SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2019

Transformations to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals

Mediterranean Countries Edition

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT SOLUTIONS NETWORK
A GLOBAL INITIATIVE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS

SDSN Mediterranean

SANTA CHIARA | LAB
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September 2019

This report has been prepared by the team of independent experts at the University of Siena – Santa Chiara Lab, on behalf of SDSN Mediterranean. It is strictly based on the *Sustainable Development Report 2019,* prepared by the Bertelsmann Stiftung and the Sustainable Development Solution Network (SDSN), as a dedicated edition focused on Mediterranean countries.

Acknowledgements

The *Sustainable Development Report 2019 – Mediterranean Countries Edition* presents an overview of results achieved for 23 Mediterranean countries extracted from the *Sustainable Development Report 2019*. It was prepared by a team of experts of the University of Siena – Santa Chiara Lab, as the hosting institution of the Sustainable Development Solutions Network for the Mediterranean Area (SDSN-Mediterranean). The report was coordinated by Riccardo M. Pulselli under the direction of Angelo Riccaboni (SDSN Mediterranean) and the overall supervision of Jeffrey D. Sachs and Guido Schmidt-Traub. Lead writers are Riccardo M. Pulselli, Massimo Gigliotti, Simone Cresti, Angelo Riccaboni (SDSN Mediterranean).

The *Mediterranean Countries Edition* follows the layout of the *Sustainable Development Report 2019* and partially replicates texts, tables and figures with a specific focus on Mediterranean countries. Compared to the original document, it provides a few minor changes and integrations concerning the interpretation of results in the Med Area and recommendations to frame the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in terms of six broad Transformations.

Scope of the report is to facilitate the reading of the *Sustainable Development Report 2019* through the optic of Mediterranean countries in order to share knowledge on current trends towards SDGs and drive common action.

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List of Mediterranean countries

Country	Id	Region
Albania	ALB	E. Europe & C. Asia
Algeria	DZA	MENA
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BIH	E. Europe & C. Asia
Croatia	HRV	E. Europe & C. Asia
Cyprus	CYP	E. Europe & C. Asia
Egypt, Arab Rep.	EGY	MENA
France	FRA	OECD
Greece	GRC	OECD
Israel	ISR	OECD
Italy	ITA	OECD
Jordan	JOR	MENA
Lebanon	LBN	MENA
Libya	LBY	MENA
Malta	MLT	E. Europe & C. Asia
Morocco	MAR	MENA
Montenegro	MNE	E. Europe & C. Asia
North Macedonia	MKD	E. Europe & C. Asia
Portugal	PRT	OECD
Slovenia	SVN	OECD
Spain	ESP	OECD
Syrian Arab Republic	SYR	MENA
Tunisia	TUN	MENA
Turkey	TUR	OECD

"Four years after the adoption of the SDGs and the Paris Agreement, no Mediterranean country is yet on track to meeting all the goals. Gradual progress and policy changes will not be enough. Deep transformations to achieve the SDGs and the Paris Climate Agreement are feasible, necessary, and urgent.

We need leadership, by governments, businesses, citizens and all the stakeholders in the Mediterranean region to move this great region, a beloved and ancient home of humanity, to prosperity, social inclusion, and environmental sustainability. And we need the leadership of the Mediterranean regions to help convince all nations of the world to act with the needed urgency".

Jeffrey Sachs

Director Sustainable Development Solutions Network

"The Mediterranean region presents high environmental, social and cultural diversity and challenges. This report highlights priorities and weaknesses. To deal with them, transnational partnerships, even if often complicated, are crucial. Promising examples exist. More needs to be done.

The growing attention to sustainable development displayed by the European Commission, civil society and businesses gives a great beacon of hope. But the real change is coming from youngsters. We all must support them and answer to their requests".

Angelo Riccaboni

Chair Mediterranean Sustainable Development Solutions Network

Foreword

The *Sustainable Development Report 2019*, prepared jointly by the Bertelsmann Stiftung and the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN), is the fourth edition of the annual review of countries' performance on the 17 Sustainable Development Goals. The Report includes the SDG Index and Dashboards, covering all 193 UN member states and presents data on changes over time in SDG indicators, as well as calculations for trajectories until 2030.

We are pleased to launch the *Sustainable Development Report 2019 - Mediterranean Countries Edition* as a synthetic review of the *Sustainable Development Report 2019*, including integrated contents and tables editing, specifically focussing on 23 Mediterranean countries with a population of 534 million people. Scope of the report is to facilitate the interpretation of the SDG Index through aggregated results in order to better understand current trends towards SDGs and drive common action in the Mediterranean area. It is intended as a complementary contribution to the *Sustainable Development Report 2019* whose reading is anyhow recommended for a proper understanding of concepts and results relative to world trends.

This initiative is among the activities performed at the University of Siena - Santa Chiara Lab, as hosting institution of the SDSN Mediterranean, to raise awareness on the SDGs and foster the implementation of transformation strategies. In the future, the review process can possibly become more systematic and be further improved by engaging thematic experts from South Europe, Middle East and North Africa, to identify and share possible solutions according to their expertise, and select best practices and policies most suitable for different Mediterranean contexts.

To this regard, the SDSN Mediterranean plans to identify groups of specialists in centres of excellence to deal with specific subjects concerning each of the 6 SDG Transformations outlined by the *Sustainable Development Report 2019* to support governments and businesses in Mediterranean countries to develop a clear implementation strategy towards the 17 SDGs. For instance, according to different expertise, the Santa Chiara Lab - University of Siena (Italy) is the reference hub for the transformation topic "Sustainable Food, Land, Water and Oceans"; the *ATHENA Research and Innovation Center* (SDSN-Greece) for the "Energy Decarbonisation and Sustainable Industry"; *The Cyprus Institute* (SDSN-Cyprus) for "Sustainable Cities and Communities". Other expert groups will be identified to manage and promote action for "Health, Wellbeing and Demography", "Education, Gender and Inequality", and "Harnessing the Digital Revolution for Sustainable Development".

The average value of the SDG Index (71.6) hypothetically locates the Mediterranean region around the 49th position of the world rank. Besides the good values assessed for SDG 1 (countries are progressing well towards ending poverty), the Mediterranean area obtains worst ratings of the index on SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 9 (Industry Innovation and Infrastructure) and SDG 14 (Life below Water). Consistent efforts must be addressed to improve policies and practices in the food sector, for instance, promoting sustainable agriculture and healthy behaviours concerning diets and food waste; action is needed for supporting and improving women integration at all levels of society; public and private investments addressed to SDG-oriented research and innovation must rise sharply in most countries by increasing domestics resources and international development assistance (references to the SDGs in national budgets still lack in most of the Mediterranean countries); biodiversity conservation remains a priority especially concerning human impacts on freshwater and the sea.

We hope that this report will be used by policy makers at different levels (from sovra-national to local) as science-policy interface tool. We expect that the readers, both experts and non experts, will find it informative and useful for their work on the SDGs. Any suggestion for further deployment, development, and improvement will be much appreciated.

Executive Summary

The *Sustainable Development Report 2019* presents an updated SDG Index and Dashboards with a refined assessment of countries' distance to SDG targets. A website and data visualization tools are available for open consultation at the link: https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/#/.

The *Mediterranean Countries Edition* 2019 provides an overview of results for the 23 countries of the Mediterranean area in order to support the deployment of the SDGs in the region. Following the original layout, the first session shows in a short summary the SDSN general approach for the SDGs implementation through six broad Transformations. The second session presents the SDG Index and Dashboard for the Mediterranean region.

The *Sustainable Development Report 2019* generates seven major findings that briefly present the SDSN general approach and allow for determining a common operative framework. Here, we replicate them with proper integrations by referring to the 23 Mediterranean countries.

1. High-level political commitment to the SDGs is falling short of historic promises

In September 2019, heads-of-states and governments will convene for the first time in person at the UN in New York to review progress on their promises made four years after the adoption of the 2030 Agenda. Out of 23 countries, 22 have presented (2016-2018) or are going to present (2019-2020) their Voluntary National Reviews. Endorsements of the SDGs in official statements or central budget documents at national level are still missing and are highly recommended in the next future. As stated by the SDSN, "this gap between rhetoric and action must be closed".

2. The SDGs can be operationalized through six SDG Transformations

SDG implementation can be organized along the following Transformations: 1. Education, Gender, and Inequality; 2. Health, Wellbeing, and Demography; 3. Energy Decarbonisation and Sustainable Industry; 4. Sustainable Food, Land, Water, Oceans; 5. Sustainable Cities and Communities; and 6. Digital Revolution for Sustainable Development. The transformations respect strong interdependencies across the SDGs and can be operationalized by well-defined parts of governments in collaboration with civil society, business, and other stakeholders. They must be underpinned and guided by the principles of Leave No One Behind and Circularity and Decoupling of resource use from human wellbeing.

3. Actions for climate and socio-economic issues have been undertaken and need further improvement.

Mediterranean countries perform better on goals related to socio-economic outcomes (SDG 1 - No Poverty; SDG 3 - Good Health and Well-Being; SDG 4 - Quality Education) and climate mitigation (SDG 7 - Affordable and Clean Energy; SDG 13 - Climate Action). Nevertheless, trends often show stagnation or even decrease and consistent interventions are expected, also in terms of transnational cooperation. Efforts to decrease country rates of greenhouse gas emissions remain a priority in accordance with the IPCC report on climate change mitigation.

4. Trends on biodiversity and social integration are alarming

Major performance gaps, also in top countries, concern biodiversity conservation (SDG 14 - Life below Water, and, partially, SDG 15 - Life on Land) and social integration (SDG 5 - Gender Equality; SDG 10 - Reduced Inequality). Trends on threatened species are moving in the wrong direction, in line with the recent report from the IPBES on climate biodiversity protection. Initiatives to improve equality among individuals, especially gender, are needed also in European countries. Women in OECD countries continue to spend an average of 2 hours more than men a day doing unpaid work.

5. Sustainable land-use and healthy diets require integrated agriculture, climate and health policy interventions

Critical issues also concern sustainable agriculture and diets (SDG 2 - Zero Hunger) mostly depending on unsustainable practices and critical yield gaps in agriculture and on wrong attitudes of food consumption determining increasing rates of obesity and health diseases. Transformations towards sustainable land use and food systems are required to balance efficient and resilient agriculture and forestry with biodiversity conservation and restoration as well as healthy diets. Consistent efforts are also needed in terms of investments for innovation (SDG 9 - Industry innovation and infrastructure).

6. High-income countries generate high environmental and socio-economic spillover effects

Domestic implementation of the SDGs should not undermine other countries' ability to achieve the goals. International demand for palm oil and other commodities fuels tropical deforestation. Tax havens and banking secrecy

undermine other countries' ability to raise the public revenues needed to finance the SDGs. Tolerance for poor labor standards in international supply chains harms the poor and particularly women in many developing countries. New evidence presented in this report shows that high-income countries generate negative impacts on fatal accidents at work, typically by importing products and services from low- and middle-income countries with poor labor standards and conditions.

7. Human rights and freedom of speech are in danger in numerous countries

Under SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions), fair and transparent institutions are recognized as objectives in themselves but also as important levers for sustainable development. Yet, conflicts in some areas of the the Middle East and North Africa continue to lead to reversals in SDG progress. Modern slavery remains an issue, in particular in low-income countries. Trends on corruption and freedom of press are worsening in many countries, including in a number of middle and high-income countries.

1. Six Transformations to achieve the SDGs

The 2030 Agenda is composed of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and represents the common international political program that the 193 UN member countries have set themselves to reach by 2030. It was officially adopted on September 25, 2015, at a UN Summit attended by over 150 heads of state. The 17 SDGs (Figure 1) are subdivided and better specified by 169 specific targets and the Agenda also includes recommendations on how nations should proceed in the implementation of the goals. It represents an international opportunity of transformation for humanity, a global vision for prosperity, people and the planet, which considers the three pillars of sustainable development: environmental protection, social inclusion and economic development.

With the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals countries have committed themselves to time-bound targets for Prosperity, People, Planet, Peace, and Partnership (United Nations 2015) – known as the five P's. They recognize that ending poverty must go hand-in-hand with strategies that build economic growth and address a range of social needs including education, health, social protection, and job opportunities, while tackling climate change and environmental protection. The Paris Agreement, which is part of the SDG framework, requires every country to achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions by mid-century.

Figure 1 | 17 Sustainable Development Goals - SDGs

This section is a short summary of the *Sustainable Development Report 2019 - part I,* partially reporting contents and general recommendations that also apply to Mediterranean countries. When appropriate, it has been integrated with specific information concerning the Mediterranean area. The reading of the original report is anyhow recommended for full comprehension of the SDSN general developmental approach.

The *Sustainable Development Report 2019* presents a clear picture of the state of the art of UN countries, measuring the distance from ideal accomplishments of the SDG targets. Moreover, aimed at identifying driving principles to share, it proposes that SDGs implementation be organized in six broad Transformations as part of an articulated operative framework to meet the 17 SDGs and the underlying 169 targets. This would allow governments and other stakeholders to determine how to organize interventions – such as improved policies, public and private investments, and regulation – and how to design effective strategies for achieving the SDGs.

The general recommendations provided by the SDSN are expected to be adapted to any specific context in the world, such as the Mediterranean region, and interpreted according to site-specific social, environmental and economic backgrounds. Figure 2 (Sachs et al. 2019) lists the six Transformations and their potential interactions with the SDGs, given that each transformation contributes to several SDGs and, similarly, the outcomes for each SDG require contributions from more than one Transformation. The benefit of the Transformations is that they group SDG interventions in ways that promote effective implementation strategies by governments, business, and civil society.

Figure 2 | 6 SDG Transformations

Leave No One Behind

1. EDUCATION, GENDER, AND INEQUALITY *SDGS 1, 5, 7-10, 12-15, 17*
2. HEALTH, WELLBEING, AND DEMOGRAPHY *SDGS 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10*
3. ENERGY DECARBONIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRY *SDGS 1-16*
4. SUSTAINABLE FOOD, LAND, WATER, AND OCEANS *SDGS 1-3, 5, 6, 8, 10-15*
5. SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES *SDGS 1-16*
6. DIGITAL REVOLUTION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT *SDGS 1-4, 7-13, 17*

Circularity and Decoupling

1. **Education, Gender, and Inequality.** Involving ministries of Education, Science and Technology, Gender Equality and Family Affairs this Transformation covers investments in education (early childhood development, primary and secondary education, vocational training and higher education), social protection systems and labor standards, and R&D. It directly targets SDGs 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, and 10, and reinforces other SDG outcomes.
2. **Health, Wellbeing, and Demography.** Groups interventions to ensure Universal Health Coverage (UHC), promote healthy behaviors, and address social determinants of health and wellbeing. It directly targets SDGs 2, 3, and 5 with strong synergies into many other goals. Implementation will need to be led by ministries of health.
3. **Energy Decarbonization and Sustainable Industry.** This transformation groups investments in energy access; the decarbonization of power, transport, buildings, and industry; and curbing industrial pollution. It directly targets SDGs 3, 6, 7, 9, 11-15, and reinforces several other goals. Implementation will require coordination across a large number of industries, including energy, transport, buildings, and environment.
4. **Sustainable Food, Land, Water and Oceans.** Interventions to make food and other agricultural or forest production systems more productive and resilient to climate change must be coordinated with efforts to conserve and restore biodiversity and to promote healthy diets alongside major reductions in food waste and losses. Important trade-offs exist between these interventions, so we recommend identifying and addressing them inside one transformation, which will need to mobilize a broad range of ministries, such as agriculture, forestry, environment, natural resources, and health. This broad transformation directly promotes SDGs 2, 3, 6, and 12-15. Many other SDGs are reinforced by these investments.
5. **Sustainable Cities and Communities.** Cities, towns, and other communities require integrated investments in infrastructure, urban services, as well as resilience to climate change. These interventions target of course SDG 11 and they also contribute directly to goals 6, 9, and 11. Indirectly virtually all SDGs are supported by this transformation, which relies on leadership from the ministries of transport, urban development, and water resources.
6. **Harnessing the Digital Revolution for Sustainable Development.** If managed well, digital technologies, such as artificial intelligence and modern communication technologies can make major contributions towards virtually all SDGs.

Source: Based on TWI2050 (2018) and advice from members of the SDSN Leadership Council.

Transformations describe major societal changes that potentially affect current behaviours, for example in terms of resource use, governance mechanisms, technological innovation, and social relations. In order to ensure technical feasibility, efficient investments and policy coherence, each transformation must be designed and implemented to uphold fairness and social inclusion and to reduce humanity's environmental footprint by promoting circularity in material flows and decoupling environmental impact from human well-being. Moreover, it should be actively promoted and supported from all parts of society. In this regard, high emphasis is addressed to participatory practices and the capacity to involve stakeholders in cooperative decision processes. **"**Achieving the SDGs requires deep changes to policies, investments, and technologies. But success will not be possible without social activism that mobilizes stakeholders and changes norms to enable the SDG Transformations. Similarly, international diplomacy and international collaboration are critical underpinnings of achieving the SDGs, particularly to address international spillover effects, including international development finance where needed".

Indeed, the six Transformations framework calls for intensive government efforts to implement the long-term objectives of the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement. Actions can be determined and measured on three principal layers: (1) high-level public statements by governments in support of sustainable development; (2) strategic use of public practices and procedures for the goals; (3) content of government strategies and policy actions.

1.1 High-level public statements for sustainable development

Political leadership and high-level commitments are crucial to achieve the SDGs.

The existence of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) under the High-Level Political Forum for the 2030 Agenda is a first condition to track continued political support for the SDGs. The decision to conduct a VNR is considered as a signal of high-level commitments to report on national initiatives for implementing the goals. Overall, between 2016 and 2018, 14 Mediterranean countries presented their VNRs at the annual UN High-Level-Political-Forum (Source: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/vnrs/). Also, 8 VNRs from Mediterranean countries are scheduled to be presented in 2019 and 2020 (Syria is the only missing). Together these countries host a population of 534 million people representing almost 7% of the global population and good shares of economic and trade activities. Besides VNRs, heads-of-states' and cabinet members' speeches in support of the goals are also considered among the effective issues to further improve SDGs implementation. However, the SDSN clearly states that "government efforts for the SDGs requires going beyond rhetoric to look at the integration of the SDGs into public practices, including policies and government actions".

1.2 Strategic use of public practices and procedures for the goals

High-level political intentions need to be followed-up by efforts to mobilize the machinery of government to achieve long-term objectives.

Establishing dedicated Centers of Governments is among the expected actions to accomplish SDG Transformations. These would be in charge to advice to the heads-of-states and council of ministers and support a whole-of-government approach to SDGs implementation that integrates across departments and sectors. The *Sustainable Development Report 2019* assessed for countries that have either identified a lead central/federal government body or have set up an inter-ministerial committee or task force responsible for coordinating the implementation of the goals. This information is not easily available yet for Mediterranean countries and the monitoring of action taken in this sense should be improved in the next years.

Budgeting practices and procedures for financing the SDG Transformations require large-scale increases in public and private investments, especially in poorest countries that will need to greatly increase domestic resource mobilization in the context of increased international development finance flows. The *Sustainable Development Report 2019* shows that governments of Mediterranean countries have not conducted (or sponsored) an estimate of incremental financing needs to implement the SDGs; only a few countries mentioned the SDGs or related terms (such as 2030 Agenda) in their latest national budget document; only Spain mentions the SDGs in the latest national budget documents.

National SDG monitoring mechanisms need to have access to timely, disaggregated data on the SDGs. The *Sustainable Development Report 2019* finds there is no common approach across countries for monitoring SDG implementation. The number of national indicators, the frequency and the methodology for measuring distance to SDG targets vary greatly among Mediterranean countries. Governments, international organizations, business, and civil society should increase their investments in more and better data for SDG implementation. "New sources of data, including big data,

remote sensing, and satellite imagery, can help bridge data gaps in official statistics and support evidence-based policymaking".

Stakeholder engagement mechanisms are crucial to promote broad public support for each transformation. The scientific community can potentially play an important role in the Mediterranean area to develop tools and methods for multi-stakeholder engagement and co-design that are consistent with the need for technical feasibility of long-term pathways as well as the urgency to implement the transformations. Consultations around the design and implementation of the SDG Transformations should be conducted on a continuous basis.

Among most effective initiatives, the Mediterranean Action Plan of the UN Environmental Programme (UNEP-MAP) has identified a common long term strategy for the protection of the marine and costal environment of the Mediterranean sea. Through a close collaboration with the governments of the Contracting Parties of the Barcelona Convention (signed in 1976 from 22 Mediterranean Countries and the European Union), UNEP-MAP promotes and facilitates the adoption of policies at the state level, supporting such decision making process through scientific evidences. SDSN Mediterranean is member of the Mediterranean Commission for the Sustainable Development (MCSD), the advisory board that assists the Contracting Parties, to let them integrate the Agenda 2030 principles and the SDGs in their policies. The MCSD acts to engage, on an equal footing, a number of stakeholders, including government representatives, local authorities, socioeconomic actors, IGOs, and NGOs. The MCSD coordinated the preparation of the Mediterranean Strategy on Sustainable Development (MSSD), which was adopted by the Contracting Parties in 2005 and in 2016 as updated version (more info on UNEP-MAP in Box 1).

A deeper understanding of what represents best practice and how these might vary depending on context and traditions is also an issue. Research and surveys of case studies are needed to generate actionable knowledge on how to mobilize the machinery of government for the SDGs. In this regard, the development of open access repositories of successful experiences and solutions in the Mediterranean region can contribute to support SDG deployment and the emergence of new transnational partnerships. One example is the *PRIMA Observatory on Innovation* (details in Box 2), created by the Italian Secretariat of PRIMA, specifically focussed on research, innovation, education and best practices about Agro-Food systems. Systems that collect most successful experiences and guarantee open access to information to allow for mainstreaming and replicability are desirable tools for any of the SDGs topics.

Education and knowledge transfer are also fundamental processes to prompt action for Sustainable Development. In 2018, SDSN Mediterranean launched a Massive Open Online Course on the sustainability of food systems in the Mediterranean region, in collaboration with SDG Academy, the free online educational platform on Sustainable Development of the United Nations (https://sdgacademy.org/), and the Barilla Centre for Food and Nutrition Foundation (BCFN - https://www.barillacfn.com/en/). More than 3 thousands students enrolled the course demonstrated the high demand of education in this sector.

Among different stakeholders, citizens play a crucial role and activities of awareness raising and engagement of the "four helix" stakeholders are crucial. The Italian Alliance for the Sustainable Development (ASviS - https://asvis.it) is among the most interesting example of organizations aiming to engage the civil society in the effort of pushing local and regional governments towards the adoption of policies in the field of sustainability. The Sustainable Development Festival (https://festivalsviluppososteniBile.it/2019/english/#) is an annual event organized by ASviS to raise awareness and mobilize people and organizations for the Agenda 2030.

A wider survey on best practices for stakeholders engagement in Mediterranean countries is in progress in order to implement the next editions of this report and enhance action of National governments towards the SDGs.

1.3 Content of government strategies and policy actions

Content of policies, including national targets, long-term pathways, and intermediate objectives must be consistent with achieving the SDGs. It is not easy to determine how government efforts to achieve specific goals can be tracked and evaluated. For instance, regarding the objective of the Paris Agreement (keep the global temperature rise to well below 2°C), the *Sustainable Development Report 2019* highlights that, only one Mediterranean country (Morocco) is on track for holding warming below 2°C, based on results from the Climate Action Tracker (CAT). Moreover, the high interconnection of SDGs often allows the emergence of the so called spillover effects determined as positive or negative effects that one country's action can have on other countries, affecting their ability to achieve the SDGs.

Transforming trade systems and value chains for sustainable development is among the most urgent actions, especially considering positive and negative spillovers. These can concern different groups: environmental spillovers covering international spillover effects related to the use of natural resources and pollution; spillovers related to the economy, finance, and governance including for example unfair tax competition, banking secrecy, international labor

standards and fatal accidents at work; security spillovers including negative externalities, such as the trade in arms and organized international crime, and positive effects, such as investments in conflict prevention and peacekeeping, including through the United Nations.

The understanding of positive and negative spillovers, their measurement and management, are considered crucial for improving overall rates of SDGs achievement in world regions. Table 1 shows the estimates of aggregated spillover effects embodied into trade at the country level for the Mediterranean Region.

Table 1 | General information and spillover Index for Mediterranean countries

Country	Id	Region	Income Group (2019)	Spillover score
Cyprus	CYP	E. Europe & C. Asia	HIC	49.6
France	FRA	OECD	HIC	61.5
Israel	ISR	OECD	HIC	62.0
Malta	MLT	E. Europe & C. Asia	HIC	62.9
Greece	GRC	OECD	HIC	64.6
Montenegro	MNE	E. Europe & C. Asia	UMIC	65.0
Italy	ITA	OECD	HIC	65.6
Slovenia	SVN	OECD	HIC	70.0
Spain	ESP	OECD	HIC	70.1
Portugal	PRT	OECD	HIC	70.9
Lebanon	LBN	MENA	UMIC	84.2
Croatia	HRV	E. Europe & C. Asia	HIC	85.9
Jordan	JOR	MENA	UMIC	88.5
Albania	ALB	E. Europe & C. Asia	UMIC	89.7
Turkey	TUR	OECD	UMIC	90.8
Tunisia	TUN	MENA	LMIC	93.2
North Macedonia	MKD	E. Europe & C. Asia	UMIC	94.8
Morocco	MAR	MENA	LMIC	96.1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BIH	E. Europe & C. Asia	UMIC	96.4
Syrian Arab Republic	SYR	MENA	LIC	96.8
Algeria	DZA	MENA	UMIC	97.0
Egypt, Arab Rep.	EGY	MENA	LMIC	98.7
Libya	LBY	MENA	_	_
MED average (total)				80.0

Box 1 | UN Environmental Programme – Mediterranean Action Plan

In 1974, the UN Environmental Programme (UNEP) launched its Regional Seas Programme with the scope of coordinating activities aimed at the protection of the marine environment through a regional approach. The Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) was the first UNEP initiative to be developed under the Programme.

In 1975, Mediterranean States and the European Community approved the MAP as the institutional framework for cooperation in addressing common challenges of marine environmental degradation. MAP also endorsed the preparation of a framework convention for the protection of the marine environment against pollution, as well as two related protocols that would provide a legal basis for action in protecting the Mediterranean marine environment against pollution.

MAP's initial objectives were to assist the Mediterranean Governments to assess and control pollution, as well as to formulate their national marine environmental policies. Governments were committed to improve their capacities to identify better options for development and sound decision bases for the allocation of resources.

Even though the initial focus was on marine pollution control, experience soon confirmed that socio-economic trends, combined with poor management and planning, were at the root of most environmental problems. Meaningful and lasting environmental protection is thereby linked to social and economic development. The MAP's focus widened gradually from a sectorial approach to integrated coastal zone planning and management, as prime directive for solutions.

At their 19th Ordinary Meeting (COP19) held in Greece (Athens, 9-12 February 2016), the Contracting Parties of the Barcelona Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean, including 21 Mediterranean countries and the European Union, adopted the revised Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development (MSSD 2016-2025). MSSD is a an integrative policy framework and a strategic guiding document for all stakeholders and partners to translate the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the regional, sub- regional and national levels. In particular, it aims at adapting international commitments to regional conditions and promoting regional cooperation in the achievement of sustainable development objectives, especially by linking the need to protect the environment to socio-economic development.

MSSD 2016-2025 aims to contribute significantly to the long-term sustainable development vision of the Mediterranean region, especially within the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by the United Nations General Assembly in September 2015 (New York).

(Source: http://web.unep.org/unepmap/who-we-are/mediterranean-action-plan)

Box 2 | PRIMA Observatory on Innovation

The Italian Secretariat of PRIMA, in collaboration with MIUR, the Italian Minister for Education, Universities and Research, launched the *PRIMA Observatory on Innovation* (available at the link https://primaobservatory.unisi.it).

The *Observatory* is a digital platform collecting and sharing best practices in Agri-Food research, innovation and education in the MED area. It aims to analyse and monitor business dynamics and supply chains in the Italian and Euro-Mediterranean Agri-Food sector, paying specific attention to the new entrepreneurship, to promote new concrete solutions for communities and enterprises and to stimulates new partnerships among Euro Mediterranean researchers, innovators, businesses and stakeholders. It also disseminates positive and remarkable stories of innovation, using traditional media and social networks, by gathering the direct experiences of key players such as researchers, students, professors and entrepreneurs.

Main Goals of the Observatory are:

- To support new solutions based upon research and innovation;
- To promote partnerships among Euro Mediterranean researchers, innovators, enterprises, stakeholders;
- To attract new investments and interests.

Accordingly, the action of Digital Dissemination leverages on three concepts:

- Sharing good research and innovation practices;
- Valorising successful stories of innovation in Agri-Food systems, making them attractive and easy to understand;
- Being part of a large open network with freely accessible data.

The Observatory is an initiative implemented within the PRIMA Annual Work Plan 2018-2019.

PRIMA is a Euro-Mediterranean Research and Innovation Programme funded and managed by the European Commission through Horizon 2020 and 19 Euro-Mediterranean Countries.

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2. The 2019 SDG Index and Dashboards

The SDG Index tracks country performance on the 17 SDGs as agreed by the international community in 2015. As such, all 17 goals are weighted equally in the Index. The score signifies a country's position between the worst (0) and the best or target (100) outcomes. Table 2 show the SDG Index and world rank for 23 Mediterranean countries, classified based on region and income group. As a comprehensive system, hosting 534 million people, the Mediterranean region has an average index score of 71.6, hypothetically corresponding to the 49th position of the world rank. This suggests that the Mediterranean region is on average almost 72% of the way to the best possible outcome across the 17 SDGs.

Among the 23 Mediterranean Countries, most of European countries perform well on the Index score. Israel and Algeria have the highest score in Middle East and North Africa (MENA). However, even those at the top of the list perform significantly below the maximum score of 100. Every country scores "red" on at least one SDG in the Dashboards (Figure 3). Montenegro in Europe, Egypt in Africa, Jordan and Lebanon in the Middle East need most significant improvements. Libya and Syria are at the bottom of the list with most data remaining unavailable.

Looking at trends, high-income countries (France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Croatia, Slovenia, Cyprus, Malta and Israel) at the top of the ranking are making progress in most of SDGs related issues. Other countries look on-going as well. In general, stagnating or decreasing trends concern issues related to the protection of the biodiversity in particular in relation to SDG 14 (Life below Water) and SDG 15 (Life on Land) where most high-income countries are stagnating or moderately increasing. Nevertheless, except for countries that are facing armed conflicts and civil wars, most of the Mediterranean countries are making progress in providing access to basic services and infrastructures, particularly under SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being), SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), and partially in SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), as illustrated by the SDG trends' dashboards (Figure 4).

Table 2 | SDG Index

Country	Id	Region	Income Group (2019)	SDG INDEX score	Global rank
France	FRA	OECD	HIC	81.5	4
Slovenia	SVN	OECD	HIC	79.4	12
Spain	ESP	OECD	HIC	77.8	21
Croatia	HRV	E. Europe & C. Asia	HIC	77.8	22
Portugal	PRT	OECD	HIC	76.4	26
Malta	MLT	E. Europe & C. Asia	HIC	76.1	28
Italy	ITA	OECD	HIC	75.8	30
Israel	ISR	OECD	HIC	71.5	49
Greece	GRC	OECD	HIC	71.4	50
Algeria	DZA	MENA	UMIC	71.1	53
Albania	ALB	E. Europe & C. Asia	UMIC	70.3	60
Cyprus	CYP	E. Europe & C. Asia	HIC	70.1	61
Tunisia	TUN	MENA	LMIC	70.0	63
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BIH	E. Europe & C. Asia	UMIC	69.4	69
North Macedonia	MKD	E. Europe & C. Asia	UMIC	69.4	70
Morocco	MAR	MENA	LMIC	69.1	72
Turkey	TUR	OECD	UMIC	68.5	79
Jordan	JOR	MENA	UMIC	68.1	81
Montenegro	MNE	E. Europe & C. Asia	UMIC	67.3	87
Egypt, Arab Rep.	EGY	MENA	LMIC	66.2	92
Lebanon	LBN	MENA	UMIC	65.7	94
Syrian Arab Republic	SYR	MENA	LIC	58.1	123
Libya	LBY	MENA	_	_	_
MED average				71.6	49

2.1 The SDG Dashboard

The SDG dashboard highlights the strengths and weaknesses of each country on the 17 SDGs. As described in the methodology section of the *Sustainable Development Report 2019*, it focuses on the two worst indicators under each goal (this is the reason why traffic lights do not exactly match with index values). The SDG Index includes the same basket of indicators for all countries except the OECD owing to more data available for these countries. Since the SDSN is promoting regional editions, the SDSN MED took the initiative to assemble the SDG Index and Dashboards for the Mediterranean region. Dashboards are composed by assembling the results per each of the 23 countries as in Figure 3 and Figure 4. Table 3 shows the index ranking for each SDG, including general information on population, GDP per capita and income groups that we believe is useful for interpreting results relative to any specific SDG issue. Table 4 presents the SDG indexes per country at a glance and weighted average values (based on population) for the Mediterranean Region, and Table 5 shows raw data per each of the indicators used to assess the 17 SDGs; it includes a total of 114 indicators with 85 global indicators and 29 indicators added specifically for OECD countries. Both these tables allows for investigating in detail the reasons behind numbers and plan consistent strategies for improving performances towards the SDGs.

Overall, the dashboard reveals that Mediterranean countries are not on track for achieving the SDGs. Compared to the rest of the world, Mediterranean countries perform better on goals related to socio-economic outcomes - including SDG 1 (No Poverty – MED average: 96.4), SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being – MED average: 82.6) and SDG 4 (Quality Education – MED average: 88.6); this is driven by the poor performance of some countries on spillover indicators – and climate mitigation – including SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy - MED average: 91.7) and SDG 13 (Climate Action - MED average: 91.2) -. Nevertheless, while trends in SDG 1, SDG 3 and SDG 7 show to be on-track and generally increasing, SDG 4 and SDG 13 reveal a state of stagnation or decrease.

Alarming worst performances in the Mediterranean area concern environmental issues, particularly biodiversity protection - including SDG 14 (Life below Water – MED average: 46.9), even coupled with values of SDG 15 (Life on Land – MED average: 68.2) – and social integration - including SDG 5 (Gender Equality - MED average: 58.7), even coupled with SDG 10 (Reduced Inequality - MED average: 60.9); low values also concern European countries.

Critical issues also concern sustainable agriculture and diets, including SDG 2 (Zero Hunger - MED average: 56.6). This mostly depends on unsustainable practices and critical yield gaps in agriculture and on wrong attitudes of food consumption determining increasing rates of obesity and health diseases. Further reforms are therefore needed to increase the efficiency of agricultural and land-use systems and for new approaches to improve diets and sustainable food consumption.

Consistent efforts are also required in terms of investments for innovation, particularly concerning production value chains. In this regard, SDG 9 (Industry Innovation and Infrastructure – MED average: 47.5), coupled with SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production – MED average: 69.7) and SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities – MED average: 72.1), calls for more effective strategies to design and implement transformative policies to decouple economic growth from negative environmental impacts and to make the transition towards more circular and green economies. Nevertheless, trends on these SDGs are moderately increasing and look on track only in a few cases.

Access to infrastructure, primarily covered under SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation – MED average: 75.6) is generally good and improving at fast pace in some countries. However, constant monitoring and action are needed anyhow to prevent the effects of climate change in the Mediterranean area in terms of drought, desertification and flood due to higher frequencies of extreme weather events and global warming.

Further efforts are also needed to strengthen domestic labor rights and standards and tackle negative spillover effects under SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth – MED average: 71.1), to enhance freedom of speech and address high level of perceived corruption, besides conflicts and political instability, under SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions – MED average: 72.2).

Transnational cooperation remains a crucial issue in the Mediterranean area that still looks insufficiently developed. The gap on SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals – MED average: 67.3) is not properly faced yet considering trends with frequent stagnation or decrease. We believe solutions addressed to enhance partnerships in the Mediterranean region can have high potentialities to improve performance of countries and achieve consistent results. Programs for improving joint initiatives and both domestic and international financial support is extremely desirable and certainly calls for further improvements.

Figure 3 | SDG Dashboard for Mediterranean countries

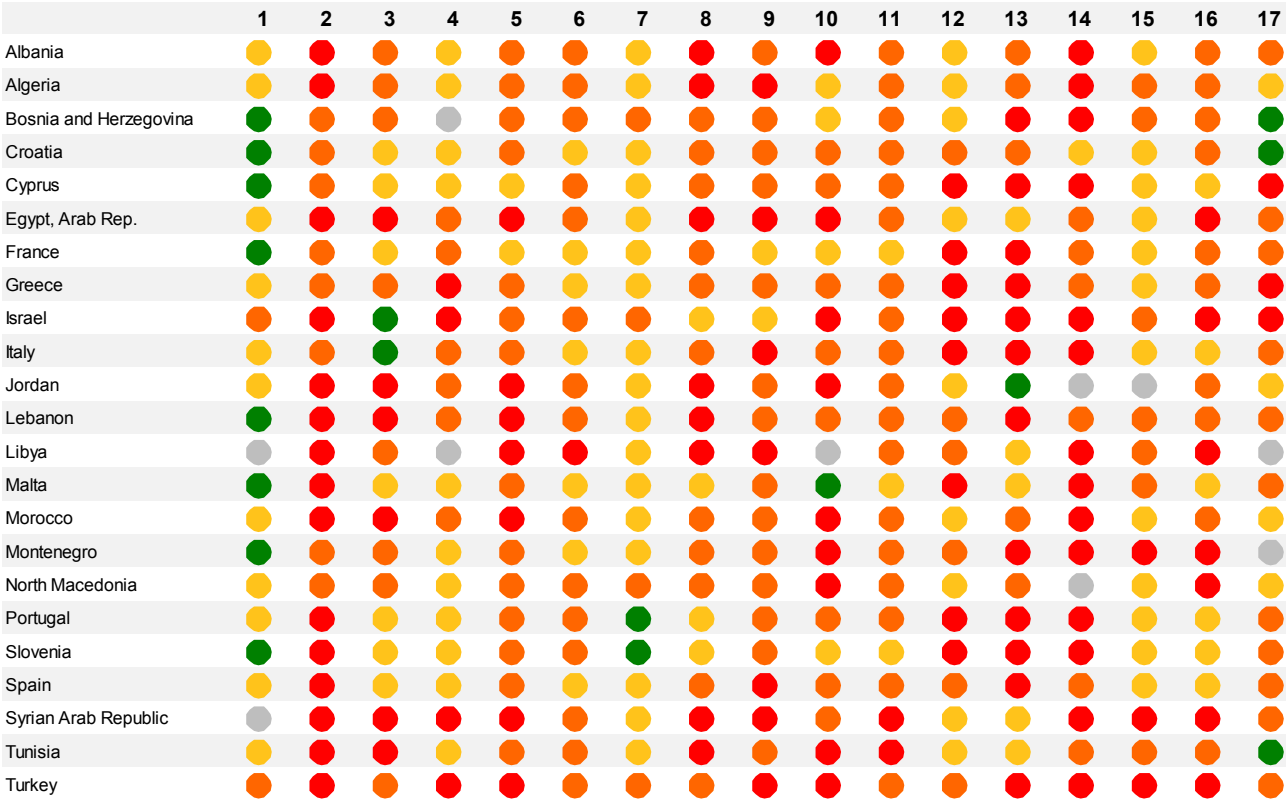

Figure 4 | SDG Trend Dashboard for Mediterranean countries

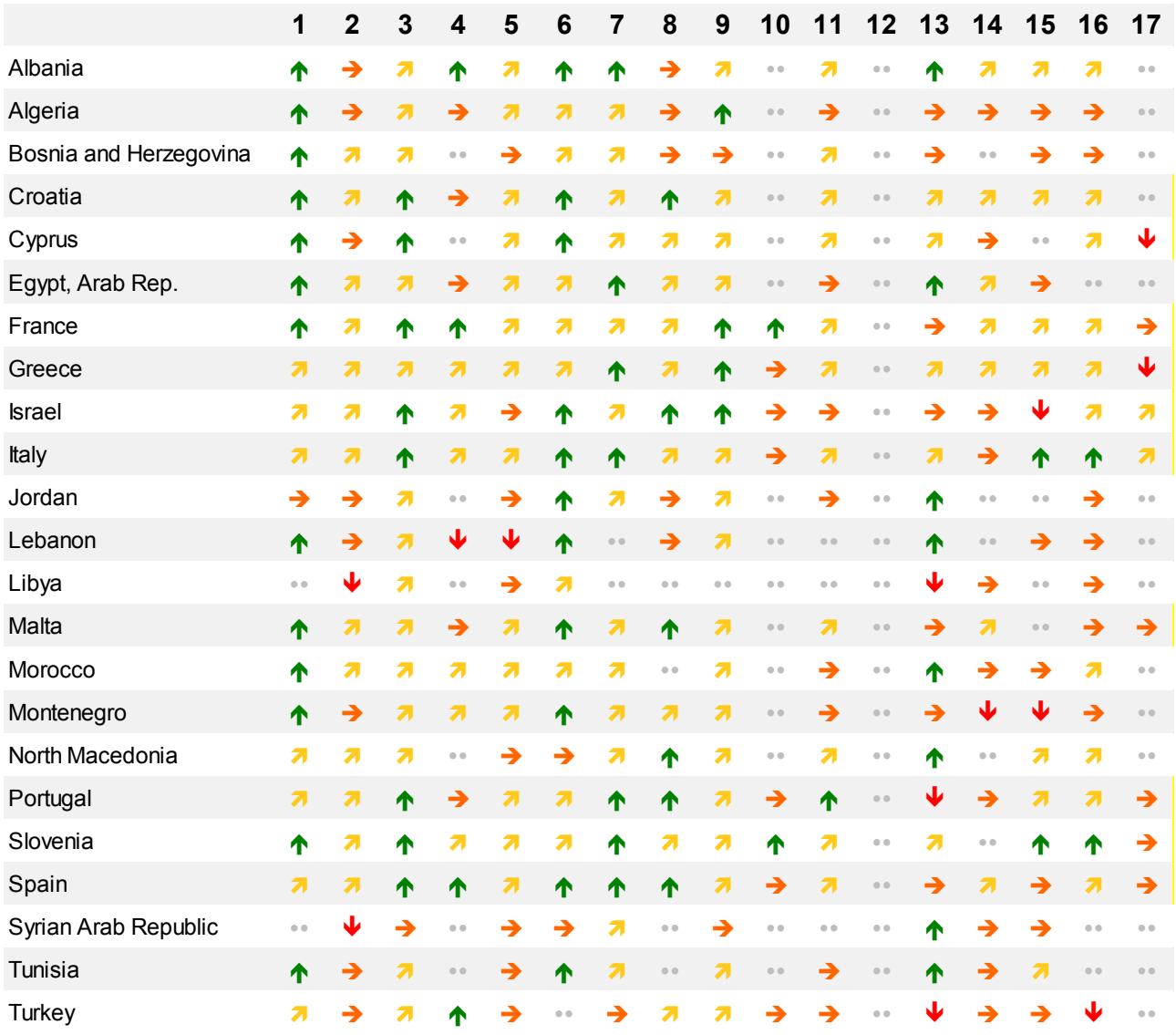

Table 3 | Country scores and trends by SDG

Med Rank	Country	Goal 1
1	Lebanon	99,9
2	Montenegro	99,9
3	Cyprus	99,9
4	Malta	99,7
5	Bosnia and Herzegovina	99,7
6	Slovenia	99,7
7	France	99,5
8	Turkey	99,5
9	Israel	99,2
10	Portugal	98,7
11	Croatia	98,4
12	Spain	98,1
13	Algeria	97,8
14	Tunisia	97,8
15	Italy	97,3
16	Albania	96,9
17	Greece	96,7
18	Morocco	94,9
19	Egypt, Arab Rep.	90,4
20	North Macedonia	89,4
21	Jordan	86,8
_	Syrian Arab Republic	_
_	Libya	_

Med Rank	Country	Goal 2
1	France	66,0
2	Bosnia and Herzegovina	65,0
3	Croatia	64,6
4	Slovenia	64,6
5	Italy	64,3
6	North Macedonia	61,2
7	Greece	61,2
8	Israel	58,6
9	Malta	58,2
10	Spain	56,2
11	Portugal	56,0
12	Egypt, Arab Rep.	56,0
13	Turkey	55,8
14	Morocco	53,8
15	Algeria	52,7
16	Cyprus	52,5
17	Tunisia	52,5
18	Montenegro	51,0
19	Albania	46,1
20	Lebanon	45,9
21	Jordan	45,4
22	Syrian Arab Republic	28,2
_	Libya	_

Med Rank	Country	Goal 3
1	Israel	95,8
2	Spain	95,4
3	Italy	95,1
4	France	94,3
5	Cyprus	92,8
6	Malta	92,7
7	Slovenia	92,7
8	Portugal	92,1
9	Greece	90,2
10	Croatia	87,1
11	Turkey	83,6
12	Albania	82,2
13	Bosnia and Herzegovina	80,3
14	Lebanon	80,1
15	North Macedonia	80,0
16	Montenegro	79,9
17	Tunisia	77,5
18	Jordan	76,3
19	Algeria	75,5
20	Morocco	73,7
21	Egypt, Arab Rep.	68,9
22	Syrian Arab Republic	63,9
_	Libya	_

Med Rank	Country	Goal 4
1	Bosnia and Herzegovina	99,4
2	Italy	97,6
3	Malta	97,5
4	France	97,4
5	Cyprus	97,0
6	Israel	96,8
7	Slovenia	96,6
8	Montenegro	96,3
9	Portugal	95,5
10	Spain	95,4
11	Turkey	93,7
12	Albania	93,4
13	Greece	90,1
14	North Macedonia	88,3
15	Croatia	87,4
16	Algeria	85,9
17	Tunisia	84,8
18	Egypt, Arab Rep.	82,9
19	Morocco	78,0
20	Jordan	78,0
21	Lebanon	70,3
22	Syrian Arab Republic	48,8
_	Libya	_

Med Rank	Country	Goal 5
1	France	86,5
2	Spain	82,7
3	Portugal	80,7
4	Slovenia	75,3
5	Israel	75,2
6	Cyprus	71,3
7	Italy	71,2
8	Croatia	63,7
9	Greece	62,6
10	Malta	59,1
11	Montenegro	54,4
12	North Macedonia	54,4
13	Albania	53,3
14	Tunisia	52,7
15	Algeria	51,1
16	Egypt, Arab Rep.	46,1
17	Turkey	45,3
18	Morocco	42,9
19	Jordan	42,7
20	Lebanon	42,5
21	Bosnia and Herzegovina	39,9
22	Syrian Arab Republic	34,3
_	Libya	_

Med Rank	Country	Goal 6
1	Greece	90,6
2	Spain	88,1
3	France	87,9
4	Portugal	87,0
5	Malta	86,4
6	Italy	84,8
7	Croatia	82,5
8	Slovenia	82,4
9	Turkey	82,1
10	Lebanon	79,4
11	Albania	77,2
12	North Macedonia	75,2
13	Montenegro	74,4
14	Israel	74,3
15	Bosnia and Herzegovina	72,6
16	Cyprus	70,1
17	Morocco	66,1
18	Algeria	63,6
19	Syrian Arab Republic	63,2
20	Egypt, Arab Rep.	62,3
21	Tunisia	61,4
22	Jordan	54,8
_	Libya	_

Med Rank	Country	Goal 7
1	France	97,0
2	Spain	94,7
3	Portugal	94,6
4	Israel	94,0
5	Slovenia	93,6
6	Italy	93,1
7	Egypt, Arab Rep.	92,8
8	Malta	92,4
9	Cyprus	92,2
10	Jordan	92,2
11	Tunisia	91,8
12	Syrian Arab Republic	91,0
13	Greece	90,7
14	Croatia	89,5
15	Turkey	89,2
16	Lebanon	88,9
17	Albania	88,6
18	Morocco	87,7
19	Algeria	85,9
20	Montenegro	85,0
21	North Macedonia	80,9
22	Bosnia and Herzegovina	80,3
_	Libya	_

Med Rank	Country	Goal 8
1	Malta	87,4
2	Israel	85,0
3	Slovenia	84,7
4	Portugal	82,3
5	Italy	78,7
6	France	78,1
7	Croatia	78,1
8	Spain	75,2
9	Cyprus	74,5
10	Turkey	73,8
11	Algeria	69,7
12	Morocco	67,4
13	Lebanon	67,4
14	Montenegro	67,0
15	North Macedonia	64,2
16	Tunisia	63,6
17	Egypt, Arab Rep.	63,6
18	Greece	63,0
19	Jordan	62,5
20	Albania	62,2
21	Bosnia and Herzegovina	62,2
22	Syrian Arab Republic	52,8
_	Libya	_

Med Rank	Country	Goal 9
1	Israel	77,5
2	France	73,6
3	Spain	68,1
4	Italy	63,8
5	Slovenia	61,0
6	Portugal	56,1
7	Cyprus	54,3
8	Greece	49,9
9	Croatia	48,6
10	Turkey	46,5
11	Malta	43,3
12	Lebanon	42,3
13	Jordan	41,7
14	Montenegro	32,9
15	Morocco	32,4
16	Egypt, Arab Rep.	32,1
17	Tunisia	31,2
18	North Macedonia	31,0
19	Algeria	29,8
20	Albania	28,0
21	Bosnia and Herzegovina	24,9
22	Syrian Arab Republic	12,4
_	Libya	_

Table 3 | Country scores and trends by SDG

Med Rank	Country	Goal 10
1	Slovenia	100,0
2	Malta	94,6
3	Algeria	88,7
4	France	85,6
5	Bosnia and Herzegovina	82,2
6	Cyprus	77,4
7	Syrian Arab Republic	76,6
8	Italy	69,9
9	Croatia	69,8
10	Lebanon	69,5
11	Spain	69,2
12	Montenegro	62,9
13	Morocco	61,5
14	Tunisia	61,2
15	Albania	59,8
16	Portugal	57,3
17	Jordan	55,9
18	Greece	50,9
19	Israel	50,2
20	North Macedonia	48,8
21	Turkey	41,2
22	Egypt, Arab Rep.	37,4
_	Libya	_

Med Rank	Country	Goal 11
1	Spain	89,1
2	France	87,0
3	Slovenia	85,9
4	Portugal	84,4
5	Malta	83,1
6	Greece	82,1
7	Israel	80,1
8	Albania	78,6
9	Cyprus	77,7
10	Croatia	76,2
11	Jordan	75,2
12	Italy	74,0
13	North Macedonia	72,9
14	Morocco	72,2
15	Bosnia and Herzegovina	71,8
16	Turkey	70,4
17	Montenegro	68,2
18	Algeria	66,6
19	Tunisia	62,5
20	Lebanon	59,9
21	Egypt, Arab Rep.	59,7
22	Syrian Arab Republic	47,7
_	Libya	_

Med Rank	Country	Goal 12
1	Bosnia and Herzegovina	89,0
2	Tunisia	86,7
3	Algeria	86,5
4	Jordan	85,8
5	Syrian Arab Republic	85,4
6	Albania	83,2
7	Egypt, Arab Rep.	82,9
8	Morocco	82,5
9	North Macedonia	81,2
10	Lebanon	75,6
11	Turkey	73,8
12	Croatia	73,5
13	Slovenia	60,8
14	Montenegro	60,6
15	Portugal	54,8
16	Spain	53,4
17	France	53,4
18	Italy	51,7
19	Malta	48,4
20	Cyprus	41,7
21	Israel	41,5
22	Greece	39,4
_	Libya	_

Med Rank	Country	Goal 13
1	Egypt, Arab Rep.	97,8
2	Syrian Arab Republic	96,7
3	Jordan	94,8
4	Algeria	94,3
5	Croatia	93,6
6	Spain	93,3
7	Morocco	92,4
8	Albania	92,1
9	Portugal	91,5
10	Slovenia	91,2
11	Israel	91,2
12	Malta	91,1
13	Tunisia	90,7
14	Turkey	89,9
15	France	86,4
16	North Macedonia	85,8
17	Italy	84,7
18	Greece	82,2
19	Montenegro	79,4
20	Lebanon	77,4
21	Bosnia and Herzegovina	72,3
22	Cyprus	72,2
_	Libya	_

Med Rank	Country	Goal 14
1	Croatia	74,8
2	France	64,2
3	Tunisia	59,4
4	Spain	59,4
5	Greece	59,4
6	Egypt, Arab Rep.	56,6
7	Portugal	51,8
8	Malta	50,2
9	Morocco	48,2
10	Algeria	41,9
11	Italy	41,1
12	Albania	41,0
13	Lebanon	36,6
14	Slovenia	33,3
15	Cyprus	32,8
16	Syrian Arab Republic	30,0
17	Montenegro	28,4
18	Jordan	27,9
19	Turkey	27,4
20	Israel	17,4
21	Bosnia and Herzegovina	8,7
22	North Macedonia	0,0
_	Libya	_

Med Rank	Country	Goal 15
1	Jordan	90,2
2	Italy	82,9
3	Slovenia	82,5
4	Albania	80,0
5	Croatia	79,2
6	Greece	78,7
7	Cyprus	77,5
8	France	76,7
9	Morocco	75,6
10	North Macedonia	74,0
11	Portugal	73,4
12	Malta	70,6
13	Egypt, Arab Rep.	68,4
14	Tunisia	65,6
15	Spain	65,4
16	Algeria	63,2
17	Bosnia and Herzegovina	61,9
18	Lebanon	56,6
19	Turkey	53,3
20	Israel	50,6
21	Syrian Arab Republic	47,6
22	Montenegro	32,2
_	Libya	_

Med Rank	Country	Goal 16
1	Slovenia	88,1
2	Portugal	84,1
3	Cyprus	81,2
4	Spain	80,6
5	Malta	76,8
6	France	76,6
7	Italy	75,2
8	Jordan	74,5
9	North Macedonia	74,1
10	Israel	73,6
11	Greece	72,8
12	Bosnia and Herzegovina	72,6
13	Algeria	72,4
14	Montenegro	70,7
15	Croatia	70,6
16	Tunisia	70,3
17	Egypt, Arab Rep.	70,2
18	Morocco	69,0
19	Turkey	68,1
20	Albania	67,3
21	Lebanon	65,9
22	Syrian Arab Republic	53,5
_	Libya	_

Med Rank	Country	Goal 17
1	Montenegro	100,0
2	Bosnia and Herzegovina	96,9
3	Croatia	84,7
4	Algeria	83,0
5	Tunisia	80,2
6	North Macedonia	77,4
7	Morocco	75,9
8	France	75,1
9	Jordan	73,0
10	Turkey	70,8
11	Albania	64,8
12	Italy	63,1
13	Syrian Arab Republic	62,4
14	Malta	62,2
15	Spain	59,1
16	Portugal	58,7
17	Lebanon	57,9
18	Slovenia	57,6
19	Egypt, Arab Rep.	57,5
20	Israel	54,9
21	Greece	53,6
22	Cyprus	27,2
_	Libya	_

Med Rank	Country	SDG index
1	France	81,5
2	Slovenia	79,4
3	Spain	77,8
4	Croatia	77,8
5	Portugal	76,4
6	Malta	76,1
7	Italy	75,8
8	Israel	71,5
9	Greece	71,4
10	Algeria	71,1
11	Albania	70,3
12	Cyprus	70,1
13	Tunisia	70,0
14	Bosnia and Herzegovina	69,4
15	North Macedonia	69,4
16	Morocco	69,1
17	Turkey	68,5
18	Jordan	68,1
19	Montenegro	67,3
20	Egypt, Arab Rep.	66,2
21	Lebanon	65,7
22	Syrian Arab Republic	58,1
_	Libya	_

Table 3 | Country scores and trends by SDG

Med Rank	Country	Population
1	Egypt, Arab Rep.	101.168.745
2	Turkey	82.961.805
3	France	65.480.710
4	Italy	59.216.525
5	Spain	46.441.049
6	Algeria	42.679.018
7	Morocco	36.635.156
8	Syrian Arab Republic	18.499.181
9	Tunisia	11.783.168
10	Greece	11.124.603
11	Portugal	10.254.666
12	Jordan	10.069.794
13	Israel	8.583.916
14	Libya	6.569.864
15	Lebanon	6.065.922
16	Croatia	4.140.148
17	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.501.774
18	Albania	2.938.428
19	North Macedonia	2.086.720
20	Slovenia	2.081.900
21	Cyprus	1.198.427
22	Montenegro	629.355
23	Malta	433.245

Med Rank	Country	GDP/cap
1	France	38.606
2	Malta	36.505
3	Italy	35.220
4	Spain	34.272
5	Israel	33.132
6	Cyprus	32.415
7	Slovenia	31.401
8	Portugal	27.937
9	Turkey	25.135
10	Greece	24.574
11	Croatia	22.828
12	Libya	17.882
13	Montenegro	16.465
14	Algeria	13.900
15	Lebanon	13.191
16	North Macedonia	13.132
17	Albania	11.802
18	Bosnia and Herzegovina	11.731
19	Tunisia	10.849
20	Egypt, Arab Rep.	10.551
21	Jordan	8.337
22	Morocco	7.485
23	Syrian Arab Republic	0

Med Rank	Country	Income group
	Cyprus	HIC
	Croatia	HIC
	France	HIC
	Greece	HIC
	Israel	HIC
	Italy	HIC
	Malta	HIC
	Portugal	HIC
	Slovenia	HIC
	Spain	HIC
	Albania	UMIC
	Algeria	UMIC
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	UMIC
	Jordan	UMIC
	Lebanon	UMIC
	North Macedonia	UMIC
	Montenegro	UMIC
	Turkey	UMIC
	Egypt, Arab Rep.	LMIC
	Morocco	LMIC
	Tunisia	LMIC
	Syrian Arab Republic	LIC
	Libya	_

Table 4 | Country scores by SDG. Mediterranean average values are weighted by population.

Country	Id	SDG INDEX score	SDG1 score	SDG2 score	SDG3 score	SDG4 score	SDG5 score	SDG6 score	SDG7 score	SDG8 score	SDG9 score	SDG10 score	SDG11 score	SDG12 score	SDG13 score	SDG14 score	SDG15 score	SDG16 score	SDG17 score	Missing values (%)
Albania	ALB	70.3	96.9	46.1	82.2	93.4	53.3	77.2	88.6	62.2	28.0	59.8	78.6	83.2	92.1	41.0	80.0	67.3	64.8	1.2
Algeria	DZA	71.1	97.8	52.7	75.5	85.9	51.1	63.6	85.9	69.7	29.8	88.7	66.6	86.5	94.3	41.9	63.2	72.4	83.0	0.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BIH	69.4	99.7	65.0	80.3	99.4	39.9	72.6	80.3	62.2	24.9	82.2	71.8	89.0	72.3	8.7	61.9	72.6	96.9	9.5
Croatia	HRV	77.8	98.4	64.6	87.1	87.4	63.7	82.5	89.5	78.1	48.6	69.8	76.2	73.5	93.6	74.8	79.2	70.6	84.7	3.6
Cyprus	CYP	70.1	99.9	52.5	92.8	97.0	71.3	70.1	92.2	74.5	54.3	77.4	77.7	41.7	72.2	32.8	77.5	81.2	27.2	6.0
Egypt, Arab Rep.	EGY	66.2	90.4	56.0	68.9	82.9	46.1	62.3	92.8	63.6	32.1	37.4	59.7	82.9	97.8	56.6	68.4	70.2	57.5	3.6
France	FRA	81.5	99.5	66.0	94.3	97.4	86.5	87.9	97.0	78.1	73.6	85.6	87.0	53.4	86.4	64.2	76.7	76.6	75.1	1.2
Greece	GRC	71.4	96.7	61.2	90.2	90.1	62.6	90.6	90.7	63.0	49.9	50.9	82.1	39.4	82.2	59.4	78.7	72.8	53.6	1.2
Israel	ISR	71.5	99.2	58.6	95.8	96.8	75.2	74.3	94.0	85.0	77.5	50.2	80.1	41.5	91.2	17.4	50.6	73.6	54.9	3.6
Italy	ITA	75.8	97.3	64.3	95.1	97.6	71.2	84.8	93.1	78.7	63.8	69.9	74.0	51.7	84.7	41.1	82.9	75.2	63.1	0.0
Jordan	JOR	68.1	86.8	45.4	76.3	78.0	42.7	54.8	92.2	62.5	41.7	55.9	75.2	85.8	94.8	27.9	90.2	74.5	73.0	9.5
Lebanon	LBN	65.7	99.9	45.9	80.1	70.3	42.5	79.4	88.9	67.4	42.3	69.5	59.9	75.6	77.4	36.6	56.6	65.9	57.9	7.1
Libya	LBY	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Malta	MLT	76.1	99.7	58.2	92.7	97.5	59.1	86.4	92.4	87.4	43.3	94.6	83.1	48.4	91.1	50.2	70.6	76.8	62.2	6.0
Morocco	MAR	69.1	94.9	53.8	73.7	78.0	42.9	66.1	87.7	67.4	32.4	61.5	72.2	82.5	92.4	48.2	75.6	69.0	75.9	2.4
Montenegro	MNE	67.3	99.9	51.0	79.9	96.3	54.4	74.4	85.0	67.0	32.9	62.9	68.2	60.6	79.4	28.4	32.2	70.7	100.0	8.3
North Macedonia	MKD	69.4	89.4	61.2	80.0	88.3	54.4	75.2	80.9	64.2	31.0	48.8	72.9	81.2	85.8	0.0	74.0	74.1	77.4	6.3
Portugal	PRT	76.4	98.7	56.0	92.1	95.5	80.7	87.0	94.6	82.3	56.1	57.3	84.4	54.8	91.5	51.8	73.4	84.1	58.7	1.2
Syrian Arab Republic	SYR	58.1	0.0	28.2	63.9	48.8	34.3	63.2	91.0	52.8	12.4	76.6	47.7	85.4	96.7	30.0	47.6	53.5	62.4	15.5
Slovenia	SVN	79.4	99.7	64.6	92.7	96.6	75.3	82.4	93.6	84.7	61.0	100.0	85.9	60.8	91.2	33.3	82.5	88.1	57.6	1.2
Spain	ESP	77.8	98.1	56.2	95.4	95.4	82.7	88.1	94.7	75.2	68.1	69.2	89.1	53.4	93.3	59.4	65.4	80.6	59.1	1.2
Tunisia	TUN	70.0	97.8	52.5	77.5	84.8	52.7	61.4	91.8	63.6	31.2	61.2	62.5	86.7	90.7	59.4	65.6	70.3	80.2	0.0
Turkey	TUR	68.5	99.5	55.8	83.6	93.7	45.3	82.1	89.2	73.8	46.5	41.2	70.4	73.8	89.9	27.4	53.3	68.1	70.8	1.2
MED average		**71.6**	**96.4**	**56.6**	**82.6**	**88.6**	**58.7**	**75.6**	**91.7**	**71.1**	**47.5**	**60.9**	**72.1**	**69.7**	**91.2**	**46.9**	**68.2**	**72.2**	**67.3**	4.1

Table 5 | Indicators to calculate SDG Indexes

SDG	Indicator	Albania	Algeria	Bos Herz	Croatia	Cyprus	Egypt	France	Greece	Israel	Italy	Jordan	Lebanon	Libya	Malta	Morocco	Montenegro	Nor Maced	Portugal	Syria	Slovenia	Spain	Tunisia	Turkey	MED average
1	Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0,3	0,3	0,1	0,6	0,1	0,5	0,2	1,4	0,2	1,4	0,7	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,2	0,0	3,4	0,6	0,0	0,2	0,9	0,2	0,0	**0,5**
1	Poverty headcount ratio at $3.20/day (% population)	3,1	2,0	0,2	1,2	0,1	9,5	0,3	2,4	0,6	1,8	13,1	0,1	0,0	0,2	5,1	0,1	8,6	0,9	0,0	0,2	1,3	2,2	0,5	**2,3**
1	OECD only: Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, Poverty line 50% (% populatio	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	8,3	14,4	17,7	13,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	12,5	0,0	8,7	15,5	0,0	17,2	**4,7**
2	Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	5,5	4,7	2,5	2,5	4,6	4,8	2,5	2,5	2,5	2,5	13,5	10,9	0,0	2,5	3,9	2,5	4,1	2,5	0,0	2,5	2,5	4,9	2,5	**3,8**
2	Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	23,1	11,7	8,9	2,6	2,6	22,3	2,6	2,6	2,6	2,6	7,8	16,5	21,0	2,6	14,9	9,4	4,9	2,6	27,5	2,6	2,6	10,1	9,5	**9,3**
2	Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9,4	4,1	2,3	0,7	0,7	9,5	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,7	2,4	6,6	6,5	0,7	2,3	2,8	1,8	0,7	11,5	0,7	0,7	2,8	1,7	**3,1**
2	Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	21,7	27,4	17,9	24,4	21,8	32,0	21,6	24,9	26,1	19,9	35,5	32,0	32,5	28,9	26,1	23,3	22,4	20,8	27,8	20,2	23,8	26,9	32,1	**25,7**
2	Cereal yield (t/ha)	4,7	1,6	5,2	6,7	2,2	7,1	5,7	4,1	5,0	5,6	1,5	3,0	0,7	4,7	0,9	3,3	3,9	4,4	1,6	6,5	3,4	1,5	3,1	**3,8**
2	Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1,0	0,8	0,9	0,7	1,1	0,7	0,4	0,7	0,9	0,7	1,1	0,9	0,0	0,9	0,9	1,1	0,8	1,1	0,9	0,8	0,9	1,0	0,8	**0,8**
2	OECD only: Yield gap closure (%)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	77,3	51,7	0,0	58,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	28,5	0,0	57,6	45,7	0,0	0,0	**13,9**
2	Human Trophic Level (best 2 - 3 worst)	2,4	2,2	2,2	2,4	2,4	2,2	2,5	2,4	2,4	2,4	2,2	2,2	0,0	2,4	2,2	2,4	2,3	2,4	0,0	2,4	2,4	2,2	2,3	**2,1**
3	Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	29,0	140,0	11,0	8,0	7,0	33,0	8,0	3,0	5,0	4,0	58,0	15,0	9,0	9,0	121,0	7,0	8,0	10,0	68,0	9,0	5,0	62,0	16,0	**28,0**
3	Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	6,1	14,9	4,0	2,9	1,6	11,6	2,4	3,0	2,0	2,0	10,1	4,5	6,5	4,4	14,4	2,3	10,5	2,1	8,7	1,2	1,7	7,5	5,9	**5,7**
3	Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	8,8	24,0	5,7	4,6	2,7	22,1	4,2	5,3	3,6	3,4	17,0	7,8	12,4	6,4	23,3	3,5	13,7	3,7	17,0	2,1	3,1	13,0	11,6	**9,5**
3	Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	20,0	70,0	27,0	10,0	5,6	13,0	8,0	4,1	3,2	6,9	6,8	12,0	40,0	11,0	99,0	14,0	13,0	20,0	19,0	5,7	10,0	34,0	17,0	**20,4**
3	New HIV infections (per 1,000)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	**0,0**
3	Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and	17,0	14,2	17,8	16,7	11,3	27,7	10,6	12,4	9,6	9,5	19,2	17,9	20,1	10,8	12,4	20,6	20,3	11,1	21,8	12,7	9,9	16,1	16,1	**15,5**
3	Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient	68,0	50,0	80,0	35,0	20,0	109,0	10,0	28,0	15,0	15,0	51,0	51,0	72,0	20,0	49,0	79,0	82,0	10,0	75,0	23,0	10,0	56,0	47,0	**45,9**
3	Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	13,6	23,7	16,6	9,2	6,5	13,3	5,1	8,1	3,2	5,6	23,6	19,3	25,3	5,5	18,6	10,3	8,1	7,7	19,7	6,5	3,6	23,0	8,8	**12,4**
3	Life Expectancy at birth (years)	76,4	76,4	77,3	78,3	80,7	70,5	82,9	81,2	82,3	82,8	74,3	76,3	71,9	81,5	76,0	76,8	75,9	81,5	63,8	80,9	83,1	76,0	76,4	**77,5**
3	Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	20,7	10,4	10,4	9,4	4,7	51,0	8,8	7,5	9,7	6,2	23,3	12,2	5,7	16,8	31,7	12,1	16,6	9,9	39,5	4,3	8,7	7,6	26,9	**15,4**
3	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99,3	96,6	99,9	99,9	97,4	91,5	97,4	0,0	0,0	99,9	99,6	98,2	99,9	99,8	73,6	99,0	99,9	98,9	96,2	99,8	0,0	73,6	97,4	**83,4**
3	Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96,0	88,0	69,0	89,0	90,0	94,0	90,0	97,0	98,0	92,0	93,0	79,0	94,0	91,0	99,0	58,0	83,0	98,0	48,0	93,0	96,0	98,0	96,0	**88,2**
3	Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	80,3	72,3	76,6	87,2	93,6	65,2	93,6	90,9	89,6	94,7	77,3	81,2	70,6	89,6	61,1	80,7	77,7	90,2	69,9	90,7	93,6	79,4	77,8	**81,9**
3	Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5,0	5,0	5,9	5,5	6,3	4,0	6,7	5,4	6,9	6,5	4,6	5,2	5,5	6,9	4,9	5,7	5,2	5,7	3,5	6,2	6,5	4,7	5,2	**5,5**
3	OECD only: Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,7	2,4	2,6	2,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	4,1	0,0	2,4	3,0	0,0	2,9	**1,0**
3	OECD only: Gap in self-reported health by income (0-100)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	9,6	6,5	5,8	7,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	22,6	0,0	25,7	12,3	0,0	12,1	**4,4**

Table 5 | Indicators to calculate SDG Indexes

SDG	Indicator	Albania	Algeria	Bos Herz	Croatia	Cyprus	Egypt	France	Greece	Israel	Italy	Jordan	Lebanon	Libya	Malta	Morocco	Montenegro	Macedonia	Portugal	Syria	Slovenia	Spain	Tunisia	Turkey	MED average
4	OECD only: Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	22,4	27,3	17,2	20,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	16,8	0,0	18,9	23,0	0,0	26,5	**7,5**
4	Net primary enrolment rate (%)	96,5	97,5	0,0	87,5	97,4	97,0	98,6	92,9	97,0	96,9	92,4	86,3	0,0	97,6	96,8	95,8	91,7	96,3	63,2	97,7	98,5	98,6	94,3	**85,7**
4	Lower secondary completion rate (%)	91,1	79,1	0,0	91,6	97,6	81,0	98,3	90,1	101,4	99,8	60,8	52,4	0,0	99,8	64,8	99,4	88,1	0,0	50,5	96,1	91,9	70,8	95,1	**73,9**
4	Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99,2	93,8	99,7	99,7	99,8	88,2	0,0	98,8	0,0	99,9	99,1	99,2	99,6	98,9	91,2	99,2	98,6	99,4	92,5	99,8	99,6	96,2	99,6	**89,2**
4	OECD only: Enrollment in early childhood learning program (% ages 4-6)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	88,5	96,8	97,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	99,5	0,0	94,0	96,0	0,0	65,5	**32,1**
4	OECD only: Population age 25-34 with tertiary education (%)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	44,3	42,5	48,0	26,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	34,0	0,0	44,6	42,6	0,0	31,6	**13,7**
4	OECD only: PISA score (0-600)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	495,7	458,7	472,0	485,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	497,0	0,0	509,3	491,7	0,0	424,3	**166,7**
4	OECD only: Percentage of variation in science performance explained by students'	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	20,3	12,5	11,2	9,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	14,9	0,0	13,5	13,4	0,0	9,0	**4,5**
4	OECD only: Students performing below level 2 in science (%)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	22,1	32,7	31,4	23,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	17,4	0,0	15,0	18,3	0,0	44,5	**8,9**
5	OECD only: Resilient students (%)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	26,6	18,1	15,7	26,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	38,1	0,0	34,6	39,2	0,0	21,8	**9,6**
5	Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in un	12,9	77,2	21,9	61,5	0,0	80,0	95,5	62,0	71,1	68,2	58,0	63,8	29,6	74,8	74,8	34,1	22,3	79,1	53,3	78,6	84,5	73,2	59,7	**58,1**
5	Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	96,1	88,4	78,9	95,7	98,4	82,3	95,8	95,5	100,0	96,2	95,3	95,5	110,0	94,8	69,2	89,2	89,9	100,0	82,1	99,2	97,0	79,7	80,7	**91,7**
5	Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	72,7	22,8	59,9	79,1	86,2	30,2	84,4	75,2	86,0	68,0	22,1	32,7	32,6	63,7	33,7	76,7	63,1	83,8	16,7	85,1	82,1	34,3	44,9	**58,1**
5	Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	27,9	25,8	21,4	18,5	17,9	14,9	39,6	18,7	27,5	35,7	15,4	4,7	16,0	11,9	20,5	23,5	38,3	34,8	13,2	24,4	39,1	31,3	17,4	**23,4**
5	OECD only: Gender wage gap (Total, % male median wage)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	9,9	4,5	21,6	5,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	14,3	0,0	5,0	11,5	0,0	6,9	**3,4**
5	OECD only: Gender gap in minutes spent per day doing unpaid work (minutes)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	89,1	157,0	0,0	175,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	231,9	0,0	119,7	143,2	0,0	223,5	**49,6**
6	Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	91,4	93,5	97,7	99,6	100,0	98,4	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	98,6	92,3	96,8	100,0	83,0	97,6	96,8	99,9	96,7	99,5	99,9	94,2	98,9	**97,2**
6	Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	97,7	87,5	94,8	97,5	99,4	93,2	98,7	99,0	100,0	99,3	96,7	95,4	99,7	100,0	83,5	95,9	90,9	99,4	92,9	99,1	99,9	93,1	96,4	**96,1**
6	Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	6,5	88,0	1,4	1,0	37,6	159,9	22,8	19,7	110,5	44,8	150,9	33,3	1072,0	44,4	49,0	0,0	13,2	17,1	109,4	6,1	49,7	94,0	27,5	**93,9**
6	Imported groundwater depletion (m3/year/capita)	6,0	7,5	0,0	5,6	14,9	2,8	5,9	8,0	10,2	7,8	16,6	17,3	9,7	13,4	3,0	5,3	4,0	6,7	8,1	9,1	6,2	7,0	6,5	**7,9**
6	Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	16,9	46,1	0,0	29,0	14,9	28,4	66,4	81,1	95,4	79,6	18,6	0,0	9,6	100,0	26,0	18,5	1,2	56,6	48,0	34,7	97,4	33,6	48,8	**41,3**
6	OECD only: Population using safely managed water services (%)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	93,3	98,9	99,4	93,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	95,1	0,0	98,0	98,2	0,0	0,0	**29,4**
6	OECD only: Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	92,1	75,2	93,3	95,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	61,7	0,0	75,7	97,5	0,0	44,3	**27,6**

Table 5 | Indicators to calculate SDG Indexes

SDG	Indicator	Albania	Algeria	Bos Herz	Croatia	Cyprus	Egypt	France	Greece	Israel	Italy	Jordan	Lebanon	Libya	Malta	Morocco	Montenegro	Macedonia	Portugal	Syria	Slovenia	Spain	Tunisia	Turkey	MED average
7	Access to electricity (% population)	100,0	99,4	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	98,5	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	**99,9**
7	Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	77,4	92,6	63,4	92,7	100,0	97,6	100,0	94,3	100,0	100,0	99,1	0,0	0,0	100,0	96,8	69,4	65,6	100,0	99,0	96,2	100,0	99,1	0,0	**80,1**
7	CO2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	0,7	2,0	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,1	0,5	1,3	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,2	1,3	2,0	0,8	1,3	1,0	1,5	0,9	0,9	1,4	1,3	**1,2**
7	OECD only: Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	13,5	17,2	3,7	16,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	27,2	0,0	20,9	16,3	0,0	13,4	**5,6**
8	Adjusted Growth (%)	-1,1	-2,4	-0,2	0,1	-2,1	-2,4	-0,8	-2,3	0,1	-1,8	-5,5	-5,9	-9,1	3,1	-2,5	2,0	0,1	-0,3	0,0	0,0	-0,2	-3,0	0,8	**-1,4**
8	Prevalence of Modern Slavery (victims per 1,000 population)	6,9	2,7	3,4	6,0	4,2	5,5	2,0	7,9	3,9	2,4	1,8	1,7	0,0	0,0	2,4	5,9	8,7	2,5	0,0	2,2	2,3	2,2	6,5	**3,5**
8	Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institu	40,0	42,8	58,8	86,1	88,7	32,8	94,0	85,5	92,8	93,8	42,5	44,8	65,7	97,4	28,6	68,4	76,6	92,3	23,3	97,5	93,8	36,9	68,6	**67,5**
8	Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	15,1	10,1	26,1	9,1	10,4	11,8	8,8	21,1	3,8	10,6	14,7	6,7	15,7	3,9	9,3	16,1	22,3	7,3	14,9	6,2	14,5	15,3	11,1	**12,4**
8	Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,5	1,3	0,1	1,9	0,9	0,7	0,9	0,5	0,9	0,2	1,5	0,1	1,6	0,2	0,9	0,1	1,0	1,5	0,3	0,2	**0,7**
8	OECD only: Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	64,7	53,5	69,0	58,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	67,8	0,0	69,3	61,1	0,0	51,6	**21,5**
8	OECD only: Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (%)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	16,5	22,8	13,6	25,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	12,4	0,0	10,9	19,9	0,0	27,2	**6,5**
9	Population using the internet (%)	71,8	47,7	69,5	67,1	80,7	45,0	80,5	69,9	81,6	61,3	66,8	78,2	21,8	80,1	61,8	71,3	76,3	73,8	34,3	78,9	84,6	55,5	64,7	**66,2**
9	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	69,3	78,4	43,4	79,7	106,4	50,1	87,5	63,4	105,1	87,9	100,0	51,3	36,9	84,0	58,3	66,5	60,8	68,9	12,5	70,0	94,1	65,0	70,5	**70,0**
9	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructu	2,3	2,4	2,4	3,0	2,9	2,8	4,0	3,2	3,3	3,9	2,7	2,6	2,2	2,9	2,4	2,6	2,5	3,2	2,5	3,3	3,8	2,1	3,2	**2,9**
9	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking : Average score of top 3 univers	0,0	19,8	0,0	26,1	44,0	29,7	66,8	35,9	49,2	55,8	26,5	34,5	0,0	0,0	22,5	0,0	0,0	36,6	0,0	26,1	55,7	17,1	39,1	**25,4**
9	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0,1	0,1	0,1	1,0	0,8	0,1	1,1	1,0	1,5	1,2	0,2	0,2	0,0	0,7	0,1	0,4	0,2	1,3	0,0	1,6	1,1	0,5	0,4	**0,6**
9	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,9	0,5	0,7	2,2	1,0	4,3	1,3	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,6	0,7	0,4	0,4	1,3	0,0	2,0	1,2	0,6	0,9	**0,9**
9	OECD only: Research and development researchers (per 1,000 employed)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	10,1	7,2	17,4	5,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	8,8	0,0	8,4	6,7	0,0	3,7	**2,9**
9	OECD only: Triadic Patent Families filed (per million population)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	40,0	2,7	57,4	13,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,8	0,0	4,9	4,9	0,0	0,6	**5,5**
9	OECD only: Gap in internet access by income (%)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	22,4	40,0	42,7	47,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	43,1	0,0	36,5	30,7	0,0	0,0	**11,4**
9	OECD only: Women in science and engineering (%)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	29,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	38,1	0,0	31,1	27,1	0,0	30,7	**6,8**
10	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	41,8	31,5	33,8	38,2	35,5	49,7	32,6	44,9	45,2	38,2	43,2	38,3	0,0	29,4	41,2	40,7	45,7	42,6	35,8	27,5	38,4	41,3	48,4	**37,6**
10	OECD only: Palma ratio	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,1	1,3	1,4	1,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,3	0,0	0,8	1,3	0,0	1,9	**0,4**
10	OECD only: Elderly Poverty Rate (%)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,4	7,8	19,4	10,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	9,5	0,0	12,3	9,4	0,0	17,0	**3,9**

Table 5 | Indicators to calculate SDG Indexes

SDG	Indicator	Albania	Algeria	Bos Herz	Croatia	Cyprus	Egypt	France	Greece	Israel	Italy	Jordan	Lebanon	Libya	Malta	Morocco	Montenegro	Macedonia	Portugal	Syria	Slovenia	Spain	Tunisia	Turkey	MED average
11	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diam	18,2	38,9	27,7	17,9	17,3	87,0	11,8	16,2	21,4	16,8	33,0	30,6	54,3	13,9	32,6	20,8	29,7	8,2	43,8	16,0	9,7	37,7	44,3	**28,2**
11	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	92,4	81,9	96,1	99,6	100,0	97,9	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	87,4	0,0	0,0	100,0	94,1	94,1	98,3	100,0	90,2	99,3	99,9	96,2	98,6	**88,1**
11	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	57,1	57,7	49,4	47,8	49,8	71,0	62,9	57,0	57,4	42,4	65,4	51,8	45,7	57,1	55,1	38,8	51,6	55,2	15,3	64,5	65,0	39,8	57,8	**52,9**
11	OECD only: Rent overburden rate (%)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	12,4	25,6	0,0	11,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	11,8	0,0	5,9	17,4	0,0	0,0	**3,7**
12	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	0,8	1,2	0,0	0,3	2,1	1,4	1,9	2,0	2,1	2,2	1,0	1,2	0,0	1,8	1,5	0,0	1,1	2,2	1,4	1,2	2,1	0,8	1,8	**1,3**
12	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	7,1	6,2	6,5	12,6	19,1	5,5	21,3	17,5	14,1	18,9	5,6	11,1	11,0	15,5	3,7	10,0	7,2	17,3	0,0	16,1	20,1	5,6	7,9	**11,3**
12	Production-based SO2 emissions (kg/capita)	7,8	8,5	0,0	16,9	29,6	7,6	7,2	45,3	56,3	5,9	0,0	0,0	8,5	32,1	12,2	0,0	0,0	11,4	0,0	8,1	25,1	17,2	22,4	**14,0**
12	Imported SO2 emissions (kg/capita)	7,8	0,7	-10,9	11,7	23,2	-0,6	13,8	16,8	-1,7	17,9	-1,4	-1,4	0,7	11,6	0,0	-10,9	-10,9	8,5	-1,4	17,4	8,7	-6,7	3,1	**4,2**
12	Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	15,6	10,8	16,5	23,2	48,0	0,0	48,1	56,9	56,7	38,3	13,3	21,4	20,0	47,1	0,0	0,0	17,8	42,8	9,5	34,7	47,4	12,9	25,2	**26,4**
12	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-24,8	-13,3	-19,2	53,5	170,5	0,0	122,4	215,0	381,9	172,6	38,1	97,1	-92,8	255,2	0,0	329,3	0,0	201,2	0,0	125,0	81,2	-25,6	35,2	**91,4**
12	OECD only: Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,1	1,1	1,5	1,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,0	0,0	0,7	1,0	0,0	1,1	**0,4**
13	Energy-related CO2 emissions per capita (tCO2/capita)	1,4	3,4	6,3	4,0	5,4	2,0	5,0	5,4	8,1	5,5	1,9	2,4	8,2	6,3	1,5	4,0	3,3	4,6	2,3	6,4	5,1	1,9	4,2	**4,3**
13	Imported CO2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO2/capita)	0,7	-0,1	0,2	0,3	1,9	-0,2	1,1	1,5	-1,0	1,2	0,4	1,1	-0,4	-0,6	0,5	2,1	0,6	0,5	-0,5	-1,4	0,2	0,9	0,7	**0,4**
13	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	469,0	195,2	14030,1	67,9	0,0	17,2	3,8	10,4	245,6	2,5	1,0	8559,5	0,0	0,0	1455,5	31,8	1799,1	8,4	18,8	1268,9	0,6	137,4	2,9	**1231,5**
13	CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	893,0	3194,1	0,3	177,6	0,0	155,6	157,3	39,6	9,1	58,0	1,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	115,7	0,0	23,1	0,0	451,4	123,2	411,1	3,2	**252,8**
13	OECD only: Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions f	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	11,8	22,6	28,8	20,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	9,0	0,0	23,3	12,5	0,0	8,1	**5,9**
14	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	78,6	54,9	0,0	77,0	37,4	64,8	80,0	68,5	3,7	74,1	0,0	17,8	0,0	90,2	34,5	0,0	0,0	64,8	0,0	99,6	82,6	44,6	4,3	**42,5**
14	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	57,3	40,5	41,0	63,7	53,2	49,5	49,1	61,3	32,9	50,2	48,5	30,1	57,1	46,0	52,8	59,5	0,0	51,1	38,3	28,2	50,5	50,1	50,0	**46,1**
14	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	0,0	65,2	0,0	7,0	66,6	27,4	19,6	48,6	0,0	75,1	0,0	0,0	67,1	12,5	6,3	0,0	0,0	70,5	0,0	0,0	35,3	5,8	79,7	**25,5**
14	Fish caught by trawling (%)	86,3	29,6	0,0	17,9	0,0	34,5	27,8	21,8	52,3	51,8	0,0	10,0	19,9	93,6	62,0	52,8	0,0	11,3	22,0	89,7	33,6	28,1	33,8	**33,9**

Table 5 | Indicators to calculate SDG Indexes

SDG	Indicator	Albania	Algeria	Bos Herz	Croatia	Cyprus	Egypt	France	Greece	Israel	Italy	Jordan	Lebanon	Libya	Malta	Morocco	Montenegro	Macedonia	Portugal	Syria	Slovenia	Spain	Tunisia	Turkey	MED average
15	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	67,0	38,8	12,0	72,0	57,8	39,6	81,2	73,2	15,7	78,0	0,0	13,1	4,6	99,4	43,0	11,9	21,1	73,9	1,1	88,7	56,3	40,8	2,3	**43,1**
15	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	89,5	49,0	40,0	80,2	0,0	28,5	78,0	88,4	26,1	84,7	0,0	21,1	0,0	0,0	80,8	0,0	86,0	64,0	4,3	93,1	44,8	43,4	4,1	**43,7**
15	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	1,0	0,9	0,9	0,8	0,7	0,9	1,0	0,9	1,0	0,9	0,9	0,8	1,0	0,9	1,0	0,9	0,8	1,0	0,9	**0,9**
15	Permanent Deforestation (5 year average annual %)	0,0	0,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,6	0,0	**0,1**
15	Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	4,8	0,7	3,8	7,9	10,9	0,3	11,3	7,6	5,1	7,0	2,5	4,2	2,1	15,5	0,7	41,2	0,0	8,9	0,7	14,0	8,8	1,6	1,5	**7,0**
16	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2,7	1,4	1,3	1,0	1,1	2,5	1,4	0,8	1,4	0,7	1,5	4,0	2,5	0,9	1,2	4,5	1,6	0,6	2,2	0,5	0,6	3,0	4,3	**1,8**
16	Unsentenced detainees (%)	0,5	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,0	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,4	0,5	0,9	0,2	0,4	0,3	0,1	0,2	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,5	0,1	**0,3**
16	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or	65,9	64,3	67,1	75,1	73,6	87,0	73,5	57,5	75,1	63,7	81,4	55,3	54,1	75,9	63,8	68,4	71,5	75,8	32,2	90,4	84,1	62,9	56,8	**68,5**
16	Property Rights (1-7)	3,6	3,8	3,1	3,7	4,5	3,6	5,5	4,0	5,7	4,2	4,8	3,9	2,6	5,1	4,6	3,9	4,0	4,8	4,3	4,5	4,6	4,3	4,1	**4,2**
16	Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	98,6	99,6	99,5	0,0	100,0	99,4	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	99,1	99,5	0,0	100,0	94,0	99,4	99,7	100,0	96,0	100,0	100,0	99,2	98,8	**90,6**
16	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	36,0	35,0	38,0	48,0	59,0	35,0	72,0	45,0	61,0	52,0	49,0	28,0	17,0	54,0	43,0	45,0	37,0	64,0	13,0	60,0	58,0	43,0	41,0	**44,9**
16	Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	5,1	5,0	5,3	0,0	0,0	7,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,7	1,9	0,0	0,0	8,3	12,5	12,5	3,4	4,0	0,0	0,0	2,1	5,9	**3,2**
16	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	3,0	0,3	10,2	1,2	0,5	0,0	0,0	1,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,6	0,0	0,0	1,8	0,0	0,3	**0,8**
16	Freedom of Press Index (best 0 - 100 worst)	29,5	43,1	27,4	28,9	19,9	56,7	21,9	29,2	30,3	24,1	41,7	31,2	56,8	27,4	43,1	31,2	32,4	14,2	79,2	21,7	20,5	30,9	53,5	**34,6**
16	OECD only: Prison Population (per 100,000 people)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	105,8	85,4	261,7	89,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	134,1	0,0	63,0	128,4	0,0	226,5	**47,6**
17	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	6,3	7,4	0,0	10,4	9,3	5,4	13,3	8,2	9,5	10,1	0,0	6,2	0,0	11,1	7,8	0,0	0,0	10,1	6,7	9,9	10,0	10,4	7,0	**6,9**
17	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public fi	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,4	0,2	0,1	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,2	0,2	0,0	0,0	**0,1**
17	Other countries : Government Revenue excluding Grants (% GDP)	25,7	40,4	38,1	0,0	0,0	21,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	23,8	19,8	0,0	0,0	32,7	0,0	26,4	0,0	22,7	0,0	0,0	31,4	29,7	**13,6**
17	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	4,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	**0,2**
17	OECD only: Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	51,7	57,9	63,3	49,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	54,7	0,0	41,8	47,7	0,0	68,0	**18,9**