 4           | crlyld: Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 1/7   | 2012-2013: crlyld 42.4%<br>2016-2017: crlyld 46.9%  | Invest in the modernization of irrigation infrastructure                                | <p>The Spanish government has promoted the modernization of irrigation infrastructures to continue the main task of the previous National Irrigation Plan that finished in 2008. The provincial government in Albacete, for example, developed an irrigation scheduling service to provide farmers with weekly forecasts of crop water requirements. The Spanish government also helped improve the existing <b>SIAR tool</b> (Agroclimatic Information System for Irrigation, developed in 1998), which was created to foster water optimization in irrigation and water and energy efficiency and mitigate the effects of droughts.</p> <p>The European Investment Bank (EIB) has provided the <b>Multi-Beneficiary Intermediate Loan (MBIL) to the Water User Associations (WUA)</b> across Spain to upgrade and modernize irrigation water infrastructure. The EIB loan amounts to 150 million euros out of the total cost of 300 million euros. This modernization project has already impacted 1.5 million hectares out of 3.5 million hectares of irrigated land in Spain.</p> <p><i>Additional Note: It is worth noting that Spain's data on this indicator fluctuates sharply on a yearly basis, and the overall trend between 2010-2020 is much slower than the numbers mentioned in the "trends of indicators" column</i></p> | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a>                             |
| Portugal          | 5           | crlyld: Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 1/7   | 2010-2011: crlyld 22.0%   | Promote farm restructuring, knowledge transfer, and the industry-academia collaboration | More than one-third of 5.8 billion euros funding (4.8 million euros from the EU budget and 1 billion euros of national co-funding) for the <b>2014-2022 Rural Development Programme (RDP)</b> for Mainland Portugal is directed to improving the competitiveness of the agricultural sector. The RDP seeks to provide on-farm investment to approximately 13000 farm holdings, facilitate the installation of more than 4 600 young farmers by 2023, and provide more than 6300 training places mainly for farmers. In addition, the RDP aims to restructure around 13000 farms (about 4.7% of the total number). The RDP also will establish 171 cooperation projects with more than 6300 participants to promote innovation and knowledge transfer between the agri-food sector, researchers, and other stakeholders.  | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a>                             |

| SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being |             |                                  |   |   |  |                                      |  |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|---|---|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| Country                           | Rank in NNs | Main contributing SDG indicators | Number of indicators moving the SDG score out of the total number of indicators with available data | Growth spur period and growth rate (from 2010-2020) | Summary of policy areas  | Specific policy actions and measures | Sources  |
| Summary for KSA                   |             |                                  |   |   | <p><b>Cumulative measure of impact for KSA: 3 (Cost – 3, Time – 3, KSA's gap – 3)</b></p> <p><b>KSA gap areas:</b> Cos-Effective social campaigns and initiatives to shape and promote the behaviors of drivers</p> <p><b>Policy synthesis for the KSA to improve the performance on traffic death reduction:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Introduce social campaign and nudge-based policies (shock, optical, and sound nudges) to promote safe driving behaviors</li> <li>2. Strengthen the penalty for and the enforcement of traffic laws</li> <li>3. Invest in safety infrastructure (i.e., roundabouts) in areas with frequent accidents</li> </ol> |                                      | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a> |

SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being

| Country                   | Rank in NNs  | Main contributing SDG indicators                        | Number of indicators moving the SDG score out of the total number of indicators with available data | Growth spur period and growth rate (from 2010-2020)        | Summary of policy areas  | Specific policy actions and measures   | Sources  |
|---------------------------|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| Oman                      | 1  | tb: Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 2/13  | 2012-2013: tb - 23.1%                                      | Promote BCG vaccination at birth and preventive treatments   | Oman's TB policy aligns with the first two of the three pillars from the <b>End TB Strategy</b> passed by the World Health Assembly in 2014. Oman's policy regarding the first pillar (integrated and patient-centered care and prevention) includes universal bacillus Calmette-Guérin (BCG) immunization at birth and preventive treatment for contacts with known active TB cases. Oman's policy on the second pillar (bold policies and supportive systems) includes political commitment and universal government-funded healthcare coverage and regulatory frameworks for case notification, vital registration, quality and rational use of medicines, and infection control. | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a>   |
|                           |  |   |   | 2016-2017: tb - 24.7%                                      |  |  |  |
|                           |  | traffic: Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)        |   | 2012-2013: traffic -25.5%                                  | Increase penalty for traffic law violations  | In 2010, Oman signed the <b>Global Plan for the Decade of Action for Road Safety 2011-2020</b> to reduce the number of road traffic deaths by 50%. In 2018, Oman revised the <b>national seat-belt laws</b> and expanded its applicability to both drivers and passengers in front seat backseats. The Royal Oman Police (ROP) implements this rule and fines 10 Omani rials (approximately 25 USD) for non-compliance.  | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a><br><a href="#">Source 3</a><br><a href="#">Source 4</a><br><a href="#">Source 5</a> |
|                           | 2013-2014: traffic -16.4%  | 2014-2015: traffic -21.9%                               |   |  |  |  |  |
| Lithuania                 | 2  | u5mort: Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 3/15  | 2009-2010: u5mort -9.0%                                    | Expand vaccination programs for infants  | The <b>Lithuanian Health Program of 2014-2023</b> emphasized the importance of high-quality and affordable healthcare, safe and sanitary environment, among other health priorities for children. In line with this strategic document, Lithuania adopted and implemented standards on safe drinking water and food as well as adequate nutrition and environments in childcare centers, kindergartens, schools, and medical facilities. The Ministry of Health also approved the <b>National Immunization Program in 2014</b> and started pneumococcal vaccination for infants and children.  | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a><br><a href="#">Source 3</a>   |
|                           |  |   |   | 2010-2011: u5mort -8.2%                                    |  |  |  |
|                           |  | 2017-2018: u5mort -9.1%                                 |   | Implement directly observed treatment short-course (DOTS)  | Outpatient facilities in Lithuania gradually began implementing <b>directly observed treatment short-course (DOTS)</b> , a five-step curative strategy for tuberculous recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO), during ambulatory treatment. However, the availability of centralized delivery of first-line drugs was limited. All central policlinics with pulmonary cabinets in the region have plans to coordinate and supervise smaller DOTS points.   | <a href="#">Source 1</a>   |  |
|                           |  |   |   |  |  |  | 2017-2018: tb - 13.7%  |
|                           |  | tb: Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  |   | Facilitate BCG vaccination, testing, and drug availability | Lithuania established the <b>National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF)</b> in 1996 under the Ministry of Health. The Ministry of Health allocated 11.5 million euros from the NHIF in 2015 to TB-related programs such as bacillus Calmette-Guérin (BCG) vaccination within the National Immunization Programme, Mantoux tuberculin testing of all 7-year-old children and children of risk groups, tuberculosis treatment by health services (in and outpatient services), and medicines. New anti-TB drugs became available in Lithuania from 2016, including bedaquiline and delamanid, albeit starting with limited availability (for 60 patients as of 2016). | <a href="#">Source 1</a>   |  |
|                           |  |   |   |  |  |  | 2012-2013: traffic -25.0%  |
| 2015-2016: traffic -22.6% | The Lithuanian legislature amended the <b>Code of Administrative Violations</b> in 2019 and established penalties for operating vehicles not equipped with anti-alcohol blocking devices for drivers convicted of alcohol drinking. Ignoring the ban and continuing to drive a vehicle not equipped with an anti-alcohol blocking device is punishable by a fine of €450-700 (about US\$500-780). The Department of Drug, Tobacco, and Alcohol Control predicted that traffic accidents would decrease by 40-95% due to legalizing and regulating anti-alcohol blocking devices. |   |   |  |  |  |  |

| SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being |             |   |   |   |   |   |  |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| Country                           | Rank in NNs | Main contributing SDG indicators                                | Number of indicators moving the SDG score out of the total number of indicators with available data | Growth spur period and growth rate (from 2010-2020)                                 | Summary of policy areas   | Specific policy actions and measures  | Sources  |
|                                   |             |   |   |   | Invest in safety infrastructure in past accident areas  | The Lithuanian Government approved the <b>National Road Safety Development Program for 2011-2017</b> in March 2011 with the strategic objective of becoming a top 10 safest country for road users in the European Union. The program sought to <b>reduce the number of black spots</b> (500m road section that has more than four accidents per 4 years) from 282 to 40 in 10 years by investing in road infrastructures such as roundabouts, lightning, guardrails, footpaths and cycling tracks, and road signs. Monitoring of implemented measures has shown that the most effective means were roundabouts (-96.17 % of fatalities after installation) and safety islands (-91.1 % of injured after installation).   | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a><br><a href="#">Source 3</a> |
|                                   |             |   |   |   | Implement social campaign about the risk of dangerous driving habits  | The National Road Safety Development Program for 2011-2017 also included <b>social campaigns</b> , including advertisements, events, and displays that inform the public about the danger of drunk driving and other risk factors. The latest surveys, presented at the 2019 World Road Congress, indicated that 89.4% of respondents had observed the traffic safety campaign in some form of media, and the use of reflectors had by 12%, and the use of seat belts rose from 89% to 94% between 2014 and 2019.   | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a>                             |
| Serbia                            | 3           | neonat: Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)         | 2/13  | 2015-2016: neonat -7.5%<br>2016-2017: neonat -5.4%<br>2018-2019: neonat -5.9%       | Reduce the frequency of genetic disorders related to in vitro fertilization   | The Ministry of Health is working to improve the organization of perinatal healthcare by improving staffing capacities, equipment, and transportation and thus strengthening its four perinatal centers. Furthermore, in 2017, Serbia adopted the new <b>Law on Treating Infertility through a procedure of Biomedical Assisted Fertilization</b> to increase the number of IVF (in vitro fertilization) attempts and their success rates. This law addresses the higher risk of disorders related to preterm birth and low birth weight for children of women using assisted reproductive technologies.  | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a>                             |
|                                   |             |   |   | Promote breastfeeding and individualized developmental care                         | In 2018, the Government of Serbia adopted the <b>Decree on the National Program for Support of Breastfeeding, Family, and Developmental Care of Newborns</b> to improve neonatal outcomes. The program includes treatment and care based on the <b>Newborn Individualized Developmental Care and Assessment Program (NIDCAP)</b> , an approach to developmental care for newborn infants that aims to prevent the iatrogenic sequelae of intensive care and maintain the intimate connection between parents and infants. One expression of such an approach is the Kangaroo Mother Care method, continuous skin-to-skin contact of the infant with the mother's chest. The program also promotes the early start of natural nutrition (breastfeeding). | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a>  |  |
|                                   |             | tb: Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)          |   | 2017-2018: tb - 17.6%   | Investment in treatments for multidrug-resistant TB   | Serbia started treatment for multidrug-resistant (MDR) TB with a Global Fund grant in 2009 and provided treatment mainly for chronic and difficult-to-treat MDR-TB cases in the first two years. Serbia adopted the guidelines for MDR-TB management, trained medical staff about the use of guidelines, and procured second-line TB drugs through the <b>Green Light Committee mechanism</b> (the WHO-administered global initiative to build national capacity for MDR-TB management). The success rate for the TDR-TB treatment increased from 60% in 2009 to 71% in 2010 and 76% in 2011.   | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a>                             |
|                                   |             |   |   |   | Train medical professionals on TB treatment   | Serbia's national tuberculosis program (NTP) introduced training courses for ambulatory teams of doctors and nurses treating MDR-TB outpatients with financial support from the Global Fund. The courses covered organization of treatment, disease management, storage of second-line TB drug, reporting of treated patients, health education for patients and their families, among other topics.  | <a href="#">Source 1</a>   |
| United Arab Emirates              | 4           | tb: Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)          | 3/12  | 2011-2012: tb - 23.8%   | Impose stringent TB screening of expatriate workers   | In 2010, the Ministry of Health decreed that the expatriate workers with a history of pulmonary tuberculosis would be sent back to their home countries. Under this policy, patients with extra-pulmonary TB (where the bacterial infection is outside the lungs) were diagnosed and treated without deportation. Still, those with pulmonary TB were deported because of its highly contagious nature. The Ministry of Health also initiated the TB filtration program under which foreigners arriving from countries with high TB prevalence are screened in their home countries and denied their residency visas if they have a TB scar.<br><br>In 2016, the UAE government modified the policy for residents with active TB, no longer requiring their outright deportation. Instead, expatriate residents with active TB will be issued a one-year visa with a medical certificate that mentions visa renewal subject to treatment and have to make regular medical visits until cured. | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a><br><a href="#">Source 3</a> |
|                                   |             | traffic: Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)                |   | 2016-2017: traffic -26.0%<br>2017-2018: traffic -15.0%<br>2018-2019: traffic -20.9% | Update regulatory and technical capacity to identify and penalize unlawful driving behaviors  | The Roads and Transport Authority of the UAE implemented the <b>new Executive Regulation of the Federal Driving and Traffic Law</b> in July 2017, aiming to reduce traffic casualties from about 6 per 100,000 people to 3 per 100,000 in line with its Vision 2021. The new traffic law stipulates the following provisions:<br>- Mandatory seatbelts for all passengers, with the fine of 400 AED (approximately 110 USD) for violation<br>- One-year suspension for driving under the influence of alcohol or drug<br>- Fine and punishment for reckless driving, phone usage during driving, speeding, and failure to follow traffic lines<br><br>In March 2017, the Dubai Police designed and introduced radar devices and point-to-point speed cameras that detect violations of road safety regulations.   | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a><br><a href="#">Source 3</a> |
|                                   |             | fertility: Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females) |   | 2016-2017: fertility -23.8%   | Publicly provide government approval for sex education  | In 2017, some officials from the Ministry of Education official, doctors, school principals, and social specialists expressed support for the broader provision of sex education starting from primary school, although there was no specific policy change nor nationwide sex education curriculum was identified.<br><br>The <b>Medical Liability Law</b> passed in 2017, which clarified the conditions under which abortions would be legally permissible - if the mother's life is at risk because of the pregnancy or if there is evidence that the baby will be born with fatal deformities and will not survive.  | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a>                             |

**SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being**

| Country | Rank in NNs | Main contributing SDG indicators  | Number of indicators moving the SDG score out of the total number of indicators with available data | Growth spur period and growth rate (from 2010-2020)                             | Summary of policy areas  | Specific policy actions and measures   | Sources  |
|---------|-------------|---|---|---|--|--|--|
|         |             | aged 15 to 19)  |   |   |  |  |  |
| Estonia | 5           | neonat: Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)                       | 4/14  | 2010-2011: neonat -9.0%<br>2011-2012: neonat -10.0%<br>2013-2014: neonat -11.8% | Improve the availability of perinatal healthcare and counseling services             | The Estonian government adopted the <b>National Health Program (NHP)</b> in 2008 and updated it in 2012. The NHP included the following plans to improve neonatal health outcomes:<br>- Promotion of healthy lifestyles of procreant women and breastfeeding of infants<br>- Improved availability of high-quality perinatal diagnostics, screening programs of genetic diseases, and counseling services for pregnant women<br>- System of medical monitoring and development therapy for high-risk newborns after active treatment   | <a href="#">Source 1</a>                             |
|         |             | u5mort: Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)                       |   | 2009-2010: u5mort -8%<br>2010-2011: u5mort -8.7%<br>2014-2015: utmort -8.8%     | Expand the bonus scheme for doctors' compliance with vaccination and health check-up | The <b>National Health Program (NHP) 2009-2020</b> (updated in 2012) included the plan to promote regular preventive health inspection of children aged up to 1 year to detect development and health disorders early. Estonia implemented several reforms on its system of bonuses given to family doctors for conducting certain medical activities such as child checkups, which include criteria for vaccination coverage and health checkups in certain age groups (1 month, three months, twelve months, two years, and preschool). In 2015, the Estonian government made participation in the quality bonus system mandatory for all family doctors and publicly reported their individual results. | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a> |
|         |             | tb: Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)                        |   | 2009-2010: tb - 19.4%<br>2014-2015: tb - 14.3%                                  | Target risk population with comprehensive medical support                            | The <b>National Tuberculosis Prevention Strategy 2008-2012</b> aimed to reduce initial TB cases to 20 cases per million inhabitants by 2012, and the Estonian government allocated approximately 3.4 million euros to the program in 2010. Under the strategy, anyone who belongs to TB risk groups, such as HIV patients, was guaranteed access to TB-prevention healthcare and social service. The strategy also contained in-service training programs for health care professionals and social workers about tuberculosis.   | <a href="#">Source 1</a>                             |
|         |             | fertility: Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) |   | 2015-2016: fertility -15.2%   |  | Additional Note: No major policy was identified  |  |

**SDG 4: Quality Education**

| Country  | Rank in NNs   | Main contributing SDG indicators | Number of indicators moving the SDG score out of the total number of indicators with available data | Growth spur period and growth rate (from 2010-2020)   | Summary of policy areas | Specific policy actions and measures | Sources                  |
|--|---|----------------------------------|---|---|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Summary for KSA</b>   | Cumulative measure of impact for KSA: 1 (Cost – 1, Time – 1, KSA's gap – 1) |                                  |   | KSA gap areas: No major policy gap was identified; more data availability besides primary and secondary education enrollment would clarify currently unobserved issues facing the KSA's education |                         |                                      | <a href="#">Source 1</a> |
| <b>Policy synthesis for the KSA to improve the performance on primary and secondary school enrolment:</b><br>1. Subsidize textbook, transportation, and other relevant costs for students from disadvantaged backgrounds (rural areas, ethnic/religious minorities, and women) |   |                                  |   |   |                         |                                      |                          |

| SDG 4: Quality Education |             |   |   |   |   |   |  |
|--------------------------|-------------|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| Country                  | Rank in NNs | Main contributing SDG indicators            | Number of indicators moving the SDG score out of the total number of indicators with available data | Growth spur period and growth rate (from 2010-2020) | Summary of policy areas   | Specific policy actions and measures  | Sources  |
| Barbados                 | 1           | primary: Net primary enrollment rate (%)    | 1/1   | 2014-2015: primary 2.5%<br>2015-2016: primary 2.3%  | Offer free textbooks to socioeconomically disadvantaged students                                    | <p>Between 2000 and 2015, Barbados's public expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP increased from 4.1% to 5.1%, making Barbados the Caribbean country that invests most in education after Jamaica. The percentage increase (1.0%) is also most significant among Caribbean countries and the fourth largest among Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) countries after Belize, Mexico, and Chile. As of 2015, the Barbadian government allocated approximately 30% of its total expenditure on education to primary education.</p> <p>Starting in 2011, the Ministry of Education introduced the scheme to help students acquire required textbooks, aimed at approximately 10% of the socioeconomically disadvantaged primary school population facing challenges in purchasing textbooks. The Ministry allocated 500,000 USD to this program in its 2011-2012 budget.</p>   | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a>                             |
| Georgia                  | 2           | second: Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 1/2   | 2009-2010: second 7.0%<br>2018-2019: second 11.8%   | Subsidize students from ethnic minorities and rural areas through free textbooks and transportation | <p>The Ministry of Education, Science, Culture, and Sport (MoESCS) developed the <b>Unified Strategy for Education and Science for 2017-2021</b> to direct the country's education system. The Strategy recognized that children's participation in agricultural work and lack of qualified teachers in regions populated by ethnic minorities hinder secondary (general) education accessibility.</p> <p>The MoESCS introduced various initiatives to address inequitable access to education, especially for students from ethnic minorities and rural areas. All school textbooks became free of charge to all students in public schools and orphans and economically disadvantaged students in private schools in September 2013. Additionally, MoESCS provides free public transportation to remote schools starting in 2012 and has made the Secondary Graduation Examination (SGE) free for students to take. The Georgian government offers additional funding to small, rural, and mountainous schools through the voucher scheme and single lump-sum payments.</p> | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a><br><a href="#">Source 3</a> |
| Mongolia                 | 3           | second: Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 1/2   | 2009-2010: second 16.7%                             | Increase the number of secondary education schools  | <p>The <b>Education Master Plan for 2006-2015</b> stipulated the goal of reducing disparities in unequal opportunities to obtain quality education among students in primary and secondary education.</p> <p>The Mongolian government invested heavily in school infrastructure. The number of general education schools, which at least encompass primary education and lower secondary education, has increased from 596 in 2000 to 686 in 2012.</p>  | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a>                             |
|                          |             |   |   |   | Provide incentive and resources for teachers and schools in rural and disadvantaged areas           | <p>The Mongolian government also introduce initiatives to bridge educational gaps in primary and secondary education across geographical and socioeconomic lines, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bonus scheme for teachers taking up teaching posts in rural schools (2006-)</li> <li>- Higher per-capital funding for Kazakh schools in need of bilingual instruction</li> <li>- Free textbooks and yearly provision of school supplies for children from low-income families</li> </ul>  | <a href="#">Source 1</a>   |
| Cyprus                   | 4           | second: Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 1/2   | 2013-2014: second 4.4%                              | Provide psychological support for students to prevent drop-out                                      | <p>Between 2015-2023, the European Social Fund (ESF) and Cyprus co-fund the <b>School and Social Inclusion Actions project</b>, which aims to the repercussion from the economic crisis on educational and social inclusion. The ESF contributed 85% of its total cost of 29 million euros (for reference, Cyprus's total government expenditure in its 2021 budget is 7.16 billion euros). The project offers these programs in 96 schools at pre-primary, primary, secondary, and technical education levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provision of morning and afternoon programs for reinforcing learning and creativity of pupils and their families</li> <li>- Psychosocial support for pupils and their families through the establishment of information and social-emotional support centers</li> <li>- Support for technological equipment in schools</li> </ul>  | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a>                             |
| Grenada                  | 5           | primary: Net primary enrollment rate (%)    | 1/2   | 2017-2018: primary 5.5%                             | Redesign primary schools to adopt a student-centered learning                                       | <p>Grenada's <b>Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS) 2014-2018</b> identified accessible and quality primary education as the foundation for social and economic participation and put forward measures such as the renovation of primary school facilities and incorporation of the school feeding program.</p> <p>In 2013, Grenada launched the <b>Child-Friendly School (CFS)</b> concept in nine pilot schools. CFSs focus on positive behavior management, with the principles of student-centered classrooms, democratic participation, and inclusiveness. As of August 2016, the pilot schools in Grenada covered 1,270 students.</p>  | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a>                             |

| SDG 5: Gender Equality |  |  |   |   |  |   |  |
|------------------------|--|--|---|---|--|---|--|
| Country                | Rank in NNS  | Main contributing SDG indicators                                   | Number of indicators moving the SDG score out of the total number of indicators with available data | Growth spur period and growth rate (from 2010-2020) | Summary of policy areas  | Specific policy actions and measures  | Sources  |
| Summary for KSA        | <p><b>Cumulative measure of impact for KSA: 2.6 (Cost – 3, Time – 3, KSA’s gap – 2)</b></p> <p><b>KSA gap areas:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. lack of data availability</li> <li>2. low representation of women in parliament</li> <li>3. lack of family planning policy</li> </ol> <p><b>Policy synthesis for the KSA to improve performance on family planning, female education attainment, female labor force participation, and women’s representation in national parliament:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mainstream gender issues into all areas of national development planning</li> <li>2. Expand access to family planning information and family planning method options</li> <li>3. Build an institutional mechanism to support women’s development, e.g., in education and political participation</li> <li>4. Introduce a legal mechanism to promote women’s political participation and representation</li> </ol> |  |   |   |  |   | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a><br><a href="#">Source 3</a> |
| Guatemala              | 1  | edat: Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 2/4   | 2013-2014: edat +19.04%                             | Develop national policy and strategic plan to promote gender equality and increase access to education | <p>The <b>National Policy for the Promotion and Comprehensive Development of Women and the Equal Opportunity Plan</b> 2008–2023 aims to “promote the development of Mayan, Garifuna, Xinca and mestizo women in all spheres of economic, social, political and cultural life.” The policy seeks to ensure the entry, retention, and coverage of Mayan, Garifuna, Xinca, and mestizo girls at all levels of education to combat illiteracy.</p> <p>There is also a strategy and plan for institutionalizing the National Policy to reduce gender inequality. The strategy proposed a unit responsible for ensuring gender equality mainstreaming.</p> <p>The <b>Strategic Education Plan</b> 2016-2020 sought to increase access to education in Guatemala without discrimination, promoting diversity of culture, ethnicity, gender, region, and disability. The plan is based on the values of inclusion, multiculturalism and interculturalism, linguistic and cultural sensitivity, dialogue and social participation, and education as a right.</p> <p>Guatemala is a signatory to several international and regional treaties and declarations that provide a foundation for its legal framework for education. All these documents stipulate requirements for guaranteeing the right to gender equality and equity. The institutional policy and strategic framework include: the 2016–2020 Strategic Education Plan of Action; the 2016–2019 Strategy for Addressing School Infrastructure at the Preschool, Primary, and Secondary Levels; the Strategy for the Improvement of Education Quality; the Strategy for the Expansion of Preschool, the Primary Education Coverage 2017–2020</p> | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a>                             |
|                        |  |  |   |   | Strengthen institutional framework to improve gender equality in education                             | <p>The <b>National Education Board</b> was established in 2008. The Board set the goals of educational reform with eight educational policies including coverage, quality, management model, human resource, bilingual, multicultural and intercultural education, increased educational investment, equality, institutional strengthening, and decentralisation.</p>   | <a href="#">Source 1</a>   |
|                        |  | parl: Seats held by women in national parliament (%)               |   | 2018-2019: parl +53.07%                             | Build an institutional mechanism to support women’s development  | <p>The <b>Women’s Specific Cabinet</b> existed from 2012 to 2018, with the purpose of “the adoption of policies, plans, and programs for women’s development.” Chaired by the vice-president of Guatemala, it included the heads of nine ministries as well as seven state secretaries, Women’s Indigenous Ombudsperson’s ombudswoman, and the Youth Institute director. The Cabinet developed annual plans and priorities by geographic area; it received technical support from the consultative technical committee formed by the sectoral gender units.</p>   | <a href="#">Source 1</a>   |
|                        |  |  |   |   | Set a goal to achieve gender parity in national parliament   | <p>The <b>National Development Plan</b> (K’atun Nuestra Guatemala 2032) includes an objective to reach parity, both at the national parliament and local government levels.</p> <p>Nonetheless, Guatemala has seen no amendments, new laws, or affirmative measures to enhance women’s political participation.</p>   | <a href="#">Source 1</a>   |
| Ethiopia               | 2  | fplmodel: Demand for family planning satisfied by                  | 3/4   | 2009-2010: fplmodel +8.92%                          | Develop a long-term strategy to improve family health  | <p>Through a 20-year <b>Health Sector Development Program</b> (HSDP), initiated in 1997/98, the government has made family health a priority, particularly maternal, neonatal, and child health.</p> <p><i>Additional Note: Data for the fpl indicator (Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods) is imputed modeled estimates due to missing data</i></p>  | <a href="#">Source 1</a>   |

| SDG 5: Gender Equality |             |   |   |   |   |  |  |  |
|------------------------|-------------|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|
| Country                | Rank in NNs | Main contributing SDG indicators  | Number of indicators moving the SDG score out of the total number of indicators with available data | Growth spur period and growth rate (from 2010-2020) | Summary of policy areas   | Specific policy actions and measures   | Sources  |  |
|                        |             | modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)   |   |   | Expand access to family planning information and family planning method options   | Since the implementation of HSDP, Ethiopia's Federal Ministry of Health (FMOH) has <b>expanded access to family planning information and a range of family planning method options</b> . The FMOH has also expanded services for long-acting methods (non-permanent and permanent methods). To this end, the ministry has revised the national family planning guide and introduced task shifting. In 2009, an initiative began to scale up family planning implants, and as a result, HEWs are currently providing an implant called Implanon at the community level. In 2010, the scale-up of intrauterine family planning devices was initiated in more than 100 districts and will be extended throughout the country. | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a>   |  |
|                        |             | lfpr: Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)                              |   |   | 2013-2014, 2014-2015: lfpr +0.58%   | Build networks of community health workers to deliver family planning services to less-developed areas   | In 2003, the Ethiopian government launched its flagship health service delivery system, the <b>Health Extension Program (HEP)</b> . Since the launch of the HEP, the government has invested heavily in building its network of health extension workers (HEWs), who bring family planning products, services, and information to neglected areas of the country.<br><br>The HEP has substantially increased access to family planning services, deploying more than 34,000 rural health extension workers (HEWs) capable of providing family planning information and short-term family planning methods (e.g., condoms, oral pills, and injectables).  | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a>   |
|                        |             | parl: Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  |   |   | 2014-2015: parl +39.47%   | Integrate gender issues into the planning and implementation of national development planning  | Women's empowerment is one of the seven strategic pillars of Ethiopia's <b>Growth and Transformational Plan (GTP I, 2010/11-2014/15)</b> . It aims to ensure equitable socio-economic and political participation by and benefits for women and to unleash the contribution of women to national development. The GTP set indicators to augment the percentage growth of women's participation in Parliament to 35%, in the Executive and Judiciary to 25%, respectively.<br><br>The second GTP (GTP II, 2015-2020) reaffirmed the commitment to gender equality and set out goals to achieve improved access to agricultural extension services and farming technologies for women, tackle land rights issues, and increase the availability of credit.<br><br>The <b>Development Plan for Women and Children (2011-2028)</b> includes specific commitments to increasing women's participation in political life and decision making, promoting women's economic empowerment, and reducing violence against women. | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a><br><a href="#">Source 3</a><br><a href="#">Source 4</a> |
| Cameroon               | 3           | fplmodel: Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 2/4   | 2012-2013: fplmodel +3.11%                          | Develop a strategic plan to promote family planning   | In 2014, the government of Cameroon approved a strategic plan, <b>Plan Stratégique National de la Santé de la Reproduction</b> , that includes doubling contraceptive prevalence by 2020.<br><br><i>Additional Note: The data for fplmodel is modelled estimates. The actual growth spur of meeting family planning demand may diverge from the growth spur observed in the fplmodel data. For this reason, the policy was selected based on the relevance to addressing family planning demand than the timing of its introduction (i.e., introduced before the observed growth spur).</i>  | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a>   |  |
|                        |             | parl: Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  |   |   | 2012-2013: parl +124%   | Integrate women's representation in electoral law  | In 2012, Cameroon introduced an <b>electoral code</b> that calls on political parties to take into account the sociological components of the constituency and gender when developing electoral lists. Cameroon's electoral board, Elections Cameroon (ELECAM), interpreted this statement as requiring each candidate list to include at least one woman. ELECAM enforced this requirement in the 2013 elections, rejecting 20 candidate lists for failing to meet the gender requirement, which contributed to a significant increase in the number of women MPs elected.  | <a href="#">Source 1</a>   |
|                        |             |   |   |   |   | Develop parliamentary institutions to promote women's political representation   | The <b>Réseau de parlementaires pour la promotion du genre (REPAGE)</b> , a women's caucus, was created in 2011 to facilitate the work of female parliamentarians.   | <a href="#">Source 1</a>   |
| Bhutan                 | 4           | fplmodel: Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 3/4   | 2009-2010: fplmodel +4.22%                          | Set a target to achieve a high contraceptive prevalence rate and integrate reproductive health into national development planning | Bhutan's <b>Population Perspective Plan 2010</b> set the goals to increase public awareness about reproductive health and to improve the reproductive health situation of people in hard-to-reach and remote areas.<br><br>The target of contraceptive prevalence rate has also been incorporated into Bhutan's five-year development plan, and a series of <b>National Family Planning Standard</b> has been published with the support of UN partners.   | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a>   |  |

| SDG 5: Gender Equality |             |   |   |   |   |   |  |
|------------------------|-------------|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| Country                | Rank in NNS | Main contributing SDG indicators  | Number of indicators moving the SDG score out of the total number of indicators with available data | Growth spur period and growth rate (from 2010-2020) | Summary of policy areas   | Specific policy actions and measures  | Sources  |
|                        |             | edat: Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)                            |   | 2012-2013: edat +14.29%                             | Develop a legislative framework to ensure educational access for women and girls  | The 2008 Constitution of the Kingdom of Bhutan mandates the state to provide <b>free education to all</b> . It also contains a general non-discrimination provision for all persons “on the grounds of race, sex, language, religion, politics or other status.” Special protection is guaranteed to women and children. The fact that education is an inalienable right of all Bhutanese has been reiterated in Vision 2020. The 2011 <b>Child Care and Protection Act</b> entrusts education institutions with the rehabilitation of children in difficult circumstances and with the provision of continuing education to those who have dropped out of school.  | <a href="#">Source 1</a>                             |
|                        |             | parl: Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  |   | 2017-2018: parl +75%                                | Develop a national platform to support women’s political representation   | In 2012, Bhutan organized its first-ever national consultation of elected women representatives. The consultation led to the establishment of the <b>Bhutan Network for Empowering Women (BNEW)</b> , which was formally registered as a CSO in 2016. BNEW is a networking platform to promote, facilitate and strengthen women’s representation in governance, leadership, and development in Bhutan, especially at the community and local government levels. The network also facilitates dialogue at a national level.  | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a> |
|                        |             |   |   |   | Mainstreaming gender equality into all areas of development planning and governance   | The 11th Five Year Plan (2013-2018) includes a <b>National Key Result Area specifically for gender equality</b> , “Gender Friendly Environment for Women’s Participation,” which has indicators such as a legislated quota for enhancing women’s participation. In 2012, the <b>Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting (GRP)</b> initiative was launched and piloted in three key ministries. The inclusion of <b>mandatory gender equality indicators</b> from the 2016-17 Annual Performance Agreements of all the sectors in the Government is also an important step taken for mainstreaming gender issues.   | <a href="#">Source 1</a>                             |
|                        |             |   |   |   | Adopt Temporary Special Measures to increase women’s representation in elected offices and decision-making                          | A National Plan of Action to Promote Gender Equality in the Elected Office (NPAGGEO) was under development from 2013 to 2015. The NPAGGEO contains recommendations for <b>Temporary Special Measures (TSM)</b> to encourage women’s participation in local and national government.   | <a href="#">Source 1</a>                             |
|                        |             |   |   |   | Develop regulations to build a supportive environment for women’s participation in the workplace and in civil service               | The <b>Bhutan Civil Service Regulations 2017</b> prescribes several conditions to enable women’s participation in the civil service, which help to support a positive enabling environment for women to enter and remain in the workforce. These include extension of the maternity leave from 3 to 6 months (implemented since 2016), increase in flexi-time for mothers, increase in paternity leave, and strengthening of sexual harassment institutional mechanisms.<br><br>Another important initiative was the implementation of the <b>Internal Framework for Addressing Gender Issues at the Workplace</b> – which institutes a Committee and procedures for addressing sexual harassment and sensitization on the issue, promotes the appointment of women in decision-making committees, promotes the setting up of breastfeeding rooms and child care crèches. | <a href="#">Source 1</a>                             |
| Ghana                  | 5           | fplmodel: Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 3/4   | 2014-2015: fplmodel +8.82%                          | Provide free contraception service to women as part of maternal health care   | In 2013, the government of Ghana <b>added contraception to the list of free services</b> provided to women as part of maternal health care.   | <a href="#">Source 1</a>                             |
|                        |             |   |   |   | Integrate family planning into national development plan and activities at all levels   | The attainment of population goals is recognized as an integral component of the national strategy to accelerate economic development, eradicate poverty, and enhance the quality of life for all Ghanaians. The national blueprint for development, the <b>Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (2010–2013)</b> , recognizes family planning as a top priority for inclusion in national development plans and activities at all levels.   | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a> |
|                        |             |   |   |   | Participate in global partnership to invest in rights-based family planning   | At the 2012 Family Planning Summit, Ghana pledged to achieve the <b>Family Planning 2020</b> goal of expanding access to contraception.<br><br>The government has made a commitment to making family planning free in the public sector and supporting the private sector to provide services. Services will be available for sexually active young people through youth promoters and adolescent-friendly services. Improved counseling and customer care will be prioritized. Contraceptive choices are being expanded to include a wider range of long-acting and permanent methods, along with including task shifting options and improvement of post-partum and post-abortion family planning services. Advocacy and communications programs have also been introduced to improve male involvement.   | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a> |
|                        |             | edat: Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)                            |   | 2015-2016: edat +8.62%                              | Mainstream gender issues in national development planning and develop strategic plan to ensure women and girls’ access to education | The <b>Education Strategic Plan 2010-2020</b> sets the goal to eliminate gender and other disparities that arise from exclusion and poverty. The plan focuses on the achievement of equitable access to good quality and gender parity in education; and guarantees improving opportunities for all children in the first cycle of education at the kindergarten, primary and Junior High Schools.<br><br>The <b>Sector Medium-Term Development Plan for Education 2010 – 2013</b> aims to bridge the gender gap in educational access and mainstream gender issues in the curricular at all levels.  | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a> |

| SDG 5: Gender Equality |             |  |   |   |  |  |  |
|------------------------|-------------|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| Country                | Rank in NNs | Main contributing SDG indicators                     | Number of indicators moving the SDG score out of the total number of indicators with available data | Growth spur period and growth rate (from 2010-2020) | Summary of policy areas  | Specific policy actions and measures   | Sources  |
|                        |             |  |   |   |  | The <b>National Gender Policy</b> , introduced in 2015, reaffirms the government's commitment to women's empowerment and develops strategic plans to support gender parity in schools, address gender-based violence and sexual harassment in schools, and provide sanitary facilities for female students.  |  |
|                        |             | parl: Seats held by women in national parliament (%) |   | 2011-2013: parl +32.05%                             | Introduce legal mechanism (e.g., affirmative action) to promote women's political participation and representation | A continuous effort has been made to pass the <b>Affirmative Action Bill</b> into Law in Ghana. Since 2011, an Affirmative Action Bill has been drafted, which seeks to introduce a temporary measure to promote women's participation and representation in decision making. A Nationwide Public Consultation was launched in October 2011. These consultations led to the Review of the 1998 Affirmative Action Policy Guidelines, the formation of a 21-member National Technical /working Committee, and a comprehensive programme to kick-start national and regional consultations. The Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MoGCSP) has conducted nationwide consultations to raise awareness, educate and gather support from the public for measures to address gender discrimination and inequalities in public life. | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a><br><a href="#">Source 3</a><br><a href="#">Source 4</a> |

| SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation |             |  |   |   |   |   |  |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|--|---|---|---|---|--|
| Country                           | Rank in NNs | Main contributing SDG indicators   | Number of indicators moving the SDG score out of the total number of indicators with available data | Growth spur period and growth rate (from 2010-2020)                                       | Summary of policy areas   | Specific policy actions and measures  | Sources  |
| <b>Summary for KSA</b>            |             | <b>Cumulative measure of impact for KSA: 2.3 (Cost – 3, Time – 2, KSA's gap – 2)</b><br><br><b>KSA gap areas:</b> The KSA scores high in access to water and sanitation services, but regional disparities persist. Major gap areas are in scarce water consumption embodied in imports, freshwater withdrawal, and anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment<br><br><b>Policy synthesis for the KSA to improve performance on access to water and sanitation services:</b><br>1. Strengthen the institutional and legal frameworks of water and sanitation sectors<br>2. Decentralize and localize the management of water and sanitation services<br>3. Increase private sector participation in water and sanitation service provision |   |   |   |   | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a><br><a href="#">Source 3</a> |
| <b>Mauritania</b>                 | 1           | 1) water: Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)<br>2) sanita: Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 2/5   | 1) 2009-2010: water +3.23%<br>2) 2009-2010: sanita +6.53%                                 | Develop an institutional framework for the water and sanitation sector  | In 2008, the ministry in charge of water and energy was divided up, and a <b>ministry dedicated solely to water supply and sanitation (MHA) was created</b> for the first time, increasing the visibility of the sector as a whole and sanitation in particular. Its activities are centered around the formulation of sector strategies and planning.<br><br>In 2009, a <b>National Office for Sanitation</b> (with public company status) was set up to manage stormwater and domestic and industrial wastewater in urban areas.  | <a href="#">Source 1</a>   |
|                                   |             |  |   |   | Increase the participation of autonomous professional operators and private firms in water and sanitation service provision | A key water and sanitation sector (WSS) reform, embedded in the 2005 Water Code, established the principle of <b>delegation of WSS services by local governments to autonomous professional operators</b> , including private firms. The law also extended the mandate of the Multisector Regulatory Authority to the water sector to regulate service, protect consumer interests and oversee delegation contracts.<br><br>In 2007, several new water supply networks constructed in rural and semi-urban areas were delegated to private operators.   | <a href="#">Source 1</a>   |
| <b>Tanzania</b>                   | 2           | 1) water: Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)<br>2) sanita:  | 3/5   | 1) 2009-2010: water +4.27%<br>2) 2009-2010: sanita +8.47%<br>3) 2011-2012: scarew -46.75% | Strengthen institutional and legal frameworks for the water sector  | The 2005 <b>National Water Sector Development Strategy (NWSDS)</b> sets out to strengthen the previously weak institutional and legal frameworks to implement the National Water Policy of 2002 (NAWAP0). This was formally approved in 2008, and two new water acts (the Water Supply and Sanitation Act and Water Resource Management Act) were passed in 2009.<br><br><i>Additional Note: The level of scarce water consumption embodied in imports is close to zero for Tanzania. From 2011 to 2012, the level dropped from 1.2 to 0.64, resulting in a 46.75% growth rate (the value is -46.75%, which indicates a positive change) in the scarew indicator. This change appears to be more associated with the fluctuation in imports than the result of any policy intervention.</i> | <a href="#">Source 1</a>   |

| SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation |             |  |   |  |  |  |  |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| Country                           | Rank in NNs | Main contributing SDG indicators   | Number of indicators moving the SDG score out of the total number of indicators with available data | Growth spur period and growth rate (from 2010-2020)                                      | Summary of policy areas  | Specific policy actions and measures   | Sources  |
|                                   |             | Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)<br>3) scarcew: Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)   |   |  | Develop national water and sanitation program to consolidate sub-sector development plans and adopt a sector-wide approach to planning | In 2006, the <b>Water Sector Development Programme (WSDP)</b> 2006-2025 was launched to consolidate three sub-sector water and sanitation programs, strengthen the administrative capacity of relevant government agencies, and use a sector-wide approach to planning. The WSDP aims to alleviate poverty through improvements in the governance of water resources management and the sustainable delivery of water supply and sanitation services.  | <a href="#">Source 1</a>                             |
|                                   |             |  |   |  | Decentralize and localize water and sanitation services  | Adopted in 2002, the <b>National Water Policy (NAWAP)</b> builds on the principle of community and private sector participation in water supply and aims to reduce the role of the central government in the implementation and management of water projects. It forms the basis of water sector policy, covering both urban and rural water supply.   | <a href="#">Source 1</a>                             |
| Mali                              | 3           | 1) water: Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)<br>2) sanita: Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)<br>3) scarcew: Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita) | 3/5   | 1) 2009-2010: water +2.7%<br>2) 2009-2010: sanita +5.13%<br>3) 2011-2012: scarcew -3.19% | Develop a strategic plan for the water and sanitation sectors  | Mali adopted the <b>National Water Policy</b> in 2006, which was developed based on Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) principles. The Policy sets the following directions for the water supply sector: (a) promoting the sustainability of investment; (b) involving the private sector and optimizing investment efficiency; (c) capacity-building to improve the qualitative and quantitative understanding and monitoring and evaluation of water resources and their users; and, (d) promoting consultation between countries on issues linked to the management of international waters. The <b>National Sanitation Policy</b> was adopted in 2009, which provides strategic direction for the sanitation and hygiene sub-sectors.<br><br>Additional Note: The level of scarce water consumption embodied in imports is close to zero for Mali. From 2011 to 2012, the level dropped from 0.28 to 0.27, resulting in a 3.19% growth rate (the value is -3.19%, which indicates a positive change) in the scarcew indicator. This change appears to be more associated with the fluctuation in imports than the result of any policy intervention. | <a href="#">Source 1</a>                             |
|                                   |             |  |   |  | Decentralized management of water and sanitation subsectors  | In 2009, <b>water and energy activities in urban centers became separated services</b> , with two new bodies set up to oversee the operation of these services. These new companies will also be responsible for asset management.<br><br>During the development of the new National Sanitation Policy, the then newly established National Directorate of Sanitation and Pollution and Nuisance Control (DNACPN) <b>consolidated its leadership role within both the rural and urban sanitation subsectors</b> . The DNACPN is relatively well decentralized, with two-thirds of its staff working in the regional and subregional directorates.<br><br>In 2007, the <b>National Agency for the Management of Wastewater Treatment Plants</b> in Mali was created to manage Bamako's first wastewater treatment plant, which was constructed in 2006 with financing from the Netherlands.   | <a href="#">Source 1</a>                             |
| India                             | 4           | 1) water: Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)<br>2) sanita: Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 2/5   | 1) 2009-2010: water +0.95%<br>2) 2009-2010: sanita +6.56%                                | Adopt a decentralized approach to sanitation policy, encourage behavioral change about sanitation and hygiene                          | In 2008, the government of India introduced the <b>National Urban Sanitation Policy (NUSP)</b> . The policy emphasizes a decentralized approach to policy specifics and implementation, calling on individual states and cities to prepare their own sanitation strategies and plans in conformity with the policy. The NUSP emphasizes community-driven solutions, aiming to achieve behavioural changes and technological advancement. An award was also established to honor cities that achieve total sanitation, including open defecation-free (ODF) status and 100% safe waste disposal.  | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a> |
|                                   |             |  |   |  | Set national strategic plan and target to improve water and sanitation in both urban and rural areas                                   | The eleventh <b>Five-Year Plan (2007-2012)</b> sets the target to provide clean drinking water for all by 2009 and ensure no slip-backs by the end of 2012. On rural water supply, the plan encourages community involvement in high-quality and sustainable village-level drinking water supply systems. The government also made a commitment to provide 100% coverage of water supply to rural schools. On urban water supply, the plan introduces two new programs to provide water infrastructure facilities in cities and towns and sets the priority for meeting drinking water supply needs.   | <a href="#">Source 1</a>                             |
| Nigeria                           | 5           | 1) water: Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)<br>2) sanita: Population   | 2/5   | 1) 2009-2010: water +2.3%<br>2) 2016-2017: sanita +1.97%                                 | Develop a national strategy to improve water supply and sanitation   | The <b>National Water Supply and Sanitation Strategy</b> under the National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (2003-2007) sets the strategic direction for water supply and sanitation in urban, rural, and small-town areas. The strategy outlines that the government will implement public-private partnerships (PPP) in investment, management, and delivery of water services to improve service delivery in urban areas. In small towns, the focus is on community ownership and local private sector contracting for operations. In rural areas, the strategy is to share ownership and management by communities and local governments. The <b>National Water Policy (2004)</b> recognizes the need to balance water uses, water allocation, and water protection through a regulatory system of river basin-based management and participatory approach, shifting water resource management to a demand-driven approach.<br><br>The <b>National Development Plan (2007)</b> sets out a plan for targeted subsidies on water and sanitation facilities for the poor.   | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a> |

| SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation |             |  |   |   |  |   |                          |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|--|---|---|--|---|--------------------------|
| Country                           | Rank in NNs | Main contributing SDG indicators             | Number of indicators moving the SDG score out of the total number of indicators with available data | Growth spur period and growth rate (from 2010-2020) | Summary of policy areas  | Specific policy actions and measures  | Sources                  |
|                                   |             | using at least basic sanitation services (%) |   |   | Set long-term strategy and governance framework to achieve an Integrated Water Resources Management system | The 2014 <b>National Water Resources Master Plan</b> was the first completed broad and long-term national water governance framework that seeks to achieve an Integrated Water Resources Management system in Nigeria. It includes Water Source Development Plan, Water Sub-Sector Development Plan (which covers water supply, sanitation, irrigation, and drainage), and Water Resources Management Plan. | <a href="#">Source 1</a> |

| SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy |             |  |   |  |   |  |  |
|------------------------------------|-------------|--|---|--|---|--|--|
| Country                            | Rank in NNs | Main contributing SDG indicators   | Number of indicators moving the SDG score out of the total number of indicators with available data | Growth spur period and growth rate (from 2010-2020)  | Summary of policy areas   | Specific policy actions and measures   | Sources  |
| <b>Summary for KSA</b>             |             |  |   |  | <p><b>Cumulative measure of impact for KSA: 1.7 (Cost – 1, Time – 2, KSA's gap – 2)</b></p> <p><b>KSA gap areas:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. State-sponsored funding mechanisms for standard compliance and energy efficiency projects</li> <li>2. Financial incentives for end-users and enterprises adopting energy-efficient products</li> </ol> <p><b>Policy synthesis for the KSA to improve the performance on the carbon intensity of energy production (co2twh):</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Implement stringent energy efficiency requirements for new housing/construction</li> <li>2. Establish state-sponsored funding mechanisms for energy efficiency projects in industrial and housing sectors</li> <li>3. Provide financial incentive (tax exemption) or disincentive (subsidy termination) depending on the efficiency and sustainability of energy production methods</li> </ol> |  | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a><br><a href="#">Source 3</a>   |
| <b>Ukraine</b>                     | 1           | co2twh: CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) | 1/3   | 2014-2015: co2twh -10.0%<br>2016-2017: co2twh -8.7%  | <p>Create financial disincentives for inefficient and unsustainable energy production</p> <p>Implement EU-aligned regulations on the energy efficiency requirements in housing</p> <p>Create an internationally supported fund to support energy efficiency projects</p>  | <p>In 2011, the government introduced a tax on carbon dioxide from fixed sources as the fiscal instrument to reduce GHG emissions. In 2016, the parliament approved the government plan for the <b>Energy Industry Reform and Energy Independence</b>. The plan stipulated the elimination of cross-subsidization, transparent tariff-setting, and commercial metering of energy consumption. The plan also stipulated the implementation of an energy efficiency action plan with provisions for renewable energy incentives, support for energy service contracts, implementation of EU legislation on energy efficiency in buildings. Furthermore, the plan laid out the end of all subsidies and closure of ineffective coal mines.</p> <p>In 2016, the government approved the <b>new state construction codes to ensure rational use of energy sources</b> for heating and cooling in buildings, specifically instituting requirements for energy efficiency and technical characteristics of thermal insulation envelopes for buildings. The parliament also passed similar legislation (the <b>Law of Ukraine No. 2118-VIII On Energy Efficiency in the Buildings</b>) on the minimum energy efficiency requirement for housing in 2017.</p> <p>In cooperation with the UNDP and the IFC, the government established the <b>Energy Efficient Fund (EEF)</b> in 2017, which provides support in the form of grants to homeowner's associations and comprehensive technical solutions for energy-efficiency renovations in multi-family buildings.</p> | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a><br><a href="#">Source 3</a><br><br><a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a><br><a href="#">Source 3</a><br><br><a href="#">Source 1</a> |
| <b>Jordan</b>                      | 2           | co2twh: CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) | 1/3   | 2009-2010: co2twh -5.8%<br>2012-2013: co2twh -5.4%<br>2014-2015: co2twh -5.0%<br>2015-2016: co2twh -5.9% | <p>Offer tax exemption and financial incentives for the types of equipment and materials necessary to undertake energy efficiency projects</p> <p>Establish and strengthen the framework for energy-use-related government regulations, enforcement, and oversight</p>  | <p>In 2005, the government released the <b>National Energy Efficiency Strategy for 2005-2020</b> that contains several renewable energy targets (the renewable energy constituting 7% of the national energy mix by 2015 and 10% by 2020). The plan provides financial incentives such as total exemption from income tax over ten years to encourage investments in independent power-producing projects. Moreover, the plan aimed to reduce the energy consumption of the industrial and commercial sectors by 20%. The plan requires investment packages estimated at between 1.4 and 2.2 billion USD (approximately 11.1-17.5% of Jordan's annual GDP in 2005). Specific measures in pursuit of less carbon intensity include the elimination/reduction of sale tax and customs duties on materials and equipment contributing to energy saving, the creation of an Energy Efficiency label for local and imported appliances, and the mandatory energy audits for large industrial and commercial institutions.</p> <p>Starting from 2012, the government established the <b>legal framework for specific energy efficiency regulations</b>, including auditing, appliance labeling, minimum energy performance standards (MEPS), and smart metering. The National Climate Change Policy of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan 2013-2020 also called for the stronger promotion of energy efficiency technologies. It strengthened oversight and enforcement of adopted energy-efficient strategies.</p>   | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a><br><br><a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a>   |

| SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy |             |  |   |   |  |  |  |
|------------------------------------|-------------|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| Country                            | Rank in NNs | Main contributing SDG indicators   | Number of indicators moving the SDG score out of the total number of indicators with available data | Growth spur period and growth rate (from 2010-2020) | Summary of policy areas  | Specific policy actions and measures   | Sources  |
|                                    |             |  |   |   | Establish the energy efficiency fund that offers wide-ranging and inclusive financial tools  | The government established the <b>Jordan Renewable Energy &amp; Energy Efficiency Fund (JREEEF)</b> , which became operational in 2015 under the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (MEMR). The JREEEF provides funding for renewable energy and energy efficiency measures at end-users' levels and as well as financial mechanisms (such as loan interest rate subsidy and credit guarantees) that allow access to financing from banks and local and international financial institutions. The residential sector is the largest beneficiary, with an estimated energy consumption reduction of 35,800 MWh/Y.   | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a>   |
| Netherlands                        | 3           | co2twh: CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) | 1/4   | 2013-2014: co2twh -6.2%<br>2018-2019: co2twh -10.1% | Undertake public investment in energy-efficient housing properties   | Since 2000, residential and industrial sectors achieved larger than average gains in energy efficiency, 2.8% and 2.4%, respectively. Overall, the country's total energy consumption efficiency has improved around 1.8% a year when measured by the technical ODEX.<br><br>The <b>Energy Agreement for Sustainable Growth</b> , signed in 2013, stimulated government initiatives to promote energy efficiency, including 400 million euro public investment in insulating rented houses (approximately 0.06% of annual GDP in 2013), assignment of energy labels to individual homes, the establishment of 600 million euro National Energy Saving Fund, and the tax break for local clean energy initiatives (approximately 0.09% of annual GDP in 2013). | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a><br><a href="#">Source 3</a>                             |
|                                    |             |  |   |   | Make voluntary agreements with enterprises about their declared energy efficiency targets  | The <b>Long-term industry agreements on energy efficiency (LTA3 / MEE)</b> , introduced in 2016, offered options for companies to voluntarily enter into supplementary agreements with the government concerning energy-efficient measures with a payback period of over five years. More than a thousand companies from 37 sectors have established agreements to reduce their energy use. The agreements have been replaced by the CO <sub>2</sub> supercharge system in 2020.   | <a href="#">Source 1</a>   |
| Ireland                            | 4           | co2twh: CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) | 1/4   | 2010-2011: co2twh -7.9%<br>2016-2017: co2twh -5.1%  | Mainstream energy efficiency in government procurement and introduce Pay-As-You-Save (PAYS) schemes for an energy efficiency upgrade | In line with the EU Energy Efficiency Directive, the government has submitted four versions of its <b>National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP)</b> so far (reformulated every four years). In its second NEEAP published in 2013, the government reaffirmed its 20% energy saving target by 2020 and put forward 90 action measures. The most notable one is the obligation for public sector organizations to address consumption, procurement, and reporting of energy use, the Pay-As-You-Save (PAYS) schemes for energy efficiency upgrade measures, and the establishment of the legal framework for energy efficiency projects (energy performance contracting).   | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a>   |
| Latvia                             | 5           | ren: Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)  | 1/4   | 2011-2012: ren 12.2%<br>2016-2017: ren 15.2%        | Provide a guaranteed and above-market price for renewable energy producers   | To sustain and promote its uniquely large share of biomass and hydrogen power generation (one of the highest in the EU), the government has promoted renewable energy through a <b>feed-in tariff</b> that provides a guaranteed, above-market price for renewable energy producers since 2007. Due to widespread accusations that renewable energy producers abuse this benefit to unlawfully receive overcompensations, the government halted this mechanism and then introduced more stringent monitoring and inspection regimes and regulatory requirements for renewable energy producers in 2020.  | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a><br><a href="#">Source 3</a><br><a href="#">Source 4</a> |
|                                    |             |  |   |   | Offer tax incentives and mandatory quota for biofuel   | Heating and cooling from renewable energy sources are promoted through tax benefits, and renewable energy use in the transport sector is promoted through the obligation for fuel traders to sell petrol and diesel containing 4.5-7% of biofuel. The <b>Law on Excise Duties</b> also stipulates partial tax exemption for blended fuel and the 100% tax cut for pure biodiesel.  | <a href="#">Source 1</a>   |

SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

| Country                   | Rank in NNs  | Main contributing SDG indicators   | Number of indicators moving the SDG score out of the total number of indicators with available data | Growth spur period and growth rate (from 2010-2020)          | Summary of policy areas   | Specific policy actions and measures  | Sources   |
|---------------------------|--|--|---|--|---|---|---|
| <b>Summary for KSA</b>    | <p><b>Cumulative measure of impact for KSA: 2 (Cost – 3, Time – 1, KSA's gap – 2)</b></p> <p><b>KSA gap areas:</b> Government support for innovative mobile banking services and community-oriented microcredit opportunities</p> <p><b>Policy synthesis for the KSA to improve the performance on financial inclusion:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strengthen financial literacy education, especially for minorities and the under-banked population</li> <li>2. Provide regulatory, monetary, capacity building support for microcredit and mobile banking services</li> <li>3. Impose interest rate caps or minimum lending requirements for loans to economically marginalized communities</li> </ol> |  |   |  |   |   | <p><a href="#">Source 1</a><br/><a href="#">Source 2</a></p>  |
| <b>India</b>              | 1  | accounts:<br>Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of the population aged 15 or over) | 1/4   | 2011-2014:<br>accounts 50.8%<br>2014-2017:<br>accounts 50.3% | Organize the state-led campaign to create public bank accounts for the unbanked population                                      | <p>In 2014, Indian Prime Minister Modi announced <b>Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY - "Prime Minister's People's Wealth Scheme")</b>. Overseen by the Department of Financial Services and the Ministry of Finance, PMJDY was a large-scale public campaign for financial inclusion, which directed all public sector banks to open accounts (PMJDY accounts) for all individuals in India with no mandatory balance requirements. In addition, a PMJDY account holder could receive a government-issued debit card (RuPay Debit card).</p> <p>The Indian government also utilize these PMJDY and other bank accounts for the direct provision of public and social services, including welfare subsidy (Direct Benefit Transfer), government-backed life insurance (Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana - PMJJBY), government-backed accident insurance (Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana - PMSBY), government-backed pension (Atal Pension Yojna - APY), and low-interest loans to micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs). Within a year of its introduction, the program opened 166 million accounts. Around 384 million bank accounts (the equivalent of roughly 28% of the size of India's population in 2019) have been opened under the PMJDY as of 2019.</p>   | <p><a href="#">Source 1</a><br/><a href="#">Source 2</a><br/><a href="#">Source 3</a><br/><a href="#">Source 4</a><br/><a href="#">Source 5</a><br/><a href="#">Source 6</a><br/><a href="#">Source 7</a></p> |
|                           |  |  |   |  | Introduce an interoperable ID system to expedite the verification process for commercial banks and other financial institutions | <p><b>Aadhaar</b>, India's biometrically secured, 12-digit national identification system launched in 2010, has contributed to the broader financial inclusion. Almost 90% of India's population (approximately 1.2 billion people) signed up for this digital ID between 2010 and 2019. The Aadhaar database replaced the complex system of multiple and separate ID cards relating to particular government functions. It offered a secure, speedy, and straightforward method for commercial banks and other financial institutions to verify customers' identities and prevent fraud. It also became the integral part and verification component of <b>Aadhaar Enabled Payment System (AePS)</b>, an online payment system managed by the National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) that allows individuals to conduct financial transactions without mentioning their account details.</p>  | <p><a href="#">Source 1</a><br/><a href="#">Source 2</a></p>  |
|                           |  |  |   |  | Create the standardized and accessible payment method for inter-bank money transfers  | <p>The National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) introduced the <b>Unified Payments Interface (UPI)</b> in 2016, a standardized protocol within the payment infrastructure that allowed banks and nonbanks to operate with each other. With UPI, individuals can transfer money without mentioning their bank account details or sensitive personal information irrespective of geographical barriers. This interface increased the accessibility of peer-to-peer and inter-bank transfers and contributed to reducing the unbanked population.</p>   | <p><a href="#">Source 1</a><br/><a href="#">Source 2</a></p>  |
| <b>Kenya</b>              | 2  | accounts:<br>Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of the population aged 15 or over) | 1/4   | 2011-2014:<br>accounts 76.3%                                 | Facilitate regulatory environments conducive to mobile banking service  | <p>The Central Bank of Kenya has facilitated the development of regulatory environments for <b>M-Pesa</b>, Kenya's largest mobile banking service offered by Safaricom since 2007. Users can activate the M-Pesa service on their mobile phones and make cash deposits to their electronic accounts for free. Although only 29% of the adult population in Kenya had a traditional bank account in 2015, 68% of adults used M-Pesa during the same period, with users over 22 million in the country.</p> <p>Safaricom formed strategic partnerships with the Central Bank of Kenya, and the Kenyan government currently owns 35% of Safaricom. The Central Bank of Kenya required M-Pesa that all customer funds be deposited in a regulated financial institution. Still, it also allowed Safaricom to operate M-PESA as a payments system outside the provisions of the banking law. To address anti-money laundering concerns, the government also set limits on the size of M-PESA transactions. Amid pressures from traditional banks, the Central Bank of Kenya performed an audit of the M-PESA service at the request of the Ministry of Finance in 2008 and declared it safe and in line with the country's objectives for financial inclusion. After the introduction of M-PESA, the Central Bank of Kenya instituted a series of new regulations to maintain public confidence in the service, including the <b>2014 National Payment System Regulations</b>.</p> | <p><a href="#">Source 1</a><br/><a href="#">Source 2</a><br/><a href="#">Source 3</a><br/><a href="#">Source 4</a><br/><a href="#">Source 5</a></p>   |
| <b>Russian Federation</b> | 3  | accounts:<br>Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or  | 1/4   | 2011-2014:<br>accounts 39.9%                                 | Promote financial literacy through educational programs   | <p>Pre-2016, several government ministries pursued independent policy lines to promote financial inclusions. The Ministry of Finance, the Central Bank of Russia (CBR), and the Ministry of Education conducted financial education and literacy projects, including mandatory financial education modules in school programs. The Ministry of Agriculture provided financial services and financing to farmers via Agrarian Bank. The Ministry of Economic Development utilized 50 billion rubles (roughly 750 million USD with the 2016 exchange rate) a year to provide loans with below-market interest rates for small and medium enterprises. In 2013, the Central Bank of Russia (CBR) assumed the government-wide mandate to regulate financial inclusion and established the <b>Main Office for Microfinance Market</b> in 2014.</p>   | <p><a href="#">Source 1</a></p>   |

SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

| Country | Rank in NNs | Main contributing SDG indicators  | Number of indicators moving the SDG score out of the total number of indicators with available data | Growth spur period and growth rate (from 2010-2020)  | Summary of policy areas  | Specific policy actions and measures   | Sources  |
|---------|-------------|---|---|--|--|--|--|
|         |             | with a mobile-money-service provider (% of the population aged 15 or over)  |   |  | Introduce an interoperable ID system to expedite the verification process for commercial banks and other financial institutions  | The introduction of the <b>Universal Electronic Card (UEC)</b> by the Ministry of Economic Development also enabled the linkage between bank accounts and uniformed electronic identification system and expedited payment transactions.   | <a href="#">Source 1</a>   |
| Bolivia | 4           | accounts: Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of the population aged 15 or over) | 1/4   | 2011-2014: accounts 49.1%  | Set goals and quantify progress for financial service coverage in under-banked municipalities  | In October 2010, the Financial System Supervision Authority (ASFI) of Bolivia set annual goals for the coverage of financial services in municipalities with low or no access to banking services and more than 2000 residents. Financial institutions are obliged to comply with these goals, and the ASFI published the monthly mapping of municipality-specific progress on financial inclusion.  | <a href="#">Source 1</a>   |
|         |             | 2014-2017: accounts 30.3%   |   | Impose interest rate caps and minimum lending quotas for (micro)credits for SMEs and underserved individuals | <b>Law 393 of Financial Services (FSL)</b> promulgated in 2013 defined upper limits for interest rates of 5.5-6.5 for loans to social housing, 6% for companies, 6% -7% for SMEs, and 11.5% for microcredit, which improved the accessibility of credits to small and medium enterprises and individuals. The FSL also set the minimum lending quota for commercial banks (60%) and SME banks (50%) towards "productive sectors," such as agriculture, resource extraction, and manufacturing. | <a href="#">Source 1</a>   |  |
| Rwanda  | 5           | accounts: Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of the population aged 15 or over) | 2/4   | 2011-2014: accounts 28.5%  | Provide subsidy and capacity building support for microcredit services   | The Government of Rwanda launched the <b>Financial Sector Development Program (FSDP)</b> that aims to enhance access to affordable financial services. In this context, the government launched the <b>National Savings Mobilization Strategy</b> in March 2009, which laid out the goal of creating at least one <b>SACCO</b> (community-focused savings and credit cooperatives) in every Umurenge (administrative district) in the country. Specifically, the government initially provided SACCOs with premises or offices and contributed to capacity building for SACCO staff and elected boards and committees. SACCOs also initially received subsidies from the government. Thanks in part to these government efforts, SACCOs represented over 33% of accounts in the entire banking and microfinance sector as of 2014. | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a><br><a href="#">Source 3</a> |
|         |             | rights: Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0-1 best)  |   | 2019-2020: rights 19.4%  | Update labor law to provide more comprehensive protection for informal employment  | Rwanda's new labor law ( <b>Law N° 66/2018 of 30/08/2018</b> ) replaced Law N° 13/2009 of 27/05/2009 and stipulated a more comprehensive labor rights protection. Specifically, the law expanded its scope to informal sectors on issues such as minimum wage and workplace anti-discrimination, shortened the maximum duration for unwritten employment contracts, and clarified the labor rights to compensation for occupational accidents, among other provisions.   | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a><br><a href="#">Source 3</a> |

SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure

| Country  | Rank in NNs  | Main contributing SDG indicators  | Number of indicators moving the SDG score out of the total number of indicators with available data          | Growth spur period and growth rate (from 2010-2020)                    | Summary of policy areas  | Specific policy actions and measures   | Sources  |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| <p><b>Cumulative measure of impact for KSA: 2.7 (Cost – 2, Time – 3, KSA’s gap – 3)</b></p> <p><b>KSA gap areas:</b> Lack of (or a lack of information about) R&amp;D tax credit or deduction schemes for the business sector</p> <p><b>Policy synthesis for the KSA to improve the performance on R&amp;D expenditure:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide or expand the tax exemption for revenues in the business sector generated by innovation</li> <li>2. Introduce income tax deduction or credit for STEM personnel engaged in R&amp;D activities</li> <li>3. Further increase government funding for collaborative projects between universities, businesses, and international partners (building on R&amp;D Plan crafted by the Ministry of Education)</li> </ol> |  |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| Greece   | 1  | rdex: Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 2/9  | 2009-2010: mobuse 104.1%   | Invest in broadband infrastructure development in rural areas  | Greece adopted the <b>National NGA Plan and National Strategy for Digital Growth in 2014</b> , which serves as a comprehensive national strategy to increase the availability of modern broadband infrastructure. The plan set the national targets of realizing internet speeds of above 30Mbps for all Greek populations and internet connection with above 100Mbps for at least 50% of Greek households by 2020.  | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a><br><a href="#">Source 3</a><br><a href="#">Source 4</a><br><a href="#">Source 5</a> |
|  |  |   |  | 2010-2011: mobuse 22.5%  |  |  |  |
|  |  |   |  | 2015-2016: mobuse 17.6%  | Subsidize upgrade to high-speed Internet services by end-users   | The <b>Broadband Network Development in White Rural Areas of Greece</b> was an EU-funded government project that provides broadband high-capacity coverage to almost 45% of the Greek territory and reliable connectivity services to approximately 525,000 citizens in the geographically disadvantaged areas (Greek population was 10.75 million in 2017). The project started in 2014 with EU grants covering about 160 million euros of the total project cost of 265 million euros (Greece’s GDP in 2017 was approximately 177 billion euros).  | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a>   |
|  |  |   |  | 2016-2017: mobuse 19.5%  |  |  |  |
| 2017-2018: mobuse 21.6%  | Provide income tax deduction for R&D expenses in the business sector | The <b>Investment Incentives Law (3908/2011)</b> revised in 2011 stipulates incentives for enterprises planning to invest in innovation and modernization of their technology infrastructures, such as partial tax relief and leasing subsidy. More crucially for R&D, the <b>Greek Income Tax Code</b> in 2013 (4172/2013) provides for deduction of R&D expenses, including depreciation on equipment and instruments used to conduct scientific and technological research, at a higher rate of 30% from the gross income of businesses. These legal instruments were instrumental in promoting R&D investment from the business sector. Correspondingly, the R&D spending intensity of the business sector in Greece increased from 0.24% to 0.58% from 2010 to 2018. The cost of government tax relief for R&D increased, in 2015 prices, from 6 million euro (0.003% of GDP) in 2010 to 14 million euro (0.008%) in 2018. | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a><br><a href="#">Source 3</a><br><a href="#">Source 4</a> |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |   | 2014-2015: rdex 15.4%  | Establish public funding schemes for researchers and research projects | Law 4310/2014 introduced the <b>National Strategic Plan for Research, Technological Development, and Innovation 2014-2020 (NSRTDI)</b> , which provides the overall strategic direction for Greek R&D policy. The NSRTDI aims to promote basic and applied research through better international cooperation, synergies between local and national initiatives, state-of-the-art assessment indicators, and human capital development. | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a><br><a href="#">Source 3</a><br><a href="#">Source 4</a>   |  |
| Spain  | 2  | mobuse: Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 2/9  | 2009-2010: mobuse 137.4%   | Guarantee legal right to high-speed and affordable Internet with cooperation from the network providers  | In 2008, the Spanish government declared affordable access to broadband as the legal right and required service providers to offer broadband with speeds of at least 1 Mbps at a regulated price to residents in any part of the country by 2011. The requirement applies to telecommunication companies holding universal service contracts and later was codified in the <b>Law on Sustainable Economy (2/2011)</b> . The <b>Digital Agenda for Spain 2013</b> developed by the Ministry of Industry, Trade, and Tourism (MITYC) and the Ministry of Finance endorsed the EU-wide goal of ensuring broadband speed of over 30 Mbps to all citizens and over 100 Mbps 50% of households in 2020. Towards this objective, the Spanish government adopted the <b>Law on General Communication (9/2014)</b> , which standardized technical requirements and licenses for telecommunication networks. | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a><br><a href="#">Source 3</a><br><a href="#">Source 4</a>                             |
|  |  |   |  | 2010-2011: mobuse 56.8%  |  |  |  |
|  |  |   |  | 2011-2012: mobuse 43.2%  | Provide government aids to private network operators expanding into  | The <b>Plan Avanza 2 (2010-2015)</b> announced in August 2010 entails 200 million euros public investment in expanding broadband coverage and next-generation access (NGA) network. This investment included government aids to private network operators seeking to expand their coverage and wholesale service to underserved areas. The Spanish government also auctioned a total of 310MHz of spectrum raised 2 billion euro, resulting in a 70% increase of available spectrum resources for mobile communications.   | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a><br><a href="#">Source 3</a><br><a href="#">Source 4</a>                             |
|  |  |   | 2012-2013: mobuse 27.0%  |  |  |  |  |

SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure

| Country | Rank in NNs | Main contributing SDG indicators                             | Number of indicators moving the SDG score out of the total number of indicators with available data | Growth spur period and growth rate (from 2010-2020)   | Summary of policy areas   | Specific policy actions and measures   | Sources  |
|---------|-------------|--|---|---|---|--|--|
|         |             |  |   |   | underserved districts   |  |  |
|         |             | netacc: Gap in internet access by income (percentage points) |   | 2016-2017: netacc -15.2%<br>2017-2018: netacc -13.4%<br>2018-2019: netacc -30.8%                          | Invest in the development of broadband infrastructure in rural areas  | The Ministry of Industry, Trade, and Tourism has invested 525 million euro (co-founded with €395 million from the European Regional Development Fund) in the <b>Plan 300x100 (2018-2021)</b> , which aims to develop broadband infrastructure in small-sized towns and villages with the goal of covering 95% of the population with access to Internet at least 300 Mbps by 2021. The Plan 300x100 (2018-2021) comes with a complimentary plan of 45 million euros to guarantee high-speed Internet access to the remaining 5% of the population, mostly located in remote rural areas.<br><br>The Spanish government also announced <b>Plan 800 (2018-20)</b> to provide internet access with at least 30 Mbps to 90% of the population settlements with less than 5000 inhabitants by 2020. Plan 800 s implemented by three private operators without public subsidies.   | <a href="#">Source 1</a>   |
|         |             |  |   |   | Provide government aids to the expenses necessary for receiving satellite connectivity services                   | The <b>Connect by Satellite Plan</b> aims to provide satellite connectivity to 300000 households in 2500 mostly remote rural settlements with less than 5000 inhabitants without internet access. The public aid covers the expenses related to service registration, equipment, and installation, leaving end users only having to cover the monthly service fee.   | <a href="#">Source 2</a>   |
|         |             | mobuse: Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  |   | 2009-2010: mobuse 68.0%<br>2010-2011: mobuse 98.7%<br>2011-2012: mobuse 73.7%<br>2012-2013: mobuse 56.2%  | Develop satellite network services for underpopulated areas   | Belgium's national digitalization plan announced in 2009 ( <b>Digital heart of Europe – 30 Action Points</b> ) endorsed the national target of broadband access to 90% of households and mobile broadband access to 50% of residents.<br><br>The <b>Plan for Ultrafast Internet in Belgium 2015-2020</b> proposed by the Minister of Digital Agenda and Telecommunication stipulated these initiatives to ensure access to Internet speeds of at least 30 Mbps for all populations:<br>- Publicly available visualization for the progress of high-speed internet deployment<br>- Continued promotion of auction of the 800 MHz frequencies with additional licensing conditions to facilitate mobile broadband<br>- Use of satellite for establishing broadband connections for thinly populated areas  | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a><br><a href="#">Source 3</a>                             |
|         |             | rdex: Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)     | 2/9   | 2016-2017: rdex 5.7%  | Provide tax exemption to the wage of R&D-related personnel  | In line with Europe 2020 strategy announced in 2010, the Belgium government has committed to raising expenditures on research and development (R&D) to 3% of GDP by 2020. Between 2005 and 2007, the Belgium government introduced four schemes that provide a <b>partial exemption from payment of the withholding tax on the wages of R&amp;D personnel</b> : (1) for companies involved in research cooperation with a university, a higher education institution, or a scientific institution; (2) new companies whose R&D expenditure represents at least 15% of their total cost (Young Innovative Companies); (3) STEM Ph.D. holders; (4) STEM Master's degree holders.<br><br>Since January 2018, companies can also benefit from a partial exemption for the remuneration of R&D employees with a bachelor's degree in qualifying study fields. The exemption rate for this recent extension currently amounts to 40%, but it will be raised to 80% by January 2020, equal to the current exemption rate for the four existing schemes.   | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a><br><a href="#">Source 3</a><br><a href="#">Source 4</a> |
|         |             |  |   |   | Reform income tax deduction scheme for innovation   | In 2016, the Belgian government replaced the tax deduction for patent income with a <b>new tax deduction scheme for "innovation income."</b> The new scheme allows a tax deduction of up to 85% of the net income from innovation in corporate income tax or non-resident income tax. The deduction applies to patent income and income from plant variety or breeders' rights, orphan medicinal products, data or market exclusivity, and copyright-protected software.<br><br>Through these measures, the Belgium government increased the share of government support through R&D tax incentives to the GDP from 0.03% in 2006 to 0.33% in 2015. In 2016, the tax credit for R&D investment occupied 42% of the budgetary cost of all R&D tax incentives and the tax deduction for patent income for another 37%.   | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a>   |
|         |             | mobuse: Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 2/9   | 2009-2010: mobuse 121.6%<br>2010-2011: mobuse 17.5%<br>2011-2012: mobuse 12.1%<br>2012-2013: mobuse 22.7% | Invest in broadband infrastructure development both through direct public ownership and aids to private operators | The Ministry of Economic Development in 2010 launched the <b>Digital Italy Plan (Italia Digitale)</b> as its national digitalization strategy, mainly comprised of the <b>National Broadband Plan</b> and the <b>Next Generation Access Networks Plan</b> . The National Broadband Plan aimed to bridge the digital divide and provide all populations with access to the Internet at between 2 and 20 Mbps by 2012. This initiative involved the detailed mapping of Internet coverage analysis, the deployment under public ownership of backhaul infrastructures in non-covered areas for fixed and mobile broadband (700 million euros allocated), and funding for telecommunication operators (771 million euros allocated). The Next Generation Access Networks (NGA) Plan entailed approximately 8 billion euros in NGA infrastructure and 2 billion euros in electronics and software service over the ten years. These initiatives were funded by the Italian government, the European Union, and the industry. (For reference, Italy's GDP in 2010 was about 1600 billion euros) | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a><br><a href="#">Source 3</a><br><a href="#">Source 4</a> |
|         |             | mobuse: Mobile broadband subscriptions                       | 2/9   | 2009-2010: mobuse 74.7%<br>2010-2011: mobuse 27.3%  | Develop criteria for the allocation of radio frequencies  | In January 2011, the Czech government adopted the <b>State Policy in Electronic Communications – Digital Czech Republic</b> as a predatory step to assess the state of electronic communication and formulate the relevant policy proposals in the digital realm. In this context, the Ministry of Industry and Trade prepared the development criteria for the allocation of radio frequencies in the band 790 – 862 MHz and proposals to reduce the fees for the usage of radio frequencies and numbers (Government Regulation No. 175/2012).  | <a href="#">Source 1</a>   |

| SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure |             |   |   |   |  |  |  |
|---|-------------|---|---|---|--|--|--|
| Country   | Rank in NNs | Main contributing SDG indicators                                | Number of indicators moving the SDG score out of the total number of indicators with available data | Growth spur period and growth rate (from 2010-2020)   | Summary of policy areas  | Specific policy actions and measures   | Sources  |
|   |             | (per 100 population)  |   | 2013-2014: mobuse 27.8%                               |  | Within this background, the Czech government upgraded its national plan to the <b>Digital Czech Republic v.2.0 in 2013</b> . It endorsed the national target of providing transmission speeds of 30 Mbit/s by 2020 for all inhabitants and 100 Mbit/s for at least half of all households, in line with the EU's Digital Agenda.   |  |
|   |             |   |   |   | Provide government investment in next-generation access networks in underserved districts  | The <b>National Plan for the Development of Next Generation Networks (2016-2023)</b> confirmed the allocation of 521 million euros in next-generation access (NGA) networks for areas where commercial conditions prevent the deployment of next-generation networks within three years. The European Regional Development Fund funds this investment in the context of objective 4.1 of the Operational Programme Enterprise and Innovation for Competitiveness 2014-2020 ("Increase Broadband Internet Access Coverage"). The National Plan for the Development of Next Generation Networks also aims to reduce financial barriers to communication network development by clarifying the regulatory environments for easement compensation.   | <a href="#">Source 1</a>   |
|   |             | patents: Triadic patent families filed (per million population) |   | 2010-2011: patents 136.9%<br>2013-2014: patents 38.1% | Establish a government agency tasked with promoting collaboration among research institutions, businesses, and government agencies | The <b>National Research Development and Innovation (RDI) Policy 2009-15</b> identified four priority areas (sustainable energy and competitive industry; molecular biology; information society; the environment). The Council for Research, Development, and Innovation implemented this National RDI Policy and played an advisory role. The <b>Technology Agency of the Czech Republic (TACR)</b> , established in 2009, undertakes the following programs to promote research with:<br>- ALPHA Program: support for cooperation between business and research in advanced technology, environment, and energy transport<br>- BETA Program: public tenders in research and development for government agencies<br>- DELTA Program: joint projects of international technology and innovations agency in applied research and experimental development<br>The TACR is expected to receive the total government funding of 1.1 billion euros until 2023 (Czech GDP in 2019 was approximately 210 billion euros).<br><br>The Ministry of Industry and Trade also allocated USD 585 million to more than 700 projects centered on industrial R&D and public-private R&D collaboration through the TANDEM and IMPULS Program. | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a><br><a href="#">Source 3</a><br><a href="#">Source 4</a><br><a href="#">Source 5</a><br><a href="#">Source 6</a> |

| SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities |             |   |   |   |                                |   |  |
|--|-------------|---|---|---|--------------------------------|---|--|
| Country                                    | Rank in NNs | Main contributing SDG indicators                          | Number of indicators moving the SDG score out of the total number of indicators with available data | Growth spur period and growth rate (from 2010-2020) | Summary of policy areas        | Specific policy actions and measures  | Sources  |
| <b>Summary for KSA</b>                     |             |   |   |   |                                | <p><b>Cumulative measure of impact for KSA: 2.3 (Cost – 3, Time – 2, KSA's gap – 2)</b></p> <p><b>KSA gap areas:</b> A major gap remains in air pollution control. The KSA has relevant policies and action plans in place to improve urban sustainability and has achieved positive outcomes (e.g., collaboration with UN-Habitat on Future Saudi Cities Programme)</p> <p><b>Policy synthesis for the KSA to improve performance on urban slum population, PM2.5 level, and public transport:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen regulation and policy framework on urbanization management and urban environmental protection</li> <li>Improve the transparency of air pollution data</li> <li>Decentralize urban governance</li> <li>Integrate urbanization management into national development planning</li> </ol> | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a> |
| <b>Lao PDR</b>                             | 1           | slums: Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 3/4   | 2014-2016: slums - 33.76%                           | Implement the New Urban Agenda | <p>With the support of UN-Habitat, Lao PDR implemented the <b>New Urban Agenda (NUA)</b> in 2016. As part of the NUA, Lao PDR has developed slum upgrading programs, which include projects implemented under various development plans of the Greater Mekong Sub-region, North-South, and North-West economic corridor. These projects aim to improve infrastructure (e.g., access roads, drainage, sewerage), environment (e.g., waste collection and disposal), sanitation, services delivery (e.g., energy and water supplies), capacity building, and community livelihood in crowded areas of cities.</p> <p><i>Additional Note: The indicator slums only has available data for 2014, 2016, and 2018. The indicator transport only has available data for 2012, 2018, and 2019.</i></p>  | <a href="#">Source 1</a>                             |

SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

| Country   | Rank in NNs               | Main contributing SDG indicators   | Number of indicators moving the SDG score out of the total number of indicators with available data   | Growth spur period and growth rate (from 2010-2020) | Summary of policy areas   | Specific policy actions and measures   | Sources  |
|---|---------------------------|--|---|---|---|--|--|
|   |                           |  | 3/4   |   | Establish legal framework on land registration and titling to improve tenure security | The security of tenure in Lao PDR has also been improved following the implementation of <b>legislation on land registration and titling</b> throughout the past two decades.  | <a href="#">Source 1</a>                             |
|   |                           |  |   |   | Decentralize urban governance to better manage local needs                            | Lao PDR completed the Sam Sang <b>decentralization reform</b> in 2015. Under the Sam Sang “3-build system”, provinces serve as strategic units, districts as comprehensively strengthened units, and villages as development units, representing a decentralised governance system. Urban infrastructure and service delivery could thus be better integrated into all tiers of government.  | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a> |
|   |                           | pm25: Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³) |   | 2013-2014: pm25 -7.75%                              | Pursue a greener economic growth path   | In 2019, Lao PDR adopted the <b>National Green Growth Strategy</b> , which identifies opportunities for the country to achieve a greener growth model. Addressing pollution, waste, and greenhouse gas emissions is at the centre of the environmental pillar of the green growth strategy.  | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a> |
|   |                           |  |   |   | Develop a legal framework to address pollution  | In 2012, the <b>Law on Environmental Protection</b> was amended. The Law defines principles, regulations, and measures related to environmental management, monitoring of protection, control, preservation, and rehabilitation. It aims to mitigate the impact of pollution, to provide a balance between the social and natural environment, and to protect natural resources and public health.   | <a href="#">Source 1</a>                             |
| pipewat: Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 2010-2011: pipewat +4.12% | Strengthen the regulation and policy framework of urban water supply and sanitation                        | With the support of the Asian Development Bank, Lao PDR adopted an <b>Urban Water Supply Sector Road Map</b> in 2008. The urban water supply regulation was strengthened with the creation of a <b>Water Supply Regulation Committee</b> . A <b>Water Supply Law</b> came into force in 2010 to underpin the policy framework for the sector. The law confirmed that the responsibility for piped public water supply schemes lies with the provincial utilities. | <a href="#">Source 1</a>                            |   |  |  |
| China   | 2                         | slums: Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 3/4   | 2010-2014: slums -13.4%                             | Develop national policy plan to address urbanization issues                           | China introduced a <b>National New Urbanization Plan</b> (2014-2020) in 2014, which aims to improve the quality of urbanization. The plan stresses the need for capacity building and institutional innovation to achieve people-oriented urbanisation. Some specific tasks and reforms laid out in the plan include: settling rural migrants, increasing the sustainability of cities, building urban housing, and environmental protection.<br><br><i>Additional Note: The indicator slums only has available data for 2010, 2014, and 2018.</i>   | <a href="#">Source 1</a>                             |
|   |                           | pm25: Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³) |   | 2015-2016: pm25 -11.5%                              | Develop a comprehensive air pollution control action plan                             | In 2013, China launched the <b>Air Pollution Prevention and Control Action Plan</b> (APPCAP), which aims to lower PM2.5 concentration in cities by 10–25% by 2017. Covering more than 300 cities around China and spanning the energy, industry, transport, legal and regulatory sectors, the APPCAP is by far the largest air pollution control action ever implemented. The implementation of the plan led to a reduction of PM2.5 levels in many cities.<br><br>Some of the implemented clean air actions include: strengthening industrial emission standards, phasing out small and polluting factories, phasing out outdated industrial capacities, upgrades on industrial boilers, promoting clean fuels in the residential sector, and strengthening vehicle emission standards. | <a href="#">Source 1</a>                             |
|   |                           |  |   |   | Improve the sustainability of energy mix to reduce pollution                          | China’s <b>National Air Quality Action Plan</b> devoted \$270 billion to reduce coal dependency, limit vehicle emissions, and increase the share of renewable energy in the energy mix.  | <a href="#">Source 1</a>                             |
|   |                           |  |   |   | Greater transparency in collecting and disseminating ambient air quality data         | The implementation of APPCAP also improved the <b>transparency in reporting air quality statistics</b> . The Chinese government widened its air quality monitoring network and released the data to the public.  | <a href="#">Source 1</a>                             |

| SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities |             |  |   |  |   |  |  |
|--|-------------|--|---|--|---|--|--|
| Country                                    | Rank in NNs | Main contributing SDG indicators   | Number of indicators moving the SDG score out of the total number of indicators with available data | Growth spur period and growth rate (from 2010-2020)        | Summary of policy areas   | Specific policy actions and measures   | Sources  |
|  |             | transport: Satisfaction with public transport (%)  |   | 2017-2018: transport +9.72%                                | Reform to the public transport system, including supervision mechanism and ownership structure  | In 2017, China's Ministry of Transport issued the "Opinions on Comprehensively Promoting the Development of Green Transport," which puts forward the need to carry out "green travel" actions, implement priority strategies for public transport, and realize sustainable development in the transport industry. <sup>[1][2]</sup> In recent years, China has launched <b>reforms to public transport service systems</b> to increase the use of public transport and improve service quality by changing supervision mechanisms and ownership structures.  | <a href="#">Source 1</a>   |
| Tajikistan                                 | 3           | pm25: Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³) | 2/4   | 2011-2012: pm25 -12.1%                                     | Develop an action plan to guide the legislative framework, technical system, and policy design required for managing air pollution  | The <b>National Environmental Action Plan</b> , adopted in 2006, sets the objective and approaches to managing air pollution in Tajikistan. It lists the following targets for the country to achieve by 2010:<br>1) a strong legislation base, standards, and regulations of air quality<br>2) technical expertise within the major polluting enterprises, including air pollution and quality control equipment<br>3) commitment to include air pollution control technologies in new and refurbished motor vehicles and industrial infrastructure<br>4) warning systems and evacuation plans for areas where risks are highest for catastrophic discharge of poisons into the atmosphere  | <a href="#">Source 1</a>   |
|  |             | transport: Satisfaction with public transport (%)  |   | 2016-2017: transport +26.15%                               | Develop legal framework on environmental protection and air pollution   | In 2011, the <b>Law on Environmental Protection</b> was introduced, which sets the priority of protecting human life and health and observance of the human right to a healthy environment.<br><br>In 2012, Tajikistan introduced the <b>Law on Protection of the Atmospheric Air</b> . The law covers the areas of standardization, environmental monitoring and assessment, technology development for control, prevention and abatement of pollution. It proposes an integrated approach to pursue objectives including protection and the sustainable use of the atmospheric air, development of regulatory frameworks and institutional capacities, and strengthening environmental security.   | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a>                             |
|  |             |  |   | Develop a national strategic plan for the transport sector | The <b>National Target Development Strategy for the Transport Sector, 2011–2025</b> outlines the government's long-term strategy for the transport sector. The strategy seeks to provide the infrastructure that can minimize transport costs and develop selected transport modes to enhance efficiency.   | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a><br><a href="#">Source 3</a>   |  |
| Kenya                                      | 4           | slums: Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 2/4   | 2014-2016: slums - 16.96%                                  | Develop policy and legal frameworks to upgrade and integrate urban slums, guarantee the right to tenure security for residents of informal settlements  | In 2016, Kenya adopted the <b>National Slum Upgrading and Prevention policy</b> to guide the upgrading and integration of existing slums and to prevent the emergence of new slums. The policy aims to integrate existing slums into the formal system to provide access to basic services. It also seeks to prevent the formation of new slums by adhering to urban planning, provision of infrastructure and low cost housing.<br><br>From 2005 to 2020, Kenya implemented the <b>Kenya Slum Upgrading Program</b> , which introduced interventions including participatory planning and development, strengthening of tenure security, and provision of housing and infrastructure services.<br><br>The <b>National Land Policy (NLP) 2009</b> and the <b>Constitution of Kenya 2010</b> recognize and prioritize the need for tenure security for all Kenyans, including residents of informal settlements.<br><br><i>Additional Note: The indicator slums only has available data for 2010, 2014, 2016, and 2018.</i> | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a><br><a href="#">Source 3</a> |
|  |             | transport: Satisfaction with public transport (%)  |   | 2013-2014: transport +23.81%                               | Integrate urbanisation management into the overall national development strategy  | The <b>National Urban Development Policy (NUDP)</b> , formally endorsed in 2016, envisions secure, well-governed, competitive and sustainable urban areas and cities and aims to facilitate sustainable urbanization through good governance and the delivery of accessible quality and efficient infrastructure and services.<br><br>The social pillar of the <b>Kenya Vision 2030</b> highlights the need to install appropriate physical and social infrastructure in slums.<br><br>Within the over-arching framework of Vision 2030, the urbanization component of the second <b>Medium Term Plan (MTP) 2013-18</b> aims to facilitate a sustainable urbanization process through an Integrated Urban and Regional Planning Management Framework of Kenyan towns. The MTP identifies a series of investment programs to enhance infrastructure, connectivity and accessibility, safety, and security.  | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a>                             |
|  |             |  |   | Develop an integrated national transport policy            | The <b>Integrated National Transport Policy</b> of 2012 seeks to optimize the performance of the transport sector through the integration of transport infrastructure and operations and responding to market needs of transport. Other interventions include the enhancement of rail transport services and quality, consumer protection, catering for consumers with special needs, ensuring fair competition, use and integration of information and communication technologies in transport development and operations. | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a>   |  |
|  |             |  |   | Set localized development plan and long-term               | The <b>Nairobi Integrated Urban Development Masterplan</b> of 2014 supports the development of a more coherent urban planning hierarchy. It sets out a localized urban transport development plan and a long-term investment strategy for urban transportation.   | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a>   |  |

SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

| Country  | Rank in NNs | Main contributing SDG indicators   | Number of indicators moving the SDG score out of the total number of indicators with available data | Growth spur period and growth rate (from 2010-2020) | Summary of policy areas  | Specific policy actions and measures   | Sources  |
|----------|-------------|--|---|---|--|--|--|
|          |             |  |   |   | investment strategy for urban transport  |  |  |
| Cambodia | 5           | slums: Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 3/4   | 2005-2014: slums - 30.16%                           | Develop strategic plan and institutional framework for the urban housing sector  | <p>Cambodia adopted the <b>National Policy on Spatial Planning</b> in 2011, which seeks to organize its strategic territorial planning and harmonize instruments and measures across regions. The policy sets out the plan to create spatial and urban planning committees across administrative levels. A series of legal frameworks have also been identified for update and further development.</p> <p>The <b>National Housing Policy</b> was approved in 2014. It focuses on supporting low and medium-income families and contains important mechanisms for increasing tenure security for informal settlements and improving access to adequate housing for poor and vulnerable groups. The policy provides for a guarantee of temporary security of tenure for 3-5 years for temporary settlements in order to find a permanent solution.</p> <p>The <b>General Department of Housing (GDH)</b> at the Ministry of Land Management Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUPC) was established in 2014 to support the coordination and delivery of the National Housing Policy.</p> <p>The <b>National Strategic Development Plan 2014-2018</b> stresses the need to further implement the National Housing Policy to solve housing problems for poor people so they can live in safety, welfare, and dignity.</p> <p><i>Additional Note: The indicator slums only has available data for 2014, 2016, and 2018.</i></p> | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a><br><a href="#">Source 3</a><br><a href="#">Source 4</a> |
|          |             | pm25: Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³) |   | 2015-2016: pm25 -7.27%                              | <p>Reform governance structure and institutional framework to address environmental concerns</p> <p>Integrate green growth and climate change consideration into national development planning</p> | <p>The Government of Cambodia initiated <b>environmental governance reform</b> in 2012 to promote environmental sustainability and maintain the country's economic development.</p> <p>Many of its environmental and natural resources laws have undergone significant revision: Drafting a new <b>Environment and Natural Resources Code</b> with provisions including promoting the use of renewable energy and building a sustainable urban environment with the capacity to effectively deal with waste management and pollution. Revising the <b>sub-decree on Air Pollution Control and Noise Disturbance</b>, which includes ambient air quality standards, emission standards and fuel standards.</p> <p>The <b>National Strategic Plan on Green Growth 2013-2030</b> stresses the responsibility of the government to enhance environmental quality and protect public health. It sets the task of the government to improve the effectiveness of air pollution management and strengthen the monitoring of air pollution.</p> <p>The <b>Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-2023</b> sets the goal to establish a national early warning system and provide information related to air pollution.</p>   | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a><br><a href="#">Source 3</a>                             |
|          |             | pipedwat: Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)                                   |   | 2010-2011: pipedwat +4.55%                          | Develop strategic plans for the urban water supply sector  | <p>Cambodia adopted the <b>National Policy for Water Supply and Sanitation</b> in 2004. Provisions introduced by the policy include demand-driven approaches for service delivery, a regulatory body and autonomy of service providers, an enhanced role for the private sector, financial sustainability of services and ensuring poor-inclusiveness. The guiding document for the Cambodian government, the <b>Rectangular Strategy for Growth, Employment, Equity &amp; Efficiency</b> sets out the following consideration for urban water supply: 1) expand the capacity and coverage of clean water supply, develop the legal framework, institutional capacity, and human resources of the water sector, and 2) formulate a clear action plan to expand clean water supply and encourage the participation of the private sector. The <b>Urban Water Supply Sector Strategy</b>, developed in 2010, aims to facilitate private sector partnerships, strengthen the management of publicly-owned water supply agencies, and integrate urban water supply with urban environmental management.</p>  | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a>   |
|          |             |  |   |   | Develop financing strategy for the water sector  | <p>With the support of the World Bank, Cambodia adopted the <b>Water and Sanitation Sector Financing Strategy</b> in 2010 to harmonize and develop costed investment scenarios for the water supply and sanitation subsectors for the whole country. The strategy seeks to ensure that strategic development plans of the country take into account the whole Water Supply Sector and that such plans are financially sustainable and affordable to the population by 2028.</p>  | <a href="#">Source 1</a>   |

| SDG 13: Climate Action |   |  |   |   |  |  |  |
|------------------------|---|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| Country                | Rank in NNs   | Main contributing SDG indicators   | Number of indicators moving the SDG score out of the total number of indicators with available data | Growth spur period and growth rate (from 2010-2020) | Summary of policy areas  | Specific policy actions and measures   | Sources  |
| <b>Summary for KSA</b> | <p><b>Cumulative measure of impact for KSA: 3 (Cost – 3, Time – 3, KSA's gap – 3)</b></p> <p><b>KSA gap areas:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. lack of data availability, absence of national emissions projections and no published baseline corresponding to the KSA's Paris Agreement target</li> <li>2. limited number of climate policies in place</li> <li>3. slow diversification from an oil-based economy</li> <li>4. insufficient progress towards renewable energy adoption</li> </ol> <p><b>Policy synthesis for the KSA to improve performance on CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Develop national climate and energy policy strategy, legal framework, and action plan to align with international agreements</li> <li>2. Diversify energy sources</li> <li>3. Adopt a whole-of-society and whole-of-government approach in addressing climate change</li> </ol> |  |   |   |  |  | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a><br><a href="#">Source 3</a><br><a href="#">Source 4</a> |
| <b>Oman</b>            | 1   | co2import: CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                            | 1/3   | 2013-2014: co2import - 12.24%                       |  | It does not seem to be a policy-induced change. The drop in CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports appears to be more associated with the overall declining trend in Oman's imports from 2013 to 2016.  | <a href="#">Source 1</a>   |
| <b>Finland</b>         | 2   | co2gcp: CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) | 1/4   | 2010-2011: co2gcp -12%                              | Set a target to reduce emissions to align with international agreements                                      | According to the burden-sharing agreement between the EU Member States, Finland is committed under the <b>Kyoto Protocol</b> to bringing national average annual emissions down to their 1990 level in the 2008–2012 period. Finland's emissions in 2011 were 67 Mt CO <sub>2</sub> -eq, around 5.6% below the Kyoto Protocol target and averaged out at about 2.2% below the 1990 level over the period.<br><br><i>Additional Note: It is hard to judge whether a decrease in emission is an effect of economic slowdown or policy on climate action. The change level appears to fluctuate over the years, although it does show an overall downward trend. Data of the SDG dashboards show that Finland's performance in most indicators has, in fact, been stagnating.</i>   | <a href="#">Source 1</a>   |
|                        |   |  |   |   | Develop national climate and energy strategy: improve energy efficiency increase renewable energy production | In 2008, Finland introduced a national <b>Climate and Energy Strategy</b> . Several important decisions related to the implementation of the Strategy were taken during 2010, supporting the intensifying of energy efficiency, increasing energy production based on renewable sources, promotion of biofuels, and facilitating the construction of two additional nuclear power plants.  | <a href="#">Source 1</a>   |
|                        |   |  |   |   | Set a target to reduce GHG emissions   | In 2009, the Finnish government adopted the <b>Foresight Report on Long-term Climate and Energy Policy</b> to supplement the longer-term ambitions of the 2008 strategy. It sets a target for Finland to reduce its GHG emissions by at least 80% from the 1990 level by 2050. The achievement of this target would, in practice, require achieving virtually zero-emission energy and road transport sectors in Finland in the long term, along with the reduction of energy use in the buildings sector and across the economy.  | <a href="#">Source 1</a>   |
| <b>Malta</b>           | 3   | co2gcp: CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) | 1/3   | 2014-2015: co2gcp - 29.51%                          | Diversify energy sources   | Malta's <b>National Energy Policy</b> (2012) underlines the goal of diversification in energy sectors. It aims to diversify energy sources, procurement sources, exporting country and suppliers. Since the adoption of the National Energy Policy, Malta's energy system has undergone multiple changes, such as the commissioning of a 200MW electricity inter-connector with Sicily in 2015 and the restructuring of the local power generation capacity to run on natural gas (LNG) while decommissioning inefficient units fired by heavy fuel oil and the old Marsa Power Station. This has significantly reduced the carbon footprint of the electricity generation mix, which is now based primarily on natural gas, electricity imported via the interconnector and the increasing share of electricity produced by photovoltaic installations. | <a href="#">Source 1</a>   |
|                        |   |  |   |   | Establish national law on climate change and national climate policy   | In 2015, Malta adopted the <b>Climate Action Act</b> that commits every person to work with Government to protect the climate and to assist in preventive and remedial measures to this effect. The Act aims to mitigate the impact of climate change by limiting anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) and protecting and enhancing greenhouse gas sinks and reservoirs.   | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a>   |
|                        |   |  |   |   | Adopt a whole-of-society approach to develop climate action  | A <b>Climate Action Board</b> (CAB) was established by the Climate Action Act as a body that represents government entities, academia, business, and civil society. It ensures the representation of all sectors of society in the fight against climate change by facilitating stakeholder dialogue. The Board aims to instill ownership relating to climate action governance across the public and private sectors.   | <a href="#">Source 1</a>   |
|                        |   |  |   |   | Develop financial instruments to   | The Climate Action Act also sets up a <b>Climate Action Fund</b> , which serves as the financial instrument to support the implementation of the Act, including measures to abate GHG emissions and to adopt carbon-neutral technologies. The Fund will also enhance greenhouse gas sinks and support different sectors to build resilience to climate change.   | <a href="#">Source 1</a>   |

|           |   |  |     |                            |  |  |  |
|-----------|---|--|-----|----------------------------|--|--|--|
|           |   |  |     |                            | support climate action   |  |  |
| Singapore | 4 | co2gcp: CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) | 1/3 | 2010-2011: co2gcp - 47.88% | Set a target to reduce emissions to align with international agreements  | Prior to the UNFCCC Climate Change Conference in Copenhagen in 2009, Singapore <b>pledged to reduce emissions by 16%</b> from business-as-usual levels by 2020.  | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a>   |
|           |   |  |     |                            | Adopt a whole-of-nation, a whole-of-government approach in addressing climate change                             | Singapore adopts a <b>Whole-of-Nation approach in addressing climate change</b> . In 2007, the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change (IMCCC) was set up to enhance the Whole-of-Government coordination on climate change policies. In 2010, the National Climate Change Secretariat (NCCS) was set up under the Prime Minister's Office to provide coordination at the highest level for Singapore's domestic and international policies, plans, and actions on climate change.   | <a href="#">Source 1</a>   |
|           |   |  |     |                            | Improve energy efficiency  | With limited access to non-fossil fuel energy sources, Singapore seeks to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions by <b>improving energy efficiency</b> in all sectors of the economy. An Energy Efficiency Programme Office was established in 2007 to drive national energy-efficient improvements. In 2009, the Government published the Sustainable Singapore Blueprint, which sets a target to improve energy efficiency levels by 35% from 2005 levels by 2030.  | <a href="#">Source 1</a>   |
| Estonia   | 5 | co2gcp: CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) | 2/4 | 2018-2019: co2gcp - 21.74% | Develop a comprehensive development plan for the energy sector and integrate it into national budget preparation | In 2017, Estonia introduced the <b>National Development Plan of the Energy Sector until 2030</b> (NDPES 2030) as the guiding policy document of its energy sector. The NDPES 2030 integrated six policies that had been adopted earlier; those for the electricity, energy efficiency, renewable energy, housing and buildings sectors, and the energy technology programme, with the aim to ensure that comprehensive planning of the energy sector is guided by a single development plan. Reducing the number of strategy documents also allows for better integration with national budget preparation.<br><br>The NDPES 2030 also sets the target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the energy sector by at least 70% by 2030 and by over 80% by 2050, compared to the 1990 level. By 2020, emissions from outside the EU Energy Trading System (ETS) will not increase by more than 11% compared to the 2005 level.<br><i>Additional Note: The indicator ecr only has available data for 2012, 2015, and 2018.</i> | <a href="#">Source 1</a>   |
|           |   |  |     |                            | Develop a national climate policy and integrate it into sectoral and national development planning               | In 2017, Estonia introduced its first climate strategy, the <b>"General Principles of Climate Policy until 2050"</b> (GPCP 2050). The key focus of the GPCP 2050 is the decoupling of economic growth from the use of primary raw materials.<br><br>The GPCP 2050 replaced several other policies and guidelines in an effort to make climate policy more coherent. The principles and guidelines in the GPCP 2050 are taken into account when preparing and implementing cross-sectoral and sectoral strategies and national development plans.   | <a href="#">Source 1</a>   |
|           |   | ecr: Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%; worst 0-100 best)                                      |     | 2015-2018: ecr +38.14%     | Reform of the EU ETS   | The <b>EU emissions trading system (ETS)</b> entered into a new phase of reform in 2018. The reform includes changes to push carbon prices up by tackling allowances oversupply. Key measures include an LRF of 2.2% per year (related to the 2030 goal of reducing emissions from covered sectors by 43% compared to 2005) and updates of benchmarks and free allocation rules to guarantee support to those sectors at the highest risk of carbon leakage.<br><br>Estonia also broadened and increased its carbon prices since 2015.   | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a><br><a href="#">Source 3</a><br><a href="#">Source 4</a><br><a href="#">Source 5</a> |

SDG 14: Life Below Water

| Country  | Rank in NNs | Main contributing SDG indicators  | Number of indicators moving the SDG score out of the total number of indicators with available data | Growth spur period and growth rate (from 2010-2020) | Summary of policy areas                                     | Specific policy actions and measures  | Sources  |
|--|-------------|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| <p><b>Cumulative measure of impact for KSA: 2.3 (Cost – 2, Time – 2, KSA's gap – 3)</b></p> <p><b>KSA gap areas:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. No fishery is managed under a quota system</li> <li>2. It appears to have no fishery management plan in place; fishery policy tends to be ad hoc with few management measures addressing longer-term problems</li> <li>3. Lack of data on fisheries</li> </ol> <p><b>Policy synthesis for the KSA to improve performance on the marine protected area, ocean health, and trawling or dredging fishing:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Set catch limits to ensure sustainable fishing</li> <li>2. Improve the sustainability of artisanal fishing activities</li> <li>3. Improve waste management capacity to limit marine pollution</li> <li>4. Improve fishery resources management</li> <li>5. Expand marine protected areas</li> <li>6. Improve the capacity to combat IUU fishing</li> </ol> |             |   |   |   |   |   |  |
| Denmark  | 1           | fishstocks: Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 2/6   | 2013-2014: fishstock - 20.55%                       | Set catch limits to ensure sustainable fishing              | In 2013, Denmark and other EU member states started a <b>reform of the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP)</b> . The actions of the reform include setting sustainable catch limits with the objective to restore stocks, maintain healthy ecosystems and safeguard stable, profitable fisheries for the EU fleet. In 2014, the reformed CFP entered into force, with a focus on bringing fishing pressure in line with scientific advice. The policy required fisheries ministers to ensure sustainable exploitation rates "by 2015 where possible and on a progressive, incremental basis at the latest by 2020 for all stocks."<br><br>The reform sets two board goals to ensure finishing activities are:<br>- Environmentally sustainable in the long term.<br>- Managed in a way that is consistent with the objectives of achieving economic, social and employment benefits and of contributing to the availability of food supplies.   | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a> |
|  |             | 2) trawl: Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)                                 |   | 2015-2016: trawl -37.56%                            | Impose landing obligation to limit trawling and dredging    | The new CFP requires catches in regulated fisheries to be landed and counted against quotas of each Member State. The <b>landing obligation</b> thus motivates fishers to modify the selectivity of the fishing operation and the composition of their catches, which would improve exploitation patterns and minimise unwanted waste and eliminate discards.   | <a href="#">Source 1</a>                             |
| Ireland  | 2           | fishstocks: Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 2/6   | 2013-2014: fishstocks - 37.13%                      | Set catch limits to ensure sustainable fishing              | In 2013, Ireland and other EU member states started a <b>reform of the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP)</b> . An initial deadline was set to end overfishing by 2015 where possible, with a final deadline of 2020. To comply, the EU must set annual catch limits for all harvested fish stocks in line with scientific advice.   | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a> |
|  |             | trawl: Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)                                    |   | 2014-2015: trawl -80.22%                            | Impose landing obligation to limit trawling and dredging    | The new CFP requires catches in regulated fisheries to be landed and counted against quotas of each Member State. The <b>landing obligation</b> thus motivates fishers to modify the selectivity of the fishing operation and the composition of their catches, which would improve exploitation patterns and minimize unwanted waste and eliminate discards.   | <a href="#">Source 1</a>                             |
| Maldives   | 3           | cleanwat: Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0-100 best)               | 1/3   | 2015-2016: cleanwat +183.35%                        | Improve waste management capacity to limit marine pollution | Solid waste, untreated sewage, oil pollution and ballast water constitute the major sources of marine pollution in the country. The growing amount of waste generated and the lack of sufficient capacity for sound management of waste on the islands is one of the most challenging environmental issues related to life below water in the Maldives. In 2015, a <b>Waste Management Policy</b> was formulated to manage waste in a sustainable and feasible manner.<br><br>Some of the targets set by the policy include:<br>- Establish a waste management system in each inhabited island that is suitable to meet the requirements of the population and quantity and type of waste generated<br>- Establish regional waste management facilities in different regions of the country<br>- Establish a mechanism to transport all residual waste out of the island to a Regional Waste Management Center<br>- Promote generation revenue through waste management practices and use of such revenue to waste management at the island level | <a href="#">Source 1</a>                             |
| Mozambique   | 4           | cpma: Mean area that is protected in  | 3/6   | 2011-2012: cpma +50.42%                             | Expand the marine protected area                            | In 2012, Mozambique established the Primeiras and Segundas marine protected area, making it <b>Africa's largest coastal marine reserve</b> . The Primeiras and Segundas comprise ten islands off the coast of northern Mozambique and include mangrove forests, rich coral reefs, and seagrass ecosystems. The protected area will cover more than 1,040,926 hectares.  | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a> |

| SDG 14: Life Below Water |  |   |   |   |   |   |  |
|--------------------------|--|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| Country                  | Rank in NNs  | Main contributing SDG indicators  | Number of indicators moving the SDG score out of the total number of indicators with available data | Growth spur period and growth rate (from 2010-2020) | Summary of policy areas   | Specific policy actions and measures  | Sources  |
|                          |  | marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  |   |   |   |   |  |
|                          |  | fishstocks: Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) |   | 2010-2011: fishstocks - 14.42%                      | Improve fishery resources management  | The <b>Fisheries Master Plan 2010-2019</b> set the goal to achieve sustainable fishery resources management in particular and aquatic ecosystems management in general. These objectives also contribute to the national goal of poverty reduction by improving the living conditions of the communities living through fishing and small-scale aquaculture.  | <a href="#">Source 1</a>   |
|                          | Improve the sustainability and development of artisanal fishing activities |   |   |   | The <b>Strategic Plan of the Sub-Sector of Artisanal Fisheries</b> responds to the immediate objective of the Fisheries Master Plan. It aims to improve the living conditions of artisanal fishermen and to improve the sustainability and development of artisanal fishing activities, both as forms of subsistence and commerce.  | <a href="#">Source 1</a>  |  |
|                          | Introduce or extend seasonal finishing closures                            |   |   |   | Mozambique has <b>introduced and extended the period of closure of artisanal fishing trawl</b> in Sofala Bank and Maputo Bay. For example, a Ministerial Order was passed to establish a prohibited season for trawl-artisanal shrimp fishing from 1 to 31 January 2012 in Sofala Bank. <del>As part of the</del> As part of the shrimp fishery management, since the 1990s, the government of Mozambique has applied <b>seasonal closures</b> . The duration varies from year to year and is based on stock assessments. They have increased from an initial two months to six months in some years. | <a href="#">Source 1</a>  |  |
|                          |  | trawl: Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)                                    |   | 2011-2012: trawl -26.13%                            | Set catch limit for a particular fishery  | Trawling is a technique used widely by the industrial finishing sub-sector. In 2012, Mozambique introduced the <b>Total allowed catch (TAC) for industrial and semi-industrial shrimp operation licenses</b> and it was modified into total allowed effort (TAE) in 2013.   | <a href="#">Source 1</a>   |
| Indonesia                | 5  | cpma: Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 2/6   | 2012-2013: cpma +14.79%                             | Set a target to expand marine protected areas   | In 2003, the <b>Indonesian Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (IBSAP)</b> was developed with a focus on achieving five goals: 1) to encourage changes in attitude and behavior of Indonesian individuals and society, as well as in existing institutions and legal instruments, so as to increase concern about conservation and utilization of biodiversity; 2) to apply scientific and technological inputs, and local wisdom; 3) to implement balanced conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; 4) to strengthen institutions and law enforcement; and 5) to resolve conflicts over natural resources.<br><br>Implementation of IBSAP 2003-2014:<br>The review of IBSAP implementation in 2010 showed that there is an increase, especially in conservation and the sustainable use of biodiversity, an increasing number of protected areas, an increasing number of flora and fauna pursued in ex-situ conservation, as well as ecosystems rehabilitation efforts (mangrove forests and coral reefs).<br>Indonesia has <b>increased its coverage of conservation areas substantially</b> . In 2010, Indonesia fulfilled its commitment to establish 10 million hectares of marine protected areas (MPAs), which has more than doubled to 22.7 million hectares in 2018. | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a><br><a href="#">Source 3</a><br><a href="#">Source 4</a> |
|                          |  | fishstocks: Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) |   | 2011-2012: fishstocks - 4.37%                       | Improve enforcement capacity to combat IUU fishing  | Prevention efforts for overfishing has been established with <b>National Action Plan for prevention and anticipation of Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing (IUU Fishing)</b> (2012-2016), signed in December 2012.  | <a href="#">Source 1</a>   |
|                          |  |   |   |   | Consistent update of fish stock assessment and set total allowable catch according to maximum sustainable potential   | Indonesia <b>consistently updates fish stock assessment</b> in the sea to <b>estimate the value of the Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY)</b> and the <b>amount of allowable catch</b> (Total Allowable Catch/TAC). The amount of catch allowed is 80% of its maximum sustainable potential. In 2011, the MSY was set at 6.52 million tons.  | <a href="#">Source 1</a>   |

SDG 15: Life On Land

| Country                | Rank in NNs | Main contributing SDG indicators  | Number of indicators moving the SDG score out of the total number of indicators with available data | Growth spur period and growth rate (from 2010-2020)         | Summary of policy areas   | Specific policy actions and measures   | Sources   |
|------------------------|-------------|---|---|---|---|--|---|
| <b>Summary for KSA</b> |             |   |   |   |   | <p><b>Cumulative measure of impact for KSA: 2.3 (Cost – 2, Time – 2, KSA's gap – 3)</b></p> <p><b>KSA's gap areas:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Periodic assessment of natural resources and biodiversity is needed</li> <li>Implementation of conservation strategy</li> </ol> <p><b>Policy synthesis for the KSA to improve performance on terrestrial and freshwater protected areas:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase research on biodiversity to fill existing knowledge gaps, which may include:                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- map and evaluate ecosystems at the national level</li> <li>- assess ecosystem services</li> <li>- identify conservation priorities</li> </ul> </li> <li>Establish a national management system of Protected Areas</li> <li>Develop legislative and institutional frameworks and improve implementation and administrative capacity</li> <li>Integrate protected areas into the strategic planning of different sectors</li> </ol>   | <p><a href="#">Source 1</a><br/> <a href="#">Source 2</a><br/> <a href="#">Source 3</a></p>   |
| Croatia                | 1           | 1) cpfa: Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)<br>2) cpfa: Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 2/3   | 1) 2010-2011: cpfa +130.23%<br>2) 2012-2013: cpfa + 173.18% | Increased research on biodiversity, including:<br>1) mapping and evaluation of ecosystems at the national level<br>2) assessment of ecosystem services  | Croatia's EU accession process (Croatia became an EU member in 2013) led to intensified research on biodiversity, in particular with the preparation of the Natura 2000 ecological network proposal. As a prerequisite for becoming an EU member, accession states must submit proposals for Natura 2000 sites meeting the same criteria as EU member states. A number of activities related to the assessment of the values of biodiversity and the economic valuation of its ecosystem services have been initiated.<br><br>A pilot study from 2014, " <b>The Study for Freshwater Ecosystem Services</b> ," presented a smaller component of the project " <b>National Biodiversity Planning to Support the Implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan in Croatia</b> " and evaluated ecosystem services in the floodplains of three rivers in Croatia according to the International Millennium Ecosystem Assessment.<br><br>In 2015, the first study on mapping and evaluation of ecosystems on the national level was conducted through the project " <b>Mapping and assessment of ecosystems and their services in Croatia</b> ." The project produced a map of ecosystems and a summary overview of the state of ecosystem types in Croatia.<br><br>In 2018 Croatian Agency for Environment and Nature (CAEN) started a project, " <b>Assessment of ecosystem services provided by reed beds</b> ." The aim of the project is to evaluate the quality of data available for the implementation of ecosystem services assessment and to recognise and connect the scientists and other relevant experts who could implement ecosystem services assessment in Croatia. | <p><a href="#">Source 1</a><br/> <a href="#">Source 2</a><br/> <a href="#">Source 3</a><br/> <a href="#">Source 4</a><br/> <a href="#">Source 5</a><br/> <a href="#">Source 6</a></p> |
|                        |             |   |   |   | 1) inventory and evaluate biological and landscape diversity<br>2) develop legislative and institutional frameworks<br>3) improve the system for protecting natural values and managing resources | The establishment of an ecological network in Croatia is prescribed by the <b>Nature Protection Act</b> (OG 80/2013), which identifies such a network as a system of interconnected or spatially close ecologically significant areas, which, by their well-balanced biogeographical distribution, contribute to the conservation of biodiversity. Activities undertaken in this regard have resulted in significant improvements in the overall system for biodiversity protection and conservation in Croatia. Achievements include the creation of 33 new protected areas (comprising 11.59% of the national territory), adoption of management plans for four national parks and one nature park as well as the proclamation of the Natura 2000 network by the <b>Regulation on the Ecological Network</b> (OG 124/13), covering 36.67% of Croatian land territory and 16.39% of its sea territory.<br><br>In addition to having established a systematic process for inventorying biological diversity, Croatia has also created basic habitat maps for the national territory.   | <p><a href="#">Source 1</a></p>   |
|                        |             |   |   |   | Integrate into regional biodiversity conservation systems and implement international   | Between 2000 and 2008, several activities were undertaken to integrate biodiversity conservation into relevant sectors at international, national, regional and local levels. This is particularly related to accession to the majority of international environmental agreements and, in particular, integration into regional biodiversity conservation systems. In total, 16 conventions, protocols, and agreements in the field of nature protection have been ratified or implemented by Croatia. The country also participated in developing a <b>Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy</b> , which expanded the scope of the Convention on Biological Diversity to landscapes.   | <p><a href="#">Source 1</a></p>   |

SDG 15: Life On Land

| Country   | Rank in NNs | Main contributing SDG indicators  | Number of indicators moving the SDG score out of the total number of indicators with available data | Growth spur period and growth rate (from 2010-2020) | Summary of policy areas  | Specific policy actions and measures  | Sources  |
|-----------|-------------|---|---|---|--|---|--|
|           |             |   |   |   | environmental agreements   |   |  |
|           |             |   |   |   | Strengthen legislative, enforcement, and administrative capacity   | Administrative strengthening at all levels has occurred. The Nature Protection Directorate was established in 2000 and today is a part of the Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection. In 2002, the <b>State Institute for Nature Protection</b> was set up as a central institute to deal with expert tasks on nature conservation in Croatia. In addition, public institutions for the management of protected natural values were established at the county level. Croatia has also <b>established a national legislative framework in the field of nature protection</b> (including the Act on Genetically Modified Organisms) that is compliant with EU legislation. <b>A legislative framework for mainstreaming biodiversity into different policies and sectoral documents</b> (e.g., spatial planning, forestry, hunting, agriculture, fishery) is in place and being implemented and will be further enhanced with the incorporation of the requirements of the Habitats and Birds Directives into other sectors. General and special provisions and measures in the Nature Protection Act (OG 80/2013) anticipate further activities related to integrating the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity into other sectors.   | <a href="#">Source 1</a>   |
|           |             |   |   |   | Adopt the proposal for the EU's Natura 2000 network  | By 2015, Croatia had designated 741 sites of community importance (SCIs) and 38 special protected areas (SPAs). Croatia's <b>Natura 2000</b> network covers 36.5 % of the country's land area and around a sixth of the territorial sea, putting Croatia at the top of the league table in terms of the percentage of the territory included in Natura 2000.  | <a href="#">Source 1</a>   |
| Colombia  | 2           | 1) cpfa: Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)<br>2) cpfa: Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 2/3   | 2010-2011: cpfa +13.91%,<br>cpfa +24.65%            | Standardize the criteria of Protected Areas to establish a national management system of Protected Areas | In 2010, the Ministry of Environment passed a decree to <b>standardize the Protected Area categories</b> and to <b>organize the National System of Protected Areas (SINAP)</b> in Spanish). The goal of SINAP is to establish a complete, ecologically representative, and effectively managed system of Protected Areas. Previously, a great number of Protected Areas have been established without specific standards or criteria, mainly due to flaws within the legislation.<br><br>In 2011 Colombia adopted the <b>"National Policy for the Integrated Management of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services,"</b> which includes criteria, guidelines, and recommendations for the sectorial and spatial management of the biodiversity and ecosystem services.  | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a><br><a href="#">Source 3</a> |
|           |             |   |   |   | Study the ecosystems that characterize the country establish conservation priorities                     | Colombia has <b>established a portfolio of conservation priorities</b> which identify nearly 40 million hectares as a priority, on the basis of 33 studies of conservation priorities undertaken on different scales which seek to determine strategic sites for the National System of Protected Areas and have achieved an increasingly better representation of the ecosystems which characterize the country and make up its national natural patrimony.  | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a><br><a href="#">Source 3</a> |
| Indonesia | 3           | 1) cpfa: Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)<br>2) cpfa: Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 2/3   | 2012-2013: cpfa +10.64%,<br>cpfa +9.26%             | Develop national biodiversity strategy and action plan   | In 2003, the <b>Indonesian Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (IBSAP)</b> was developed with a focus on achieving five goals: 1) to encourage changes in attitude and behavior of Indonesian individuals and society, as well as in existing institutions and legal instruments, so as to increase concern about conservation and utilization of biodiversity; 2) to apply scientific and technological inputs, and local wisdom; 3) to implement balanced conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; 4) to strengthen institutions and law enforcement; and 5) to resolve conflicts over natural resources.<br><br>Implementation of IBSAP 2003-2014:<br>The review of IBSAP implementation in 2010 showed that there is an increase, especially in conservation and the sustainable use of biodiversity, an increasing number of protected areas, an increasing number of flora and fauna pursued in ex-situ conservation, as well as ecosystems rehabilitation efforts (mangrove forests and coral reefs).<br><br>Between 2001-2007, the total conservation area was 27,968,929.66 ha, whereas in 2012, there was additional water and land conservation area of 11,741,636.48 ha. The total number of forest conservation areas, including nature reserve areas, wildlife sanctuaries, national parks, Nature Recreation Parks, nature recreation parks, grand forest parks, and game reserves, have also increased.<br><br>The IBSAP was updated in 2015 to replace the 2003 document. IBSAP for 2015-2020 addresses the most relevant aspects for biodiversity with a <b>special focus on strengthening the people's productivity and national competitiveness and economic self-sufficiency.</b> | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a><br><a href="#">Source 3</a> |
|           |             |   |   |   | Carry out in situ conservation through the establishment of  | In situ conservation is carried out through the establishment of conservation areas, such as biosphere reserves, wildlife sanctuaries, national parks, ecotourism parks, forest parks and hunting parks. Coverage of these areas increased from 7.628 million ha in 1981 to 27.968 million ha in 2007. Community-based forestry projects, covering 2 million ha, have also been established.  | <a href="#">Source 1</a>   |

SDG 15: Life On Land

| Country      | Rank in NNs | Main contributing SDG indicators  | Number of indicators moving the SDG score out of the total number of indicators with available data | Growth spur period and growth rate (from 2010-2020) | Summary of policy areas   | Specific policy actions and measures  | Sources  |
|--------------|-------------|---|---|---|---|---|--|
|              |             |   |   |   | conservation areas  |   |  |
|              |             |   |   |   | Adopt ecosystem approach for conservation and management of natural resources   | The Ecosystem Approach is being used in the development of a programme for the conservation and management of marine and fish resources. In 2008, management plans had been approved for 105 conservation areas, while management plans for 87 conservation areas had not been approved.  | <a href="#">Source 1</a>                             |
|              |             |   |   |   | Designate new conservation areas  | Several regencies have been designated as conservation areas based on whether most of their respective area is already protected and whether it has a vital role in regional development. As a conservation area, all activities within such regencies should refer to the principle of rational and optimum use of natural resources. In addition, conservation efforts should be carried out to protect ecosystem balance in rural areas.   | <a href="#">Source 1</a>                             |
|              |             |   |   |   | Integrate biodiversity into the strategic planning of different sectors   | Biodiversity considerations have also been incorporated into the administration of local governments. Biodiversity has also been integrated into some broader national strategies and programs, such as strategies for achieving the Millennium Development Goals, National Program on Community Empowerment Mandiri, Action Plan for implementing the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and the Indonesian Strategy and Action Plan for Wetland Management (2004).  | <a href="#">Source 1</a>                             |
| South Africa | 4           | 1) cpta: Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)<br>2) cpfa: Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 2/3   | 2011-2012: cpta +2.52%,<br>cpfa 12.68%              | Adopt a priority-based approach to expand Protected Areas   | <p>The <b>National Protected Areas Expansion Strategy</b> (NPAES), first published in 2008, presents South Africa's 20-year strategy for the expansion of protected areas. It is reviewed every five years.</p> <p>The NPAES aims for cost-effective, protected areas expansion targeted around achieving ecological sustainability and climate change resilience. It adopts a priority-based approach of allocating resources and setting of targets, including spatial priorities and mechanisms for implementation.</p> <p>The NPAES 2016 identified priority areas that cover a total of 184 190 km<sup>2</sup>, in addition to 72 584 km<sup>2</sup> under negotiation (pending declaration). These areas will expand on the current network of 282 479 km<sup>2</sup>. The NPAES 2016 includes provincial-level information about how priority areas were identified, including existing conservation plans and biodiversity targets, geographic descriptions, main biodiversity features such as ecological corridors, and key pressures, including development, land degradations, amongst others. The spatial emphasis adopted by the NPAES 2016 is part of a wider planning shift to ensure alignment between national and provincial protected area management.</p>  | <a href="#">Source 1</a>                             |
|              |             |   |   |   | <p>1) identify threats prevalent in freshwater ecosystems</p> <p>2) develop spatial priorities and mechanisms to protect freshwater ecosystems</p> <p>3) support sustainable use of water resources</p> | <p>South Africa has used focused freshwater systematic biodiversity plans, such as through the <b>National Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas</b> (NFPEA) in protected area expansion strategies. The NFPEA was a three-year project concluded in 2011.</p> <p>The NFPEA project aims to:<br/>Identify Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas (FEPAs) to meet national biodiversity goals for freshwater ecosystems<br/>Develop a basis for enabling effective implementation of measures to protect FEPAs, including free-flowing rivers</p> <p>The project responds to the high levels of threat prevalent in rivers, wetlands, and estuary ecosystems of South Africa. It provides strategic spatial priorities for conserving the country's freshwater ecosystems and supporting sustainable use of water resources.</p> <p><i>Additional Note:</i></p> <p><i>Evidence of progress (<a href="http://www.statssa.gov.za/MDG/SDGs_Country_Report_2019_South_Africa.pdf">http://www.statssa.gov.za/MDG/SDGs_Country_Report_2019_South_Africa.pdf</a>):</i></p> <p><i>The MDG results found that terrestrial ecosystems increased by over 50% between 1994 and 2014. Importantly, much of this increase (26.61%) occurred between 2010 and 2014. This was attributed to the increased efforts in implementing and enforcing environmental regulations focused on protecting terrestrial areas.</i></p> <p><i>Between 2010 and 2018 the extent to which terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems are protected in South Africa has increased by 3%.</i></p> | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a> |

**SDG 15: Life On Land**

| Country | Rank in NNs | Main contributing SDG indicators  | Number of indicators moving the SDG score out of the total number of indicators with available data | Growth spur period and growth rate (from 2010-2020) | Summary of policy areas                                 | Specific policy actions and measures  | Sources  |
|---------|-------------|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| Vietnam | 5           | 1) cpta: Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)<br>2) cpfa: Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 2/3   | 2013-2014: cpta +11.17%, cpfa +12.81%               | Develop national management strategy of Protected Areas | <p>In 2003, the <b>Strategy to Manage the System of Protected Areas in Vietnam to 2010</b> was introduced to ensure close cooperation among different sectors at all levels in the management of Protected Areas and buffer zones. It also accords priority to the development of management plans and the implementation of rapid and effective action to conserve threatened sites where there is a risk of extinction to indigenous species or damage to ecosystems. Following this strategy, PAs have developed their management plans with the support of international conservation organizations.</p> <p>In 2004, the <b>Strategy to Protect National Environment to 2010 and Orientation to 2020</b> was introduced. It sets the target of increasing the total area of PAs by 50%, with a particular focus on Marine Protected Areas and Wetland Protected Areas.</p> <p>In 2008, the <b>Planning the System of Inland Water Protected Areas to 2020</b> was introduced to design and implement a system of 45 Inland Water Protected Areas and develop detailed plans for five IWPAAs at the national level.</p> <p>In 2014, the <b>National Biodiversity Conservation Master Plan by 2020, orientation to 2030</b>, was introduced. Following the plan, Viet Nam has established 164 special-use forests, including 31 national parks, 57 nature reserves, 45 landscape protected areas and 20 forests for scientific research and experiments on 2.2 million hectares. According to the National Master Plan of Special Use Forest System, the protected area system will be expanded to cover 2.4 million hectares or 176 protected areas. In addition, 16 MPAs and 45 inland water conservation areas (including special-use forests) have been included in the master plan, while some protected areas have been internationally recognized with international standards such as Biosphere Reserves (nine), World Heritage (two), Ramsar Sites (eight) and Asian Heritage (five).</p> <p>In 2014, the <b>Strategy for the management of special-use forest, marine protected areas and inland water protected areas in Vietnam by 2020, vision to 2030</b> was promulgated. Some of its objectives include:<br/>                     - By 2020, the area of special-use forests, inland water protected areas and marine protected areas account for 9% of the total terrestrial area and 0.24% of Vietnam's sea.<br/>                     - By 2020, special-use forest, inland water protected areas and marine protected areas apply new management methods such as co-management and benefit-sharing.</p> <p>In 2014, Prime Minister's Decision 1976 proposed expanding coverage of protected areas to 2.4 million hectares, or about 7% of Vietnam's land area; by 2020, the coverage has almost reached this target.</p> | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a><br><a href="#">Source 3</a> |

**SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions**

| Country         | Rank in NNs | Main contributing SDG indicators | Number of indicators moving the SDG score out of the total number of indicators with available data | Growth spur period and growth rate (from 2010-2020) | Summary of policy areas | Specific policy actions and measures   | Sources  |
|-----------------|-------------|----------------------------------|---|---|-------------------------|--|--|
| Summary for KSA |             |                                  |   |   |                         | <p><b>Cumulative measure of impact for KSA: 3 (Cost – 3, Time – 3, KSA's gap – 3)</b></p> <p><b>KSA's gap areas:</b> Significant gap in press freedom and human rights. Some progress has been made in corruption control. Lack of data for most indicators.</p> <p><b>Policy synthesis for the KSA to improve performance on corruption control and press freedom:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strengthen legal framework and institutional capacity to combat corruption</li> <li>2. Develop an action plan to address human rights concerns and enhance press freedom</li> <li>3. Improve public service delivery, e.g., through adopting results-based management and the use of digital technology</li> </ol> | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a> |

SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions

| Country    | Rank in NNs | Main contributing SDG indicators  | Number of indicators moving the SDG score out of the total number of indicators with available data | Growth spur period and growth rate (from 2010-2020)   | Summary of policy areas  | Specific policy actions and measures  | Sources  |
|------------|-------------|---|---|---|--|---|--|
| Seychelles | 1           | 1) detain: Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)<br>2) prs: Property Rights (worst 1-7 best)<br>3) cpi: Corruption Perception Index (worst 0-100 best)<br>4) rsf: Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst) | 4/6   | 1) 2014-2015: detain - 25.19%<br>2) 2017-2018: prs +3.41%<br>3) 2017-2018: cpi +10%<br>4) 2014-2015: rsf -3.01%   | Strengthen legal framework and institutional capacity to combat corruption   | <p>Seychelles promulgated the <b>Anti-Corruption Act</b> in 2016. The Act established the Anti-Corruption Commission of Seychelles (ACCS) with the mandate to investigate, detect and prevent corrupt practices. The Act stipulates that the Anti-Corruption Commission "be a self-governing, neutral and independent body" and gives details of what is considered corrupt practices. The provisions also apply to foreign public officials.</p> <p>In 2018, the <b>Transparency Initiative Seychelles (TIS)</b> was launched to promote transparency, good governance and accountability in Seychelles. The TIS partnered with ACCS for outreach activities in schools, and trains media professionals in investigative journalism and media law. TIS also partners with the Information Commission to increase awareness of citizens' rights.</p> <p>In 2018, the <b>Access to Information (ATI) Act</b> was passed, and the <b>Department of Information (DoI)</b> and an autonomous <b>Information Commission</b> were created. The Act provides a legal framework for citizens to exercise their right to access public information; it also stipulates the duty of public bodies to create, keep, organize, and maintain information. The DoI and the Information Commission work closely with government agencies to ensure the proper implementation of the ATI Act. The DoI has also led public awareness campaigns to educate the public on their right to information and to encourage civic participation in government decisions.</p> | <a href="#">Source 1</a>   |
|            |             |   |   |   | Create a specialized institution to support an independent and accessible judiciary for addressing human rights issues | The <b>Seychelles Human Rights Commission (SHRC)</b> was set up in 2018 to promote and protect universal human rights. Its functions consist of implementing the country's national and international obligations, providing human rights education, and raising public awareness, monitoring behavior, and ensuring compliance to human rights, reviewing laws and policies and investigating human rights issues and complaints. Human rights litigation before the Seychelles Constitutional Court has increased, with issues such as fair trial rights, the right to health and the right to property being ventilated through the use of the Seychelles Charter of Fundamental Rights.   | <a href="#">Source 1</a>   |
|            |             |   |   |   | Adopt results-based management to improve public service delivery  | In 2013, the Government launched <b>Results-Based Management (RBM)</b> reforms with the aim of improving the effectiveness and accountability of the public sector. The RBM system is made up of four components that provide the framework for planning, implementing, monitoring, and reporting on organizational performance, and linking organizational performance to personnel performance. The components are: 1) National Strategic Planning, 2) Programme Performance-Based Budgeting, 3) Performance Monitoring and Evaluation, and Performance Management System.  | <a href="#">Source 1</a>   |
|            |             |   |   |   | Develop a national human rights action plan  | The <b>National Human Rights Action Plan 2015-2020</b> presents seven broad areas of focus for Seychelles: international and regional treaty obligations, human rights institutions, human rights awareness, education and training, vulnerable groups, civil and political rights, economic, social, and cultural rights and environmental rights. The Plan was developed based on a situational analysis of local human rights situations and participation of both governmental and non-governmental organizations.  | <a href="#">Source 1</a>   |
|            |             |   |   |   | Develop a legal and regulatory framework to ensure press freedom   | The <b>Seychelles Media Commission Act</b> , promulgated in 2010, set up the <b>Seychelles Media Commission (SMC)</b> as an independent regulatory body. Since its establishment in 2011, the SMC has seen the government increasingly taking media arbitration issues before the Commission instead of the courts, which reduced the use of libel laws against journalists.  | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a>   |
| Lithuania  | 2           | 1) homicides: Homicides (per 100,000 population)<br>2) detain: Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)<br>3) prs: Property Rights (worst 1-7 best)<br>4) cpi: Corruption Perception Index (worst 0-        | 5/10  | 1) 2013-2014: homicides -18.68%<br>2) 2014-2015: detain - 17.78%<br>3) 2019-2020: prs +6.19%<br>4) 2012-2013: cpi +5.56%<br>5) 2014-2015: prison - 13.96% | Implement national program to control corruption   | The Lithuania <b>National Anti-Corruption Program 2011-2014</b> set the target to reduce the spread of corruption, promote zero tolerance for corruption, and increase confidence in public sector institutions. The program achieved improvement in combating corruption and has been renewed for 2015-2025.   | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a>   |
|            |             |   |   |   | Improve legal framework to strengthen procedural rights of suspected or accused persons in criminal proceedings        | Since 2009, the EU has embarked on a <b>roadmap to strengthen procedural rights of suspected or accused persons in criminal proceedings</b> . Lithuanian laws have been updated accordingly. Law enforcement officials are now using detention more responsibly in pre-trial investigations. Some of the rules established by the EU and transposed to Lithuanian laws include the right to information and the right to be presumed innocent and to be present at trial.   | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a><br><a href="#">Source 3</a><br><a href="#">Source 4</a><br><a href="#">Source 5</a> |
|            |             |   |   |   | Settle claims for land restitution and loosen restrictions on  | In 2017, the Government of Lithuania pledged to <b>settle all remaining claims for land restitution</b> in kind and through financial compensation by January 1, 2019. It managed to do so in rural areas where just 0.2% of contested land remains to be settled and restitution has been fully completed in 46 municipalities out of 60.  | <a href="#">Source 1</a>   |

SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions

| Country         | Rank in NNs | Main contributing SDG indicators   | Number of indicators moving the SDG score out of the total number of indicators with available data | Growth spur period and growth rate (from 2010-2020)   | Summary of policy areas  | Specific policy actions and measures   | Sources  |
|-----------------|-------------|--|---|---|--|--|--|
|                 |             | 100 best)<br>5) prison: Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  |   |   | the purchase of property   | In November 2017, the Seimas (parliament) <b>abolished previously excessive restrictions on the purchase of land</b> . The Seimas also tightened requirements when calculating the ownership cap of agricultural land by extending it to land owned by related persons (family members). In 2018, the national land service started to monitor land transactions far more closely to determine whether the capping rule was being obeyed.<br><i>Additional Note: No policy was identified for improvement in homicides and persons held in prison.</i>   |  |
| North Macedonia | 3           | 1) homicides: Homicides (per 100,000 population)<br>2) detain: Unsensentenced detainees (% of prison population)<br>3) prs: Property Rights (worst 1-7 best)<br>4) rsf: Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst) | 4/10  | 1) 2010-2011: homicides -30.28%<br>2) 2012-2015: detain -45.74%<br>3) 2019-2020: prs +8.93%<br>4) 2017-2018: rsf -9.26%   | Improve legal framework to strengthen procedural rights of suspected or accused persons in criminal proceedings  | Since 2009, the EU has embarked on a <b>roadmap to strengthen procedural rights of suspected or accused persons in criminal proceedings</b> . As part of its EU accession process, North Macedonia has been improving its legal framework to align with EU standards, including the right to information, the right to interpretation and translation, and the right to legal aid.   | <a href="#">Source 1</a>   |
|                 |             |  |   |   | Strengthen the independence of the judiciary   | The <b>Strategy for Reform of the Judicial Sector 2017-2022</b> was adopted to restore the independence of the judiciary in the country. The main goal of the strategy is to restore confidence in the institutions by providing legal certainty and access to impartial and quality justice for citizens. Some of its objectives include: removal from the legal order of the laws threatening the autonomy, independence and impartiality of the judges and the autonomy of the public prosecutor's office, and the removal from the legal order and modification of the legal decisions that block the exercise of the judicial control function over the legality of the conduct of the executive power and the state administration. As a result of the ongoing reform, misconduct by judges can be detected and sanctioned faster than before.   | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a>   |
|                 |             |  |   |   | Ensure diversity of content in media coverage, monitor discrimination against minorities on media services, set regulations on government-funded advertising campaigns | The <b>Law on Audio and Audiovisual Media Services</b> , as amended in 2018, emphasizes minority representation in media services. The amended law includes provisions on ensuring the interests of different ethnic groups and updating the possible grounds of discrimination. Another important provision is the abolishment of government funding to media in the form of advertising campaigns. Governmental and public institutions, including local self-government units, are prohibited from planning promotional budgets for buying advertising time slots in broadcasters' programs.  | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a><br><a href="#">Source 3</a><br><a href="#">Source 4</a> |
|                 |             |  |   |   | Strengthen legal framework to protect property rights  | The Agency for Real Estate Cadaster has aimed to determine the property rights of every cadaster parcel in North Macedonia. In 2014, amendments were made to the <b>Law on Real Estate Cadaster</b> , which enabled the register to register free of charge property rights in certain municipalities. Between 2014 and 2016, about 100,000 cadastral parcels, 60,000 cadaster parcels of agricultural land and 40,000 cadastral parcels of construction land were registered. The new government has extended such initiatives to allow citizens and legal entities to register their property without charge.<br><br>In 2018, the Ministry of Finance prepared amendments to the <b>Law on Privatization and the Lease of State-Owned Construction Land</b> , which prolonged the deadline for citizens to submit a request for privatization of land until the end of 2021.<br><i>Additional Note: No policy was identified for improvement in homicides and unsentenced detainees.</i> | <a href="#">Source 1</a>   |
| Greece          | 4           | 1) homicides: Homicides (per 100,000 population)<br>2) prs: Property Rights (worst 1-7 best)<br>3) cpi: Corruption Perception Index (worst 0-100 best)   | 6/11  | 1) 2013-2014: homicides -29.82%<br>2) 2019-2020: prs +6.07%<br>3) 2012-2013: cpi +11.11%<br>4) 2017-2018: rsf -5.5%<br>5) 2018-2019: justice +10.43%<br>6) 2014-2015: prison -18.2% | Develop a comprehensive action plan to address human rights concerns   | The <b>Human Rights National Action Plan 2014-2016</b> is the first comprehensive plan to protect human rights in Greece. It sets the guidelines for administrative, governmental, legislative, and judicial structures to address issues concerning human rights. Specifically, the plan lays out alternative measures to serving sentences, including the expansion of community service institutions and the implementation of house arrest. Measures for correction and rehabilitation are also included to improve prevention policies and address victimization and juvenile delinquency. To expand access to justice, large-scale e-justice projects will be implemented, as with an integrated management system for court cases.  | <a href="#">Source 1</a>   |
|                 |             |  |   |   | Develop an action plan to address corruption risks in different sectors and industries   | The European Commission set up the Task Force for Greece (TFGR) in 2011 to coordinate technical assistance to deliver the EU/IMF adjustment programme in Greece. As part of the technical assistance projects, an anti-corruption action plan was developed with relevant agencies in Greece.<br><br>In 2013, the <b>"Transparency" National Anti-Corruption Action Plan</b> was released. The plan covers three aspects of anti-corruption action, education, deterrence, and prevention and adopts a whole-of-society, whole-of-government approach to corruption. It includes a detailed analysis of the existing situation, and evaluation of corruption risks, and policies and plans for the control of corruption in different sectors and industries.<br><i>Additional Note: No policy was identified for improvement in homicides, property rights, and press freedom.</i>  | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a><br><a href="#">Source 3</a><br><a href="#">Source 4</a> |
|                 |             |  |   |   |  |  |  |

SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions

| Country          | Rank in NNs | Main contributing SDG indicators  | Number of indicators moving the SDG score out of the total number of indicators with available data | Growth spur period and growth rate (from 2010-2020)                                    | Summary of policy areas  | Specific policy actions and measures   | Sources  |
|------------------|-------------|---|---|--|--|--|--|
|                  |             | 4) rsf: Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)<br>5) justice: Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0-1 best)<br>6) prison: Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) |   |  |  |  |  |
| Egypt, Arab Rep. | 5           | 1) prs: Property Rights (worst 1-7 best)<br>2) cpi: Corruption Perception Index (worst 0-100 best)<br>3) justice: Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0-1 best)           | 3/10  | 1) 2017-2018: prs +17.77%<br>2) 2013-2014: cpi +15.63%<br>3) 2018-2019: justice +9.73% | Develop a comprehensive national anti-corruption strategy and monitor its implementation with indicators | In 2014, Egypt adopted the four-year <b>National Anti-Corruption Strategy</b> developed by the National Coordinating Committee for Combating Corruption (NCCCC). The strategy covers both prevention and criminalization, involves a large number of concerned agencies in combating corruption, and underlines the importance of developing national indicators to monitor actual implementation on the ground. Since its implementation, the Administrative Control Authority and other law enforcement agencies have been successful in uncovering an unprecedented number of major corruption cases.<br><br>The second phase of the strategy was initiated in 2019 and is under implementation until 2022.                               | <a href="#">Source 1</a>                             |
|                  |             |   |   |  | Use digital technology to support good governance and promote citizen participation                      | In 2019, the Government of Egypt launched the “ <b>Sharek 2030</b> ” (Participate) app, which serves as a channel for public participation in governmental initiatives, laws, and policies, and expresses views and suggestions for the improvement of public services. Sharek 2030 enables citizens to monitor completion rates of development projects and allows citizens to send proposals that reflect local needs.   | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a> |
|                  |             |   |   |  | Foster partnership to combat corruption  | In 2019, the National Anti-Corruption Committee was expanded to not only incorporate the relevant government entities, but also partners from the civil society such as the Public Union for NGOs and the Misr El-Kheir Foundation, and private sector representatives like the Egyptian Junior Businessmen Association and the Sue Ellen Foundation for Legal Development.  | <a href="#">Source 1</a>                             |
|                  |             |   |   |  | Strengthen legal framework to protect property rights  | The new <b>Investment Law</b> from May 2017 enhances legal protection of private enterprises, among other things, by ruling out nationalization, making an explicit court order a prerequisite for any form of seizure, and allowing expropriation only in cases of public interest and against fair market value compensation. The <b>Industrial Licensing Law</b> , also ratified in May 2017, aims at simplifying and speeding up the licensing process, and the <b>Bankruptcy Law</b> of February 2018 relaxes restrictions on businesses and individuals facing bankruptcy. The government announced in March 2018 that it would restart the privatization by offering minority shares in 23 public companies over the next five years. | <a href="#">Source 1</a>                             |
|                  |             |   |   |  | <i>Additional Note: No policy was identified for improvement in justice.</i>                             |  |  |

| SDG 17: Partnership For The Goal                           |   |   |   |   |   |  |  |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|
| Country  | Rank in NNs   | Main contributing SDG indicators  | Number of indicators moving the SDG score out of the total number of indicators with available data   | Growth spur period and growth rate (from 2010-2020)   | Summary of policy areas   | Specific policy actions and measures   | Sources  |
| <b>Summary for KSA</b>                                     | <p><b>Cumulative measure of impact for KSA: 2.3 (Cost – 2, Time – 3, KSA’s gap – 2)</b></p> <p><b>KSA gap areas:</b> Decreasing spending on ODA since 2018, a small gap in government spending on health and education, major gap in statistical performance</p> <p><b>Policy synthesis for the KSA to improve performance on government spending on health and education, OSA, and statistical performance:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase government spending on health and education</li> <li>Develop strategic plan and legal framework to guide international development cooperation and ODA budget</li> <li>Set quality standards for statistical system and develop indicators for monitoring and evaluation</li> <li>Develop a legal framework to facilitate access to data by the national statistical system</li> </ol> |   |   |   |   |  | <a href="#">Source 1</a>                             |
| <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   | 1   | govex: Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)                           | 3/6   | 2015-2016: govex +15.66%  | Provide universal free childcare for a family with children   | Since 2013, South Korea has provided <b>free childcare</b> to all children under age five, regardless of household income and parents’ employment status.  | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a> |
|  |   |   |   |   | Develop national plan to address mental illness   | The Korean government adopted a five-year plan of comprehensive measures on <b>mental illness</b> , covering the years 2016-2021. The plan promotes early detection of mental illness and obligates the government to reduce co-pays for mental health care.   | <a href="#">Source 1</a>                             |
|  |   |   |   |   | Develop national plan to improve healthcare provision   | The Ministry of Health and Welfare developed a 5-year plan on <b>health care</b> in 2016 to address vulnerable areas and medical education needs.  | <a href="#">Source 1</a>                             |
|  | oda: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | 2009-2010: oda +20%   | Join an international program to increase contribution to ODA   | After joining <b>OECD’s Development Assistance Committee (DAC)</b> as an international donor member in 2009, South Korea has increased the size of its budget for ODA. In 2010, Korea’s ODA was \$1.17 billion, which was attributed to an increase in the disbursement of bilateral concessional loans since 2006.   | The share of economic infrastructure and the services sector noticeably increased after it joined OECD DAC in 2009, while the share of social infrastructure and the services sector decreased until 2011.  | <a href="#">Source 1</a>   |  |
|  |   |   | Develop a legal framework and strategic plan to guide international development cooperation and ODA budget  | South Korea introduced the <b>Framework Act</b> in 2010, which outlines the basic principles of development cooperation, defines the purpose of Korea’s ODA, and assigns responsibilities to various bodies, with the Committee for International Development Cooperation in a lead role. The Framework Act identifies poverty reduction and humanitarian assistance as the core motivation for Korea’s development assistance. | Two additional documents also drive decision-making in development cooperation – the <b>Strategic Plan for International Development Cooperation</b> and a rolling <b>five-year mid-term strategy</b> . The 2010 strategic plan highlights how Korea’s own experience as a recipient country is a driver for its development co-operation and includes ambitious targets for Korea’s ODA. | <a href="#">Source 1</a>   |  |
|  |   |   | Improve the operation and management of statistics departments  | In 2015, Statistics Korea (KOSTAT) <b>revised and reinforced its organization</b> to cope with changes in the statistical environment and <b>provide policy-tailored statistical services</b> through convergence and analysis of linkage between statistical data and other various data.  | In 2017, KOSTAT <b>established some new divisions and rearranged functions and officials</b> among divisions to strengthen the coordination and standardization of regional statistics, develop regional income statistics, manage the provision of statistics to international organizations, and strengthen the development of administrative statistics.                               | <a href="#">Source 1</a>   |  |
| statperf: Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best) | 2017-2018: statperf +8.04%  | Improve data visualization features to support public access to statistical information | From 2017 to 2018, Korean Statistical Information Service (KOSIS), the national statistical database operated by Statistics Korea, launched several <b>data visualization features</b> , including ‘Korea in Populational Point,’ ‘e-Regional Indicators,’ and ‘Men Vs. Women’. |   | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a>  |  |  |
|  |   |   |   |   |   |  |  |
| <b>Poland</b>  | 2   | oda: International concessional public finance, including                               | 2/6   | 2015-2016: oda +50%   | Develop a multi-year plan for development cooperation to define objectives  | The <b>Multi-annual Development Cooperation Programme 2016-2020 (MDC)</b> defined the Polish development cooperation priorities and actions until 2020. The document covers Poland’s entire Official Development Assistance (ODA), including bilateral development assistance, humanitarian aid and global education initiatives. The multiannual programme defines the objectives as well as geographical and thematic priorities of the Polish development cooperation for a period of a minimum of 4 years. | <a href="#">Source 1</a>                             |

| SDG 17: Partnership For The Goal |             |  |   |   |   |  |  |  |
|----------------------------------|-------------|--|---|---|---|--|--|--|
| Country                          | Rank in NNs | Main contributing SDG indicators   | Number of indicators moving the SDG score out of the total number of indicators with available data | Growth spur period and growth rate (from 2010-2020) | Summary of policy areas   | Specific policy actions and measures   | Sources  |  |
|                                  |             | official development assistance (% of GNI)   |   |   | and geographical and thematic priorities  | The most significant change in the 2016-2020 MDC is the addition of Lebanon and Uganda to the list of priority countries for Polish development aid. Migration issues were added to the MDC in a new cross-sectional approach. This means that migration issues, will be considered at every stage of the planning and implementation of Polish development cooperation projects. The Programme also takes into account a second priority area, created in 2016, with respect to Policy Coherence for Development i.e., "Dissemination and implementation of corporate social responsibility standards."   |  |  |
|                                  |             | statperf: Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)   |   |   | 2017-2018: statperf +7.24%  | Strategic use of ODA to mitigate a regional and international crisis   | The 2016 refugee crisis in Europe led to increased government commitment in <b>using ODA to address the root causes of migration from the Middle East and Africa</b> . The Polish humanitarian assistance AND total ODA thus experienced a relatively substantial rise compared to previous years. The rise in humanitarian aid was mainly the result of transfers to the EU trust funds EUFRT, MADAD, and the EUTF for Africa. The overall rise in total ODA also resulted from the implementation of loans (as tied aid) to African and Asian countries and a new calculation of student scholarships. However, this sharper upward trend in ODA was not sustained in the years that followed. | <a href="#">Source 1</a>                             |
|                                  |             |  |   |   |   | Set quality standards for statistical system and develop indicators for monitoring and evaluation  | In November 2017, the <b>European Statistics Code of Practice</b> was revised and endorsed by the European Statistical System Committee (ESSC). The 16 key principles of the revised Code set quality standards for developing, producing, and disseminating statistical data of the Member States of the European Statistical System and ensure professional independence, impartiality and objectivity. Each principle has a set of indicators of best practices and standards for reviewing the implementation of the Code.   | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a> |
| Israel                           | 3           | govex: Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 3/6   | 2016-2017: govex +4.66%                             | Increase government budget on health and education  | The annual expenditure of Israeli government ministries jumped by 23 billion new shekels (about 6.34 billion U.S. dollars) in 2017 and by 50% since 2010. Most of the increase was in spending by civil ministries. The Ministry of Health's budget has grown by 77% since 2010, and the Ministry of Education's budget by 65%.  | <a href="#">Source 1</a>   |  |
|                                  |             | oda: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) |   | 2015-2016: oda +37.5%                               | Strategic use of ODA to strengthen economic and diplomatic relations with international partners            | The Fourth Netanyahu Government (2015-2020) launched a \$13m aid package in 2016 to <b>strengthen economic ties and cooperation with African countries</b> , including to provide training in security and health. The Government hoped to gain more support from African countries at the UN and other international bodies.  | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a>   |  |
|                                  |             | statperf: Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)   |   | 2016-2017: statperf +3.52%                          |   | <i>Additional Note: No policy was identified for the improvement of statistical performance.</i>   |  |  |
| United Kingdom                   | 4           | oda: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | 2/6   | 2012-2013: oda +25%                                 | Deliver on the internationally endorsed 0.7% ODA/GNI target and set legal requirements to ensure compliance | To meet the commitment of G7 country, the UK delivered on its pledge to spend 0.7% of Gross National Income as ODA in 2013. In 2015, the UK Government made it the law that 0.7% of GNI must be spent as ODA, which was part of <b>The International Development (Official Development Assistance Target) Act 2015</b> .   | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a>   |  |
|                                  |             | statperf: Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)   |   | 2016-2017: statperf +1.38%                          | Improve the quality of data services, data products, and data infrastructure                                | In 2017, the Office of National Statistics (ONS) launched an 'alpha' pilot to test the feasibility of a <b>single dissemination platform for all official statistics</b> across the Government Statistical Service (GSS). The ONS opened the Data Science Campus in 2017 to explore new data sources and techniques. To prepare for the online data collection for the 2021 Census, the ONS had put all systems and processes in place and conducted a Census Test in 2017. In 2017, the CPIH measure of inflation produced by the ONS regained the National Statistics quality mark, which represents the highest standards of trustworthiness, quality, and value. | <a href="#">Source 1</a>   |  |
|                                  |             |  |   |   | Develop a legal framework to facilitate access to data by the   | The <b>Digital Economy Act</b> , passed in 2017, includes provisions on the disclosure of information by the Revenue and Customs to the Statistics Board, the disclosure of information by public authorities to the Statistics Board, Access to information by the Statistics Board, and Disclosure by the Statistics Board to devolved administrations. The Act also introduces reform of the Electronic Communications Code and provides greater clarification on data sharing between public bodies.   | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a>   |  |

SDG 17: Partnership For The Goal

| Country         | Rank in NNs | Main contributing SDG indicators   | Number of indicators moving the SDG score out of the total number of indicators with available data | Growth spur period and growth rate (from 2010-2020) | Summary of policy areas                                   | Specific policy actions and measures  | Sources  |
|-----------------|-------------|--|---|---|---|---|--|
|                 |             |  |   |   | national statistical system                               |   |  |
| Slovak Republic | 5           | oda: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | 2/6   | 2015-2016: oda +20%                                 | Increase contribution to ODA as the national income grows | In 2016, the Slovak Republic provided USD 107 million in net ODA (preliminary data), which represented 0.12% of gross national income and a rise of 26.8% in real terms from 2015 due to <b>increased contributions to the EU development budget</b> . The Slovak Republic is committed to gradually meeting the official development assistance (ODA) target of 0.33% adopted at the EU level as its economy recovers.   | <a href="#">Source 1</a><br><a href="#">Source 2</a> |
|                 |             | statperf: Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)   |   | 2016-2017: statperf +4.22%                          | Improve the quality of data products                      | In 2017, the Statistical Office of Slovak Republic (SO SR) continued the <b>electronization of statistical data collection</b> , which led to more timely submission of selected statistical forms and over 85% of forms were submitted electronically. The SO SR also <b>consolidated the Office's public databases</b> by integrating the Slovstat database into a uniform public database DATAcube, which improved the availability of statistical data and enabled users to create their own statistical outputs. | <a href="#">Source 1</a>                             |

- 
- <sup>1</sup> United Nations, "The Sustainable Development Agenda," Sustainable Development Goals, n.d., <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/development-agenda/>.
- <sup>2</sup> United Nations General Assembly, "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development," United Nations, 2015, [https://www.un.org/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/70/1&Lang=E](https://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/70/1&Lang=E).
- <sup>3</sup> Jeffrey Sachs et al., *Sustainable Development Report 2021 - The Decade of Action for the Sustainable Development Goals*. (Cambridge University Press, 2021), vii.
- <sup>4</sup> Sachs et al., *Sustainable Development Report 2021*, 11.
- <sup>5</sup> United Nations in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, "United Nations Sustainable Development Framework 2022-2026," Draft, September 2021.
- <sup>6</sup> Austin Hamilton and Aljaz Kuncic, "Macroeconomic SDG Forecasts for 193 Countries," Draft, October 2021.
- <sup>7</sup> Sachs et al., *Sustainable Development Report 2021*.
- <sup>8</sup> Austin Hamilton and Aljaz Kuncic, "Macroeconomic SDG Forecasts for 193 Countries."
- <sup>9</sup> Umberto Pisano and Gerald Berger, "Developing the ESDN Peer Learning Approach to Support the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for SD and the SDGs," Discussion Paper at the 14th ESDN Workshop, June 14, 2016, [https://www.esdn.eu/fileadmin/pdf/Workshops/14th\\_Workshop\\_2016/Discussion\\_Paper\\_14th\\_ESDN\\_WS\\_Exploring\\_Peer\\_Learning\\_Final.pdf](https://www.esdn.eu/fileadmin/pdf/Workshops/14th_Workshop_2016/Discussion_Paper_14th_ESDN_WS_Exploring_Peer_Learning_Final.pdf).
- <sup>10</sup> Aljaz Kuncic, "SDG-Specific Country Groups: Subregional Analysis of the Arab Region," Review of Middle East Economics and Finance 14(2), July 2018, <https://doi.org/10.1515/rmeef-2017-0020>.
- <sup>11</sup> Socialist Republic of Vietnam, "National Nutrition Strategy for 2011-2020, with a Vision toward 2030," Medical Publishing House, 2012, <https://extranet.who.int/nutrition/gina/sites/default/filesstore/VNM%202011%20-%20National%20Nutrition%20Strategy%202011-2020.pdf>.
- <sup>12</sup> Ministry of Health of Vietnam, "National Plan of Action on Nutrition for 2012-2014," Ministry of Health of Vietnam, 2012, [https://extranet.who.int/nutrition/gina/sites/default/filesstore/VNM\\_2012\\_NPAN.pdf](https://extranet.who.int/nutrition/gina/sites/default/filesstore/VNM_2012_NPAN.pdf).
- <sup>13</sup> Government of Ghana, "Draft National School Feeding Policy," Ministry of Gender, Children, and Social Protection, 2015, <https://www.mogcsp.gov.gh/mdocs-posts/national-school-feeding-policy/>.
- <sup>14</sup> Ministry of Food and Agriculture of Ghana, "Medium Term Agriculture Sector Investment Plan (METASIP) 2011-2015," Ministry of Food and Agriculture of Ghana, 2010, <http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/gha144958.pdf>.
- <sup>15</sup> World Food Programme (WFP), "Cameroon Country Strategic Plan (2018-2020)," WFP, 2017, <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000037551/download/>.
- <sup>16</sup> European Commission, and European Investment Bank, "Financing rural, agricultural, and forestry infrastructure," fi-compass, 2019, [https://www.fi-compass.eu/sites/default/files/publications/Financing%20rural-agricultural-forestry-infrastructure-web\\_.pdf](https://www.fi-compass.eu/sites/default/files/publications/Financing%20rural-agricultural-forestry-infrastructure-web_.pdf).
- <sup>17</sup> European Commission, "Factsheet on 2014-2022 Rural Development Programme for Mainland, Portugal," European Commission, 2021, [https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/default/files/food-farming-fisheries/key\\_policies/documents/rdp-factsheet-portugal-continente\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/default/files/food-farming-fisheries/key_policies/documents/rdp-factsheet-portugal-continente_en.pdf).
- <sup>18</sup> Awaidy, Salah T. Al. "Tuberculosis Elimination in Oman: Winning the War on the Disease." ERJ Open Research 4, no. 4 (2018): 00121-2018. doi:10.1183/23120541.00121-2018.
- <sup>19</sup> Abri, Seif Al, Thereza Kasaeva, Giovanni Battista Migliori, Delia Goletti, Dominik Zenner, Justin Denholm, Amal Al Maani, Daniela Maria Cirillo, Thomas Schön, Troels Lillebæk, Amina Al-Jardani, Un-Yeong Go, Hannah Monica Dias, Simon Tiberi, Fatma Al Yaquobi, Faryal Ali Khamis, Padmamohan Kurup, Michael Wilson, Ziad Memish, Ali Al Maqbali, Muhammad Akhtar, Christian Wejse, and Eskild Petersen, "Tools to Implement the World Health Organization End TB Strategy: Addressing Common Challenges in High and Low Endemic Countries," *International Journal of Infectious Diseases* 92 (2020), doi:10.1016/j.ijid.2020.02.042.
- <sup>20</sup> World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe, "Report of the Joint WHO-ECDC Review of Tuberculosis Prevention, Control and Care in Lithuania," World Health Organization, 2017, [https://www.euro.who.int/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0003/342165/Lithuania-report\\_22032017-edited\\_SE.pdf](https://www.euro.who.int/_data/assets/pdf_file/0003/342165/Lithuania-report_22032017-edited_SE.pdf).
- <sup>21</sup> M. Stosic, and G. Antonijevic, "Good Practices in Strengthening Health Systems for the Prevention and Care of Tuberculosis and Drug-Resistant Tuberculosis: Serbia - Building human resource capacity for ambulatory care of patients with M/XDR-TB," World Health Organization, 2016, [https://www.euro.who.int/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0010/298198/Good-practices-strengthening-HS-prevention-care-TBC-and-drug-resistant-TBC.pdf](https://www.euro.who.int/_data/assets/pdf_file/0010/298198/Good-practices-strengthening-HS-prevention-care-TBC-and-drug-resistant-TBC.pdf).
- <sup>22</sup> Dina El Shammaa, "Strict TB check needed to keep disease away," UAE Health, July 13, 2011, <https://gulfnews.com/uae/health/strict-tb-check-needed-to-keep-disease-away-1.837677>; Jennifer Bell, "UAE cabinet decision clarifies rules on tuberculosis deportation," The National, March 2, 2016, <https://www.thenationalnews.com/uae/uae-cabinet-decision-clarifies-rules-on-tuberculosis-deportation-1.165001>.
- <sup>23</sup> Saleh al Shaibany, "Oman begins traffic safety campaign as road deaths rise," The National, March 14, 2017, [https://www.thenationalnews.com/world/oman-begins-traffic-safety-campaign-as-road-deaths-rise-1.75680#:~:text=The%20measures%20include%20raising%20the%20speeding%20tickets%20in%20a%20year.](https://www.thenationalnews.com/world/oman-begins-traffic-safety-campaign-as-road-deaths-rise-1.75680#:~:text=The%20measures%20include%20raising%20the%20speeding%20tickets%20in%20a%20year.;); Times News Service, "Seat belt rules changed for vehicles in Oman," Times of Oman, January 29, 2018,

---

<https://timesofoman.com/article/127138/Oman/Seat-belt-rules-changed-for-vehicles-in-Oman>; United Arab Emirates's Government, "UAE traffic law," United Arab Emirates's Government, 2020, <https://u.ae/en/information-and-services/justice-safety-and-the-law/road-safety/new-traffic-laws-and-fines#:~:text=The%20UAE's%20amended%20federal%20traffic,100%2C000%20as%20per%20Vision%202021.https://www.emirates247.com/news/emirates/rta-to-implement-new-rules-for-driving-license-from-july-1-2017-06-27-1.655199https://www.khaleejtimes.com/uae/ne>.

<sup>24</sup> Vidmantas Pumputis, "The experience of Lithuania in improving pedestrians safety," Ministry of Transport and Communications of the Republic of Lithuania, 2015, <https://etsc.eu/wp-content/uploads/The-Experience-of-Lithuania-in-Improving-Pedestrians-Safety-Vidmantas-Pumputis-Lithuanian-Minsitry-of-Transport-and-Communications.pdf>; Astghik Grigoryan, "Lithuania: Installation of Anti-alcohol Blocking Devices Now Required for Those Convicted of Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol," Library of Congress, 2019, <https://www.loc.gov/item/global-legal-monitor/2019-05-31/lithuania-installation-of-anti-alcohol-blocking-devices-now-required-for-those-convicted-of-driving-under-the-influence-of-alcohol/>.

<sup>25</sup> Daiva Šniukaitė-Adner, Ieva Gudavičienė, Marija Jakubauskienė, Laura Straubergaitė, "Report - Lithuania (2017)," World Breastfeeding Trends Initiative, 2017, <https://www.worldbreastfeedingtrends.org/uploads/country-data/country-report/WBTi-Lithuania-2017.pdf>.

<sup>26</sup> European Center for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC), "Lithuania: Recommended vaccinations," ECDC, 2020, <https://vaccine-schedule.ecdc.europa.eu/Scheduler/ByCountry?SelectedCountryId=120&IncludeChildAgeGroup=true&IncludeAdultAgeGroup=true&SelectedVersionId=33>.

<sup>27</sup> Triin Habicht, Marge Reinap, Kaija Kasekamp, Riina Sikkut, Laura Aaben, Ewout Van Ginneken, Estonia: Health System Review, Health systems in transition, 20, 1-189, 2018, [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/328049201\\_Estonia\\_Health\\_System\\_Review](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/328049201_Estonia_Health_System_Review).

<sup>28</sup> Ivan Bornacelly, and Sabine Rieble-Aubourg, "Barbados: Does the education system prepare young people for the XXI century?," CIMA Brief #8, Inter-American Development Bank, 2017, <http://dx.doi.org/10.18235/0001246>.

<sup>29</sup> The Government of Barbados, "Second periodic reports of States parties due in 1997: Barbados," Committee on the Rights of the Child, 2015, <https://www.refworld.org/pdfid/5853ffe34.pdf>.

<sup>30</sup> Richard Ruochoen Li, Hannah Kitchen, Bert George, Mary Richardson and Elizabeth Fordham, "OECD Reviews of Evaluation and Assessment in Education: Georgia," OECD Publishing, 2019, <https://doi.org/10.1787/94dc370e-en>.

<sup>31</sup> Yuliya Makarova, "Assessing the focus of national education financing policies on equity," Global Education Monitoring Report, 2016, <https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000245619>.

<sup>32</sup> Jakob Engel, Annalisa Prizzon, and Gerelmaa Amgaabazar, "FROM DECLINE TO RECOVERY: Post-primary education in Mongolia," Overseas Development Institute, 2014, <https://cdn.odi.org/media/documents/9053.pdf>.

<sup>33</sup> Directorate General for European Programmes, Coordination, and Development (DG EPCD), "Project: School and Social Inclusion Actions," DG EPCD, 2018, <https://www.structuralfunds.org.cy/en/Drase>.

<sup>34</sup> United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), "Guatemala," Global Education Monitoring Report, 2021, <https://education-profiles.org/latin-america-and-the-caribbean/guatemala/~inclusion>.

<sup>35</sup> Health Policy Project, "Family Planning in Ethiopia," Health Policy Project, 2012, [https://www.healthpolicyproject.com/pubs/93\\_EthiopiaFPAugust.pdf](https://www.healthpolicyproject.com/pubs/93_EthiopiaFPAugust.pdf).

<sup>36</sup> David J. Olson and Andrew Pillar, "Ethiopia: An Emerging Family Planning Success Story," *Studies in Family Planning* 44, 4 (2013): <https://www.jstor.org/stable/23654836>.

<sup>37</sup> Violet Yigha Fokum, Lotsmart N Fonjong, and Melinda J. Adams, "Increasing Women's Representation in the Cameroon Parliament: Do Numbers Really Matter?" *Women's Studies International Forum* 80 (2020): <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wsif.2020.102369>.

<sup>38</sup> Ibid.

<sup>39</sup> Kunzang Lhamu, "Gender Equality in Bhutan – A Situational Analysis - Kunzang Lhamu, NCWC, Director," Royal Government of Bhutan, National Commission for Women and Children, 2019, <https://www.ncwc.gov.bt/notifications/324>; Diana Højlund Madsen, Kwesi Aning, and Kajsa Hallberg Adu, "A step forward but no guarantee of gender friendly policies - Female candidates spark hope in the 2020 Ghanaian elections," Nordic Africa Institute Policy Notes, 2020, [https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/NAI%20Policy%20Notes%202020%207\\_Ghana%20Electons\\_Final%20version.pdf](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/NAI%20Policy%20Notes%202020%207_Ghana%20Electons_Final%20version.pdf).

<sup>40</sup> Water and Sanitation Program, "Water Supply and Sanitation in Mali - Turning Finance into Services for 2015 and Beyond," An AMCOW Country Status Overview, 2011, <https://www.wsp.org/sites/wsp.org/files/publications/CSO-Mali.pdf>.

<sup>41</sup> Water and Sanitation Program, "Water Supply and Sanitation in Mauritania - Turning Finance into Services for 2015 and Beyond," An AMCOW Country Status Overview, 2011, <https://www.wsp.org/sites/wsp/files/publications/CSO-Mauritania.pdf>; Water and Sanitation Program, "Water Supply and Sanitation in Tanzania Turning Finance into Services for 2015 and Beyond," An AMCOW Country Status Overview, 2011, <https://www.wsp.org/sites/wsp/files/publications/CSO-Tanzania.pdf>.

<sup>42</sup> The United Republic of Tanzania, Ministry of Water, "Water Sector Development Programme 2006 – 2025," Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, 2006, <https://www.fao.org/faolex/results/details/en/c/LEX-FAOC178947/>.

- 
- <sup>43</sup> M. Kennedy Leavens, Karina Derksen-Schrock, and Mary Kay Gugerty, "Sanitation Policy in India," EPAR Brief No. 116, 2010, [http://epar.evans.uw.edu/sites/default/files/Evans\\_UW\\_116\\_India\\_Sanitation\\_Policy\\_14\\_December\\_2010\\_0.pdf](http://epar.evans.uw.edu/sites/default/files/Evans_UW_116_India_Sanitation_Policy_14_December_2010_0.pdf).
- <sup>44</sup> Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), "The Project for Review and Update of Nigeria National Water Resources Master Plan," Volume 6, National Water Resources Master Plan 2013, Official Dissemination Version, JICA, 2014, <https://openjicareport.jica.go.jp/pdf/12146585.pdf>.
- <sup>45</sup> Government of Ukraine, "Ukraine 2050 Low Emission Development Strategy," United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 2017, <https://unfccc.int/documents/181275>.
- <sup>46</sup> International Energy Agency (IEA), "Ukraine Energy Profile," IEA Publications, 2021, <https://iea.blob.core.windows.net/assets/ac51678f-5069-4495-9551-87040cb0c99d/UkraineEnergyProfile.pdf>.
- <sup>47</sup> International Energy Agency (IEA), "National Energy Efficiency Strategy," IEA/IRENA Renewables Policies Database, 2017, <https://www.iea.org/policies/294-national-energy-efficiency-strategy>.
- <sup>48</sup> Energy Efficiency Fund, "About the Fund," Energy Efficiency Fund, 2019, <https://eefund.org.ua/en/about-us>; Jordan Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency Fund (JREEEF), "About JREEEF," JREEEF, 2020, [http://jreeef.memr.gov.jo/En/Pages/About\\_JREEEF](http://jreeef.memr.gov.jo/En/Pages/About_JREEEF).
- <sup>49</sup> French Environment and Energy Management Agency (ADEME), "Netherlands Energy Profile," Odyssee-Mure project, 2021, <https://www.odyssee-mure.eu/publications/efficiency-trends-policies-profiles/netherlands.html>.
- <sup>50</sup> International Energy Agency, "Long-term industry agreements on energy efficiency (LTA3 / MEE)," IEA/IRENA Renewables Policies Database, 2019, <https://www.iea.org/policies/6573-jordan-renewable-energy-energy-efficiency-fund-jreeef>.
- <sup>51</sup> Department of the Environment, Climate, and Communications, "Ireland's second National Energy Efficiency Action Plan to 2020," Government of Ireland, 2013, <https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/93ee2-national-energy-efficiency-action-plan-neeap/#>.
- <sup>52</sup> Yan Carrière-Swallow, Vikram Haksar, and Manasa Patnam, "India's Approach to Open Banking: Some Implications for Financial Inclusion," IMF Working Paper No. 2021/052, 2021, <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WP/Issues/2021/02/26/Indias-Approach-to-Open-Banking-Some-Implications-for-Financial-Inclusion-50049>.
- <sup>53</sup> Yan Carrière-Swallow, Vikram Haksar, and Manasa Patnam, "Stacking up Financial Inclusion Gains in India," International Monetary Fund, 2021, <https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/fandd/2021/07/india-stack-financial-access-and-digital-inclusion.htm>.
- <sup>54</sup> Center for Public Impact, "Mobile currency in Kenya: the M-Pesa," Center for Public Impact, 2016, <https://www.centreforpublicimpact.org/case-study/m-currency-in-kenya>; Punam Chuhan-Pole, and Manka Angwafo, "Yes Africa Can : Success Stories from a Dynamic Continent," World Bank, 2011, <http://hdl.handle.net/10986/2335>.
- <sup>55</sup> Timothy Lyman, Stefan Staschen, and Olga Tomilova, "Landscaping Report: Financial Inclusion in Russia," Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP), 2013, [https://www.cgap.org/sites/default/files/researches/documents/Russia-Landscaping-Report\\_0.pdf](https://www.cgap.org/sites/default/files/researches/documents/Russia-Landscaping-Report_0.pdf); Jennifer Chien, Mai Nguyen, Matthias Timm, and Marco Traversa, "Technical Note: Financial Inclusion - Russian Federation," World Bank Group, 2016, <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/777811472539077075/pdf/108086-FSA-P157494-PUBLIC.pdf>.
- <sup>56</sup> María José Roa, Alejandra Villegas, and Ignacio Garrón, "Effects of financial inclusion policies in Bolivia: evidence of two natural experiments," Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Latin American and Caribbean Economic Association and Latin American Meeting of the Econometric Society, Puebla, Mexico, 2019, [https://sistemas.colmex.mx/Reportes/LACEALAMES/LACEA-LAMES2019\\_paper\\_55.pdf](https://sistemas.colmex.mx/Reportes/LACEALAMES/LACEA-LAMES2019_paper_55.pdf); Dyna Heng, "Impact of the New Financial Services Law in Bolivia on Financial Stability and Inclusion," IMF Working Paper No. 2015/267, 2015, <https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/wp/2015/wp15267.pdf>.
- <sup>57</sup> Alliance for Financial Inclusion (AFI), "Rwanda's Financial Inclusion Success Story: Umurenge Saccos," AFI, 2014, [https://www.afi-global.org/wp-content/uploads/publications/afi\\_case\\_study\\_rwanda\\_finalweb.pdf](https://www.afi-global.org/wp-content/uploads/publications/afi_case_study_rwanda_finalweb.pdf).
- <sup>58</sup> Frédéric Gouardères and Christina Ratcliff, "Digital Agenda for Europe," European Parliament, 2021, <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/factsheets/en/sheet/64/digital-agenda-for-europe>.
- <sup>59</sup> Isason Skouzos + Partners, "Tax benefits for R&D expenses," Isason Skouzos + Partners, 2017, <https://www.taxlaw.gr/en/practice-areas/tax-law/tax-benefits-rd-expenses/>; Michel Dumont, "Tax incentives for business R&D in Belgium: Third Edition," Federal Planning Bureau Working Paper 4-19, 2019, [https://www.plan.be/uploaded/documents/201905070904440.WP\\_1904\\_11894.pdf](https://www.plan.be/uploaded/documents/201905070904440.WP_1904_11894.pdf).
- <sup>60</sup> Technology Agency of the Czech Republic (TACR), "Technology Agency of the Czech Republic," TACR, 2019, [https://www.tacr.cz/wp-content/uploads/documents/2021/03/16/1615885163\\_1586260431\\_bro%C5%BEura\\_TACR\\_ENG.pdf](https://www.tacr.cz/wp-content/uploads/documents/2021/03/16/1615885163_1586260431_bro%C5%BEura_TACR_ENG.pdf).
- <sup>61</sup> Lao People's Democratic Republic, Ministry of Public Work and Transport, "National Progress Report on the Implementation of the New Urban Agenda," Urban Agenda Platform, 2021, <https://www.urbanagendaplatform.org/sites/default/files/2021-09/Lao%20PDR%20NUA%20National%20Report.pdf>.
- <sup>62</sup> World Bank, "Water Supply and Sanitation in Lao PDR - Turning Finance into Services for the Future," Service Delivery Assessment, World Bank, <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/295731467999376153/pdf/100892-WSP-P131116-AUTHOR->

---

[Susanna-Smets-Box393244B-PUBLIC-WSP-SERIES-WSP-LaoPDR-WSS-Turning-Finance-into-Service-for-the-Future.pdf](#).

<sup>63</sup> Huanbi Yue et al., "Stronger policy required to substantially reduce deaths from PM<sub>2.5</sub> pollution in China," *Nature Communications* 11, 1462 (2020): <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-020-15319-4>.

<sup>64</sup> China.org.cn, "Transcript: Press conference on new urbanization plan," China.org.cn, 2014, [http://www.china.org.cn/china/2014-03/19/content\\_31836248.htm](http://www.china.org.cn/china/2014-03/19/content_31836248.htm).

<sup>65</sup> Chunqin Zhang et al., "Different Effects of Contractual Form on Public Transport Satisfaction: Evidence from Large- and Medium-Sized Cities in China," *Sustainability* 11, 19 (2019): <https://doi.org/10.3390/su11195453>.

<sup>66</sup> National Legislative Centre Under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, "Law No. 915 of 2012 on Protection of the Atmospheric Air," Asia and Pacific Energy Forum, 2012,

<https://policy.asiapacificenergy.org/ru/node/410>; Asian Development Bank (ADB), "Sector Assessment (Summary): Transport," Country Partnership Strategy: Tajikistan, 2016–2020, ADB, n.d., <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/linked-documents/cps-taj-2016-2020-ssa-01.pdf>.

<sup>67</sup> World Bank, "Implementation Completion and Results Report - Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project (P113542)," World Bank, 2020,

<https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/687061598631750150/pdf/Kenya-Informal-Settlements-Improvement-Project.pdf>.

<sup>68</sup> Nairobi City County, "The Project on Integrated Urban Development Master Plan for the City of Nairobi in the Republic of Kenya," Final Report, Part I: Current Conditions, Kenya Property Developers Association, 2014,

<https://www.kpda.or.ke/documents/Nairobi%20Integarted%20Urban%20Development%20Master%20Plan.pdf>.

<sup>69</sup> Matthew Baird and Brendon Thomas, "Developing an Environmental Code for Cambodia," *Chinese Journal of Environmental Law*, 2017, [https://brill.com/view/journals/cjel/1/1/article-p99\\_5.xml?language=en](https://brill.com/view/journals/cjel/1/1/article-p99_5.xml?language=en).

<sup>70</sup> Ibid.

<sup>71</sup> "Malta's 2030 National Energy and Climate Plan," European Commission, 2019,

[https://ec.europa.eu/energy/sites/default/files/documents/mt\\_final\\_necp\\_main\\_en.pdf#page=62](https://ec.europa.eu/energy/sites/default/files/documents/mt_final_necp_main_en.pdf#page=62).

<sup>72</sup> Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), *Effective Carbon Rates 2018: Pricing Carbon Emissions Through Taxes and Emissions Trading*, (Paris: OECD Publishing, 2018):

<https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264305304-en>.

<sup>73</sup> Republic of Singapore, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, "Towards a Sustainable and Resilient Singapore - Singapore's Voluntary National Review Report to the 2018 UN High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development," Sustainable Development Goals Knowledge Platform, 2018,

[https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/19439Singapores\\_Voluntary\\_National\\_Review\\_Report\\_v2.pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/19439Singapores_Voluntary_National_Review_Report_v2.pdf).

<sup>74</sup> Ibid.

<sup>75</sup> World Integrated Trade Solution (WITS), "Oman Trade Summary 2014 Data," WITS, 2021,

<https://wits.worldbank.org/CountryProfile/en/Country/OMN/Year/2014/Summary>.

<sup>76</sup> International Energy Agency (IEA), "Energy Policies of IEA Countries Finland 2013 Review," IEA, 2013,

[https://iea.blob.core.windows.net/assets/ffa03281-1d78-4211-b6d8-8920eb73cea7/Finland2013\\_free.pdf](https://iea.blob.core.windows.net/assets/ffa03281-1d78-4211-b6d8-8920eb73cea7/Finland2013_free.pdf).

<sup>77</sup> Andrew Clayton, "Lessons From Implementation of the EU's Common Fisheries Policy," The PEW Charitable Trusts, 2021, <https://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/reports/2021/03/lessons-from-implementation-of-the-eus-common-fisheries-policy>.

<sup>78</sup> European Commission, "Common fisheries policy (CFP)," European Commission, n.d.,

[https://ec.europa.eu/oceans-and-fisheries/policy/common-fisheries-policy-cfp\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/oceans-and-fisheries/policy/common-fisheries-policy-cfp_en).

<sup>79</sup> Republic of Maldives, Ministry of Environment and Energy, "Maldives Clean Environment Project Environmental and Social Assessment and Management Framework (ESAMF) & Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)," Early Warning System, 2016, [https://ewdata.rightsindevelopment.org/files/documents/39/WB-P160739\\_z4NesDM.pdf](https://ewdata.rightsindevelopment.org/files/documents/39/WB-P160739_z4NesDM.pdf).

<sup>80</sup> WWF, "Mozambique creates Africa's largest coastal marine reserve," WWF, 2012,

[https://wwf.panda.org/wwf\\_news/?206632/Mozambique-creates-Africas-largest-coastal-marine-reserve](https://wwf.panda.org/wwf_news/?206632/Mozambique-creates-Africas-largest-coastal-marine-reserve);

Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD), "Indonesia - Main Details," CBD, n.d.,

<https://www.cbd.int/countries/profile/?country=id>.

<sup>81</sup> Government of Iceland, "Support to the Fisheries Sector of Mozambique 2013-2017," Programme Document Common Fund, Final Document, 2013, <https://www.government.is/library/01-Ministries/Ministry-for-Foreign-Affairs/Iceida/Publications/Support-to-the-Fisheries-Sector-of-Mozambique-2013-2017---Programme-Documents-Common-Fund.pdf>.

<sup>82</sup> Republic of Mozambique, "Report Voluntary National Review of Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development," Sustainable Development Goals Knowledge Platform, 2020,

[https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/26314VNR\\_2020\\_Mozambique\\_Report.pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/26314VNR_2020_Mozambique_Report.pdf); Eliso Nhandumbo and Baiba Gaile, "Shallow water shrimp fishery in Mozambique - Who benefits from fiscal reform?"

IIED Working Paper, IIED, 2020, <https://pubs.iied.org/sites/default/files/pdfs/migrate/16670IIED.pdf>.

<sup>83</sup> Ministry of Environment and Forestry of Indonesia, "The Fifth National Report of Indonesia to the Convention on Biological Diversity," CBD, 2014, <https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/id/id-nr-05-en.pdf>; Republic of Indonesia,

"Indonesia's Voluntary National Review (VNR) 2021," Sustainable Development Goals Knowledge Platform, 2021,

[https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/280892021\\_VNR\\_Report\\_Indonesia.pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/280892021_VNR_Report_Indonesia.pdf).

- 
- <sup>84</sup> Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), "Croatia – Main Details," CBD, n.d., <https://www.cbd.int/countries/profile/?country=hr>.
- <sup>85</sup> Ana M. Aldana and Jonathan Mitchley, "Protected Areas legislation and the conservation of the Colombian Orinoco basin natural ecosystems," *Nature Conservation* 4, (2013): [10.3897/natureconservation.4.3682](https://doi.org/10.3897/natureconservation.4.3682).
- <sup>86</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>87</sup> Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), "Indonesia – Main Details," CBD, n.d., <https://www.cbd.int/countries/profile/?country=id>; "Viet Nam's Voluntary National Review on the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals," Sustainable Development Goals Knowledge Platform, 2018, [https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/19967VNR\\_of\\_Viet\\_Nam.pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/19967VNR_of_Viet_Nam.pdf).
- <sup>88</sup> Statistics South Africa, "Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Country Report 2019 – South Africa," Statistics South Africa, 2019, [http://www.statssa.gov.za/MDG/SDGs\\_Country\\_Report\\_2019\\_South\\_Africa.pdf](http://www.statssa.gov.za/MDG/SDGs_Country_Report_2019_South_Africa.pdf).
- <sup>89</sup> Republic of Seychelles, "Voluntary National Review 2020," Sustainable Development Goals Knowledge Platform, 2020, [https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/26383VNR\\_2020\\_Seychelles\\_Report.pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/26383VNR_2020_Seychelles_Report.pdf).
- <sup>90</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>91</sup> Mėta Adutavičiūtė et al., "Presumption of Innocence: procedural rights in criminal proceedings Social Fieldwork Research (FRANET)," European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, 2020, [https://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra\\_uploads/lithuania-2021-country-research-presumption-innocence\\_en.pdf](https://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra_uploads/lithuania-2021-country-research-presumption-innocence_en.pdf).
- <sup>92</sup> Republic of Macedonia, Ministry of Justice, "Strategy for Reform of the Judicial Sector for the period 2017-2022," Ministry of Justice, n.d., [https://www.pravda.gov.mk/Upload/Documents/Strategija%20i%20akciski%20plan\\_ANG-web.pdf](https://www.pravda.gov.mk/Upload/Documents/Strategija%20i%20akciski%20plan_ANG-web.pdf); Katrin Nyman Metcalf, "Analysis of the Law (248/2018) Amending the Macedonian Law on Audio and Audiovisual Media Services, Addition to the reports of October 2017 and January 2018," Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, 2019, <https://www.osce.org/files/f/documents/8/e/419762.pdf>.
- <sup>93</sup> General Secretariat Transparency and Human Rights, Hellenic Ministry of Justice, "Human Rights National Action Plan 2014-2016," Council of Europe, n.d., <https://www.coe.int/t/commissioner/source/NAP/Greece-National-Action-Plan-on-Human-Rights.pdf>.
- <sup>94</sup> Arab Republic of Egypt, Ministry of Planning and Economic Development, "Egypt's 2021 Voluntary National Review," Sustainable Development Goals Knowledge Platform, 2021, [https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/279512021\\_VNR\\_Report\\_Egypt.pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/279512021_VNR_Report_Egypt.pdf).
- <sup>95</sup> OECD, "The public health system in Korea," OECDiLibrary, 2020, <https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/sites/6e005d47-en/index.html?itemId=/content/component/6e005d47-en>; Library of Congress, "South Korea: Five-Year Mental Health Plan Aimed at Reducing Suicides Adopted," Library of Congress, 2016, <https://www.loc.gov/item/global-legal-monitor/2016-03-09/south-korea-five-year-mental-health-plan-aimed-at-reducing-suicides-adopted/>.
- <sup>96</sup> Kwak Sungil, "South Korea's Development Assistance and Economic Outreach Toward Southeast Asia," Korea Economic Institute of America, n.d., [http://www.keia.org/sites/default/files/publications/south\\_koreas\\_development\\_assistance.pdf](http://www.keia.org/sites/default/files/publications/south_koreas_development_assistance.pdf).
- <sup>97</sup> Alexei Jones et al., "Study on EU member states operational development structures," Vol 2 – Country fiches Poland, Practitioners' Network for European Development Cooperation, 2019, [https://www.dev-practitioners.eu/media/event-documents/Poland\\_Study\\_on\\_inclusiveness\\_Vol2\\_-\\_Country\\_fiches.pdf](https://www.dev-practitioners.eu/media/event-documents/Poland_Study_on_inclusiveness_Vol2_-_Country_fiches.pdf).
- <sup>98</sup> Morten Bøås, Patryk Kugiel, and Viljar Haavik, "Much Ado About Very Little? Migration-Linked Development Assistance –the Cases of Poland and Norway," The Polish Institute of International Affairs, n.d., [https://pism.pl/publications/Much\\_Ado\\_About\\_Very\\_Little\\_MigrationLinked\\_Development\\_Assistance\\_the\\_Cases\\_of\\_Poland\\_and\\_Norway](https://pism.pl/publications/Much_Ado_About_Very_Little_MigrationLinked_Development_Assistance_the_Cases_of_Poland_and_Norway); BBC, "Israel's Netanyahu in Entebbe to mark hostage-rescue anniversary," BBC News, 2016, <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-36702286>.
- <sup>99</sup> Government of the UK, "Policy paper Official Development Assistance," Government of the UK, 2015, <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/official-development-assistance/official-development-assistance>.
- <sup>100</sup> UK Legislation, "Digital Economy Act 2017," UK Legislation, 2017, <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2017/30/contents/enacted>.
- <sup>101</sup> OECD, "Slovak Republic," Development Co-operation Report 2017, OECDiLibrary, 2017, [https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/development/development-co-operation-report-2017/slovak-republic\\_dcr-2017-36-en;jsessionid=j8KuvCpgrwMadpr\\_EWhribbt.ip-10-240-5-91](https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/development/development-co-operation-report-2017/slovak-republic_dcr-2017-36-en;jsessionid=j8KuvCpgrwMadpr_EWhribbt.ip-10-240-5-91).
- <sup>102</sup> Government of Saudi Arabia, "KSA National Strategy for Diet and Physical Activity for the Years 2014-2025," Government of Saudi Arabia, 2014, <https://extranet.who.int/nutrition/gina/en/node/40059>.
- <sup>103</sup> Tracy T. L. Cheung, Marleen Gillebaart, Floor M. Kroese, David Marchiori, Bob M. Fennis, and Denise T. D. De Ridder, "Cueing healthier alternatives for take-away: a field experiment on the effects of (disclosing) three nudges on food choices," *BMC Public Health* 19, 974 (2019), <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-019-7323-y>.
- <sup>104</sup> United Nations Saudi Arabia, "World Health Organization together with Ministry of Health and Ministry of Interior Join Efforts to Reduce Mortality from Road Traffic Accidents," United Nations, 2019, <https://saudiarabia.un.org/en/105869-world-health-organization-together-ministry-health-and-ministry-interior-join-efforts-reduce>.
- <sup>105</sup> Behavia, "Behavioral insights for traffic safety," Behavia, 2020, <https://behavia.de/expertise/interventions/traffic-safety/>.

- 
- <sup>106</sup> Aljaz Kuncic, "Common Country Analysis: United Nations in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia," United Nations Saudi Arabia, 2021.
- <sup>107</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>108</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>109</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>110</sup> Shamsun Nahar Khalil, Maha Mohammed Alzahrani, and Aesha Farheen Siddiqui, "Unmet Need and Demand for Family Planning among Married Women of Abha, Aseer Region in Saudi Arabia," *Middle East Fertility Society Journal* 23, 1 (2018): 31-36, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.mefs.2017.07.004>; UN Women, "Saudi Arabia," UN Women, n.d., <https://data.unwomen.org/country/saudi-arabia>.
- <sup>111</sup> General Authority of Statistics of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (GASTAT), "Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Indicators Report," GASTAT, 2020, <https://www.stats.gov.sa/en/985>.
- <sup>112</sup> Sofia Gomez Tamayo, Johannes Koettl, and Nayib Rivera, "The spectacular surge of the Saudi female labor force," Brookings Institution, April 21, 2021, <https://www.brookings.edu/blog/future-development/2021/04/21/the-spectacular-surge-of-the-saudi-female-labor-force/>.
- <sup>113</sup> International Labor Organization, "Labor force participation rate, female (% of female population ages 15+) (modeled ILO estimate)," the World Bank, 2021, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.CACT.FE.ZS>.
- <sup>114</sup> Karim Gazzeh and Ismaila Rimi Abubakar, "Regional disparity in access to basic public services in Saudi Arabia: A sustainability challenge," *Utilities Policy* 52, (2018): [10.1016/j.jup.2018.04.008](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jup.2018.04.008).
- <sup>115</sup> Jobran M Alqahtani, Ahmed M Asaad, Essam M Ahmed, and Mohamed A Qureshi, "Drinking water quality and public health in Southwestern Saudi Arabia: The need for a national monitoring program," *Journal of Family & Community Medicine*, 22-1 (2015), <https://www.jfcmonline.com/article.asp?issn=2230-8229;year=2015;volume=22;issue=1;page=19;epage=24;aulast=Alqahtani>.
- <sup>116</sup> Saudi Energy Efficiency Center (SEEC), "About - Saudi Energy Efficiency Program," SEEC, 2021, <https://seec.gov.sa/en/about/saudi-energy-efficiency-program/#:~:text=Since%20the%20establishment%20of%20center.key%20sectors%2C%20occupying%20over%2090%25>.
- <sup>117</sup> International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), "Energy Profile - Saudi Arabia," IRENA, 2021, [https://www.irena.org/IRENADocuments/Statistical\\_Profiles/Middle%20East/Saudi%20Arabia\\_Middle%20East\\_R\\_E\\_SP.pdf](https://www.irena.org/IRENADocuments/Statistical_Profiles/Middle%20East/Saudi%20Arabia_Middle%20East_R_E_SP.pdf).
- <sup>118</sup> Amena Saiyid, "Saudi Arabia recommits to 50% renewable power," IHS Markit, March 29, 2021, <https://cleanenergynews.ihsmarket.com/research-analysis/saudi-arabia-recommits-to-50-renewable-power-by-2030.html>.
- <sup>119</sup> King Khalid Foundation, "Financial Inclusion in Saudi Arabia: Reaching the financially excluded," King Khalid Foundation, 2018, <https://kkf.org.sa/media/iph50lx/2-financial-inclusion-in-saudi-arabia-2018.pdf>.
- <sup>120</sup> Arab News, "World Bank: Saudi Arabia among biggest sources of remittances in 2020," Arab News, May 14, 2021, <https://arab.news/g97y3>.
- <sup>121</sup> Tavneet Suri and William Jack, "The long-run poverty and gender impacts of mobile money," *Science*, Vol 354, Issue 6317 (2016), <https://www.science.org/doi/10.1126/science.aah5309>.
- <sup>122</sup> BBC News, "Saudi Arabia eases 'kafala' system restrictions on migrant workers," BBC News, November 4, 2020, <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-54813515>.
- <sup>123</sup> King Khalid Foundation, "Financial Inclusion in Saudi Arabia: Reaching the financially excluded," King Khalid Foundation, 2018, <https://kkf.org.sa/media/iph50lx/2-financial-inclusion-in-saudi-arabia-2018.pdf>.
- <sup>124</sup> Ministry of Education of Saudi Arabia, "Research and Development Program," Ministry of Education of Saudi Arabia, [https://rdo.moe.gov.sa/ar/Documents/RD\\_Overview\\_English.pdf](https://rdo.moe.gov.sa/ar/Documents/RD_Overview_English.pdf).
- <sup>125</sup> Salem Algarni, Roohul Abad Khan, Nadeem Ahmad Khan, and Nabisab Mujawar Mubarak, "Particulate matter concentration and health risk assessment for a residential building during COVID-19 pandemic in Abha, Saudi Arabia," *Environmental Science and Pollution Research* 28, 65822–65831 (2021), <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11356-021-15534-6>.
- <sup>126</sup> Wendling, Z. A., Emerson, J. W., de Sherbinin, A., Esty, D. C., et al., "2020 Environmental Performance Index," Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy, 2020, [epi.yale.edu](https://epi.yale.edu).
- <sup>127</sup> Climate Action Tracker, "Saudi Arabia Country summary," Climate Action Tracker, 2021, <https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/saudi-arabia/>.
- <sup>128</sup> Wendling, Z. A., Emerson, J. W., de Sherbinin, A., Esty, D. C., et al., "2020 Environmental Performance Index," Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy, 2020, [epi.yale.edu](https://epi.yale.edu).
- <sup>129</sup> Gary Morgan, "Country review: Saudi Arabia," Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 2004, <https://www.fao.org/3/a0477e/a0477e0s.htm>.
- <sup>130</sup> Wendling, Z. A., Emerson, J. W., de Sherbinin, A., Esty, D. C., et al., "2020 Environmental Performance Index," Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy, 2020, [epi.yale.edu](https://epi.yale.edu).
- <sup>131</sup> Abeer Abdulkareem and Amgad Ellaboudy, "More Needs to be Done to Protect the Kingdom's Biodiverse Regions in Saudi Arabia," *Climate Scorecard*, 2020, <https://www.climatescorecard.org/2020/06/more-needs-to-be-done-to-protect-the-kingdoms-biodiverse-regions-in-saudi-arabia/>.
- <sup>132</sup> Chris Barichiev et al., "Conservation in Saudi Arabia; moving from strategy to practice," *Saudi Journal of Biological Sciences* 25, 2 (2018): 290-292, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sjbs.2017.03.009>.

---

<sup>133</sup> OECD, "Saudi Arabia," Development Co-operation Profiles, OECD iLibrary, 2021, <https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/sites/b2156c99-en/index.html?itemId=/content/component/b2156c99-en>.

<sup>134</sup> World Bank, "Statistical Performance Indicators (SPI)," World Bank, 2021, <https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/statistical-performance-indicators/Framework>.