

Population Development  
Composite Index

# PDCI Report 2020



ICPD25  
International Conference on  
Population and Development



# List of abbreviations

ASRO	Arab States Regional Office
BAP	Budget Allocation Process
CPD	Commission on Population and Development
FGM	Female genital mutilation
GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
GDP	Gross Domestic Production
HDI	Human Development Index
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
ILO	International Labour Organization
KSA	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
MC	Monte Carlo
NCDs	Non-Communicable Diseases
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
PCA	Principal Component Analysis
PDCI	Population Development Composite Index
PoA	Programme of Action
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UN-DESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
VIF	Variance-Inflation Factor
WGI	Worldwide Governance Indicators
WHO	World Health Organization

# Table of contents

<b>Preface</b> .....	4
<b>Acknowledgement</b> .....	6
<b>Executive summary</b> .....	7
<b>Chapter one</b> .....	9
<b>Introduction and theoretical framework</b> .....	9
1.1 Background.....	9
1.2 Objectives and rationale.....	10
1.3 Conceptual framework.....	10
1.4 Monitoring framework.....	13
<b>Chapter two</b> .....	15
<b>Main findings</b> .....	15
2.1 Overall performance.....	15
2.2 Performance by dimensions.....	17
2.3 Progress per dimension over time.....	23
2.4 Contribution of dimensions to PDCI.....	24
2.5 PDCI against other Indices.....	24
2.6 Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.....	26
<b>Chapter three</b> .....	31
<b>Methodology and validation</b> .....	31
3.1 Selection of indicators.....	31
3.2 Data sources.....	32
3.3 Data limitations.....	34
3.4 Missing data imputation.....	35
3.5 Construction and calculations of PDCI.....	36
3.6 Calculation of PDCI thresholds.....	39
3.7 Statistical soundness and validation.....	40
3.8 Method for constructing the dashboards.....	43
3.9 Changes made on the pilot version.....	44
<b>Chapter four</b> .....	48
<b>Conclusions and recommendations</b> .....	48
4.1 Conclusions.....	48
4.2 Recommendations.....	49
<b>Chapter five</b> .....	51
<b>Country profiles</b> .....	51
<b>References</b> .....	72
<b>Annex 1</b> .....	74

## List of figures

Figure 1: Thematic pillars for ICPD PoA Post-2014 .....	11
Figure 2: The PDCI component level framework.....	13
Figure 3: ICPD-based Sustainable Development Goals and Targets .....	14
Figure 4: Progress on the PDCI (2015-2019) .....	16
Figure 5: The PDCI progress in Arab countries .....	17
Figure 6: Scores of dignity and human rights dimension for the Arab countries.....	19
Figure 7: Health (SRH) scores for Arab countries .....	21
Figure 8: Place and mobility scores for Arab countries.....	22
Figure 9: Governance scores for Arab countries .....	22
Figure 10: Sustainability scores for Arab countries .....	23
Figure 11: Progress by dimension for the Arab region (2015-2019).....	23
Figure 12: Contribution of dimensions to the PDCI for the Arab region .....	24
Figure 13: SDG Index scores vs PDCI scores .....	25
Figure 14: HDI vs PDCI scores for the Arab countries.....	26
Figure 15: Proportion of individuals using the Internet (%) .....	28
Figure 16: Percentage of national data available for PDCI indicators in the Arab countries....	35
Figure 17: PDCI scores according to different weighting schemes .....	43

## List of tables

Table 1: Sub-indices of the PDCI for the Arab countries .....	18
Table 2: List of PDCI indicators .....	33
Table 3: Weights assigned to dimensions .....	37
Table 4: Changes made on the pilot version by excluding specific indicators with justifications .....	45
Table 5: Changes made on the pilot version by including specific indicators with justifications .....	46
Table 6: Changes made on the pilot version by adjusting specific indicators with justifications .....	47

# Preface

The International Conference on Population and Development that took place in Cairo in 1994, also known as the ICPD 1994, transformed the way in which countries address population and sustainable development issues representing a critical shift from a concern with achieving demographic targets to an emphasis on improving quality of life putting the needs, rights and aspirations of individual human beings at the center of sustainable development.



ICPD is best understood as part of the broader process that began more than two decades ago and will continue to transform the scope and structure of population programme and data in the years ahead. The forthcoming report speaks to the aspirations put as UNFPA ASRO has embarked on a journey to develop so called Population Development Composite Index (PDCI). Due to its composite nature the Index allows to track Composite indicators as a tool allowing to summarize complex multi-dimensional issues in the context of a people-centered SDG approach and measurements. It provides a big picture that allows to interpret and capture trends across several key indicators paving the way to support decision-makers.

Because of its logical nature and clear links across grouped set of otherwise separate indicators, it allows to find trends, help provide summary figures which one can compare and rank across issues of interest. A tool quantifying and tracking achievements made by Arab States towards the ICPD and related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) from a population dynamics lens.

The development of the PDCI index has been a highly participatory process benefiting from several rounds of consultations and peer reviews to identify its ingredients and methodology of calculation to be in line with other relevant indices particularly the SDG progress index. It is founded on the principle that individuals are the center of SDG implementation, and that any success towards the SDGs must be evidenced by a positive change in the lives of people, while ensuring that “no one is left behind”.

The report is based on the five themes (pillars) stipulated in the United Nations General Assembly resolution 65/234 on the review of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the ICPD, namely, dignity and human rights, health, place and mobility, governance, and accountability; and sustainability.

We look forward to continuing our work and our engagement. Enjoy the read, enjoy the exploration, and join us on this journey to compare and contrast across countries, regions cutting index in so many different ways to guide policy actions and directions that need to be implemented at national and potentially sub-national levels to accelerate a people-centered approach to SDG implementation in the Arab region.



**Dr. Luay Shabaneh**  
**Regional Director for the Arab States**  
**UNFPA**

# Acknowledgement

The Population Development Index report is an outcome of strenuous efforts by distinguished expertise in the field of Population and Development Statistics. UNFPA ASRO would like to express their deepest appreciation to every idea, guidance, and effort provided to make this piece of work completed.

Deepest appreciation go to the key researcher Ms. Eman Aboaldahab, who prepared the 2020 updated report. Her support in the adjustment of the methodology, indicators' selection, the mathematical calculations, and statistical validation as well as writing up the report is invaluable.

Enormous gratitude goes to the strategic directions, review, and validation of the methodology provided by experts participating in the expert group meeting during the year 2021. Their contribution was instrumental in shaping up the final version of the report. Special thanks hence go to the distinguished experts; Dr. Abdel-Aziz Farah, Dr. Abdallah Zoubi, Dr. Francois Farah, Dr. George Georgi, Dr. Hassan M. Hassan, Dr. Hafedh Chekir, Mr. Heidi Saidi, Professor Hoda Rashad, Professor Hussein Abdelaziz, Dr. Mehdi Al-Alak, and Dr. Mudar Kassis.

We would also like to acknowledge the efforts of UNFPA Arab states staff; Dr. Karina Nersesyan, Dr. Hala Youssef, Mr. Chokri Ben Yahia and Ms. Ghada Diab who contributed to the technical discussions and coordinated all project activities.

Special thanks are due to the UNFPA ASRO Regional Director, Dr. Luay Shabaneh; his innovative idea to develop an index that supports measuring progress of a people centered SDG agenda using the ICPD framework beyond 2014 is exceptional. Standing for the rights of people in the Arab region, his guidance and dedication all through the index development process was critical to finalize this piece of work.

## Disclaimer

This document has been produced with the financial support from UNFPA. The views expressed herein can in no way be taken to reflect the official opinion of the United Nations, including UNFPA, or the UN member states

Cover photo: © UNFPA Algeria, © UNFPA Egypt/Roger Anis, © UNFPA Iraq, © UNFPA Jordan, © UNFPA Lebanon, © UNFPA Sudan, © UNFPA Tunisia



# Executive summary

UNFPA- Arab States Regional Office constructed the Population Development Composite Index (PDCI) to quantify ICPD-PoA implementation progress and reflect the position of Arab countries with regards to the implementation of ICPD based on SDGs indicators within the context of the ICPD Beyond 2014 review and the post 2015 development agenda. The objectives of the index are to provide a scientific measure and policy tools to advocate for people-centered SDGs and to demonstrate the importance of supporting the population agenda as a key enabler for achieving SDGs.

The PDCI is structured based on thematic pillars of “ICPD-PoA Beyond 2014” developed by UNFPA. It is based on 33 indicators categorized into five dimensions: Dignity, Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH), Place and Mobility, Governance, and Sustainability. The PDCI is based on the monitoring framework of the SDG indicators from a population perspective. The framework combines results with contextual and process issues, however the later cannot be waved out from the framework to maintain SDGs collectivity, i.e., the five dimensions are mutually reinforcing and in line with SDGs.

The PDCI indicators were developed through several rounds of consultations, peer reviews and iterations to identify a methodology of calculation that is in line with other relevant indices, particularly the SDGs progress index. In 2019 UNFPA-ASRO launched a PDCI pilot version. In 2020, a review was conducted to determine the final set of appropriate indicators for measuring the population and development agenda.

Methodologically, the computation of the PDCI was conducted in two stages. In the first stage, standardized indicators were aggregated to estimate each of the five sub-indices for the five dimensions using the arithmetic mean with equal weights for each of the identified indicators. Using the arithmetic mean implies full substitutability between indicators within each dimension. In the second stage, full substitutability of dimensions was avoided and replaced by the geometric mean to reduce substitutability and ensure less sensitivity to extreme values.

Moreover, the necessary tests were carried out to ensure the inter-consistency between the individual indicators within each dimension, as well as testing the collinearity between indicators to determine the final list of indicators used to build the composite index. Accordingly, 6 indicators out of the 39 in the initial list were excluded to avoid collinearity and redundancy.

Sensitivity analysis did not indicate significant differences when ranking countries using different weighting schemes, which justified using equal weights for simplicity. The analysis has led to the conclusion that PDCI is an instrumental tool to make SDGs more people-centered during the course of implementation of the SDG agenda

at the national and regional levels, and provides an opportunity for countries to gain insights on the impact of SDGs implementation on the lives of people in the five PDCI dimensions.

The PDCI scores were divided into 4 groups as follows: 1) very high performance (80 or higher PDCI scores), 2) High performance with PDCI scores of (70 to less than 80); 3) Medium Performance (55 to less than 70); and Low performance, less than 55.

The overall performance of the Arab region is situated at the medium level of the PDCI, with a score of 58.7. The highest performance is noticed for the "Sexual and Reproductive Health" pillar (71.2), followed by "Place and Mobility (68.6), then "Sustainability" (58.9). While the "Governance" and "Dignity" pillars have the lowest performance, (53.4 and 48.4 respectively). On the whole, the Arab region recorded a limited progress of 1.6 percentage points between the launch of the sustainable development agenda in 2015 and 2019. Accordingly, none of the Arab countries reached the very high-performance level. The scores ranged from 78.9 in UAE to 27.4 in Somalia.

As for the individual Arab countries, the scores were as follows:

1. High Performance (six countries): this category includes UAE, Bahrain, Qatar, Kuwait, KSA and Jordan,
2. Medium Performance (eight countries), namely Tunisia, Oman, Morocco, Algeria, Egypt, Lebanon, Palestine and Iraq.
3. Low performance (six countries), namely Djibouti, Libya, Syria, Sudan, Yemen and Somalia. These countries need substantial improvements to cope with the needs of population agenda.

The results illustrate large disparities between countries in terms of implementing the population and development agenda. Results also show that high scores in one dimension does not necessarily imply better performance in the others. In other words, the five ICPD dimensions are integrated rather than associated. This makes the PDCI and its sub-indices valuable for evaluating achievements related to population policies and for setting priorities and allocating resources to interventions related to ICPD-PoA. By illustrating differences within countries and different levels of performance on the five dimensions for each country, the dashboard can be useful in identifying areas of improvements that need to get the attention of policy and decision makers.

# Chapter one

## Introduction and theoretical framework

### 1.1 Background

In its resolution 65/234 on the review of the ICPD-PoA implementation and its follow-up beyond 2014, the General Assembly underscored the need for a systematic, integrated and comprehensive approach to population and development that would respond to new population and development challenges and to the changing development ecosystem and environment. It called to reinforce the integration of the population and development agenda in global processes related to development. The findings and conclusions of the operational review suggest a new framework for population and development beyond 2014 built on five thematic pillars: dignity and human rights; health; place and mobility; governance and accountability; and sustainability<sup>1</sup>.

The ICPD-PoA Post-2014 framework acknowledges that the motivations for development are generated by human aspirations for dignity and human rights, for good health including SRH, and for both security of place and mobility<sup>2</sup>. While these aspirations are interlinked and reaffirm one another, they offer distinct organizing thematic pillars for reviewing the numerous principles, objectives and actions contained within all PoA chapters. While the objectives of the ICPD touch on many different dimensions of well-being across the life cycle and many domains of population and development, they each contribute, in the main, to the fulfilment of dignity and human rights, good health including SRH, a safe and secure place to live, and to mobility. Because respect, protection, promotion and fulfilment of human rights are necessary preconditions for realizing all of the unfulfilled objectives of the ICPD-PoA, elaboration and fulfilment of rights are critical metrics for determining whether, for whom and to what extent these aspirations have been achieved.<sup>3</sup>

To operationalize the use of the SDGs framework in monitoring and evaluating the population and development agenda at the regional, national and potentially sub-national levels, UNFPA-ASRO intended to construct a composite index to quantify the progress in the implementation of the ICPD-PoA, and reflect the position and status of Arab countries with regards to the implementation of ICPD based SDGs indicators within the context of the ICPD Beyond 2014 review and the post 2015 development agenda.

## 1.2 Objectives and rationale

The main objective of constructing the PDCI is to provide a scientific measure and policy tool to advocate for people-centered SDGs and measure progress of development by means of promotion on the lives and wellbeing of people, and to show in a quantitative manner the importance of accommodating population agenda as a key step in achieving SDGs. This index can help in identifying the policy directions at country level regarding gaps and achievements and the allocation of efforts and resources at country level to accelerate the achievements of SDGs.

The PDCI would therefore provide countries with a quick assessment of how they are performing in comparison to their peers. It allows countries to benchmark themselves using a single holistic measure that encompasses population and development based SDGs.

With the increasing number of composite indicators year on year, it has become exciting and necessary to calculate a simplified quantitative indicator to express a complex phenomenon such as population development, which has several and interrelated dimensions. Moreover, composite indicators which compare country performance are increasingly recognized as a useful tool in policy analysis and public communication. A single composite index yielding a single numerical value is an excellent communication tool for use with practically any constituency, including news media, the general public, and elected and unelected key decision-makers. It often seems easier for the general public to interpret composite index than to identify common trends across many separate indicators. Composite indices have proven to be useful in benchmarking country performance<sup>4</sup>. Nevertheless, the robustness of composite indicators must be ascertained and tested in order to give a correct picture of the phenomenon being measured.

In 2019 UNFPA-ASRO has launched the PDCI pilot version. Constructing the PDCI undertook rounds of consultations; experts' group meetings (EGMs) were held to discuss the framework, suggested methodology and the set of relevant indicators.

This year a review has been conducted on the PDCI to determine the final set of appropriate indicators for measuring the population and development agenda.

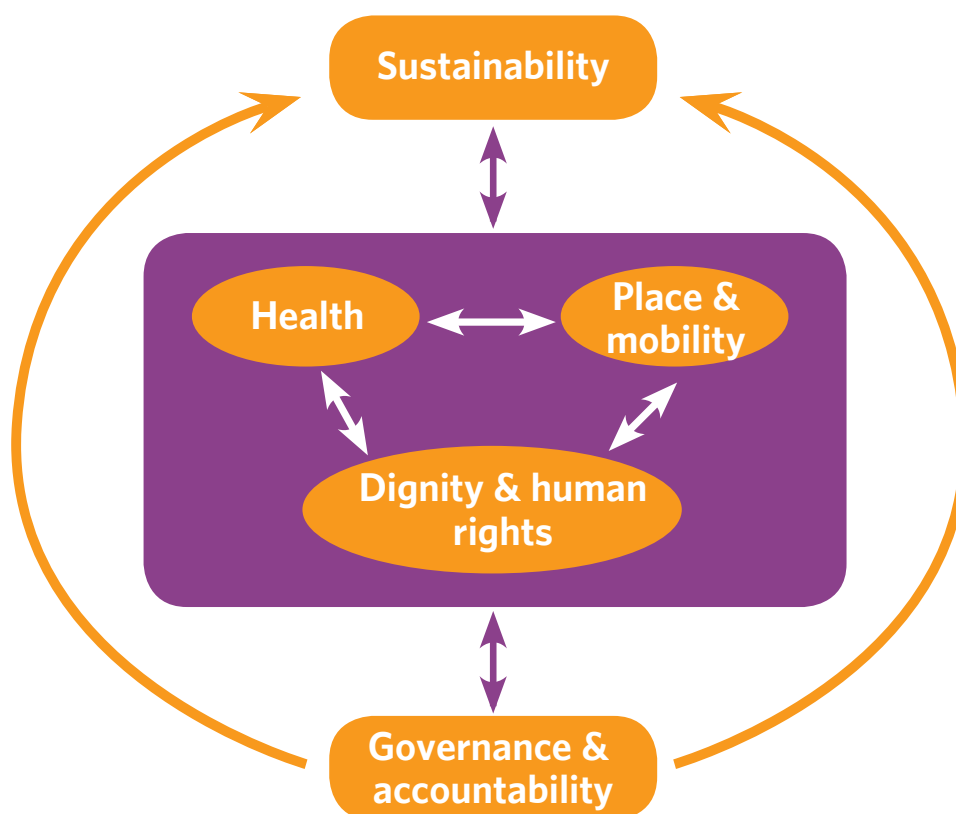
## 1.3 Conceptual framework

The PDCI is structured on the basis of the five thematic pillars of the ICPD-PoA beyond 2014. This global framework (Figure 1) recognizes the crucial linkages between population and sustainable development for reducing poverty, bridging inequality and improving the standard of living and the impact on population, resources and environmental degradation.

---

<sup>4</sup> Saltelli (2007)

**Figure 1:** Thematic Pillars for ICPD PoA Post-2014



**Source:** United Nations, 2014. "Framework of Actions for the follow-up to the ICPD-PoA Beyond 2014"

Consequently, the PDCI is structured around five sub-indices reflecting the ICPD pillars as presented in figure 2 namely:

1. Dignity and human rights
2. Health measured in terms of SRH
3. Place and mobility
4. Governance and accountability
5. Sustainability

## 1. Dignity and human rights

In its first principle, the ICPD-PoA affirms that "all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights" and are entitled to all the rights and freedoms as set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, without distinction of any kind. In addition to principle 4 which emphasized the "Advancing gender equality and equity, empowerment of women, elimination of all kinds of violence against women and ensuring women's ability to control their own fertility". Therefore, dignity is intrinsically interlinked with human rights and fundamental freedoms. The framework recognized the important role of equity and equality, and that women, girls, young

people, older people, migrants, persons with disabilities, displaced persons and persons belonging to ethnic, cultural, and linguistic minorities continue to be subject to multiple and overlapping forms of disempowerment and discrimination.

## 2. Health

The ICPD has recognized the centrality of sexual and reproductive health and rights to health and development. Sexual and reproductive health and rights spans the lives of both women and men, offering individuals and couples the right to have control over and decide freely and responsibly on matters related to their sexual and reproductive health, and to do so free from violence and coercion. Promotion and protection of sexual and reproductive health, and protection of reproductive rights are not only essential to the realization of social justice and ensuring healthy and secure life but are essential to the achievement of national and global commitments for sustainable development.

## 3. Place and mobility

The importance of Place and Mobility as a thematic pillar resides in linking the large-scale trends and dynamics of population to the achievement of both individual dignity and well-being and sustainable development. Three major themes under this pillar are considered; A) International migration that can enable inclusive economic and social development and reduce poverty, but only if the human rights of migrants are protected; B) Internal migration and urbanization which necessitates the building of sustainable cities and the strengthening of urban-rural linkages and C) Internally displaced persons and refugees who need concerted international efforts to protect them and provide them with services.

## 4. Governance and accountability

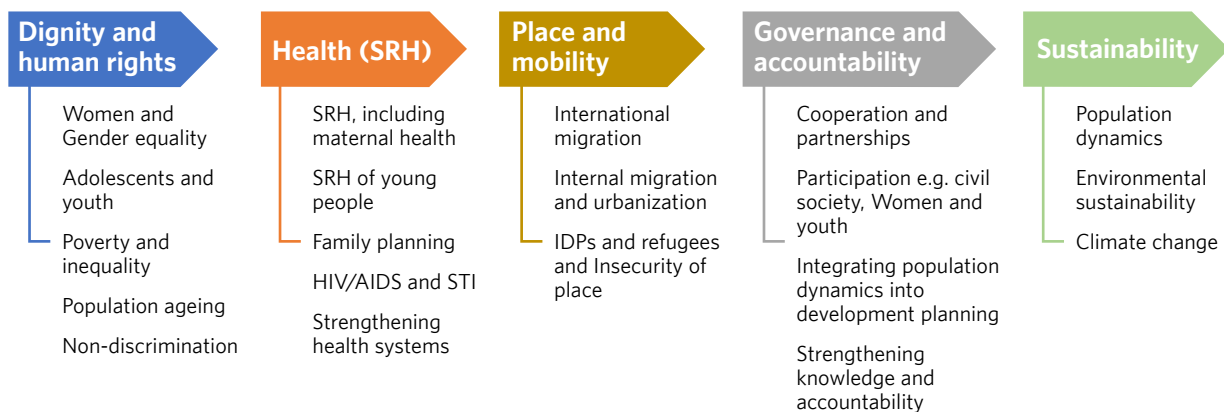
Good governance based on transparency, accountability, participation of all and the rule of law, reduction of corruption and the promotion of good governance at the local, national, regional and global levels is the basis for optimal development results, and implications for international peace and security. The ICPD-PoA pays attention to four major themes under the pillar of Governance and Accountability: cooperation and partnerships; participation; integrating population dynamics into development planning; and strengthening knowledge and accountability systems.

## 5. Sustainability

The ICPD-PoA emphasized the full understanding of interaction between population, environment, climate change and economic development to create a foundation for sustainable development that takes into account the current and future size,

composition, needs and rights of the population. Environmental impacts, including climate change, affect the lives of all people, but particularly the poor and marginalized who have limited resources to adapt while having contributed the least to human-driven environmental change.

**Figure 2:** The PDCI Component Level Framework



**Source:** ICPD themes presented in the 47<sup>th</sup> sessions of the CPD in 2014.

## 1.4 Monitoring framework

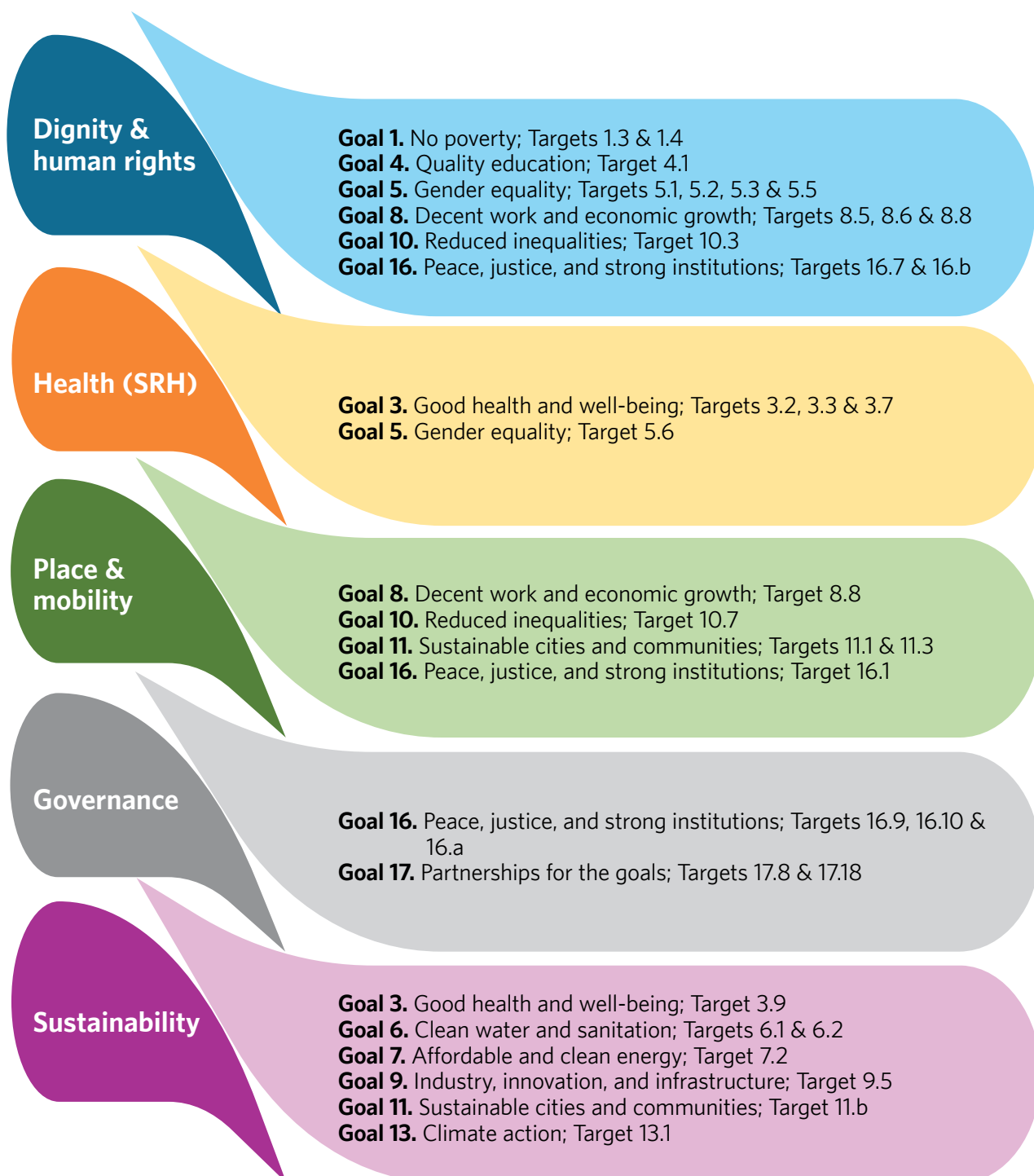
The ICPD Programme of Action has transformed the way in which the linkages between population, poverty reduction and sustainable development were being addressed – by putting the rights, needs and aspirations of individual human beings at the center of sustainable development. The ICPD-PoA emphasized on human rights and a continued people-centered approach for the post-2015 agenda, urging the international community to give priority to the core goals of gender equality, empowerment of women, investment in young people, inclusive economic growth and universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights, and at the same time to capitalize on the opportunities resulting from population trends to address climate change urgently and ensure environmental sustainability. ICPD agenda is mainstreamed across the SDGs and their targets. The ICPD agenda is mainstreamed across fourteen out of the seventeen goals and 28 targets for the post-2015 development agenda. (Figure3)

In 2019, UN Member States adopted a Declaration during the 52<sup>nd</sup> session of the UN Commission on Population and Development that reaffirmed the importance of the ICPD Programme of Action for guiding population and development policies and programmes, within the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and pledged to undertake further actions to ensure its “full, effective and accelerated implementation”.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup> UNFPA, (2019), “Accelerating the promise: The Report on the Nairobi Summit on ICPD25”, New York

The PDCI is based on development goals indicators monitoring framework from a population perspective, as countries have committed to report on the indicators of development goals periodically, which helps to ensure availability of data for measurement on a regular basis. The PDCI framework combines results with contextual and process issues, however the later cannot be waved out from the framework in order to maintain SDGs collectivity, i.e. the five dimensions are mutually reinforcing.

**Figure 3:** ICPD-based Sustainable Development Goals and Targets





# Chapter two

## Main findings

The PDCI tracks country performance on the SDGs people centered agenda, throughout the 5 pillars of the ICPD-PoA. The PDCI score signifies a country's performance against the population and development agenda; the PDCI scores theoretically from zero performance at score of (0) indicating the worst case scenario, and 100 indicating the best (targeted) performance. Following minor changes that occurred on the PDCI pilot phase, the methodology and data for the PDCI and Dashboards are now mature and stable. Thus, the PDCI and dimensions scores are not comparable with the pilot version. All changes to the PDCI are described in the methodology part of this report.

### 2.1 Overall performance

Countries were classified into 4 groups according to the PDCI score level achieved as follows:<sup>6</sup>

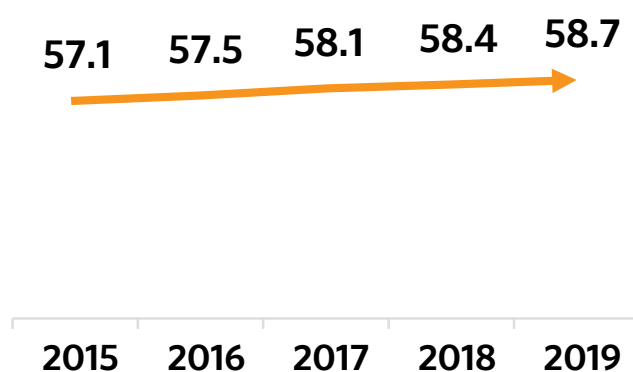
1. Low performance (Less than 55)
2. Medium performance (55-less than 70)
3. High performance (70-less than 80)
4. Very high (80 and above).<sup>7</sup>

Moreover, on average, the performance of the Arab region in the PDCI is estimated at medium level with score of 58.7 (figure 4). The highest performance of the Arab region among the five PDCI dimensions is noticed for sexual and reproductive (high performance estimated at 71.2), followed by the place and mobility (medium level 68.6), then sustainability (medium performance 58.9). While the region performed weakly in the dimensions of governance and dignity scoring 53.4 and 48.4 respectively.

---

<sup>7</sup> Results show that none of Arab countries reached the very high performance level.

**Figure 4:** Progress on the PDCI (2015–2019)



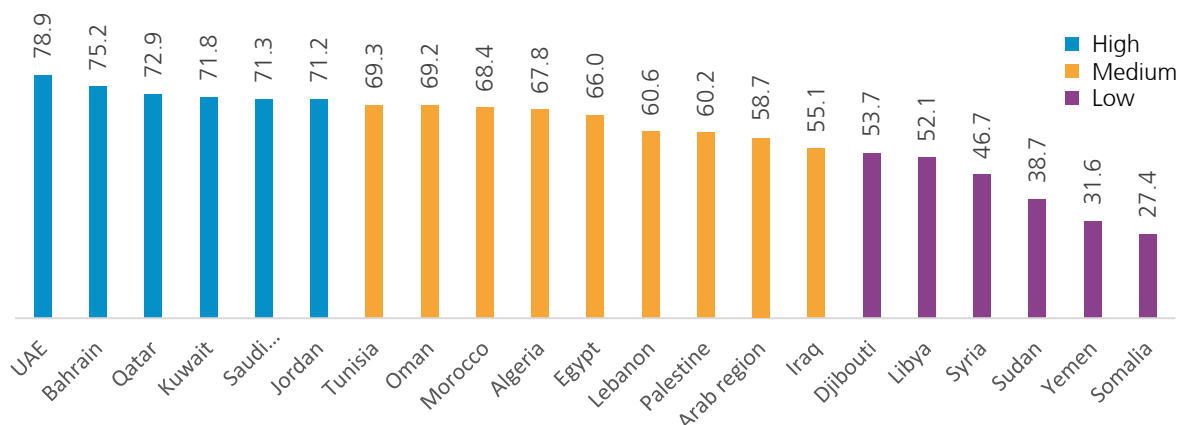
**Source:** Author's calculations

The overall PDCI score is greatly affected when weighing the performance by the size of population particularly for large size countries like Egypt which represent nearly one-fourth of the Arab population. Moreover, figure 4 shows that the progress made over time is generally simple for the Arab region; since the launch of the sustainable development agenda in 2015 until 2019, the Arab region has recorded a progress of 1.6 percentage point. Furthermore, the results illustrate the large disparities between countries in terms of implementing the population and development agenda, with performance ranging from 78.9 in UAE to 27.4 in Somalia.

Figure 5 shows that six Arab countries (five GCC and Jordan) recorded high performance, UAE ranked first (78.9), followed by Bahrain (75.2), Qatar (72.9), then the other three countries (Kuwait, KSA and Jordan) where performance is roughly equal. Eight countries (Tunisia, Oman, Morocco, Algeria, Egypt, Lebanon, Palestine and Iraq)) indicated a medium performance with varying scores ranging from (69.3 to 55.1). In addition, six countries have the lowest performance, where substantial improvements are needed to cope with the needs of the population agenda; these countries include: Djibouti, Libya, Syria, Sudan, Yemen and Somalia.

The figure shows two important observations; the first is that richer countries perform better, and that the political and security stability is an important factor in improving performance against the PDCI. It is to note that all underperforming countries (including those rich ones - Iraq and Libya) are currently going through conflicts and political instability.

**Figure 5:** The PDCI progress in Arab countries



**Source:** Author's calculations

## 2.2 Performance by dimensions

The dashboard presented in Table 1 indicates that performance of countries varies across the five dimensions. In general, variability level within Arab countries varies among different sub-indices. Governance and Place and Mobility have the highest level of variability, while Sustainability has the lowest level of variability ranging from 47.3 to 67.9, where all the countries except Yemen and Djibouti have achieved medium performance in this dimension.

Focusing on the countries' performance, one can notice that the worst performers are more likely to be so in most dimensions. This applies to Djibouti, Yemen, Sudan, Somalia and Syria, which indicates the impact of political instability and conflict on the ability of most of these countries to perform in the population related agenda. On the other hand, a front runner in one dimension does not imply high performance in other dimensions.

In general, GCC countries are ranking highest when Arab countries are ranked according to their performance on the Dignity, SRH and Governance dimensions, while the share of GCC countries is lower when Arab countries are ranked according to their performance on other dimensions (place and mobility and sustainability). Similarly, Morocco is the first performer in Place and mobility and the second in Sustainability, however, the rank obtained in the other dimensions is significantly lower. This makes the PDCI valuable for evaluating achievements related to population policies and for setting priorities and allocating resources to interventions related to the ICPD-PoA.

Accordingly, the diversity illustrated in the dashboard suggests that countries might benefit from examining the sub-indices and not only focus on the composite index. Sub-indices might be useful in informing sectoral policies and might be used as a tool for setting priorities.

**Table 1:** The PDCI sub-indices for the Arab countries

Country	Dignity & human rights	Health (SRH)	Place and mobility	Governance	Sustainability
Algeria	56.0	79.4	87.9	63.1	57.9
Bahrain	69.2	96.5	80.9	74.6	59.5
Djibouti	53.5	58.0	64.4	41.0	54.3
Egypt	46.8	78.9	87.3	64.6	60.0
Iraq	55.2	62.2	57.2	45.4	57.0
Jordan	50.5	82.1	94.5	75.5	61.9
Kuwait	66.9	94.2	69.7	75.2	57.9
Lebanon	49.3	94.1	48.7	61.1	59.3
Libya	58.0	72.1	37.2	41.4	59.8
Morocco	55.4	72.0	95.4	62.4	63.1
Oman	63.8	78.5	85.2	62.6	59.5
Palestine	47.4	84.2	48.7	67.7	60.3
Qatar	67.6	87.8	75.0	74.1	62.3
Saudi Arabia	59.1	94.0	79.9	66.5	62.3
Somalia	26.8	29.1	28.1	12.8	55.2
Sudan	35.7	47.0	28.8	30.3	59.1
Syria	34.9	77.5	33.0	44.8	55.3
Tunisia	57.4	82.6	84.2	64.1	62.4
UAE	71.0	95.9	78.8	83.9	67.9
Yemen	31.4	38.8	37.6	14.5	47.3
<b>Statistics</b>					
Minimum	26.8	29.1	28.1	12.8	47.3
Maximum	71.0	96.5	95.4	83.9	67.9
Standard deviation	12.4	18.8	22.6	19.6	4.1
Coefficient of variation <sup>8</sup>	23.5	25.0	34.7	34.8	6.9

■ Medium    ■ Very High  
■ Low        ■ High

**Source:** Author's calculations

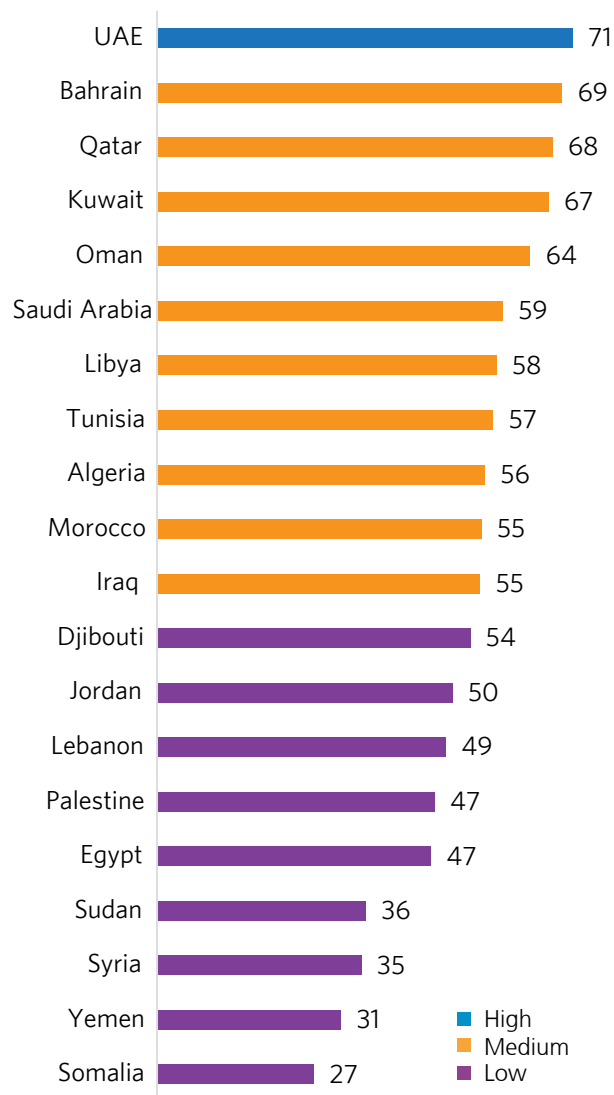
## 1. Dignity & human rights

Country performance with regard to Dignity dimension implicitly includes four main issues, including women and gender equality, youth and adolescents issues, ageing and poverty while there was a data limitation regarding the disabled people. Dignity

<sup>8</sup> Coefficient of variation = 100\*(standard deviation) / (mean), note that the mean used for calculations is the unweighted mean

was measured by 13 indicators that express the performance in these issues. The performance of countries is not necessarily equal in all issues, since empowerment and economic participation for youth and women, early marriage and violence against women remain the major challenges facing Arab countries. In general, the performance of the countries is modest in this dimension and is the lowest compared to the other PDCI dimensions. Almost half of the countries have medium-level performance and the other half have poor performance. Although GCC countries are the best performers among Arab countries, their performance ranges from (71) for the UAE to (59) for Saudi Arabia, which means much effort must be made to improve the progress for all Arab countries. On the other hand, Egypt ranks lower than its peers (the 16<sup>th</sup>), due to the modest performance in a number of indicators, the worst is FGM, which still exists despite efforts made by the state to eliminate it. However, it is expected to witness a significant decline, thanks to the recent laws and measures taken by the state to impose harsher FGM penalties.

**Figure 6:** Scores of dignity and human rights dimension for the Arab countries



**Source:** Author's calculations

## 2. Health (SRH)

Reproductive and sexual health is the most important dimension of performance for Arab countries. The performance of the Arab region has reached (71.2), which is relatively high, however it varies between countries. As shown in figure 7, five Gulf countries occupy the first ranks, followed by Palestine, Tunisia and Jordan with a very high performance. In addition, the performance is considered high in six countries, medium in two, and low in Sudan, Yemen and Somalia.

The higher performance may be due to the fact that the SRH sub-index does not cover the accessibility to SRH education and information due to data limitation for most Arab countries, which if taken into account, the performance may be significantly lower. Based on the two SDGs indicators concerned with SRH rights and information, one can notice that with respect to the SDGs indicator of the extent to which countries have laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15+ years to SRH care, information and education, only 8 Arab countries have data and their scores vary between 33% to 77%. Moreover, only 2 Arab countries have data on the indicator on women's decision making with respect to taking their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care, where the percentage is much lower (21% and 58%).

It should be noted that the indicators used to measure SRH services only measure the accessibility to the services provided and not their quality; since the quality aspect could not be measured in light of scarcity of data. However, if service quality is taken into account the index values may be affected and disparities between countries may increase.

Accordingly, universal access to the full range of sexual and reproductive health information, education and services, as defined in the ICPD-PoA and the key actions for further ICPD-PoA Implementation has not been achieved.

## 3. Place and mobility

The main topics that fall under the dimension of Place are: international and internal migration, urbanization, safety of the place and the refugees and displaced persons. The performance of the Arab world is considered medium (68.6) and varying obviously between countries, as the countries suffering from conflict are at the bottom, performing poorly as a result of being affected by instability and lack of safety in the place, which is a fundamental pillar of achieving the SDGs' people centered agenda.

Morocco and Jordan are the best performing countries in this dimension. The score of performance is driven by adoption of policies and measures for international migration. Their performance is significantly higher than the rest of the countries, reaching (95). The opposite is true for GCC countries which are not among the first four front runners due to not adopting international migration policies.

## 4. Governance and accountability

Governance and accountability is measured by five related indicators covering the vital events: registration of births and deaths; adoption of population related policies and strategies; use of internet as an indicator of access to knowledge; and the global governance index that takes into account six aspects of governance including: voice and accountability; political stability and absence of violence; government effectiveness; regulatory quality; rule of law and control of corruption.

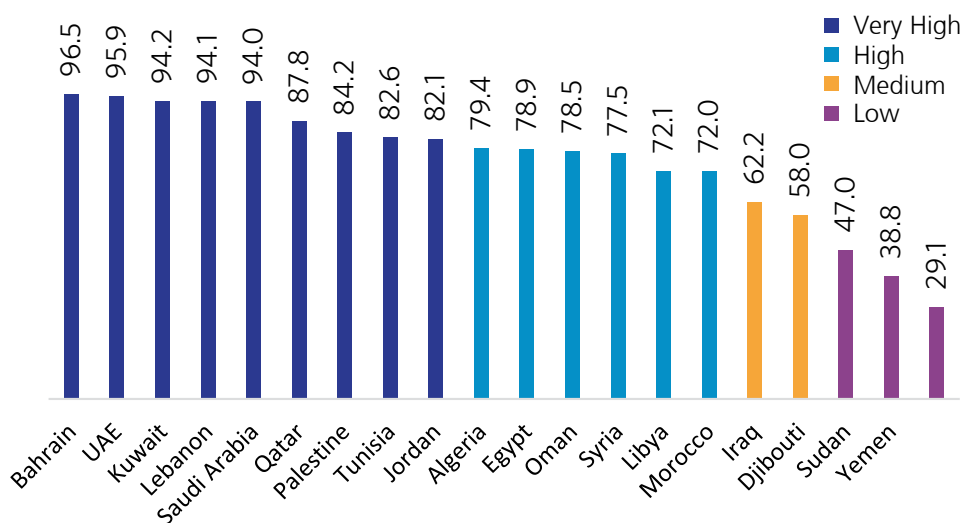
Overall, the Arab region has major challenges regarding governance, where the performance is estimated at a weak level of (53.4). On country level, one fourth of the Arab countries have high performance (4 GCC countries and Jordan), while 8 countries have performed at medium level and another 8 countries, namely those under humanitarian situation, have low performance.

In general, the adoption of population related polices and strategies is a challenge in most of the Arab countries, which calls for more efforts to develop, operationalize and implement such polices. Moreover, the global governance indicator is estimated at a lower level for all Arab countries, in addition to death registration which is considered a big challenge for number of Arab countries.

## 5. Sustainability

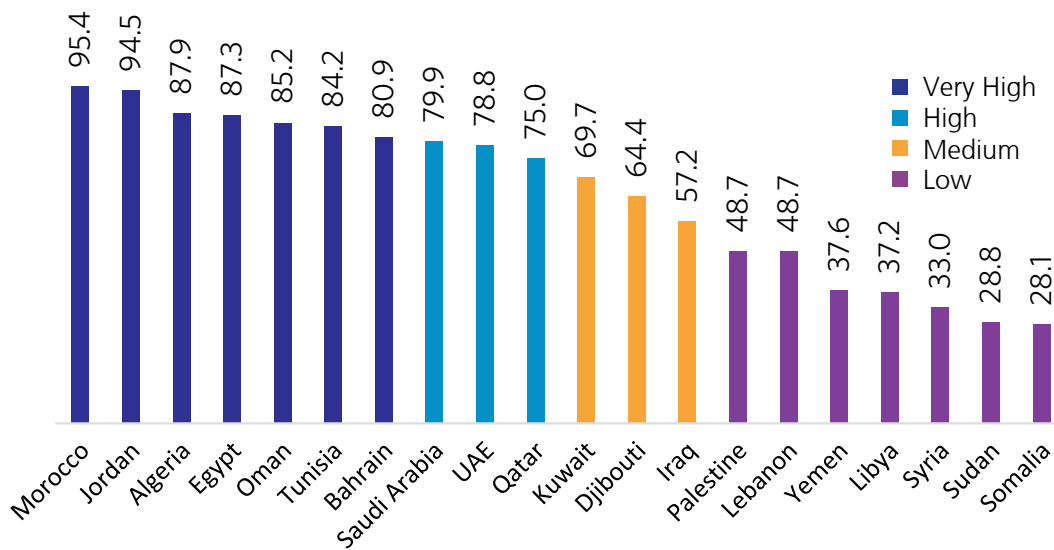
In general, the performance of the Arab region in the Sustainability dimension is medium (59), and the differences between countries are almost limited. All countries except Djibouti and Yemen have medium level performance, as shown in Figure 10. This medium performance is more likely due to weak spending on research and development as a percentage of GDP, as well as weak use of renewable energy.

**Figure 7:** Health (SRH) scores for Arab countries



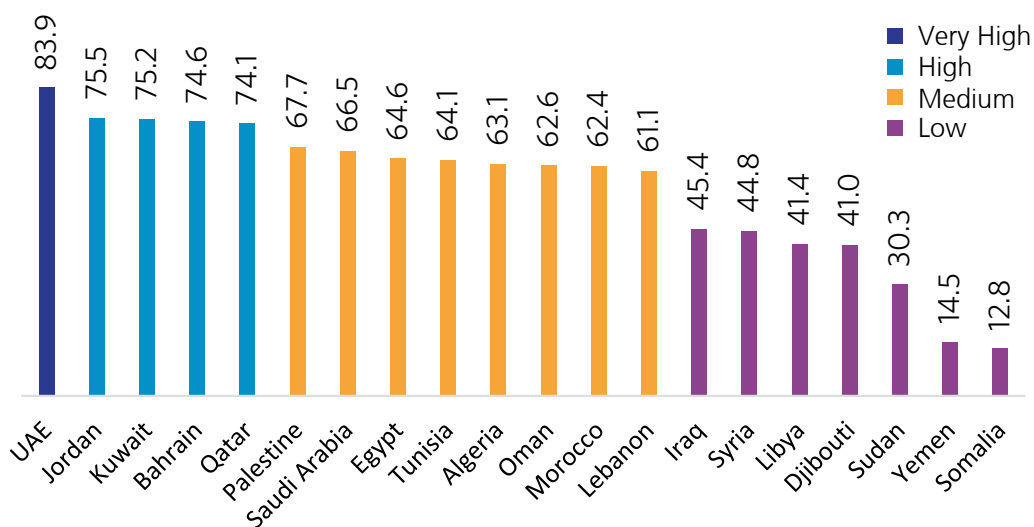
**Source:** Author's calculations

**Figure 8:** Place and mobility scores for Arab countries



Source: Author's calculations

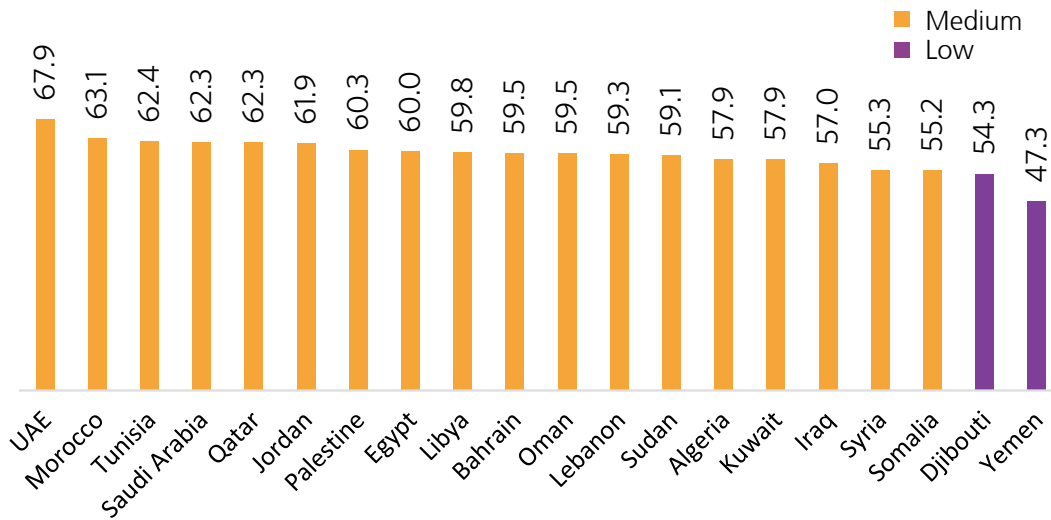
**Figure 9:** Governance scores for Arab countries



Source: Author's calculations



**Figure 10:** Sustainability scores for Arab countries

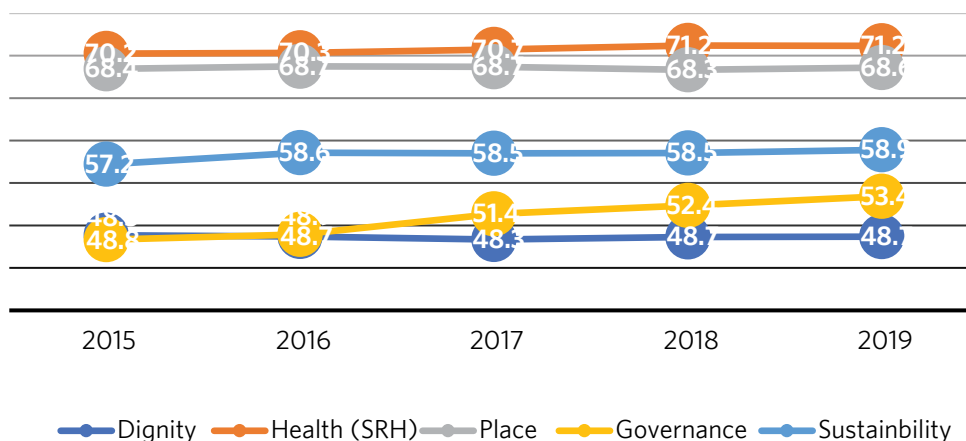


Source: Author's calculations

### 2.3 Progress by dimension over time

Overall, the progress made on the Governance and Accountability dimension has witnessed a remarkable increase since the launch of the Sustainable Development Agenda in 2015. It has increased by 4.6 percentage points, followed by the Sustainability dimension, which has increased by 1.7 percentage points as shown in figure 11. While the other dimensions have witnessed little progress during the past five years, the main driven indicators for the increase in governance is the significant increase in the percentage of internet users. Such progress in facilitating access to information and knowledge tools has recently become important and necessary to adapt with the new distance learning initiatives due to the COVID-19 pandemic. For more details on country progress, tables 1-6 in annex 1 present the progress over time for the five PDCI dimensions at the country level.

**Figure 11:** Progress by dimension for the Arab region (2015-2019)

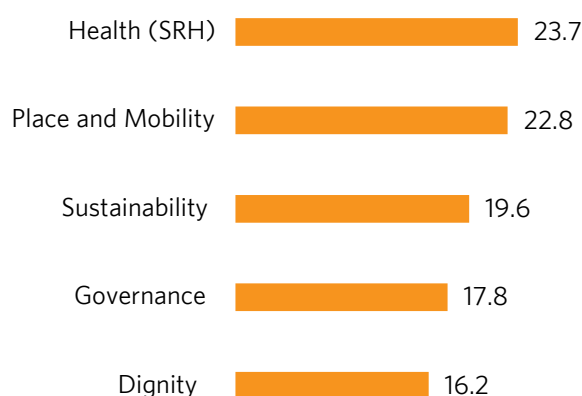


Source: Author's calculations

## 2.4 Contribution of dimensions to the PDCI

Figure 12 shows that the five dimensions are close to some extent in their contribution to the PDCI. Yet SRH dimension is the lead contributor, followed by Place and Mobility, while Sustainability is the lowest (16.2). Contribution of the five dimensions to the PDCI varies between countries, but in general lesser contribution is noticed for Governance and for Place and Mobility for the countries inflicted by conflict and instability. For more details about the countries, see Table 6, Annex 1.

**Figure 12:** Contribution of dimensions to the PDCI for the Arab region



**Source:** Author's calculations

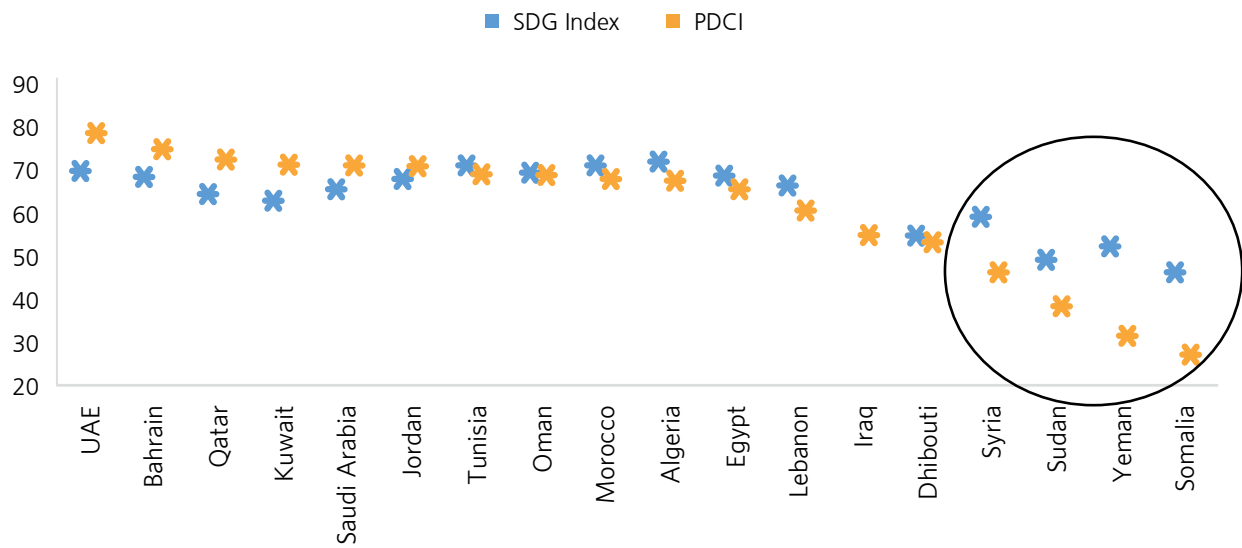
## 2.5 PDCI against other indices

### PDCI vs SDG index

In an attempt to compare the performance of countries on the sustainable development agenda and their performance with a focus on population, the PDCI scores are compared to the SDG index scores.<sup>9</sup> As shown in figure, one can notice that PDCI scores for the six high-performing countries are higher than the scores on the SDG index. For countries with medium performance on the PDCI, the SDG index is slightly higher. But the important observation is that the gap is obvious between PDCI and SDGs index scores for the countries which have poor performance on the PDCI. Regarding countries that have conflicts and instability, when focusing on people-centered agenda, the performance is significantly lower than when focusing on SDGs in general.

<sup>9</sup> The 2020 SDG index report includes a total of 115 indicators with 85 global indicators and 30 indicators added specifically for OECD countries, including several new indicators to fill data gaps. The 115 selected indicators measures the 17 SDGs goals. For more details, please see the full report at: <https://sdgindex.org/reports/sustainable-development-report-2020/>

**Figure 13:** SDG Index scores vs PDCI scores

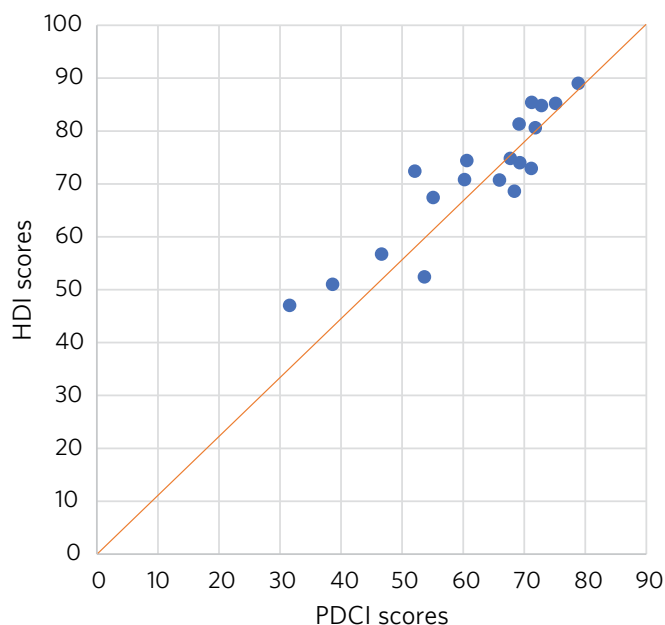


## PDCI vs HDI

When comparing the PDCI to the HDI<sup>10</sup> in Arab countries, data shows that the HDI scores are more likely to be better than the performance in PDCI. HDI measures the achievement in three basic dimensions of human development including health, education and income. It does not reflect short term changes in basic service delivery. While the PDCI basically measures the impact on people’s lives and therefore it is considered a more comprehensive multidimensional assessment of countries’ achievements in terms of dignity, equality, participation, poverty, accessibility to SRH services, migration, security of place, mobility, governance and sustainability.

<sup>10</sup> Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development including: longevity, education (with two indicators) and income per capita. For more details, please see the full report at: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/2020-report>

**Figure 14:** HDI vs PDCI scores for the Arab countries



Source: Author's analysis using PDCI scores and HDI scores extracted from HDI report (2020)

## 2.6 Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic

The population and development agenda in some Arab countries is expected to be affected as a result of the COVID-19 impact. However, the severity of such effects would vary according to the responsive measures taken by countries to reduce the pandemic's social and economic impact on population. In general, it is expected that the impact of the pandemic would affect the PDCI various dimensions at varying pace in the next years.<sup>11</sup> According to the rapid assessments conducted in a number of Arab countries, different degrees of negative impact of COVID-19 pandemic were reported by all, where two dimensions would be most affected; Dignity and SRH.

For instance, out of the 13 indicators under the Dignity dimension, approximately 8 individual indicators are affected, as indicated by the rapid assessments. It should be noted that a percentage point change in one indicator will have a 0.8 point impact on the performance scores of the Dignity dimension. Therefore, if the eight individual indicators combined are affected equally in a country by one percentage point, then the value of the Dignity dimension would be affected by 0.65 points.

Noteworthy, the rapid assessments depended on a small sample size and sometimes the sample was not representative of the population, which generates concerns as to generalizing the result on the national level. However, this methodology is consistent with the principle objective of such assessments to provide quick responses to

<sup>11</sup> Recent PDCI data in this report date back to 2019, however updated data for 2020 and later is expected to indicate the impact.

the emerging needs and assessing the current situation. Consequently, the figures reported in the rapid assessments should be interpreted with caution.

Given that most Arab countries have not published recent national data covering the post-pandemic period following the outbreak of COVID-19, measuring the magnitude of the impact on the PDCI using national data could not be conducted at this stage. However, the section below shows a summary of what was reported in the rapid assessments at the indicator level of the set of individual indicators considered for constructing the PDCI.

## **A. Impact on indicators under the dignity dimension**

### **● Youth unemployment**

Arab youth unemployment is the highest worldwide and the fastest growing, increasing from 19.5% to 23% between 2012 and 2020. Unemployment among young Arab women is more than twice that of young men, reaching 42.1%. In addition, 85% of young working-age Arabs are in the informal sector, with limited or no access to social and health insurance or credit facilities. Women are more likely to be employed in the informal sector, which puts them at greater risk of falling into poverty.<sup>12</sup>

### **● Impact on education**

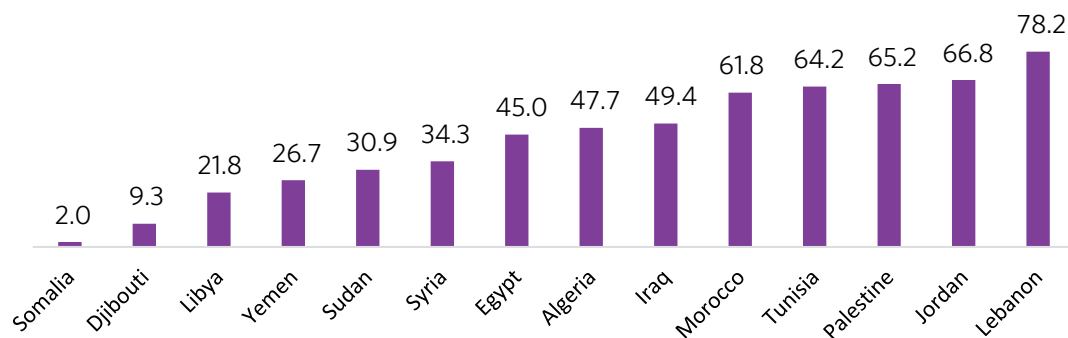
The national distance education initiative was more likely not consistently implemented across the Arab region, where the bulk of the population, especially poor people, is not able to access education online due to less access to computers and technology at home. This means that the majority of enrolled students - 47 million- have been significantly affected, since they require training and assistance to switch to online learning.<sup>13</sup> Furthermore, except for Gulf countries, the percentage of internet users varies between 2% to 78% in the Arab region, less than half of the population has an access to the internet in 9 countries. Moreover, dropping out of education is expected as a result of potentially high poverty rates and lower standard of living, and thus increased child labor.

---

<sup>12</sup> UN-ESCWA. (2020). " Impact of COVID-19 on young people in the Arab region". Beirut

<sup>13</sup> Ibid

**Figure 15:** Proportion of individuals using the Internet (%)



### ● Impact on gender-based violence (GBV)

Violence against women tends to increase during every type of emergency, including pandemics. Women who are displaced, refugees, and living in conflict-affected areas are particularly vulnerable. The likelihood that women will be exposed to violence is dramatically increased, as family members spend more time together and have to cope with additional stress and potential economic or job losses as an impact of COVID-19. Moreover, women may have less contact with family and friends who may provide support and protection from violence. Globally, the risk of exposure to violence, especially domestic violence, is increasing during COVID-19 pandemic. A study indicates that reporting domestic violence has increased since lockdown by 30% in France, 25% in Argentina, 30% in Cyprus and 33% in Singapore.<sup>14</sup>

In Somalia, the rapid assessment on the COVID-19 pandemic impact reveals 14% increased risk to physical violence in the home; 12% increase psychosocial stress, while 11% noted increased risk to intimate partner violence and limited access to GBV support services. Moreover, 31% of community members indicated that FGM has increased during COVID-19.<sup>15</sup>

In Lebanon, Up to 54% have observed an increase in harassment, violence or abuse against other women and girls in their households or their communities during the onset of COVID-19. Moreover, 57% of women feel less safe since the beginning of COVID-19 in their communities and 44% in their homes.<sup>16</sup>

Moreover, the preliminary assessment in Kuwait indicated the negative impact of COVID-19 on migrant workers who represent two-thirds of Kuwait's population. Women will suffer disproportionate impacts and are indeed at higher risk to the COVID-19 given their overall social and economic circumstances.

<sup>14</sup> UN-Women, (2020), " COVID-19 and Ending Violence Against Women and Girls", accessed at <https://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/library/publications/2020/issue-brief-COVID-19-and-ending-violence-against-women-and-girls-en.pdf?la=en&vs=5006>

<sup>15</sup> UNFPA, (2020), "GBV/FGM Rapid Assessment Report In the Context of COVID-19 Pandemic in Somalia" [https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/gbv\\_fgm\\_rapid\\_assessment\\_report\\_24july2020.pdf](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/gbv_fgm_rapid_assessment_report_24july2020.pdf)

<sup>16</sup>

Most health care workers in the country are women, and the likely impact of COVID-19 on women's role as homemakers and care-givers is an increased burden. COVID-19 may intensify the degree of their vulnerability to multiple forms of exploitation, sexual and gender-based violence, trafficking and other basic human rights violations such as the right to health services, shelter, nationality and others.<sup>17</sup>

Regarding female genital mutilation, negative impact of COVID-19 on girls and women at risk in the countries where this harmful practice still exists is expected. The rapid assessment in Somalia showed that 31% of community members who were interviewed said they believed there had been an increase in this harmful practice since the pandemic began.

## ● Impact on poverty and job loss

Recent estimates in Iraq show that the pandemic and declining oil revenues crisis will boost poverty by more than 50%, increasing the number of poor Iraqis by about 4.5 million. Multidimensional poverty, which takes into account access to basic goods and services, is predicted to increase from 35% to 42%, with nearly half of all children at risk of deprivation, including in schooling and access to safe water.<sup>18</sup>

In Jordan, the rapid assessment indicated that more than a third (37%) of the respondents indicated to have lost their entire income, 10.8% reported their income was "much lower", 5.9% reported a "slightly lower" income. Moreover, 72.5% indicated having difficulties covering basic needs (rent, food, heating and medicine) due to the lockdown measures that were in place at the time of the survey.<sup>19</sup>

In Lebanon the COVID-19 pandemic came as a massive aggravating factor, adding additional layers of vulnerability. The World Bank estimates overall poverty prevalence in 2020 at 45 to 50% (up from 37% in 2019) with extreme poverty (food poverty) to reach 22% (up from 16% in 2019). The economic deterioration forced people to resort to harmful coping strategies, such as child labor, leading to increased exploitation and SGBV including domestic violence. Groups in a vulnerable position, such as poor Lebanese, refugees and migrant workers, are particularly impacted.<sup>20</sup>

In Gaza, the assessment indicated that over 109,000 laborers in 41,000 businesses from different economic sectors have been either fully or partially affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. In Lebanon, 52% of workers reported being affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, where 29% have lost their jobs and 23% have their salaries reduced.<sup>21</sup>

<sup>17</sup> United Nations, state of Kuwait- resident coordinator office. (2020). "A preliminary assessment of socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 on the economy of Kuwait". Kuwait

<sup>18</sup> UNDP. (2021). "THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON SOCIAL PROTECTION IN IRAQ". Iraq

<sup>19</sup> UNDP. (2020). "COVID-19 Impact on Households in Jordan: rapid assessment". Jordan

<sup>20</sup> United Nations. (2020). " Rapid Socio-Economic Impact Assessment of COVID-19 pandemic in Lebanon". Beirut

<sup>21</sup> UNSCO/CU. (2020). "Economic note on Gaza: crossings update and impact of COVID-19". Gaza

## ● Impact on vulnerable employment

Workers who are working in sectors that are considered most affected by the COVID-19 crisis are at higher risks of job loss or reduction of wages and/ or hours of work, and will add to the pool of labor underutilization. For instance, Lebanon has high levels of informality, lack of unemployment benefits and weak employment and social protection frameworks. This augments the pandemic impact on a large proportion of workers working in the informal sector. Women are also likely to be disproportionately impacted, due to pre-existing gendered pay gaps, women's relative marginalization both in formal and informal labor markets and the double burden of longer hours at work and additional care work at home. The current situation indicates that the majority of laborer is working in the informal sector; for instance the percentage of labour working in informal sector has reached 65 percent in Sudan.<sup>22</sup>

## B. Impact on sexual and reproductive health

As a result of intimate and domestic violence, women experienced intimate violence in injuries and serious physical, mental, sexual and reproductive health problems, including sexually transmitted infections, HIV, and unplanned pregnancies. Access to vital sexual and reproductive health services, including for women subjected to violence, will likely become more limited.

According to the assessment conducted in Lebanon, the COVID-19 crisis has affected vulnerable groups' ability to access primary, secondary, and tertiary care. Survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), particularly women and girls, have faced challenges continuing to access SGBV services, ranging from immediate to long-term health services, along with legal, shelter and protection services. 71% of women and girls reported being able to access GBV case management support and services.

---

<sup>22</sup> United Nations, (2020), " COVID-19 Socio-Economic Impact Assessment for Sudan". Sudan.



# Chapter three

## Methodology and validation

This section presents the methods and techniques employed to compute the PDCI and dashboards. It also discusses issues related to data sources and data validation. The PDCI provides a comprehensive assessment of distance to targets over time starting from the date of launching the sustainable development agenda in 2015 to the most updated data, mostly in 2019. This year's PDCI report includes a review of the indicators and dash-boarding for the individual indicators.

### 3.1 Selection of indicators

The PDCI depends on the SDGs monitoring framework, which is based on the official SDGs indicators endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission, where a list of priority Population and Development Indicators were selected. SDGs indicators were reviewed in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics which were highlighted by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council for the global development agenda.<sup>23</sup> Besides, additional indicators were proposed to reflect additional population and development aspects in formulating policies and strategies, e.g. the existence of policies for population, gender, disability, ageing, internal and international migration. The main purpose was to select, as much as possible, relevant indicators measuring country performance in each topic related to the thematic pillar of the ICPD-PoA (see figure2). PDCI indicators were categorized under the five dimensions in accordance to the report of the Secretary General - Sixty Ninth Session - on ICPD themes presented in the 47th session of the ICPD in 2014.<sup>24</sup> Five criteria for indicator selection were used to determine the preliminary set of the PDCI indicators:

1. Relevance: The indicators are relevant to monitoring achievement of the ICPD agenda and comparable to allow for direct comparison of performance across countries.
2. Adequacy: The indicators selected represent valid and reliable measures.
3. Timeliness: The indicators selected are updated and published on a regular basis.
4. Coverage: Data must be available for at least 70% of the Arab countries.

<sup>23</sup> United Nations Resolution 68/261; accessed at: <https://undocs.org/A/RES/68/261>

<sup>24</sup> <https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/event-pdf/SG%20Report%20themes%20and%20key%20elements.pdf>

5. Data quality: The indicators represent the best available measure for a specific topic and derive from official national or international sources (e.g., national statistical offices or international organizations).

Preliminary list of 39 indicators were chosen to reflect the ICPD agenda. Testing the validity of indicators resulted in dropping six indicators due to collinearity. Therefore, a total of 33 indicators were selected to construct the PDCI as shown in Table 2.

## 3.2 Data sources

The PDCI uses official data sources mainly the UN databases (e.g. UN-DESA, UNICEF, ILO, World Bank, WHO, etc.) as well as data extracted from official sources reported by national governments. . Only one indicator of Freedom of Choice depends on data collected from Gallup World Poll to fill the data gap related to the ability over choices. Furthermore, the quality of the indicators was validated and checked to ensure, as far as possible, that accuracy and consistency of the indicator reflect country context.

**Table 2:** List of PDCI indicators

<b>Dignity and human rights</b>	<b>Place &amp; mobility</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. FGM prevalence (% among girls aged 15-19)<sup>25</sup></li> <li>2. Child marriage by age 18 (% of women ages 20-24 who are married)</li> <li>3. Ever-married women who ever suffered intimate partner physical and/or sexual violence (%)</li> <li>4. Gender Parity Index for secondary education (%)</li> <li>5. Female to male labour force participation rate (%)</li> <li>6. Share of seats in parliament (% held by women)</li> <li>7. Youth unemployment rate (ages 15-24)</li> <li>8. Share of seats in parliament (% held by members aged under 40)</li> <li>9. Vulnerable employment (% of total employment)</li> <li>10. Secondary school dropout rate among youth</li> <li>11. Population living below the national poverty line (%)</li> <li>12. Old-age pension recipients (%)</li> <li>13. Freedom of choice (%)<sup>26</sup></li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>20. Score of the Measures on international migration (%)<sup>27</sup></li> <li>21. Refugees and IDPs by country of origin (% of population)</li> <li>22. Urban population living in slums (%)</li> <li>23. Country is in a conflict (yes/no)</li> </ol>
	<p data-bbox="868 846 1337 887"><b>Governance and accountability</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>24. Birth registration (% under age 5)</li> <li>25. Completeness of death registration (%)<sup>28</sup></li> <li>26. Scores of developing national population related policies/strategies (%)</li> <li>27. Average normalized scores of the World Governance Indicators (WGI) (%)</li> <li>28. Population using the internet (%)</li> </ol>

<sup>25</sup> FGM indicator is included only for countries where it is practiced.

<sup>26</sup> This indicator was presented in the HDI reports, it reflects the percentage of respondents answering "satisfied" to the Gallup World Poll question, "In this country, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with your freedom to choose what you do with your life?".

<sup>27</sup> This indicator measures the country's average score for the adoption of policies/measures on 11 issues related to international migration.

<sup>28</sup> According to data sources (CRVS country assessment reports and UNSD) the information is provided in categories, so the indicator consists of five categories as follows: completeness of death registration (90% and more) takes full score (100), (70%-89%) takes score (75), (50%-69%) takes (50), (30%-49%) takes score (25) and less than 30% takes the lowest score (0).

Health (SRH)	Sustainability
14. Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	29. Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)
15. Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	30. Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
16. Antenatal care coverage- at least four visits (%)	31. Crude death rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)
17. Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	32. Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)
18. Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females)	33. Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)
19. New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	

### 3.3 Data limitations

Measuring the SDGs' people centered agenda faces data challenges, which highlights the need to increase investments in data collection and promote the monitoring systems of SDGs, especially, indicators measuring population and development aspects. Data gap was largely concentrated in indicators related to discrimination against disabled persons and migrants, situation of refugees and IDPs, harassment, human trafficking, supporting environment for older persons, disparities between urban and rural communities, urbanization and internal migration, labor rights protections, engagement of civil society, women empowerment to make their own informed decisions regarding SRH and the sustainable human settlement planning. Moreover, there is a shortage of data on certain population groups, mainly old people and people with disability, due to lack of disaggregated data published; although the question of age existed in most of household surveys and disability information is included in the majority of such surveys.

Despite that access to information, education, and sexual and reproductive health services is one of the pillars of adolescent and youth empowerment that is urged by the ICPD-PoA, there is lack of data that reflects country performance.

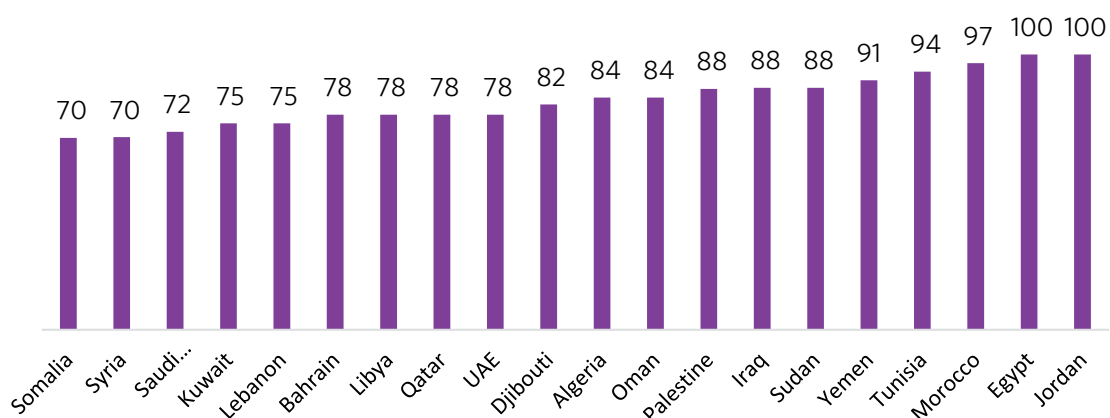
Moreover, indicators measuring bodily autonomy could not be included due to data limitation. The SDGs indicator which is related to the extent to which countries have laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15+ years to SRH care, information and education, only 8 Arab countries have data on this. Moreover, empowering women and girls to make their own decisions related to SRH is very important, however, only 2 Arab countries collect data on this

matter. Therefore, national statistical offices should respond to the production and dissemination of these indicators in order to monitor the progress made towards those goals.

In terms of the PDCI 33 indicators, figure 16 shows that almost half of the Arab countries, 5 Gulf countries, have 20% or higher of available data. While the percentage ranges from 10-20 in 6 Arab countries. The data gap for some Arab countries appears in the irregularity in publishing some indicators periodically, especially SRH indicators extracted from health surveys. For instance, the most recent health survey in Syria dates back to 2009, so the indicators extracted from it are outdated and do not reflect the current situation, especially after the conflict. This is similar in Lebanon and Yemen, where the Household Health Survey dates back to 2004 and 2013 respectively.<sup>29</sup> On the other hand, surveys are sometimes available to extract some indicators, but these indicators are not published. This is evident in the national poverty line population index, which is extracted from family budget surveys. Although these surveys are available in the Gulf states, the indicator is not published.

Moreover, there is a clear data gap related to gender-based violence in many Arab countries, as it is a challenge to collect such data in many of such countries due to the weak response of women and girls in reporting violence against them, especially domestic violence by the partner or another member of the family. However, collecting these data, especially in times of humanitarian crises, conflicts and emergencies such as COVID-19 is highly needed.

**Figure 16:** Percentage of national data available for PDCI indicators in the Arab countries



Source: Author's analysis

### 3.4 Missing data imputation

To overcome the challenge of data gaps, we employed the techniques of imputations

<sup>29</sup> According to the UNICEF website, it is planned to conduct MICS survey in Lebanon and Yemen. The current stage is the survey design phase. The survey is expected to be ready in 2022. <https://mics.unicef.org/surveys>

using predictive distribution of missing values. The predictive distribution was generated by employing the observed data either through implicit or explicit modelling (OECD, 2008). In this regards, the following three approaches were adopted:

1. Implicit modelling (Hot deck imputation); by filling in blank cells with individual data, drawn from countries showing similar profile with respect to variables under consideration;
2. Explicit modelling (Regression imputation); where missing values are substituted by the predicted values obtained from the regression model. This approach was used mainly to estimate the missing values for domestic violence against women, where the regressor is the individual indicators showing a strong relationship with the dependent variable; and
3. In addition, Linear Interpolation and extrapolation techniques were used by connecting data points with a straight line to estimate the missing values over time using the time series of data, so that we can estimate the missing values over time from 2015 until 2019.

## 3.5 PDCI construction and calculations

The PDCI construction went through three stages:

1. Normalization to rescale the indicators to ensure comparability,
2. Assigning weights, and
3. Aggregating the indicators within and across dimensions.

### Normalization

To make data comparable across indicators values for indicators normalized by using a linear transformation to express the indicator into a scale from 0 to 100 where a value of 100 denotes the "optimum performance" and a value of 0 denotes the "worst performance". The optimum performance is obtained by applying the principle of "leave no one behind" in setting the upper bound to universal access or zero deprivation in addition to applying the "equal opportunity" principal. The worst performance was identified as the value of the bottom 2.5th percentile in the databases. Censoring the data at the bottom 2.5th percentile was adopted to reduce the effect of extreme values, which might skew the results of a composite index<sup>30</sup>

Since each indicator distribution was censored, so that all values exceeding the upper bound scored 100 and values below the lower bound scored 0.

The following equation was used to standardize the indicators:

---

<sup>30</sup> Recommended by OECD, 2008 and applied in the SDG index.

$$x_s = \left( \frac{x - \min(x)}{\max(x) - \min(x)} \right) * 100$$

Where:

$x_s$  = standardized value of the indicator

$x$  = original indicator

$\min(x)$  = the worst performance, and

$\max(x)$  = the best performance.

## Assigning the weights

Since the PDCI is used as a tool for assessing the progress and ranking countries, it is crucial to be cautious in the selection of weights assigned to the ingredient indicators and thematic components (dimensions) used in the construction of the index during the aggregation process. Indeed, weights can have a significant effect on the overall composite indicator and the country rankings.

When calculating each of the five sub-indices, equal weights were assigned to indicators. On the other hand, when aggregating the five sub-indices to construct the composite index, three weighting scenarios were considered. (Table 3)

**Table 3:** Weights assigned to dimensions

	Equal weights	Mathematical weights (PCA)	Expert weights (BAP)
Dignity and human rights	1/5	0.21	2/7
Health (SRH)	1/5	0.23	2/7
Place and mobility	1/5	0.15	1/7
Governance	1/5	0.22	1/7
Sustainability	1/5	0.18	1/7
Total	1	1	1

**Source:** Author's calculations

In the first scenario, equal weights are assigned implying that the dimensions are considered equally important.

The second scenario uses statistical weights resulting from principal component analysis, which resulted in higher weights for the three dimensions: SRH, Governance and Dignity.

While the third scenario assigns different weights to the dimensions based on the expert opinion, namely, Budget Allocation Process (BAP).

When comparing the ranks of countries resulting from three main schemes (equal, statistical and BAP weights) the results suggest that different set of weights have little impact on the resulting composite index and justify using equal weights for simplicity.

## Aggregation of PDCI scores

To calculate a composite index sub-index, it needs to be aggregated using one of the measures of location arithmetic mean or geometric mean. The arithmetic mean has several desirable statistical properties as the sum of deviations of observations from their arithmetic mean is equal to zero and the sum of the square of deviations from the arithmetic mean is a minimum. On the other hand, the arithmetic mean is not always the best way to aggregate observations if extreme values (low or high) exist and the geometric mean is preferable as it is less sensitive to extreme cases.

The fact that the arithmetic mean is sensitive to extreme values suggests that it implies substitutability, i.e. progress in one metric can offset lack of progress in another. The geometric mean which is less sensitive to extreme values reduces substitutability. By doing so, the geometric mean penalizes discrepancy in indicators; i.e. failure in one metric is not fully compensated by success in another. It is proven mathematically that the geometric mean is less or equal than the arithmetic mean and the difference increases with the variance of the observations subject to aggregation. Hence the geometric mean can be seen as a conservative aggregate that reduces substitutability among sub-indices.

When constructing the sub-index for each of the five dimensions the arithmetic mean was calculated for the normalized indicators within each dimension as substitutability of indicators within each dimension make sense. The following equation was used to calculate sub-indices:

$$Y_j = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_j} w_{ij} x_{Sij}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n_j} w_{ij}}$$

Where:

= sub-index j

= weight assigned to indicator i belonging to dimension j (equal weights are used).

= standardized indicator i within dimension j; and

= number of indicators belonging to dimension j.

On the other hand, to construct the composite index the geometric mean was used



to aggregate the five sub-indices as it is less sensitive to extreme values and is penalizing low performance in any sub-index. The calculation using the geometric mean will avoid full substitutability as in the case of the arithmetic mean and hence will give credit to countries making progress in each dimension.<sup>31</sup> The following equation was used to calculate sub-indices:

$$PDCI = \sqrt[1/\sum w_j]{\prod_{j=1}^n Y_j^{w_j}}$$

Where:

*PDCI* = composite index

$Y_j$  = sub-index j

$w_j$  = weight assigned to dimension j and

$n$  = number of sub-indices.

## Aggregation for the overall Arab region

Aggregation for overall performance of the Arab countries<sup>32</sup> was done based on the population size. The population-weighted scores were calculated at the overall PDCI and on the dimensional level based on the weighted average of the countries performance.

### 3.6 Calculation of PDCI thresholds

Thresholds for grouping divided the PDCI scores into 4 categories ranging from low to very high performance as follows: a) the PDCI scores of less than 55% for low population development performance, 55% to less than 70% for medium performance, 70% to less than 80% for high performance and 80% or greater for very high population development.<sup>33</sup> The same cut of points are assigned also at the dimensions level, where each dimension scores are divided to 4 categories ranging from low to very high performance.

<sup>31</sup> Example: In country A, two sub-indices take the values 10% and 90%, the arithmetic mean is 50% and the geometric mean is 30%. In country B, the two sub-indices take the values 40% and 60%, the arithmetic mean is 50% and the geometric mean is 49%. The arithmetic mean is the same in the two countries implying full substitutability while the geometric mean does not.

<sup>32</sup> The Arab countries referred to here are the 20 countries included under the scope UNFPA-ASRO work. These countries include all Arab countries except for the Comoros and Mauritania.

<sup>33</sup> The same cut of points used here are the same as assigned to the threshold of the HDI 2020.

## 3.7 Statistical soundness and validation

### Reliability/inter-item consistency within dimensions

Cronbach's alpha is used to estimate the reliability and internal consistency of a composite score.<sup>34</sup> High Cronbach's alpha, or equivalently a high "reliability", indicates that the individual indicators measure the latent phenomenon well. Usually a Cronbach's alpha of 0.70 and above is used as a good indication of internal consistency between indicators (OECD, 2008). Accordingly, inter-item consistencies are high ( $> 0.7$ ) for three dimensions (Dignity and Human rights, Health (SRH) and Governance), and moderate ( $0.4 < x < 0.7$ ) for the other dimensions.<sup>35</sup>

Although Cronbach's alpha gives a real picture of the inter consistency (inter-item correlations) between the indicators measuring the same dimension, the collinearity between indicators is necessary to be assessed in order to omit the highly correlated ones, since the indicators are supposed to be non-redundant. Indeed, when combining two indicators with a strong degree of correlation, an element of double counting may be introduced into the index. The response has often been to test indicators for statistical correlation and to choose only indicators which exhibit a low degree of correlation (OECD, 2008).

### Collinearity/redundancy

Following is a summary of the statistical validation tests employed to finalize the list of indicators used in constructing the PDCI.

#### A. One-way correlation

First, the one-way correlation using the Pearson's Correlation Coefficient is computed to measure the strength of the association between the indicators within the same dimension. Usually, a strong correlation is assumed when the coefficient exceeds 0.7. Accordingly, the strong correlation exists between the indicators under Dignity and Human rights dimension as follows:

- a. Youth literacy with "Gender Parity Index for secondary education", "Secondary school dropout rate among youth" and "Healthy life expectancy at birth".
- b. Vulnerable employment with "Secondary school dropout rate among youth" and "Healthy life expectancy at birth".

<sup>34</sup> In order to run statistical tests related to reliability test, collinearity diagnostics and derivation of weights using the principal component analysis, data from 195 countries was initially used to get enough number of observations. Countries having 25% or higher of missing data points were excluded from the analysis, therefore the final list of countries used in running the tests consisted of 157 countries.

<sup>35</sup> The result is acceptable compared to the other indices e.g., the SDG index where the inter-item correlations observed are high for 8 SDGs out of the 17 goals. In addition, two indicators were not included in the test (FGM prevalence and adopting population related policies) due to insufficient number of observations.

- c. Secondary school dropout rate among youth with “Youth literacy”, “Vulnerable employment” and “Healthy life expectancy at birth”.
- d. Healthy life expectancy at birth with “Youth literacy”, “Vulnerable employment” and “Secondary school dropout rate among youth”.
- e. Gender Parity Index for secondary education with “Youth literacy”.

Similarly, the Health dimension shows strong correlation between some of its components, namely; maternal and neonatal mortality, skilled births attendance, antenatal care coverage and the adolescent birth rate. In addition, some indicators under the Sustainability dimension are strongly correlated with each other, especially access to electricity and clean fuels for cooking, using improved drinking-water and improved sanitation and air pollution. It is worth mentioning that results from the two remaining dimensions (Place and Mobility and Governance) indicate no significant strong correlation between their components.

## B. Collinearity diagnostics

In order to determine which of the correlated indicators would be excluded, collinearity was tested. Therefore, a regression model was constructed for each dimension, using the dimension score as the outcome (dependent) variable and its components as the explanatory (independent) variables. Variance-inflation factor (VIF) was computed to measure the collinearity diagnostics statistics which is the reciprocal of tolerance. A VIF value greater than 5.0 was applied as cut-off criterion for suggesting that there is a collinearity problem. The procedure was applied to each dimension and results suggested excluding the following indicators<sup>36</sup>:

1. Youth literacy rate (% of ages 15–24).
2. Healthy life expectancy at birth.<sup>37</sup>
3. Maternal mortality ratio.<sup>38</sup>
4. Access to electricity.
5. Access to clean fuels and technology for cooking.
6. Population using improved drinking-water sources.

Collinearity assessment among dimensions showed a VIF ranging from 1.2 to 4.9 which statistically supports using the 5 dimensions as components of the PDCI.

<sup>36</sup> Two additional indicators “secondary school dropout rate among youth” and “access to sanitation” were kept in the final calculation of the composite index even though their corresponding VIF exceeded 5. This decision was based on expert opinion to make sure that the composite index reflects youth education and sanitation.

<sup>37</sup> It should be noted that healthy life expectancy at birth was tested for collinearity under the Health dimension. Results show that it is collinear with the other indicators, especially those related to maternal and child mortality. Thus it was included in the dimension of Dignity and Human rights due to its relevance to issues of the elderly and poverty, however results also show that it is collinear with the rest of the indicators.

<sup>38</sup> Despite the importance of this indicator to measure SRH, it was excluded due to the collinearity with some selected indicators within the same dimension, therefore the remaining indicators can express it and no need for redundancy. In addition, there are concerns about the quality of the data for this indicator for countries with conflict, as it does not reflect the current situation and the impact of the conflict, where data showed that MMR was not affected by the conflict or it became improved.

## Sensitivity/robustness validation

Testing the Sensitivity/Robustness is necessary to explore the extent to which ranking is robust regarding the choice of alternative weighting schemes, the aggregation methods and the upper and lower bounds used in the normalization procedure.

Empirical studies have opted for taking a list of different weighting schemes and comparing the corresponding results, Monte Carlo simulations is usually used to test the sensitivity of the composite indicators to different weighting schemes, e.g. SDGs index. However, due to the limited number of observations (20 countries), the uniform max-min bound approach was used to determine a set of alternative weighting schemes for checking the robustness of pairwise comparisons when there is neither any a priori reason for treating different dimensions with different importance nor any a priori reason for allowing weights to vary in different extents. In this case, the initial weighting scheme  $w_0$  assigns equal weight to all dimensions (Seth, S., McGillivray, M. (2018)).

The assumption used for this purpose is that the weight on any dimension is not lower than  $\alpha \in [0, 1/D)$  and the weight on any dimension not higher than  $\beta \in (1/D, 1]$ . Accordingly,  $\Delta = \{w_1, \dots, w_d \mid \alpha \leq w_d \leq \beta \forall d \text{ and } \sum_{d=1}^D w_d = 1\}$ , and let  $\beta = 0.25$  and  $\alpha = 0.15$ , so a set of 20 alternative weighting schemes are obtained.

Figure 14 illustrates the values of the PDCI scores calculated from the 20 different weighting schemes and the three main schemes (equal, statistical, and BAP weights). Figure 17 illustrates the values of the PDCI scores calculated from the 20 different weighting schemes and the three main schemes (equal, statistical, and BAP weights). One can notice that the differences in scores are considerably marginal. In addition, T-test was conducted to examine the significance of differences between the index scores for the different 23 weighting schemes. Results indicate that around two-thirds of the paired comparisons have no significant differences, while the observed differences are considerably marginal. Furthermore, the country ranks' differences based on the 23 weighting schemes remain the same for the majority of the countries and do not exceed 2 ranks for almost all countries, which support the index robustness.

**Figure 17:** PDCI scores according to different weighting schemes



**Source:** Author's calculations

Furthermore, an alternative approach to setting “worst” (= 0) performance in order to test the robustness of changing the lower bounds was used for normalizing the indicators. Results indicate that the differences in country ranks ranged between 0 and 2. Similarly results differ slightly when using the arithmetic mean for aggregating the dimensions into the final index since most of the countries kept the same rank while some differed by one rank and only a single country differed by three ranks.

Results from the PDCI quality assurance verify its robustness and validity to measure the population and development agenda since; a) it includes relevant indicators; b) depends on high quality official data; c) it is free of collinearity within and among its dimensions; d) it has an acceptable level of inter-consistency between indicators measuring the same dimension; and e) it is robust to the change in weighting schemes, aggregation, and bounds used for normalizing the indicators.

### 3.8 Method for constructing the dashboards

The PDCI dashboards provide a visual representation of each country's performance on the PDCI 33 indicators. Five categories (very low, low, medium, upper medium and high) illustrate how far a country is from achieving a particular target of a given indicator. The PDCI trend dashboards indicate whether a country is on track to achieve a particular indicator by 2030, based on its recent performance on the indicators.

## Calculations of the thresholds

To assess a country's progress on a particular indicator, we considered five categories. The first category titled "high performance" is bounded by 90% of the best performance to the maximum rating that can be achieved for each indicator (the upper bound). The last category titled "Very low performance" is bounded at the bottom by the value of the 2.5th percentile of the distribution (Lower bound). While the next category "low performance" is given to the performance less than 50% of the optimum. The two remaining performance categories moving from medium to upper medium were divided equally between more than 50% to less than 90%.

## Calculations of the trends

Using historic data, we estimate how fast a country has been progressing towards a PDCI indicator and determine whether – if extrapolated into the future – this pace will be sufficient to achieve the target by 2030. For each indicator, the difference in percentage points between the target and the normalized country score denotes the gap that must be closed to meet that target. To estimate trends at the indicator level, we calculated the linear annual growth rates (i.e. annual percentage improvement) needed to achieve the target by 2030, which we compared to the average annual growth rate over the most recent period. Progress towards achievement on a particular indicator is described using a four-arrow system

 Decreasing    Stagnating    Moderately improving    On track

Each indicator trend was categorized into four categories as follows: A) decreasing indicators when the performance is decreasing. B) stagnating trend when no change in the score over time to less than a value of 50% of the growth rate needed to meet the target by 2030. Indicators that are "moderately improving" were assigned a value greater than 50% of the growth rate needed to less than the exact growth rate needed to achieve the target by 2030. Those indicators that are "on track" were assigned values greater than or equal the exact growth rate needed.

## 3.9 Changes made on the pilot version

A modification has been made to the methodology that was used in 2019 in the pilot phase. In the pilot phase, the PDCI construction process began with 44 individual indicators that were tested and then 38 of them were included in the composite index. However, this year, PDCI indicators were reviewed in terms of their data quality and the robustness over time. Accordingly, some changes were done on 4 dimensions, where seven indicators were suggested to be excluded and additional two indicators were suggested and an amendment was done on two indicators as follows;

- Excluding the dichotomy indicators (4 indicators) that related to policies.
- Excluding the indicator asking if the country has conducted population and housing census in the last 10 years (yes/no)
- Excluding the GDP annual growth indicator - Population annual growth.
- Excluding the indicator of estimated direct deaths from major conflicts (per 100,000 population).

then,

- Including indicator of completeness of death registration.
- Including indicator of the average scores of the Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI); and
- Adjusting the indicator related to the measures taken for integration of immigrants to measures related to international migration after adding a set of additional measures.
- Replacing the indicator of unmet need for family planning (% of females) with the indicator of demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females).

Table 4 shows the relevant justifications in details. Thus, the current PDCI includes 33 final indicators.

It is worth mentioning that the 6 indicators that were excluded in the pilot phase were retested for collinearity and excluded again. Additionally, a set of validity tests - as explained in the methodology - were performed and the robustness of the final index was tested.

**Table 4:** Changes made on the pilot version by excluding specific indicators with justifications

Excluded indicator	Reason for exclusion
<p><b>Health (SRH)</b></p> <p>1. If the country provides sexuality education (yes/no)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Dichotomy indicator (0/100) which leads to a jump by 14% in the dimension scores, such jump could not be considered real progress where there is no information on the implementation and the practical side.</li> <li>▪ Data are inconsistent a little bit with the SDGs indicator related to this topic "extent to which countries have laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access by women and men aged 15+ years to SRH care, information and education (%)".</li> </ul>
<p><b>Place and mobility</b></p> <p>Estimated direct deaths from major conflicts (per 100,000 population) (suggested to be excluded)</p>	<p>changes dramatically and randomly from year on year depending on the severity of the armed conflicts.</p>

Excluded indicator	Reason for exclusion
<b>Governance</b> Country adopted and implement constitutional, statutory and/ or policy guarantees for public access to information (yes/no)	Dichotomy indicator (0/100) which leads to jump by 16.7% in the dimension scores when the status changed to yes. Address only the legislative aspect and does not reflect the actual practices.
Country has an independent national human rights institution in compliance with the Paris Principles (yes/no)	Same as above
Countries that have conducted population and housing census in the last 10 years (yes/no)	Same as above in addition to; A sudden drop would occur when the country has not committed to conduct the following round of the census on time, where the status will change from yes (100) to no (0).
<b>Sustainability</b> Adoption and Implementation of national DRR strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (yes/ no)	This indicator is a (Yes/No) dichotomy; it takes either 0 or 100, which means that if a country adopts a national DRR strategy, the final index scores for sustainability will increase by 14%.
<b>GDP annual growth - Population annual growth</b>	Subtraction seems to be not the best way to describe the relationship between GDP and population growth. In addition, the first part (GDP annual growth) is variant from year to year irregularly, which would cause fluctuation in the indicator score.

**Table 5:** Changes made on the pilot version by including specific indicators with justifications

Included indicator	Reason for inclusion
<b>Governance</b> The completeness of death registration	This indicator of the completeness of birth registration would reflect the effectiveness of the civil registration system in a country. Where most of Arab countries roughly reach the universal registration of births while still the death registration is a challenge.
Average scores of the Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI)	Availability of the data reflecting the six aspects of governance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Voice and Accountability</li> <li>▪ Political Stability and Absence of Violence</li> <li>▪ Government Effectiveness</li> <li>▪ Regulatory Quality</li> <li>▪ Rule of Law</li> <li>▪ Control of Corruption</li> </ul>



**Table 6:** Changes made on the pilot version by adjusting specific indicators with justifications

Adjusted indicator	Reason for adjustment
Measures on integration of immigrants; additional components were added to reflect international migration	<p>In the previous version, only three components are included which means that adopting one measure in a year will cause an increase by 33%. In this version more data was found where additional 8 components were included:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Measures on language skills training for immigrants (Yes/No)</li> <li>2. Measures on transfer of professional credentials for immigrants (Yes/No)</li> <li>3. Measures on protection against discrimination for immigrants (Yes/No)</li> <li>4. Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation (Yes/No)</li> <li>5. Fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation (Yes/No)</li> <li>6. Regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions (Yes/No)</li> <li>7. Policy on emigration (Yes/No)</li> <li>8. Reducing costs of transferring remittances (Yes/No)</li> <li>9. Tax exceptions or breaks (Yes/No)</li> <li>10. Preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licenses (Yes/No)</li> <li>11. Policy to encourage the return of citizens (Yes/No)</li> </ol>
Replacing the indicator of unmet need for family planning (% of females) by the indicator of demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females)	<p>Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females) is an indicator of SDGs which means a commitment to continuous reporting on this indicator.</p> <p>It takes into consideration the mCPR and unmet need for modern methods, since countries with very little contraceptive use and high fertility desires, unmet need tends to be low</p>

# Chapter four

## Conclusions and recommendations

### 4.1 Conclusions

The ICPD agenda covers several Sustainable Development Goals. A mapping exercise was conducted to identify targets and indicators of the SDGs that respond to the “ICPD Beyond 2014 Agenda”. The mapping exercise ended up with 14 of the 17 goals covering 28 targets of the Post 2015 Agenda. The SDGs are becoming integrated in the planning process of many countries and producing the corresponding indicators is expected to be a priority for the statistical offices. Hence, it will be useful to capitalize on the momentum of the post-2015 development agenda to develop a composite index for ICPD-based SDGs namely PDCI to make SDG implementation a people-centered agenda. The PDCI tracks country performance on the SDGs- people centered agenda, throughout the 5 pillars of the ICPD-PoA. The score signifies a country’s position between the worst (0) and the best (100) outcomes.

The current report shows the revised version of PDCI, where the pilot version was launched in 2019. The aim of the review was to determine the final set of appropriate indicators to measure the population and development agenda. A preliminary list of 39 indicators is chosen to reflect the ICPD agenda. Testing the validity of indicators resulted in dropping six indicators due to collinearity. Therefore, a total of 33 indicators were selected to construct PDCI.

The computation of the composite index was conducted on two stages. In the first stage standardized indicators were aggregated to estimate each of the five sub-indices using the arithmetic mean with equal weights. Using the arithmetic mean implies full substitutability between indicators within each dimension. When computing the composite index, full substitutability of dimensions was avoided and the geometric mean was applied as it reduces substitutability and is less sensitive to extreme values. By doing so, the geometric mean penalizes discrepancy in sub-indices, i.e. failure in one metric is not fully compensated by success in another. Reducing substitutability is preferable as countries need to make progress on each dimension.

With regards to weights assigned to dimensions, three alternatives were applied when computing the composite index. The first alternative is assigning equal weights to all indicators, the second is giving higher weights to Dignity and Reproductive Health and the third alternative depends on the principal component analysis to estimate weights statistically. The analysis showed that the value of the PDCI and its corresponding ranks within Arab countries is not sensitive to the weights scheme.

Moreover, the Sensitivity/Robustness tests were conducted to explore the extent to which ranking is robust regarding the choice of alternative weighting schemes, the aggregation methods and the upper and lower bound used in the normalization procedure. The result shows robustness of the PDCI to measure the population and development agenda.

The PDCI presents valuable trial for having a tool that can be repeated across countries and over time. At this stage various data sources and data sets were consulted with establishing a baseline of the tool as the priority. This is one of the strengths of the tool, which helps further improvement driven by fine-tuned and most up-to-date information.

Looking at the main findings, one can notice that on average, the performance of the Arab world on PDCI is estimated at medium level with large disparities between countries in terms of implementing the population and development agenda. The highest performance of the Arab region is noticed for the Sexual and Reproductive dimension (high performance estimated at 71.2), followed by Place and Mobility (medium level 68.6), then Sustainability (medium performance 58.9), while Governance and Dignity scored the lowest performance, where the level of performance is considered weak (53.4 and 48.4 respectively).

More efforts need to be made to accelerate progress and achieve the population and development agenda, by focusing on the identified priorities and facing the perceived challenges which are illustrated well by the PDCI either on the regional or the country level.

## 4.2 Recommendations

As presented in the report, the PDCI reflects an overall metric for achieving the ICPD Programme of Action in the context of a people-centered SDG approach. Accordingly, stakeholders interested in population issues are urged to use this new index for the purpose of benchmarking, monitoring, and evaluating progress of SDGs from a population lens. The index can be an integral part of the set of KPI's that could complement population strategies and be integrated into social policies. We recommend that UNFPA compiles the PDCI and disseminate it on yearly basis as part of knowledge sharing and benchmarking for people-centered development performance in the Arab countries as well as for evidence-based policy directions.

Given the different level of performance across dimensions within each country, the analysis of the sub-indices on the country level can be useful in assessing strengths and weaknesses. It will also stimulate and inform public debates discussing setting priorities and allocating resources, whether for government partners, state actors (parliamentarians) or for non-state actors (NGO's). Countries might also be interested to calculate the values of the PDCI at the sub-national level which gives another opportunity for exploring priority areas as well as priority dimensions to accelerate coherent and equal achievements of SDGs across the country. Therefore, depending on the level of decentralization adopted by each country, the index can

be computed on the local level whenever useful to identify achievements, gaps, and challenges. This can be particularly important for the underdeveloped part of a country and can contribute to the country's policy for inclusion and for achieving the Sustainable Development 2030 Agenda principle of leaving no one behind.

A dashboard with the results of sub-indices is needed to illustrate differences within countries and different levels of performance on the five dimensions for each country. At the national level, the dashboard can be useful in identifying areas of improvements that need to get the attention of policy and decision makers. It can also help in setting priorities, allocating resources, and benchmarking. On the international/regional level, the dashboard can inform international organizations and donors on strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and challenges within countries and within regions.

Comparing the country performance on the PDCI metric to its performance on other metrics supports progress on the development front. Comparing PDCI to the SDG Index indicates whether a country is population centered. Comparing PDCI to HDI points to the short term vs. long term improvement. However, communicating such comparisons to policy makers and to the public at large should carefully explain the meaning and emphasis of each metric.

PDCI results identified areas of progress as well as the challenges that can act as a trigger to fill in data gaps and systems. National statistical offices are advised to review their statistical system frameworks to assure that all data requirements to produce the PDCI are within its regular data collection framework to make it available in a timely manner to all stakeholders. This implies including the production of the index as part of the country's national statistical strategy that will support data generation from different sources, analysis, and utilization among different and relevant stakeholders. The PDCI can contribute to data revolution and evidence-based policy directions at both national and regional levels.

Chapter five  
**Country profiles**

# Algeria

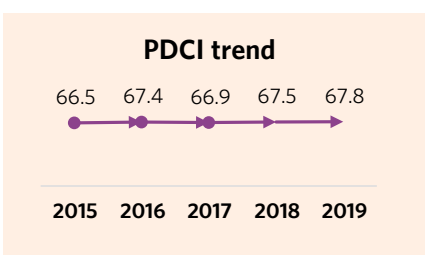
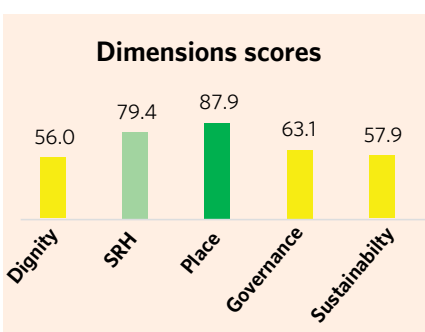
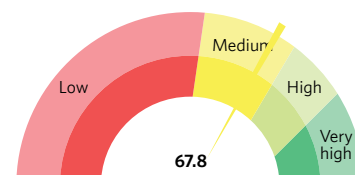
Algeria's performance on the population and development agenda was estimated at medium level (68%). The performance varies from dimension to dimension, the most performing was at Place and Mobility (high performance), followed by SRH, while the performance was medium for the rest of the dimensions. Over time, there has been a slight improvement in performance since 2015.

While good performance has been done on the majority of the PDCI indicators, the results reveal that a gap still exists in almost 30% of the PDCI indicators especially those related to women and youth empowerment and governance. Moreover, half of the indicators are on track or witness some improvement. However, there are still challenges in place with the rest of the indicators, which calls for doubling the efforts to accelerate the progress.

Further efforts are needed to address persistent data gaps and data time lags, where 16% of PDCI indicators are not nationally available.

## PDCI Score, Ranking and dash-boarding

**Rank**  
(15<sup>th</sup> out of 20)



Dignity & human rights	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
FGM prevalence (% among girls aged 15-19)				
Child marriage by age 18 (% of women ages 20-24 who are married)	2.5	2012	High	
Ever-married women who ever suffered intimate partner physical and/or sexual violence (%)	..	..	..	..
Gender Parity Index for secondary education (%)	..	..	..	..
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	22.3	2020	Very low	
Share of seats in parliament (% held by women)	25.8	2020	Low	↓
Youth unemployment rate (ages 15-24)	25.7	2016	Low	↑
Share of seats in parliament (% held by members aged under 40)	16.7	2019	Low	→
Vulnerable employment (% of total employment)	26.8	2018	Medium	→
Secondary school dropout rate among youth	..	..	..	..
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	5.5	2011	High	..
Old-age pension recipients (%)	63.6	2010	Upper medium	↗
Freedom of choice (%)	41.5	2017	Low	↓
<b>Health (SRH)</b>				
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	16.3	2019	Medium	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	96.6	2013	High	↗
Antenatal care coverage- at least four visits (%)	67.3	2013	Medium	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	12.4	2013	High	→
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females)	74.7	2013	Medium	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2018	High	↑
<b>Place &amp; mobility</b>				
Score of the Measures on international migration (%)	63.6	2017	Medium	→
Refugees and IDPs by country of origin (% of population)	0.01	2019	High	↑
Urban population living in slums (%)	..	..	..	..
<b>Governance and accountability</b>				
Birth registration (% under age 5)	99.6	2015	High	↑
Completeness of death registration (%)	70-9	2015	Upper medium	..
Scores of developing national population related policies/strategies (%)	57.1	2019	Medium	↑
Average WGI normalized scores (%)	32.0	2019	Low	↓
Population using the internet (%)	49.0	2018	Medium	↑
<b>Sustainability</b>				
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	0.1	2017	Low	→
Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	..	..	..	..
Crude death rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	40	2016	Upper medium	..
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.5	2017	Low	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	88	2017	Upper medium	↗

↓ Decreasing

→ Stagnating

↗ Moderately improving

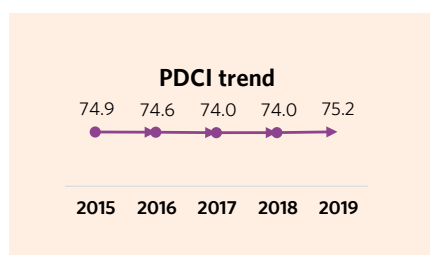
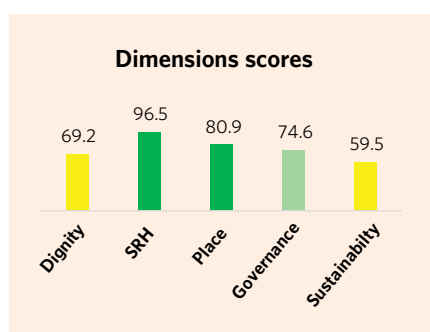
↑ On track

# Bahrain

Bahrain witnessed high performance in the population and development agenda (75%). The performance is obviously high in the SRH dimension, while it is medium in Dignity and Sustainability dimensions. Moreover, there has been a slight improvement in performance since 2015.

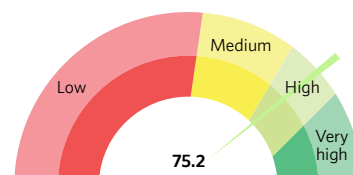
While good performance has been delivered on the majority of the PDCI indicators, results reveal poor performance in the PDCI indicators related to economic and political participation of women and measures of international migration. Moreover, almost 60% of the indicators are on track or witness some improvement. However there are still challenges in place with the rest of the indicators, which calls for doubling the efforts to accelerate the progress.

Further efforts are needed to address persistent data gaps and data time lags, where almost one-fifth of PDCI indicators are not available.



## PDCI Score, Ranking and dash-boarding

**Rank**  
(2<sup>nd</sup> out of 20)



Dignity & human rights	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
FGM prevalence (% among girls aged 15-19)				
Child marriage by age 18 (% of women ages 20-24 who are married)	..	..	..	..
Ever-married women who ever suffered intimate partner physical and/or sexual violence (%)	..	..	..	..
Gender Parity Index for secondary education (%)	1.1	2018	High	↑
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	51.7	2020	Low	→
Share of seats in parliament (% held by women)	15.0	2020	Low	↑
Youth unemployment rate (ages 15-24)	5.0	2018	Upper medium	→
Share of seats in parliament (% held by members aged under 40)	12.5	2019	Low	↓
Vulnerable employment (% of total employment)	1.1	2018	High	↑
Secondary school dropout rate among youth	6.8	2018	High	↑
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	..	..	..	..
Old-age pension recipients (%)	40.1	2011	Low	→
Freedom of choice (%)	88.5	2017	Upper medium	↗
<b>Health (SRH)</b>				
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.9	2019	High	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9	2018	High	↑
Antenatal care coverage- at least four visits (%)	100.0	2013	High	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	13.6	2017	High	→
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females)	..	..	..	..
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	..	..	..	..
<b>Place &amp; mobility</b>				
Score of the Measures on international migration (%)	42.9	2017	Low	→
Refugees and IDPs by country of origin (% of population)	0.0	2019	High	↑
Urban population living in slums (%)	..	..	..	..
<b>Governance and accountability</b>				
Birth registration (% under age 5)	100.0	2018	High	↑
Completeness of death registration (%)	90 or more	2015	High	..
Scores of developing national population related policies/strategies (%)	28.6	2019	Low	→
Average WGI normalized scores (%)	44.8	2019	Low	→
Population using the internet (%)	98.6	2018	High	↑
<b>Sustainability</b>				
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	0.0	2017	Very low	..
Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	..	..	..	..
Crude death rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	15.0	2016	High	..
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1	2014	Low	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	2017	High	↑

↓ Decreasing

→ Stagnating

↗ Moderately improving

↑ On track

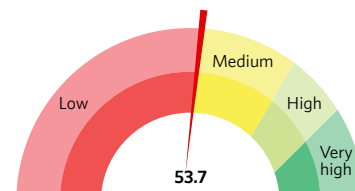
Djibouti's performance on the population and development agenda was estimated at low level (54%). The performance is medium in two dimensions namely Place and Mobility and SRH, while it is obviously low in the other dimensions. Over time, there has been improvement in performance since 2015 by 4 points.

While good performance has been delivered in almost half of the PDCI indicators, the results reveal that poor performance is obviously noticed in indicators related to FGM, vulnerable employment, education dropout, Mother and Child health, etc. Moreover, half of the indicators are on track or witness some improvement. However there are still challenges in place with the rest of the indicators, which calls for doubling the efforts to accelerate the progress.

Further efforts are needed to address persistent data gaps and data time lags, where 18% of PDCI indicators are not nationally available.

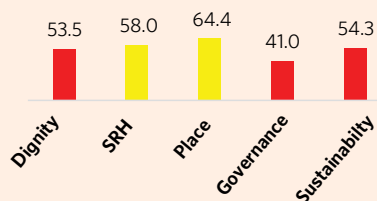
## PDCI Score, Ranking and dash-boarding

**Rank**  
(15<sup>th</sup> out of 20)



Dignity & human rights	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
FGM prevalence (% among girls aged 15-19)	90.0	2012	Low	..
Child marriage by age 18 (% of women ages 20-24 who are married)	5.3	2012	High	..
Ever-married women who ever suffered intimate partner physical and/or sexual violence (%)	14.3	2012	Medium	..
Gender Parity Index for secondary education (%)	1.0	2018	High	↑
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	73.9	2020	Medium	→
Share of seats in parliament (% held by women)	26.2	2020	Low	↑
Youth unemployment rate (ages 15-24)	21.3	2018	Medium	↓
Share of seats in parliament (% held by members aged under 40)	..	..	..	..
Vulnerable employment (% of total employment)	47.3	2018	Low	→
Secondary school dropout rate among youth	55.6	2015	Low	→
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	21.1	2017	Medium	..
Old-age pension recipients (%)	14.2	2019	Low	→
Freedom of choice (%)	..	..	..	..
Health (SRH)				
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	30.5	2019	Low	↗
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	87.4	2012	Upper medium	→
Antenatal care coverage- at least four visits (%)	22.6	2012	Low	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	..	..	..	..
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females)	..	..	..	..
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.6	2018	High	↑
Place & mobility				
Score of the Measures on international migration (%)	18.2	2017	Low	↗
Refugees and IDPs by country of origin (% of population)	0.0	2019	High	↑
Urban population living in slums (%)	64.5	2018	Low	→
Governance and accountability				
Birth registration (% under age 5)	..	..	..	..
Completeness of death registration (%)	less 30	2015	Very low	..
Scores of developing national population related policies/strategies (%)	71.4	2019	Upper medium	↑
Average WGI normalized scores (%)	33.6	2019	Low	→
Population using the internet (%)	55.7	2017	Low	→
Sustainability				
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	14.5	2017	Low	↑
Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	..	..	..	..
Crude death rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	99.0	2016	Medium	..
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	..	..	Low	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	64.0	2017	Medium	↗

### Dimensions scores



### PDCI trend



↓ Decreasing

→ Stagnating

↗ Moderately improving

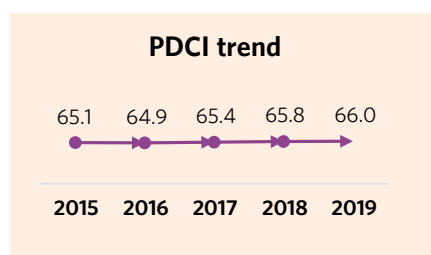
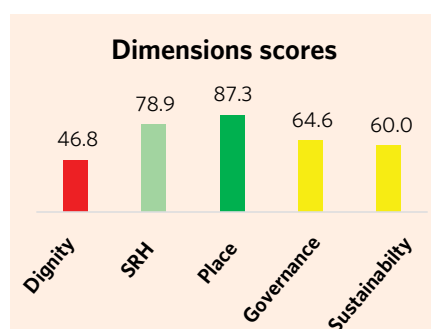
↑ On track



# Egypt

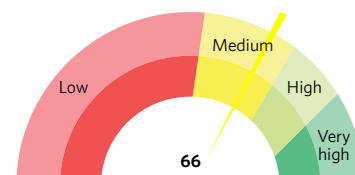
Egypt has made a medium performance in the population and development agenda (66%). The performance varies from dimension to dimension where the most performing was Place and Mobility, followed by SRH. Egypt has a poor performance in the Dignity dimension due to persistent FGM, Violence against women, low female economic participation, youth unemployment and poor youth engagement. Moreover, there has been slight improvement in performance since 2015.

While there has been good performance in the majority of the PDCI indicators, the results reveal poor performance in two-fifths of the indicators. Moreover, almost 43% of the indicators are on track or witness some improvement. However there are still challenges in place with the rest of the indicators, which calls for doubling the efforts to accelerate the progress.



## PDCI Score, Ranking and dash-boarding

**Rank**  
(11<sup>th</sup> out of 20)



Dignity & human rights	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
FGM prevalence (% among girls aged 15-19)	70.0	2014	Low	..
Child marriage by age 18 (% of women ages 20-24 who are married)	17.4	2014	Upper medium	..
Ever-married women who ever suffered intimate partner physical and/or sexual violence (%)	14.0	2014	Low	..
Gender Parity Index for secondary education (%)	1.0	2018	High	→
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	31.2	2020	Low	→
Share of seats in parliament (% held by women)	15.1	2020	Low	→
Youth unemployment rate (ages 15-24)	29.6	2017	Low	↓
Share of seats in parliament (% held by members aged under 40)	11.8	2019	Low	→
Vulnerable employment (% of total employment)	21.3	2018	Upper medium	↑
Secondary school dropout rate among youth	14.1	2018	Upper medium	↑
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	32.5	2017	Medium	↓
Old-age pension recipients (%)	37.5	2014	Low	→
Freedom of choice (%)	56.0	2017	Low	↓

Health (SRH)	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.1	2019	Upper medium	↗
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	91.5	2014	Upper medium	→
Antenatal care coverage- at least four visits (%)	82.8	2014	Upper medium	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	56.5	2013	Medium	→
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females)	80.0	2014	Upper medium	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2018	High	↑

Place & mobility	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Score of the Measures on international migration (%)	54.5	2017	Medium	→
Refugees and IDPs by country of origin (% of population)	0.1	2019	High	↑
Urban population living in slums (%)	5.2	2018	High	↑

Governance and accountability	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Birth registration (% under age 5)	99.4	2015	High	↑
Completeness of death registration (%)	90 or more	2015	High	..
Scores of developing national population related policies/strategies (%)	42.9	2019	Low	↑
Average WGI normalized scores (%)	32.3	2019	Low	→
Population using the internet (%)	46.9	2018	Low	↑

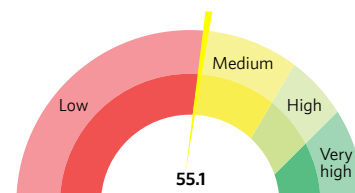
Sustainability	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	5.5	2017	Low	→
Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	18.9	2018	High	↑
Crude death rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	73.0	2016	Upper medium	..
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.7	2018	Low	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	94.0	2017	High	↑

↓ Decreasing      → Stagnating      ↗ Moderately improving      ↑ On track

## PDCI Score, Ranking and dash-boarding

### Rank

(14<sup>th</sup> out of 20)

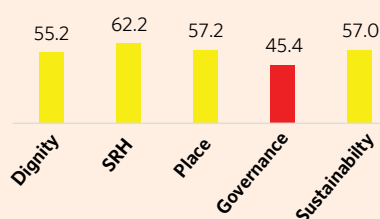


Iraq's performance on the population and development agenda was estimated at medium level (55%). The higher performance is noticed in SRH (medium level), while Major challenges exist, especially in the Governance dimension. Over time, there has been an improvement in performance since 2015 by 4 points.

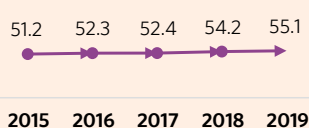
While there has been good performance in more than half of the PDCI indicators, the results reveal that a gap still exists for indicators related to women and youth empowerment and Governance. Moreover, almost 40% of the indicators are on track or witness some improvement. However there are still challenges in place with the rest of the indicators, which calls for doubling the efforts to accelerate the progress.

Further efforts are needed to address persistent data gaps and data time lags, where 12% of PDCI indicators are not nationally available.

### Dimensions scores



### PDCI trend



Dignity & human rights	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
FGM prevalence (% among girls aged 15-19)	5.0	2018	High	..
Child marriage by age 18 (% of women ages 20-24 who are married)	27.9	2018	Medium	..
Ever-married women who ever suffered intimate partner physical and/or sexual violence (%)	21.2	2007	Low	..
Gender Parity Index for secondary education (%)	..	..	..	..
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	15.9	2020	Very low	↓
Share of seats in parliament (% held by women)	26.4	2020	Low	↓
Youth unemployment rate (ages 15-24)	25.6	2017	Low	↓
Share of seats in parliament (% held by members aged under 40)	13.3	2019	Low	→
Vulnerable employment (% of total employment)	25.9	2018	Upper medium	↓
Secondary school dropout rate among youth	..	..	..	..
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	18.9	2012	Upper medium	..
Old-age pension recipients (%)	..	..	..	..
Freedom of choice (%)	60.5	2017	Low	→
Health (SRH)				
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	15.3	2019	Medium	↗
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	95.6	2018	High	↑
Antenatal care coverage- at least four visits (%)	67.9	2018	Medium	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	70.0	2018	Low	↓
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females)	53.7	2018	Low	↓
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	..	..	..	..
Place & mobility				
Score of the Measures on international migration (%)	81.8	2017	Upper medium	→
Refugees and IDPs by country of origin (% of population)	4.5	2019	High	↑
Urban population living in slums (%)	45.7	2018	Medium	→
Governance and accountability				
Birth registration (% under age 5)	98.8	2018	High	↑
Completeness of death registration (%)	30-50	2015	Low	..
Scores of developing national population related policies/strategies (%)	57.1	2019	Medium	↑
Average WGI normalized scores (%)	20.8	2019	Low	→
Population using the internet (%)	49.4	2017	Low	↑
Sustainability				
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	0.4	2017	Low	↓
Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	37.9	2018	High	↑
Crude death rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	35.0	2016	Upper medium	..
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0	2017	Low	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	94.0	2017	High	↑

↓ Decreasing

→ Stagnating

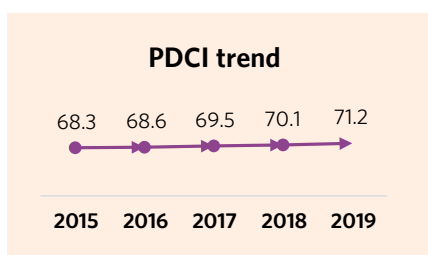
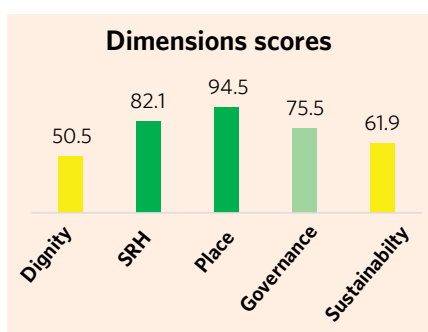
↗ Moderately improving

↑ On track

# Jordan

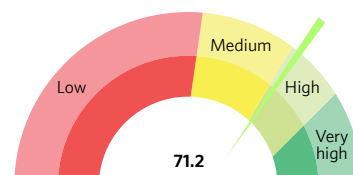
Jordan has witnessed a high performance in the population and development agenda (71%). The performance is obviously high in the Place and Mobility dimensions, followed by SRH and Governance, while the lowest performance is observed in the dimension of Dignity. Moreover, there has been a slight improvement in performance since 2015.

While there has been good performance in the majority of the PDCI indicators, results reveal poor performance in the PDCI indicators related to economic and political participation of women, violence against women, need for family planning...etc. Moreover, half of the indicators are on track or witness some improvement. However, there are still challenges in place with the rest of the indicators, which calls for doubling the efforts to accelerate the progress.



## PDCI Score, Ranking and dash-boarding

**Rank**  
(6<sup>th</sup> out of 20)



### Dignity & human rights

Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
FGM prevalence (% among girls aged 15-19)				
Child marriage by age 18 (% of women ages 20-24 who are married)	9.7	2017	Upper medium	..
Ever-married women who ever suffered intimate partner physical and/or sexual violence (%)	23.6	2017	Low	..
Gender Parity Index for secondary education (%)	1.0	2018	High	↑
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	22.7	2020	Low	→
Share of seats in parliament (% held by women)	15.4	2020	Low	↘
Youth unemployment rate (ages 15-24)	37.2	2018	Low	↓
Share of seats in parliament (% held by members aged under 40)	9.9	2019	Low	→
Vulnerable employment (% of total employment)	8.6	2018	High	→
Secondary school dropout rate among youth	36.7	2018	Low	↓
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	14.4	2010	Upper medium	..
Old-age pension recipients (%)	46.6	2019	Low	→
Freedom of choice (%)	75.5	2017	Medium	→

### Health (SRH)

Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	9.2	2019	Upper medium	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.7	2017	High	↑
Antenatal care coverage- at least four visits (%)	91.5	2017	Upper medium	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	27.0	2016	Upper medium	→
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females)	56.7	2017	Low	↓
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2018	High	↑

### Place & mobility

Score of the Measures on international migration (%)	90.9	2017	High	↑
Refugees and IDPs by country of origin (% of population)	0.0	2019	High	↑
Urban population living in slums (%)	23.4	2018	Upper medium	↓

### Governance and accountability

Birth registration (% under age 5)	98.0	2018	High	↑
Completeness of death registration (%)	70-90	2015	Upper medium	..
Scores of developing national population related policies/strategies (%)	85.7	2019	Upper medium	↑
Average WGI normalized scores (%)	47.0	2019	Low	→
Population using the internet (%)	66.8	2017	Upper medium	↑

### Sustainability

Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	5.1	2017	Low	↑
Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	7.3	2018	High	↑
Crude death rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	26.0	2016	High	..
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3	2016	Low	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	97.0	2017	High	↑

↓ Decreasing      → Stagnating      ↗ Moderately improving      ↑ On track

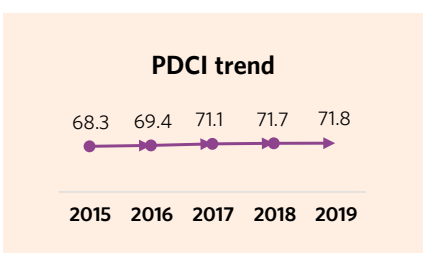
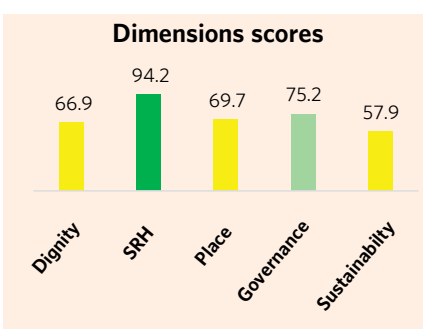
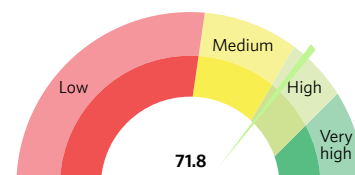
Kuwait's performance on the population and development agenda was estimated at high level (72%). The most performing dimension is SRH followed by Governance, while the other dimensions have a medium performance. Over time, there has been a slight improvement in performance since 2015.

While good performance has been done on the majority of the PDCI indicators, the results reveal that a gap still exists in almost two fifths of the PDCI indicators especially those related to women and youth empowerment and policies addressing population and international migration. Moreover, two thirds of the indicators are on track or witness some improvement. However, there are still challenges in place with the rest of the indicators that call for doubling the efforts to accelerate the progress.

Further efforts are needed to address persistent data gaps and data time lags, where 25% of PDCI indicators are not nationally available.

## PDCI Score, Ranking and dash-boarding

**Rank**  
(4<sup>th</sup> out of 20)



Dignity & human rights	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
FGM prevalence (% among girls aged 15-19)				
Child marriage by age 18 (% of women ages 20-24 who are married)	..	..	..	..
Ever-married women who ever suffered intimate partner physical and/or sexual violence (%)	..	..	..	..
Gender Parity Index for secondary education (%)	1.1	2015	High	↑
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	56.5	2020	Low	↓
Share of seats in parliament (% held by women)	6.4	2020	Low	..
Youth unemployment rate (ages 15-24)	15.4	2016	Medium	↓
Share of seats in parliament (% held by members aged under 40)	18.0	2019	Low	↑
Vulnerable employment (% of total employment)	1.1	2018	High	→
Secondary school dropout rate among youth	11.4	2015	Upper medium	↑
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	..	..	..	..
Old-age pension recipients (%)	41.9	2019	Low	→
Freedom of choice (%)	88.0	2017	Upper medium	↑
<b>Health (SRH)</b>				
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.5	2019	High	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9	2016	High	↑
Antenatal care coverage- at least four visits (%)	..	..	..	..
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	6.3	2017	High	↑
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females)	..	..	..	..
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2018	High	↑
<b>Place &amp; mobility</b>				
Score of the Measures on international migration (%)	9.1	2017	Low	..
Refugees and IDPs by country of origin (% of population)	0.0	2019	High	↑
Urban population living in slums (%)	..	..	..	..
<b>Governance and accountability</b>				
Birth registration (% under age 5)	..	..	..	..
Completeness of death registration (%)	90 or more	2015	High	..
Scores of developing national population related policies/strategies (%)	28.6	2019	Low	↗
Average WGI normalized scores (%)	48.1	2019	Low	→
Population using the internet (%)	99.6	2017	High	↑
<b>Sustainability</b>				
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	0.0	2017	Very low	..
Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	..	..	..	..
Crude death rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	37.0	2016	Upper medium	..
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1	2017	Low	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	2017	High	↑

↓ Decreasing

→ Stagnating

↗ Moderately improving

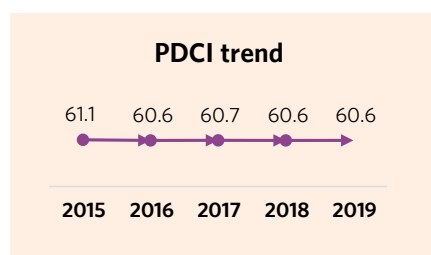
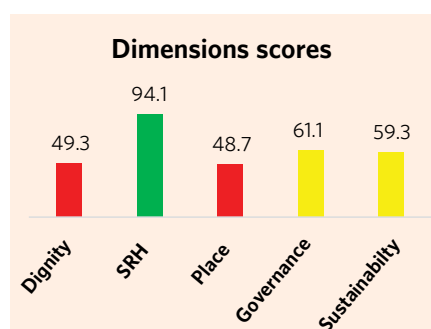
↑ On track

# Lebanon

Lebanon has made medium performance in the population and development agenda (61%). The higher performance is noticed in SRH dimension, while Dignity and Place and Mobility dimensions have the poorest performance. Moreover, there has been a slight decrease in performance since 2015.

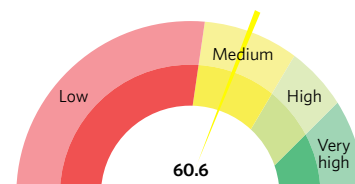
While good performance has been achieved in the majority of the PDCI indicators, results reveal poor performance in 38% of the indicators, especially those related to women and youth empowerment. Moreover, only 35% of the indicators are on track or witness some improvement, which calls for doubling the efforts to accelerate the progress for the rest of the indicators.

Further efforts are needed to address persistent data gaps and data time lags, where almost 25% of PDCI indicators are not available.



## PDCI Score, Ranking and dash-boarding

**Rank**  
(6<sup>th</sup> out of 20)



Dignity & human rights	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
FGM prevalence (% among girls aged 15-19)	..	..	..	..
Child marriage by age 18 (% of women ages 20-24 who are married)	..	..	..	..
Ever-married women who ever suffered intimate partner physical and/or sexual violence (%)	..	..	..	..
Gender Parity Index for secondary education (%)	..	..	..	..
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	32.1	2020	Low	→
Share of seats in parliament (% held by women)	4.7	2020	Low	..
Youth unemployment rate (ages 15-24)	17.4	2018	Medium	↓
Share of seats in parliament (% held by members aged under 40)	6.3	2019	Low	↓
Vulnerable employment (% of total employment)	27.6	2018	Medium	→
Secondary school dropout rate among youth	..	..	..	..
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	27.4	2012	Medium	..
Old-age pension recipients (%)	..	..	..	..
Freedom of choice (%)	60.5	2017	Low	→
Health (SRH)				
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.2	2019	High	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	..	..	..	..
Antenatal care coverage- at least four visits (%)	..	..	..	..
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	13.3	2018	High	→
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females)	..	..	..	..
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2018	High	↑
Place & mobility				
Score of the Measures on international migration (%)	63.6	2017	Medium	→
Refugees and IDPs by country of origin (% of population)	0.1	2019	High	↑
Urban population living in slums (%)	61.1	2018	Low	↓
Governance and accountability				
Birth registration (% under age 5)	99.5	2015	High	↑
Completeness of death registration (%)	50-70	2015	Medium	..
Scores of developing national population related policies/strategies (%)	42.9	2019	Low	↓
Average WGI normalized scores (%)	31.8	2019	Low	↓
Population using the internet (%)	78.2	2017	Upper medium	↑
Sustainability				
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	3.3	2017	Low	↓
Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	1.2	2018	High	↑
Crude death rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	52.0	2016	Upper medium	..
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	..	..	Low	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	98.0	2017	High	↑

↓ Decreasing

→ Stagnating

↗ Moderately improving

↑ On track

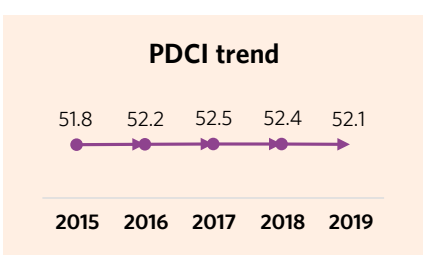
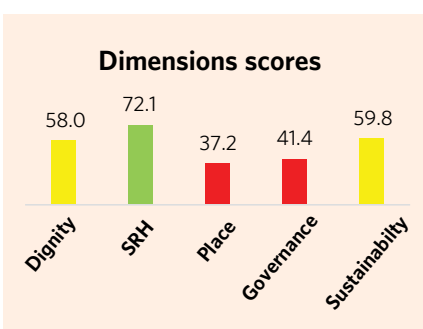
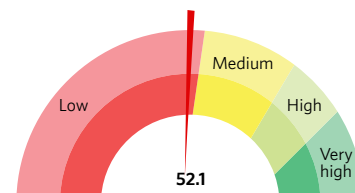
Libya's performance on the population and development agenda was estimated at low level (52%). The performance is slightly high in SRH, while it is obviously low in the Place and Mobility and Governance dimensions. In addition, the performance is almost stable since 2015 with no improvement.

While good performance has been done on almost half of the PDCI indicators, results reveal that poor performance is obviously noticed for indicators especially those related to women and youth empowerment, family planning and policies addressing population and international migration. Moreover, only 29% of the indicators are on track or witness some improvement, which calls for doubling the efforts to accelerate the progress for the rest of the indicators.

Further efforts are needed to address persistent data gaps and data time lags, where 22% of PDCI indicators are not available.

## PDCI Score, Ranking and dash-boarding

**Rank**  
(4<sup>th</sup> out of 20)



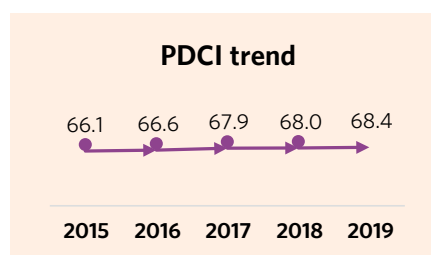
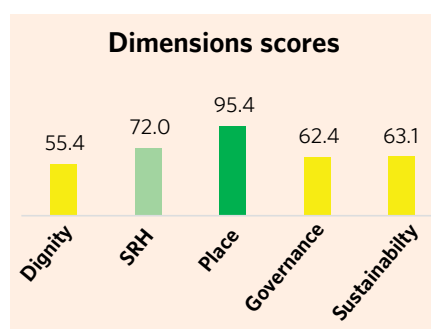
Dignity & human rights	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
FGM prevalence (% among girls aged 15-19)				
Child marriage by age 18 (% of women ages 20-24 who are married)	3.2	2015	High	..
Ever-married women who ever suffered intimate partner physical and/or sexual violence (%)	8.2	2015	Medium	..
Gender Parity Index for secondary education (%)	..		High	
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	51.8	2020	Low	↓
Share of seats in parliament (% held by women)	16.0	2020	Low	→
Youth unemployment rate (ages 15-24)	41.9	2018	Low	↓
Share of seats in parliament (% held by members aged under 40)	8.5	2019	Low	→
Vulnerable employment (% of total employment)	5.7	2018	High	→
Secondary school dropout rate among youth	..	..	..	..
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	..	..	..	..
Old-age pension recipients (%)	..	..	..	..
Freedom of choice (%)	77.0	2017	Medium	↑
<b>Health (SRH)</b>				
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	6.5	2019	Upper medium	↗
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9	2013	High	↑
Antenatal care coverage- at least four visits (%)	66.3	2017	Medium	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	10.9	2015	High	→
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females)	24.0	2015	Very low	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2018	High	↑
<b>Place &amp; mobility</b>				
Score of the Measures on international migration (%)	18.2	2017	Low	→
Refugees and IDPs by country of origin (% of population)	6.7	2019	High	→
Urban population living in slums (%)	..	..	..	..
<b>Governance and accountability</b>				
Birth registration (% under age 5)	..	..	..	..
Completeness of death registration (%)	70-90	2015	Upper medium	..
Scores of developing national population related policies/strategies (%)	0.0	2019	Very low	→
Average WGI normalized scores (%)	10.7	2019	Low	↓
Population using the internet (%)	21.8	2017	Low	↗
<b>Sustainability</b>				
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	1.8	2017	Low	↓
Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	..	..	..	..
Crude death rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	43.0	2016	Upper medium	..
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	Low	2017	Low	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	2017	High	↑

↓ Decreasing      → Stagnating      ↗ Moderately improving      ↑ On track

# Morocco

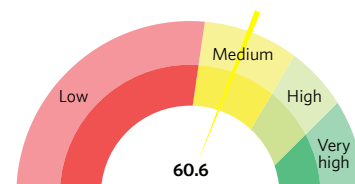
Morocco witnessed a medium performance in the population and development agenda (68%). The performance is obviously high in Place and Mobility dimension followed by SRH, while the other dimensions have a medium performance. Moreover, there has been a slight improvement in performance since 2015.

While good performance has been made on the majority of the PDCI indicators, results reveal poor performance in the PDCI indicators related to economic and political participation of women, decent work, antenatal care...etc. Moreover, almost half of the indicators are on track or witness some improvement. However there are still challenges in place with the rest of the indicators that call for doubling the efforts to accelerate the progress.



## PDCI Score, Ranking and dash-boarding

**Rank**  
(9<sup>th</sup> out of 20)

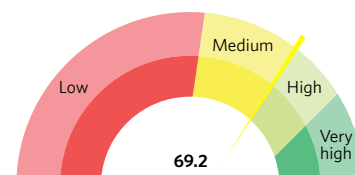


Dignity & human rights	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
FGM prevalence (% among girls aged 15-19)				
Child marriage by age 18 (% of women ages 20-24 who are married)	13.7	2018	Upper medium	..
Ever-married women who ever suffered intimate partner physical and/or sexual violence (%)	..	..	..	..
Gender Parity Index for secondary education (%)	0.9	2018	Upper medium	↑
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	30.5	2020	Low	↓
Share of seats in parliament (% held by women)	20.5	2020	Low	↔
Youth unemployment rate (ages 15-24)	22.2	2016	Medium	↓
Share of seats in parliament (% held by members aged under 40)	14.7	2019	Low	↔
Vulnerable employment (% of total employment)	48.8	2018	Low	↔
Secondary school dropout rate among youth	19.7	2018	Upper medium	↔
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	4.8	2013	High	
Old-age pension recipients (%)	39.8	2009	Low	↔
Freedom of choice (%)	79.0	2017	Upper medium	↔
<b>Health (SRH)</b>				
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	13.6	2019	Medium	↔
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	86.6	2018	Upper medium	↑
Antenatal care coverage- at least four visits (%)	53.5	2018	Low	..
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	19.0	2017	Upper medium	↔
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females)	72.0	2018	Medium	↔
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2018	High	↑
<b>Place &amp; mobility</b>				
Score of the Measures on international migration (%)	90.0	2017	High	↔
Refugees and IDPs by country of origin (% of population)	0.0	2019	High	↑
Urban population living in slums (%)	9.2	2018	High	↑
<b>Governance and accountability</b>				
Birth registration (% under age 5)	96.1	2018	High	..
Completeness of death registration (%)	50-70	2015	Medium	..
Scores of developing national population related policies/strategies (%)	57.1	2019	Medium	↔
Average WGI normalized scores (%)	43.6	2019	Low	↔
Population using the internet (%)	64.8	2018	Medium	↑
<b>Sustainability</b>				
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	10.4	2017	Low	↓
Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	1.1	2018	High	↑
Crude death rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	40.0	2016	Upper medium	..
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.7	2010	Low	↔
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	89.0	2017	Upper medium	↑

↓ Decreasing    ↔ Stagnating    ↗ Moderately improving    ↑ On track

## PDCI Score, Ranking and dash-boarding

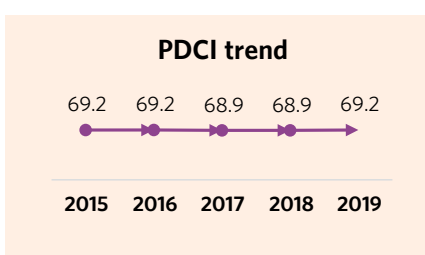
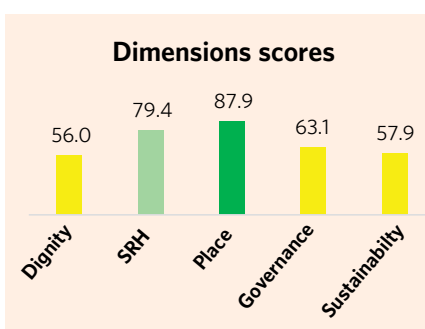
**Rank**  
(8<sup>th</sup> out of 20)



Oman's performance on the population and development agenda is estimated at medium level (69%). The performance is high in two dimensions namely Place and Mobility then SRH, while it is medium for the other dimensions. The performance is stable with no improvement since 2015.

While good performance has been made in the majority of the PDCI indicators, results reveal that a gap still exists in one fourth of the PDCI indicators especially those related to women empowerment, family planning, renewable energy and population polices. Moreover, 41% of the indicators are on track or witness some improvement. However there are still challenges in place with the rest of the indicators that call for doubling the efforts to accelerate the progress.

Further efforts are needed to address persistent data gaps and data time lags, where 16% of PDCI indicators are not available



### Dignity & human rights

Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
FGM prevalence (% among girls aged 15-19)				
Child marriage by age 18 (% of women ages 20-24 who are married)	4.0	2014	High	..
Ever-married women who ever suffered intimate partner physical and/or sexual violence (%)	..	..	..	..
Gender Parity Index for secondary education (%)	0.9	2018	Upper medium	↓
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	34.3	2020	Low	→
Share of seats in parliament (% held by women)	2.3	2020	Very low	
Youth unemployment rate (ages 15-24)	13.7	2016	Upper medium	→
Share of seats in parliament (% held by members aged under 40)	24.7	2019	Medium	↓
Vulnerable employment (% of total employment)	2.6	2018	High	→
Secondary school dropout rate among youth	4.9	2018	High	↑
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	..	..	..	..
Old-age pension recipients (%)	24.7	2010	Low	↓
Freedom of choice (%)		2017	Medium	

### Health (SRH)

Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.3	2019	Upper medium	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.6	2018	High	↑
Antenatal care coverage- at least four visits (%)	76.3	2018	Medium	↓
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	11.7	2018	High	↑
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females)	39.6	2014	Low	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2018	High	↑

### Place & mobility

Score of the Measures on international migration (%)	55.6	2017	Medium	→
Refugees and IDPs by country of origin (% of population)	0.0	2019	High	↑
Urban population living in slums (%)	..	..	..	..

### Governance and accountability

Birth registration (% under age 5)	100.0	2018	High	↑
Completeness of death registration (%)	70-90	2015	Upper medium	..
Scores of developing national population related policies/strategies (%)	0.0	2019	Very low	→
Average WGI normalized scores (%)	51.8	2019	Medium	→
Population using the internet (%)	80.2	2017	Upper medium	↑

### Sustainability

Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	0.0	2017	Very low	..
Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	..	..	..	..
Crude death rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	22.0	2016	High	..
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2	2018	Low	↓
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	2017	High	↑

↓ Decreasing      → Stagnating      ↗ Moderately improving      ↑ On track

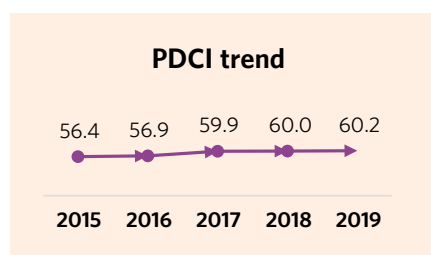
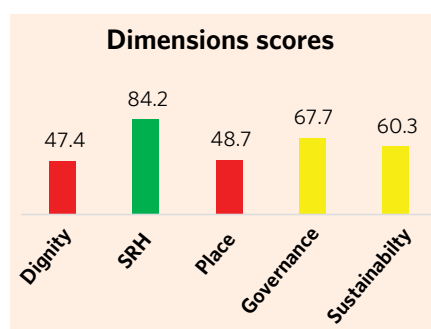


# Palestine

Palestine has made a medium performance in the population and development agenda (60%). Higher performance is noticed in the SRH dimension, while Dignity and Place and Mobility dimensions have the poorest performance. Moreover, there has been an improvement in performance since 2015 by 4 points.

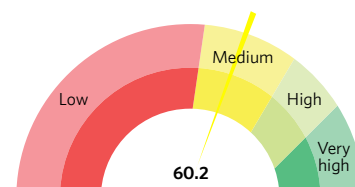
While good performance has been made in the majority of the PDCI indicators, results reveal poor performance in 38% of the indicators. Moreover, only 35% of the indicators are on track or witness some improvement, which calls for doubling the efforts to accelerate the progress for the rest of the indicators.

Further efforts are needed to address persistent data gaps and data time lags, where almost 10% of PDCI indicators are not available.



## PDCI Score, Ranking and dash-boarding

**Rank**  
(13<sup>th</sup> out of 20)



Dignity & human rights	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
FGM prevalence (% among girls aged 15-19)				
Child marriage by age 18 (% of women ages 20-24 who are married)	15.3	2014	Upper medium	..
Ever-married women who ever suffered intimate partner physical and/or sexual violence (%)	37.0	2011	Low	..
Gender Parity Index for secondary education (%)	1.1	2018	High	↑
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	25.6	2020	Low	↓
Share of seats in parliament (% held by women)	..	..	..	..
Youth unemployment rate (ages 15-24)	42.2	2018	Low	↓
Share of seats in parliament (% held by members aged under 40)	0.8	2019	Very low	..
Vulnerable employment (% of total employment)	22.9	2018	Upper medium	→
Secondary school dropout rate among youth	11.8	2018	Upper medium	↑
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	29.2	2017	Medium	..
Old-age pension recipients (%)	31.0	2019	Low	↘
Freedom of choice (%)	63.0	2017	Low	↑
<b>Health (SRH)</b>				
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.7	2019	Upper medium	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.6	2014	High	↑
Antenatal care coverage- at least four visits (%)	95.5	2014	High	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	48.0	2014	Upper medium	↘
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females)	64.6	2014	Medium	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	..	..	..	..
<b>Place &amp; mobility</b>				
Score of the Measures on international migration (%)	..	2017	High	..
Refugees and IDPs by country of origin (% of population)	6.6	2019	High	↑
Urban population living in slums (%)	42.3	2018	Medium	↑
<b>Governance and accountability</b>				
Birth registration (% under age 5)	95.9	2015	High	..
Completeness of death registration (%)	70-90	2015	Upper medium	..
Scores of developing national population related policies/strategies (%)	66.7	2019	Medium	↑
Average WGI normalized scores (%)	34.3	2019	Low	→
Population using the internet (%)	64.4	2018	Medium	↑
<b>Sustainability</b>				
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	12.4	2017	Low	↘
Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	6.3	2018	High	↑
Crude death rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	..	..	..	..
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.5	2015	Low	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	..	..	..	..

↓ Decreasing

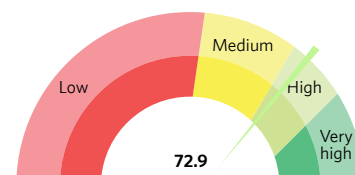
→ Stagnating

↘ Moderately improving

↑ On track

## PDCI Score, Ranking and dash-boarding

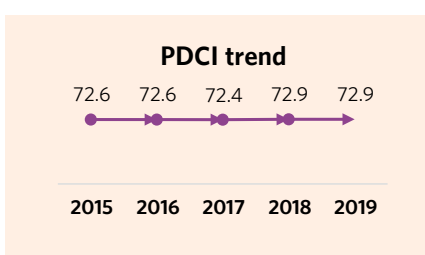
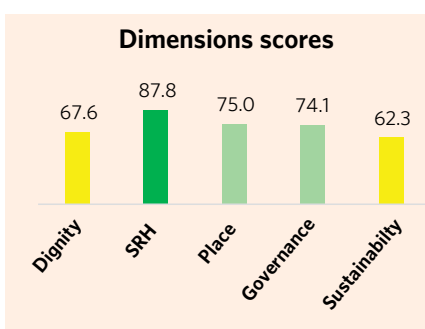
**Rank**  
**(3<sup>rd</sup> out of 20)**



Qatar's performance on the population and development agenda was estimated at high level (73%). Performance is high in three dimensions namely SRH followed by Place and Mobility then Governance, while it is medium in the other dimensions. The performance is stable with no improvement since 2015.

While good performance has been done on the majority of the PDCI indicators, results reveal that a gap still exists in one third of the PDCI indicators especially those related to women empowerment, family planning, and renewable energy and population policies. Moreover, 45% of the indicators are on track or witness some improvement, however there are still challenges in place with the rest of the indicators that call for doubling the efforts to accelerate the progress.

Further efforts are needed to address persistent data gaps and data time lags, where 22% of PDCI indicators are not nationally available.



Dignity & human rights	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
FGM prevalence (% among girls aged 15-19)				
Child marriage by age 18 (% of women ages 20-24 who are married)	4.2	2012	High	..
Ever-married women who ever suffered intimate partner physical and/or sexual violence (%)	..	..	..	..
Gender Parity Index for secondary education (%)	..	..	..	..
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	59.7	2020	Low	↓
Share of seats in parliament (% held by women)	9.8	2020	Low	..
Youth unemployment rate (ages 15-24)	0.4	2018	High	↑
Share of seats in parliament (% held by members aged under 40)	5.7	2019	Low	→
Vulnerable employment (% of total employment)	0.1	2018	High	→
Secondary school dropout rate among youth	..	..	..	..
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	..	..	..	..
Old-age pension recipients (%)	13.1	2018	Low	↓
Freedom of choice (%)	90.0	2017	Upper medium	↓
<b>Health (SRH)</b>				
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.4	2019	High	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0	2017	High	↑
Antenatal care coverage- at least four visits (%)	84.5	2012	Upper medium	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	8.5	2017	High	↑
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females)	68.9	2012	Medium	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	..	..	..	..
<b>Place &amp; mobility</b>				
Score of the Measures on international migration (%)	25.0	2017	Low	→
Refugees and IDPs by country of origin (% of population)	0.0	2019	High	↑
Urban population living in slums (%)	..	..	..	..
<b>Governance and accountability</b>				
Birth registration (% under age 5)	100.0	2017	High	↑
Completeness of death registration (%)	90 or more	2015	High	..
Scores of developing national population related policies/strategies (%)	14.3	2019	Low	→
Average WGI normalized scores (%)	56.6	2019	Medium	→
Population using the internet (%)	99.7	2018	High	↑
<b>Sustainability</b>				
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	0.0	2017	Very low	..
Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	..	..	..	..
Crude death rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	13.0	2016	High	..
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.5	2015	Low	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	2017	High	↑

↓ Decreasing

→ Stagnating

↗ Moderately improving

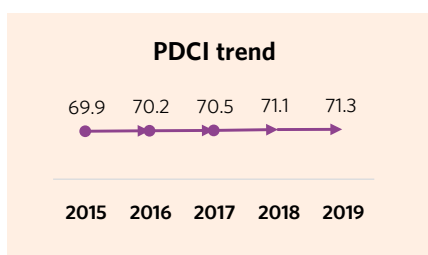
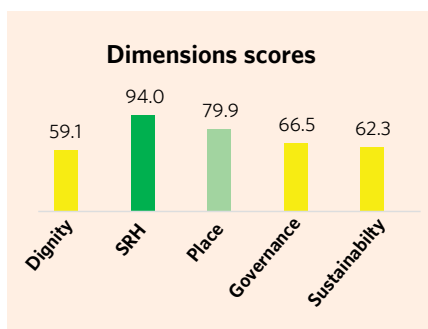
↑ On track

# Saudi Arabia

Saudi Arabia has made high performance in the population and development agenda (71%). The higher performance is noticed in SRH dimension, while Dignity has the poorest performance. Moreover, there has been a slight improvement in performance since 2015.

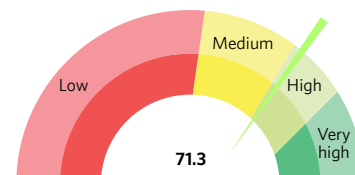
While good performance has been done on almost 60% of the PDCI indicators, results reveal that poor performance is obviously noticed in indicators related to women and youth empowerment and policies addressing population and international migration. Moreover, only two fifths of the indicators are on track or witness some improvement, which calls for doubling the efforts to accelerate the progress for the rest of the indicators.

Further efforts are needed to address persistent data gaps and data time lags, where almost 28% of PDCI indicators are not available.



## PDCI Score, Ranking and dash-boarding

**Rank**  
(5<sup>th</sup> out of 20)



Dignity & human rights	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
FGM prevalence (% among girls aged 15-19)				
Child marriage by age 18 (% of women ages 20-24 who are married)	..	..	..	..
Ever-married women who ever suffered intimate partner physical and/or sexual violence (%)	..	..	..	..
Gender Parity Index for secondary education (%)	0.9	2018	Upper medium	↓
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	28.3	2020	Low	→
Share of seats in parliament (% held by women)	19.9	2020	Low	→
Youth unemployment rate (ages 15-24)	28.8	2018	Low	↓
Share of seats in parliament (% held by members aged under 40)	..	..	..	..
Vulnerable employment (% of total employment)	2.9	2018	High	→
Secondary school dropout rate among youth	2.5	2018	High	↑
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	..	..	..	..
Old-age pension recipients (%)	5.1	2019	Low	→
Freedom of choice (%)	80.0	2017	Medium	↓
<b>Health (SRH)</b>				
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.7	2019	High	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.4	2018	High	↑
Antenatal care coverage- at least four visits (%)	..	..	..	..
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	8.7	2009	High	..
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females)	..	..	..	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	..	..	..	..
<b>Place &amp; mobility</b>				
Score of the Measures on international migration (%)	36.4	2017	Low	→
Refugees and IDPs by country of origin (% of population)	0.0	2019	High	↑
Urban population living in slums (%)	16.2	2018	Upper medium	→
<b>Governance and accountability</b>				
Birth registration (% under age 5)	..	..	..	..
Completeness of death registration (%)	70-90	2015	Upper medium	..
Scores of developing national population related policies/strategies (%)	14.3	2019	Low	→
Average WGI normalized scores (%)	43.9	2019	Low	→
Population using the internet (%)	93.3	2018	High	↑
<b>Sustainability</b>				
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	0.0	2017	Low	→
Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	..	..	..	..
Crude death rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	39.0	2016	Upper medium	..
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.8	2013	Low	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	2017	High	↑

↓ Decreasing      → Stagnating      ↗ Moderately improving      ↑ On track

# Somalia

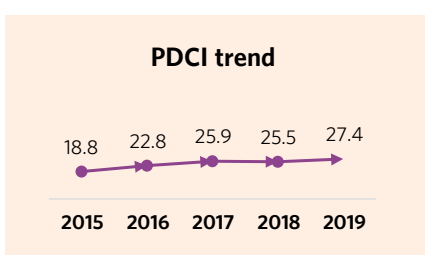
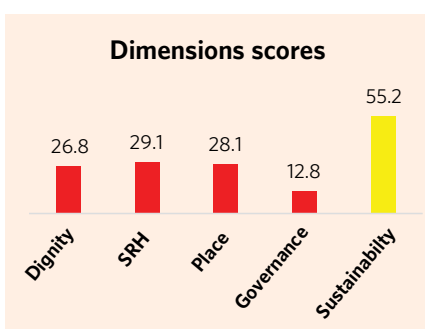
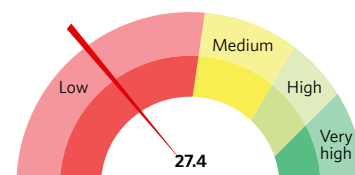
Somalia has the lowest performance in the population and development agenda estimated at 27%. Except for Sustainability, all dimensions have poor performance. However, there has been some improvement in performance since 2015.

While some progress has been made in some indicators, results reveal that poor performance is obviously noticed in 80% of the PDCI indicators, which calls for doubling the efforts to accelerate the progress for the rest of the indicators.

Further efforts are needed to address persistent data gaps and data time lags, where almost 30% of PDCI indicators are not available.

## PDCI Score, Ranking and dash-boarding

**Rank**  
(20<sup>th</sup> out of 20)



Dignity & human rights	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
FGM prevalence (% among girls aged 15-19)	97.0	2006	Very low	..
Child marriage by age 18 (% of women ages 20-24 who are married)	45.3	2006	Low	..
Ever-married women who ever suffered intimate partner physical and/or sexual violence (%)	..	..	..	..
Gender Parity Index for secondary education (%)	..	..	..	..
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	29.5	2020	Low	→
Share of seats in parliament (% held by women)	24.4	2020	Low	↑
Youth unemployment rate (ages 15-24)	24.9	2018	Low	→
Share of seats in parliament (% held by members aged under 40)	19.0	2019	Low	↓
Vulnerable employment (% of total employment)	77.7	2018	Low	→
Secondary school dropout rate among youth	..	..	..	..
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	..	..	..	..
Old-age pension recipients (%)	..	..	..	..
Freedom of choice (%)	91.0	2017	Upper medium	..
Health (SRH)				
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	36.9	2019	Low	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	..	..	..	..
Antenatal care coverage- at least four visits (%)	..	..	..	..
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	..	..	..	..
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females)	..	..	..	..
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2018	High	↑
Place & mobility				
Score of the Measures on international migration (%)	12.5	2017	Low	→
Refugees and IDPs by country of origin (% of population)	22.3	2019	Upper medium	↓
Urban population living in slums (%)	72.1	2018	Low	→
Governance and accountability				
Birth registration (% under age 5)	..	..	..	..
Completeness of death registration (%)	less 30	2015	Very low	..
Scores of developing national population related policies/strategies (%)	42.9	2019	Low	↗
Average WGI normalized scores (%)	8.5	2019	Low	↓
Population using the internet (%)	2.0	2017	Very low	..
Sustainability				
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	94.9	2017	High	↑
Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	1.9	2018	High	↑
Crude death rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	152.0	2016	Low	..
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	..	..	Very low	..
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	38.0	2017	Low	→

↓ Decreasing

→ Stagnating

↗ Moderately improving

↑ On track

# Sudan

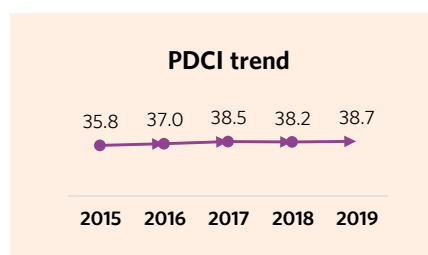
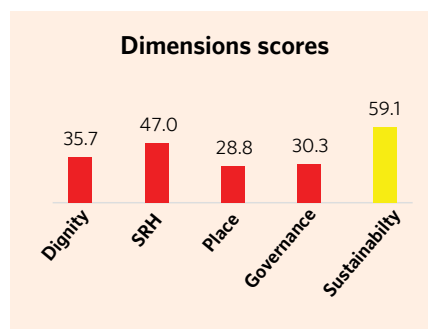
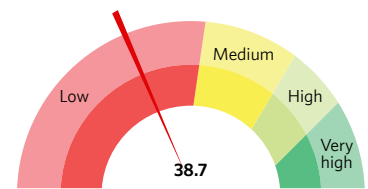
Sudan's performance in the population and development agenda is estimated at low level (39%). Poor performance is noticed in all dimensions except Sustainability. However, there has been some improvement since 2015.

While good performance has been made in almost 35% of the PDCI indicators, results reveal that poor performance is obviously noticed in indicators related to FGM, vulnerable employment, education dropout, Mother and Child health, women and youth empowerment... etc. Moreover, only one fourth of indicators are on track or witness some improvement, which calls for doubling the efforts to accelerate the progress.

Further efforts are needed to address persistent data gaps and data time lags, where almost 22% of PDCI indicators are not available.

## PDCI Score, Ranking and dash-boarding

**Rank**  
(18<sup>th</sup> out of 20)



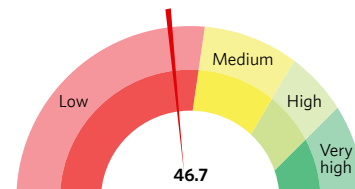
Dignity & human rights	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
FGM prevalence (% among girls aged 15-19)	82.0	2014	Low	..
Child marriage by age 18 (% of women ages 20-24 who are married)	34.2	2014	Low	..
Ever-married women who ever suffered intimate partner physical and/or sexual violence (%)	..	..	..	..
Gender Parity Index for secondary education (%)	1.0	2017	High	↑
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	42.7	2020	Low	→
Share of seats in parliament (% held by women)	..	..	..	..
Youth unemployment rate (ages 15-24)	26.7	2018	Low	→
Share of seats in parliament (% held by members aged under 40)	9.5	2019	Low	→
Vulnerable employment (% of total employment)	40.0	2018	Medium	→
Secondary school dropout rate among youth	..	..	..	..
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	..	..	..	..
Old-age pension recipients (%)	11.0	2017	Low	→
Freedom of choice (%)	27.0	2017	Very low	..
Health (SRH)				
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	27.2	2019	Low	↗
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	77.7	2014	Medium	→
Antenatal care coverage- at least four visits (%)	50.7	2014	Low	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	86.8	2013	Low	→
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females)	30.1	2014	Low	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2018	High	↑
Place & mobility				
Score of the Measures on international migration (%)	18.2	2017	Low	→
Refugees and IDPs by country of origin (% of population)	6.6	2019	High	↑
Urban population living in slums (%)	88.4	2018	Low	→
Governance and accountability				
Birth registration (% under age 5)	67.3	2014	Medium	..
Completeness of death registration (%)	less 30	2015	Very low	..
Scores of developing national population related policies/strategies (%)	42.9	2019	Low	→
Average WGI normalized scores (%)	18.1	2019	Low	→
Population using the internet (%)	30.9	2017	Low	→
Sustainability				
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	60.5	2017	High	↑
Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	1756.8	2019	High	↑
Crude death rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	105.0	2016	Medium	..
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3	2015	Low	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	37.0	2017	Low	→

↓ Decreasing      → Stagnating      ↗ Moderately improving      ↑ On track

## PDCI Score, Ranking and dash-boarding

### Rank

(17<sup>th</sup> out of 20)

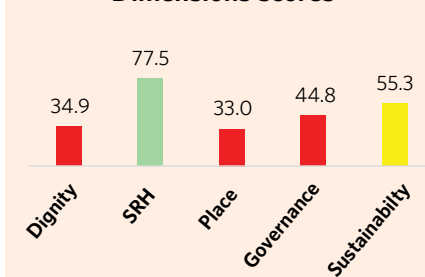


Syria's performance on the population and development agenda was estimated at low level (47%). The highest performance is noticed in SRH, while it is the lowest in Dignity and Place and Mobility. Moreover, the performance witnessed a slight decrease since 2015.

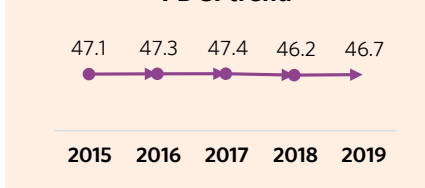
While good performance has been achieved in almost half of the PDCI indicators, results reveal that poor performance is obviously noticed in indicators related to economic and political participation of women and youth, stability...etc. Moreover, around one fourth of indicators are on track or witness some improvement, which calls for doubling the efforts to accelerate the progress.

Further efforts are needed to address persistent data gaps and data time lags, where almost 30% of PDCI indicators are not available. In addition conducting household surveys to capture the effect of the conflict.

### Dimensions scores



### PDCI trend



### Dignity & human rights

Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
FGM prevalence (% among girls aged 15-19)				
Child marriage by age 18 (% of women ages 20-24 who are married)	..	..	..	..
Ever-married women who ever suffered intimate partner physical and/or sexual violence (%)	..	..	..	..
Gender Parity Index for secondary education (%)	..	..	..	..
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	19.3	2020	Very low	→
Share of seats in parliament (% held by women)	12.4	2020	Low	→
Youth unemployment rate (ages 15-24)	19.5	2018	Medium	→
Share of seats in parliament (% held by members aged under 40)	9.2	2019	Low	→
Vulnerable employment (% of total employment)	34.4	2018	Medium	→
Secondary school dropout rate among youth	..	..	..	..
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	..	..	..	..
Old-age pension recipients (%)	..	..	..	..
Freedom of choice (%)	38.5	2017	Low	↓

### Health (SRH)

Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.8	2019	Upper medium	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	..	..	..	..
Antenatal care coverage- at least four visits (%)	63.7	2009	Medium	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	..	..	..	..
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females)	..	..	..	..
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2018	High	↑

### Place & mobility

Score of the Measures on international migration (%)	36.4	2017	Low	→
Refugees and IDPs by country of origin (% of population)	74.6	2019	Low	↓
Urban population living in slums (%)	37.9	2018	Upper medium	↓

### Governance and accountability

Birth registration (% under age 5)	..	..	..	..
Completeness of death registration (%)	70-90	2015	Upper medium	..
Scores of developing national population related policies/strategies (%)	57.1	2019	Medium	↑
Average WGI normalized scores (%)	11.4	2019	Low	→
Population using the internet (%)	34.3	2017	Low	↔

### Sustainability

Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	1.1	2017	Low	↔
Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	..	..	..	..
Crude death rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	44.0	2016	Upper medium	..
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0	2015	Low	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	91.0	2017	Upper medium	↓

↓ Decreasing

→ Stagnating

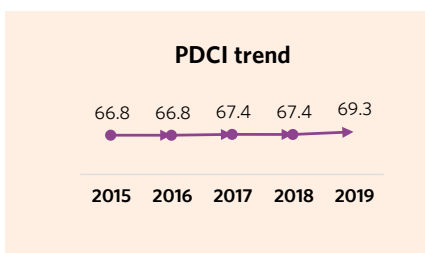
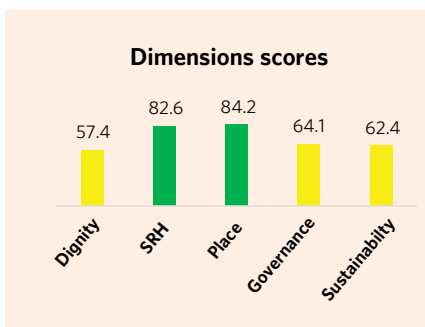
↔ Moderately improving

↑ On track

# Tunisia

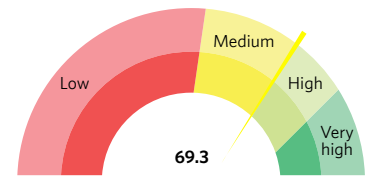
Tunisia has made a medium performance in the population and development agenda 69%. the higher performance is noticed in Place and Mobility and SRH dimensions, while Dignity has the poorest performance. Moreover, there has been a slight improvement in performance since 2015.

While good performance has been done on 73% of the PDCI indicators, results reveal that poor performance is obviously noticed in indicators especially those related to women and youth employment and policies addressing population and international migration. Moreover, three fifths of the indicators are on track or witness some improvement, which calls for doubling the efforts to accelerate the progress for the rest of the indicators.



## PDCI Score, Ranking and dash-boarding

**Rank**  
(7<sup>th</sup> out of 20)



Dignity & human rights	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
FGM prevalence (% among girls aged 15-19)				
Child marriage by age 18 (% of women ages 20-24 who are married)	1.5	2018	High	..
Ever-married women who ever suffered intimate partner physical and/or sexual violence (%)	..	..	..	..
Gender Parity Index for secondary education (%)	1.1	2016	High	↑
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	34.1	2020	Low	↓
Share of seats in parliament (% held by women)	24.9	2020	Upper medium	↑
Youth unemployment rate (ages 15-24)	35.0	2015	Low	→
Share of seats in parliament (% held by members aged under 40)	22.6	2019	Medium	→
Vulnerable employment (% of total employment)	20.6	2018	Upper medium	→
Secondary school dropout rate among youth				
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	15.2	2017	Upper medium	..
Old-age pension recipients (%)	54.0	2017	Medium	↑
Freedom of choice (%)	46.0	2017	Low	↑
<b>Health (SRH)</b>				
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.9	2019	Upper medium	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.5	2018	High	↑
Antenatal care coverage- at least four visits (%)	84.1	2018	Upper medium	..
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	4.0	2017	High	↑
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females)	62.8	2018	Medium	..
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2018	High	↑
<b>Place &amp; mobility</b>				
Score of the Measures on international migration (%)	45.5	2017	Low	→
Refugees and IDPs by country of origin (% of population)	0.0	2019	High	↑
Urban population living in slums (%)	8.2	2018	High	→
<b>Governance and accountability</b>				
Birth registration (% under age 5)	99.9	2018	High	↑
Completeness of death registration (%)	70-90	2015	Upper medium	..
Scores of developing national population related policies/strategies (%)	28.6	2019	Low	↗
Average WGI normalized scores (%)	45.3	2019	Low	→
Population using the internet (%)	64.2	2018	Upper medium	↑
<b>Sustainability</b>				
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	11.9	2017	Low	↓
Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	154.8	2018	High	↑
Crude death rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	57.0	2016	Upper medium	..
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.6	2018	Low	↓
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	91.0	2017	High	↗

↓ Decreasing

→ Stagnating

↗ Moderately improving

↑ On track

# United Arab Emirates

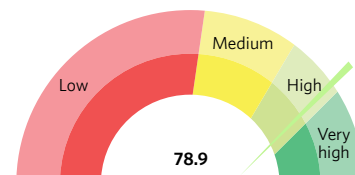
United Arab Emirates witnessed a high performance in the population and development agenda estimated at (79%). Performance is high in four dimensions (SRH being the highest), while it is medium in Sustainability. In addition, a slight improvement is noticed since 2015.

While good performance has been made in the majority of the PDCI indicators, results reveal that a gap still exists in one third of the PDCI indicators especially those related to women economic and political participation, renewable energy and international migration policies. Moreover, half of the indicators are on track or witness some improvement. However, there are still challenges in place with the rest of the indicators that call for doubling the efforts to accelerate the progress.

Further efforts are needed to address persistent data gaps and data time lags, where 22% of PDCI indicators are not available.

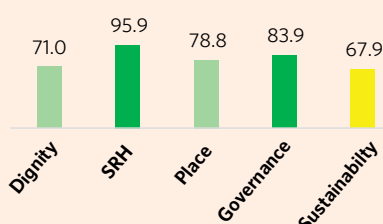
## PDCI Score, Ranking and dash-boarding

**Rank**  
(1<sup>st</sup> out of 20)

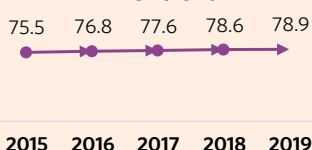


Dignity & human rights	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
FGM prevalence (% among girls aged 15-19)				
Child marriage by age 18 (% of women ages 20-24 who are married)	..	..	..	..
Ever-married women who ever suffered intimate partner physical and/or sexual violence (%)	..	..	..	..
Gender Parity Index for secondary education (%)	0.9	2017	Upper medium	→
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	56.1	2020	Low	→
Share of seats in parliament (% held by women)	50.0	2020	Low	↑
Youth unemployment rate (ages 15-24)	6.9	2018	Upper medium	→
Share of seats in parliament (% held by members aged under 40)	20.0	2019	Low	→
Vulnerable employment (% of total employment)	0.8	2018	High	→
Secondary school dropout rate among youth	5.3	2017	High	↑
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	..	..	..	..
Old-age pension recipients (%)	27.0	2019	Low	→
Freedom of choice (%)	95.5	2017	High	↑
<b>Health (SRH)</b>				
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.0	2019	High	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9	2015	High	↑
Antenatal care coverage- at least four visits (%)	97.3	2018	High	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	5.4	2017	High	↔
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females)	..	..	..	..
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	..	..	..	..
<b>Place &amp; mobility</b>				
Score of the Measures on international migration (%)	36.4	2017	Low	→
Refugees and IDPs by country of origin (% of population)	0.0	2019	High	↑
Urban population living in slums (%)	..	..	..	..
<b>Governance and accountability</b>				
Birth registration (% under age 5)	100.0	2018	High	↑
Completeness of death registration (%)	90 or more	2015	High	..
Scores of developing national population related policies/strategies (%)	57.1	2019	Medium	↑
Average WGI normalized scores (%)	62.2	2019	Medium	→
Population using the internet (%)	98.5	2018	High	↑
<b>Sustainability</b>				
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	0.2	2017	Low	→
Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	..	..	..	..
Crude death rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	16.0	2016	High	..
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.3	2018	Low	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.0	2017	High	→

### Dimensions scores



### PDCI trend



↓ Decreasing

→ Stagnating

↗ Moderately improving

↑ On track

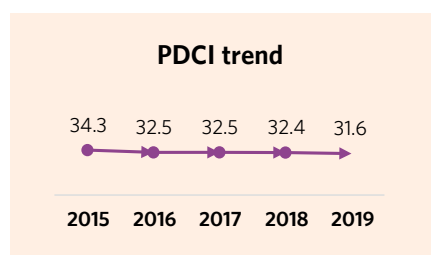
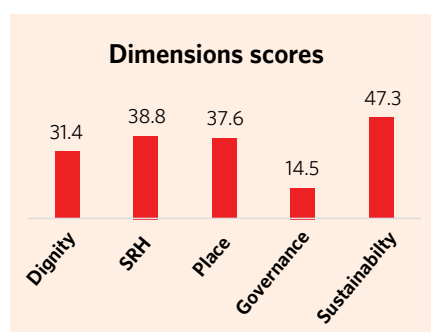


# Yemen

Yemen's performance in the population and development agenda is estimated at low level (32%). Poor performance is noticed in all dimensions, where Governance is dramatically lower. In addition, there has been a slight decrease since 2015.

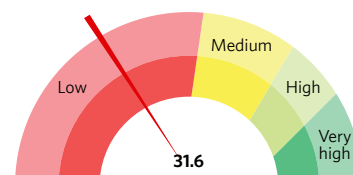
While good performance has been made on almost 30% of the PDCI indicators, results reveal that poor performance is obviously noticed among PDCI indicators especially those related to women empowerment, vulnerable employment, education dropout, Mother and Child health, civil registration...etc. Moreover, only 13% of the indicators are on track or witness some improvement which calls for doubling the efforts to accelerate the progress.

Further efforts are needed to address persistent data gaps and data time lags, where conducting household surveys to capture the effect of the conflict is highly needed.



## PDCI Score, Ranking and dash-boarding

**Rank**  
(19<sup>th</sup> out of 20)



Dignity & human rights	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
FGM prevalence (% among girls aged 15-19)	16.0	2013	Upper medium	..
Child marriage by age 18 (% of women ages 20-24 who are married)	31.9	2013	Medium	..
Ever-married women who ever suffered intimate partner physical and/or sexual violence (%)	..	..	..	..
Gender Parity Index for secondary education (%)	0.7	2016	Low	↑
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	8.1	2020	Very low	↓
Share of seats in parliament (% held by women)	0.3	2020	Very low	..
Youth unemployment rate (ages 15-24)	23.7	2018	Medium	→
Share of seats in parliament (% held by members aged under 40)	5.6	2019	Low	→
Vulnerable employment (% of total employment)	45.4	2018	Low	↓
Secondary school dropout rate among youth	42.0	2016	Low	→
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	48.6	2014	Low	..
Old-age pension recipients (%)	7.0	2019	Low	↓
Freedom of choice (%)	56.0	2017	Low	↓
Health (SRH)				
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	26.7	2019	Low	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	44.7	2013	Low	→
Antenatal care coverage- at least four visits (%)	25.1	2013	Low	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	67.2	2013	Medium	→
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females)	40.5	2013	Low	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2018	High	↑
Place & mobility				
Score of the Measures on international migration (%)	27.3	2017	Low	→
Refugees and IDPs by country of origin (% of population)	12.6	2019	Upper medium	↓
Urban population living in slums (%)	66.2	2018	Low	↓
Governance and accountability				
Birth registration (% under age 5)	30.7	2013	Low	..
Completeness of death registration (%)	less 30	2015	Very low	..
Scores of developing national population related policies/strategies (%)	14.3	2019	Low	↓
Average WGI normalized scores (%)	10.4	2019	Low	↓
Population using the internet (%)	26.7	2017	Low	→
Sustainability				
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	4.9	2017	Low	↑
Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	..	..	..	..
Crude death rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	90.0	2016	Medium	..
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	..	..	..	..
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	59.0	2017	Medium	→

↓ Decreasing

→ Stagnating

↗ Moderately improving

↑ On track

# References

1. andura R. (2011). «Composite Indicators and Rankings: Inventory 2011»
2. Becker W. Saisana M. Paruolo P. and Vandecasteele I. (2017). «Weights and importance in composite indicators: Closing the gap. Ecological Indicators 80» (2017) 12-22.
3. Bertelsmann Stiftung (2017). «SDG Index and Dashboards Report 2017: International spillovers in achieving the goals».
4. Lafortune, G., Fuller, G., Moreno, J., Schmidt-Traub,G., and Kroll, C. (2018). «SDG Index and Dashboards. Detailed Methodological Paper». Paris: Bertelsmann Stiftung and Sustainable Development Solutions Network.
5. Mazziotta M. and Pareto A. (2013). «Methods for constructing composite indices: one for all or all for one?» Rivista Italiana di Economia Demografia e Statistica Volume LXVII n. 2.
6. OECD (2008). «Handbook on Constructing Composite Indicators: Methodology and user guide»
7. PAI (2015). «A reproductive health index: Rights and results». Accessed at <https://pai.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/RHIreport.pdf>
8. Sachs, J., Schmidt-Traub, G., Kroll, C., Lafortune, G., Fuller, G. (2020). "The Sustainable Development Goals and COVID-19. Sustainable Development Report 2020". Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
9. Seth, S., McGillivray, M. (2018). "Composite indices, alternative weights, and comparison Robustness". Springer
10. UN (2014). "Framework of actions for the follow-up to the Programme of Action of the Conference of Population and Development Beyond 2014". New York
11. UN (2014). "Recurrent themes and key elements identified during the sessions of the Commission on Population and Development: Report of the Secretary-General". New York
12. United Nations, state of Kuwait- resident coordinator office. (2020). "A preliminary assessment of socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 on the economy of Kuwait". Kuwait
13. United Nations. (2020). " Rapid Socio-Economic Impact Assessment of COVID-19 pandemic in Lebanon". Beirut
14. United Nations. (2020). " Covid-19 Socio-Economic Impact Assessment for Sudan". Sudan

15. UNDP. (2021). "THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON SOCIAL PROTECTION IN IRAQ". Iraq
16. UNDP. (2020) "COVID-19 Impact on Households in Jordan: rapid assessment". Jordan
17. UNDESA & UNFPA (2012). "UN System Task Team on the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda: Population Dynamics".
18. UN-ESCWA. (2020). "Impact of covid-19 on young people in the Arab region". Beirut
19. UNFPA. (2020). "GBV/FGM Rapid Assessment Report In the Context of COVID-19 Pandemic in Somalia"
20. [https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/gbv\\_fgm\\_rapid\\_assessment\\_report\\_24july2020.pdf](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/gbv_fgm_rapid_assessment_report_24july2020.pdf)
21. UNFPA. (2019). "Accelerating the promise: The Report on the Nairobi Summit on ICPD25". New York
22. UNFPA (2017). "UNFPA Strategic Plan, 2018-2021". New York.
23. UNFPA (2012). "Population Matters for Sustainable Development".
24. UNSCO/CU. (2020). "Economic note on Gaza: crossings update and impact of COVID-19". Gaza
25. UN-Women. (2020). " COVID-19 and Ending Violence Against Women and Girls", accessed at <https://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/library/publications/2020/issue-brief-covid-19-and-ending-violence-against-women-and-girls-en.pdf?la=en&vs=5006>
26. Yang L. (2014). "An Inventory of Composite Measures of Human Progress. UNDP Human Development Report Office Occasional Paper on Methodology".

# Annex 1

**Table 1:** Dignity and human rights scores during 2015-2019 for Arab countries

Country	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Algeria	57.2	57.1	54.0	55.7	56.0
Bahrain	69.0	69.7	67.6	67.3	69.2
Djibouti	49.4	49.7	50.2	50.7	53.5
Egypt	49.4	47.7	46.7	46.5	46.8
Iraq	55.9	55.9	55.0	55.3	55.2
Jordan	52.2	51.0	51.4	51.1	50.5
Kuwait	62.2	62.8	66.4	66.5	66.9
Lebanon	48.4	48.7	48.9	49.1	49.4
Libya	57.4	58.1	58.3	58.2	58.0
Morocco	50.4	51.8	54.2	55.0	55.5
Oman	65.8	65.3	63.6	63.1	63.8
Palestine	45.1	45.8	46.5	46.7	47.4
Qatar	67.5	67.1	66.4	67.9	67.6
Saudi Arabia	60.7	60.5	59.4	59.9	59.1
Somalia	25.2	25.0	26.6	26.7	26.8
Sudan	34.5	35.5	36.1	36.1	35.7
Syrian Arab Republic	35.7	35.9	36.4	36.3	34.9
Tunisia	57.6	57.0	56.4	56.5	57.4
United Arab Emirates	68.5	70.7	70.1	71.0	71.0
Yemen	30.7	30.7	30.7	31.1	31.4

**Table 2:** Health (SRH) scores during 2015-2019 for Arab countries

Country	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Algeria	79.1	79.0	79.1	79.3	79.4
Bahrain	96.3	96.3	96.4	96.4	96.5
Djibouti	55.9	56.4	56.9	57.5	58.0
Egypt	78.1	78.2	78.5	79.5	78.9
Iraq	58.7	58.6	58.5	62.5	62.2
Jordan	82.2	82.1	81.8	81.9	82.1
Kuwait	94.1	93.9	94.1	94.1	94.2
Lebanon	94.0	94.1	94.1	93.4	94.1
Libya	72.4	72.3	72.2	72.1	72.1
Morocco	69.1	69.7	72.2	71.3	72.0
Oman	78.2	77.8	78.4	78.4	78.5
Palestine	82.2	82.7	83.2	83.7	84.2
Qatar	87.2	87.3	87.6	87.7	87.8
Saudi Arabia	92.9	93.0	94.0	93.8	94.0
Somalia	27.1	27.3	27.8	28.3	29.1
Sudan	46.0	46.2	46.5	46.7	47.0
Syrian Arab Republic	77.5	77.5	77.5	77.5	77.5
Tunisia	83.4	83.3	83.6	83.0	82.7
United Arab Emirates	96.1	96.6	96.6	95.8	95.9
Yemen	38.2	38.3	38.5	38.7	38.8

**Table 3:** Place and mobility scores during 2015-2019 for Arab countries

Country	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Algeria	87.9	87.9	87.9	87.9	87.9
Bahrain	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0
Djibouti	61.8	61.8	61.9	62.1	64.4
Egypt	86.3	86.8	87.0	87.2	87.3
Iraq	55.4	55.7	56.1	56.6	57.2
Jordan	93.1	92.0	91.7	91.4	94.5
Kuwait	69.7	69.7	69.7	69.7	69.7
Lebanon	50.8	50.1	49.7	49.3	48.7
Libya	36.8	37.8	38.4	38.3	37.2
Morocco	94.4	94.8	94.9	95.0	95.4
Oman	85.2	85.2	85.2	85.2	85.2
Palestine	50.8	50.5	49.7	49.7	48.7
Qatar	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0
Saudi Arabia	79.4	79.6	79.6	79.7	79.9
Somalia	29.2	29.6	30.5	27.8	28.1
Sudan	27.1	27.1	28.2	29.0	28.8
Syrian Arab Republic	42.2	42.8	38.2	30.6	33.0
Tunisia	84.2	84.2	84.2	84.2	84.2
United Arab Emirates	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8
Yemen	38.6	39.7	38.4	36.9	37.6

**Table 4:** Governance scores during 2015-2019 for Arab countries

Country	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Algeria	57.2	61.0	62.1	62.4	63.1
Bahrain	73.7	71.4	70.5	71.1	74.6
Djibouti	35.0	35.1	35.0	38.4	41.0
Egypt	58.7	59.4	63.2	63.8	64.6
Iraq	34.8	38.3	38.7	42.0	45.4
Jordan	61.2	64.7	68.4	71.9	75.5
Kuwait	63.1	67.4	71.9	75.1	75.2
Lebanon	62.8	60.3	60.7	60.9	61.1
Libya	40.9	40.8	41.2	41.2	41.4
Morocco	60.5	60.7	61.3	61.8	62.4
Oman	60.0	60.8	61.3	61.8	62.6
Palestine	52.0	52.9	67.7	67.1	67.7
Qatar	73.3	73.5	73.4	73.9	74.1
Saudi Arabia	59.8	61.3	62.8	65.2	66.5
Somalia	2.2	5.7	9.4	9.3	12.9
Sudan	29.2	26.3	30.1	29.5	30.3
Syrian Arab Republic	35.9	36.1	40.2	44.4	44.8
Tunisia	52.8	53.1	56.3	56.5	64.1
United Arab Emirates	73.6	76.2	80.0	83.6	83.9
Yemen	23.4	17.0	17.5	17.2	14.5

**Table 5:** Sustainability scores during 2015-2019 for Arab countries

Country	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Algeria	57.4	57.6	57.6	57.8	57.9
Bahrain	59.5	59.5	59.5	59.5	59.5
Djibouti	50.6	55.4	51.7	53.8	54.3
Egypt	60.0	60.0	59.3	60.1	60.0
Iraq	55.8	56.1	56.4	56.8	57.0
Jordan	60.8	61.1	61.3	61.6	61.9
Kuwait	57.9	57.9	57.9	57.9	57.9
Lebanon	58.7	59.1	59.3	59.3	59.3
Libya	59.8	59.8	59.8	59.8	59.8
Morocco	63.3	63.3	63.2	63.2	63.1
Oman	60.3	60.3	59.7	59.8	59.5
Palestine	58.4	59.0	59.4	59.9	60.4
Qatar	62.3	62.3	62.3	62.3	62.3
Saudi Arabia	62.3	62.3	62.3	62.3	62.3
Somalia	54.3	54.5	54.8	55.0	55.2
Sudan	46.8	59.1	59.2	56.4	59.1
Syrian Arab Republic	55.3	55.4	55.3	55.3	55.3
Tunisia	62.4	62.6	62.4	62.3	62.4
United Arab Emirates	64.5	65.1	66.1	67.1	67.9
Yemen	44.8	45.7	46.0	46.7	47.4



**Table 6:** Contribution of dimensions to PDCI by country

Country	Dignity & human rights	Health (SRH)	Place and mobility	Governance	Sustainability
Algeria	16.3	23.1	25.5	18.3	16.8
Bahrain	18.2	25.3	21.3	19.6	15.6
Djibouti	19.7	21.4	23.7	15.1	20.0
Egypt	13.9	23.4	25.9	19.1	17.8
Iraq	19.9	22.5	20.6	16.4	20.6
Jordan	13.9	22.5	25.9	20.7	17.0
Kuwait	18.4	25.9	19.2	20.7	15.9
Lebanon	15.8	30.1	15.6	19.6	19.0
Libya	21.6	26.9	13.8	15.4	22.3
Morocco	15.9	20.7	27.4	17.9	18.1
Oman	18.2	22.5	24.4	17.9	17.0
Palestine	15.4	27.3	15.8	21.9	19.6
Qatar	18.4	23.9	20.5	20.2	17.0
Saudi Arabia	16.3	26.0	22.1	18.4	17.2
Somalia	17.6	19.1	18.5	8.5	36.3
Sudan	17.8	23.4	14.3	15.1	29.4
Syria	14.2	31.6	13.4	18.3	22.5
Tunisia	16.4	23.6	24.0	18.3	17.8
United Arab Emirates	17.9	24.1	19.8	21.1	17.1
Yemen	18.5	22.9	22.2	8.5	27.9











Unfpa Arab States Regional Office  
70a, Elnahda st. Maadi Sarayat, Cairo, Egypt  
[arabstates.unfpa.org](http://arabstates.unfpa.org)

Follow us on:

-  UNFPAARABIC
-  UNFPA\_ARABIC
-  UNFPAARABIC
-  UNFPAARABIC