Progress in the WHO European Region towards the SDGs in the context of the Ostrava Declaration on Environment and Health

Mid-way to 2030

World Health Organization

European Region

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Abstract

This report uses official statistics to assess progress made in implementing the Ostrava Declaration on Health and the Environment in the WHO European Region. The quantitative analyses show that progress is mixed and, in most cases, insufficient, but there are important differences in performance depending on the thematic area and subregion within the Region. Certain dimensions of the Declaration show progress in all Member States; however, in some thematic areas the trends are moving in the wrong direction, and particular attention is needed to reverse the situation. Furthermore, some key dimensions of the Ostrava Declaration cannot be accurately monitored in the WHO European Region due to a lack of timely, internationally comparable data. Looking forward, accelerated actions are needed to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030; it will also be important to strengthen data timeliness and availability to improve the monitoring of the priority areas listed in the Ostrava Declaration and in future declarations.

Design: Pellegrini

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Acknowledgements

Abbreviations

EHP	Environment and Health Process
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
WASH	water, sanitation and hygiene

Executive summary

The evidence of a link between human health and the environment is mounting. According to WHO, nearly a quarter (23%) of global deaths result from modifiable environmental factors such as air, water and soil pollution; climate change; ecosystem disruptions; and lack of access to safe water. The health sector also has a significant impact on the environment. Researchers focusing on seven environmental stressors (including greenhouse gas emissions, particulate matter and scarce water use) have estimated that the health sector accounts for 1–5% of total environmental impacts.

In response to growing challenges at the intersection of health and the environment, the Sixth WHO Ministerial Conference on Environment and Health was held in June 2017 in Ostrava, Czechia. The Member States of the WHO European Region committed to developing national portfolios for action for accelerating progress on health and the environment and contributing to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The resulting document, known as the Ostrava Declaration, identified seven priority areas of action:

1 Air quality

2 Water, sanitation and hygiene

3 Chemicals

4 Waste and contaminated sites

5 Climate adaptation and mitigation

6 Sustainable cities and regions

7 Sustainable health systems

To achieve these commitments, the Member States agreed to measure and report on progress using national reporting on the SDGs and their targets. This report evaluates the progress made in implementing the Ostrava Declaration using the official data and indicators included in the proposed monitoring framework for Ostrava commitments using the SDG indicators. The results are presented as subregional averages (for central Asia, eastern Europe, northern Europe, southern Europe, western Asia and western Europe) for each of the seven priority areas, with national data presented in country profiles. For each priority area, the report describes progress over time in relation to the average value for the WHO European Region in 2015 and assesses the feasibility of achieving pre-defined targets by 2030.

All in all, progress towards the SDGs that are most closely related to the priority areas of the Ostrava Declaration is moving at a slow pace. On some indicators, such as the death rates due to road traffic injuries and annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in urban areas, Member States have made a great deal of progress. Moving forward, particular attention should be given to making progress in those areas that have shown a decline in performance recently, such as the level of compliance with environmental agreements on hazardous waste and chemicals (Priority area 3, indicator 12.4.1) and where progress is mixed and slow, such as in shifts towards clean fuels and technology (Priority area 1, indicator 7.1.2) or the share of renewables in the energy consumption (Priority area 5, indicator 7.2.1).

The state of air quality shows a mixed picture (Priority area 1). Although some regions had already achieved 100% of the population using clean fuels by 2015, central Asia and eastern Europe have witnessed regression since then. Moreover, progress on air pollution has been more significant in regions starting from baseline levels above the average performance, whereas regions beginning below the baseline have shown little progress. While achievements have been made on Priority area 1, it is crucial to accelerate progress in regions that initially had low baselines. Otherwise, some countries may struggle to fulfil the Declaration's commitments on air quality.

In general, countries have made strong progress in water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services (Priority area 2). Access to clean water and sanitation has notably improved in subregions that have historically lacked basic access, including central Asia and eastern Europe. Meanwhile, subregions that already had high performance in provision of basic access as well as safely managed services have maintained their achievement but are not necessarily on track to reach universal coverage by 2030 and efforts must continue. Persisting small gaps in more-developed subregions may indicate that certain population groups are being left behind. In terms of water pollution and quality, there has been progress in almost every subregion from 2017 to 2020, but Member States must reverse the trends on wastewater management, where there has been a slight decline from 2020 to 2022. Western Asia, in particular, has made significant increases in access to WASH services and in water quality since 2013. Overall, Member States in the WHO European Region converge on high levels of access to drinking-water.

There is a mixed and inconsistent record on progress in managing the impacts of chemicals across Member States in the Region (Priority area 3). Unintentional poisoning rates have shown improvement in central Asia and eastern Europe since 2010, but there are concerns over deteriorating policy measures (such as preparedness of countries for emergencies and their compliance with international conventions on hazardous waste and other chemicals) in many regions, notably central Asia, northern Europe and western Europe. This worsening performance partly explains the overall poorer progress on Priority area 3.

Despite the need for significant progress on reducing waste and its harmful effects (Priority area 4), most WHO European Region Member States have stagnated on key measures related to waste generation and treatment. However, positive developments have been observed in recycling rates across all subregions apart from northern Europe, which already had high baseline rates

at the beginning of the analysis period. The subregions of western and southern Europe have seen some improvement in their material footprint, while eastern Europe's performance has worsened in recent years.

Measuring progress on climate adaptation and mitigation (Priority area 5) remains challenging because of the lack of standardized and timely data, especially on climate mitigation. Although small, some growth in the share of renewables in final energy consumption has been observed in the WHO European Region, but the trends show a divergence, with more progress in Member States starting at higher levels of renewable energy consumption. There has been some progress in the integration of the Sendai Framework into national laws. However, progress has been slow, and there is a wide disparity in the number of people negatively affected or killed by disasters across the WHO European Region, with eastern Europe bearing the brunt of such impacts. Time series data are missing on climate adaptation indicators for many Member States.

Progress has been observed in establishing healthy and sustainable cities and regions (Priority area 6), although missing data on various indicators limit the full portrayal. Mortality rates for road traffic injuries are declining across the Region. The subregions of central and western Asia have made considerable progress in reducing the proportion of the population living in slums or informal settlements. In general, there are insufficient internationally comparable data on perceptions of safety for most subregions, apart from northern and western Europe, where a high proportion of people feel safe walking alone in their area. Alternative data sources and household surveys could help to increase data availability on Priority area 6.

Data coverage on building environmentally sustainable health systems (Priority area 7) remains low. Nonetheless, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) has taken an important first step in publishing data to track progress towards SDG Target 12.7.1 on sustainable public procurement. The most recent dataset evaluates the extent to which regulatory policies, frameworks, guidance, criteria and monitoring systems for sustainable public procurement have been integrated into national policies and shows a fair degree of divergence among WHO Member States. The Methodology for Assessing Procurement Systems from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) was originally developed by the World Bank and the Development Assistance Committee and now includes a supplementary module that aims to provide a harmonized tool to assess the integration of sustainable development considerations in public procurement systems.

Although most indicators chosen to monitor the seven priority areas of the Ostrava commitments have reasonable data coverage and time series, there are still gaps in country coverage and timeliness, which makes comprehensive progress tracking difficult at this stage. For example, Priority area 7 (sustainable health systems) or a full coverage of Priority area 4 (waste and contaminated sites) and Priority area 6 (healthy and sustainable cities and regions) cannot be accurately monitored for WHO European Region Member States based on official United Nations statistics. It is, therefore, important to call for increased monitoring on these issues.

In a future perspective, new areas needing monitoring attention will emerge from the increased awareness of, and evidence on, the links between nature, biodiversity and health. The One Health concept calls for an integrated, unifying approach that aims to sustainably balance and optimize the health of people, animals and ecosystems. The need for such an approach was made more apparent by the appearance and rapid spread of the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 and the resulting COVID-19 pandemic. Future monitoring reports will need to strengthen data timeliness and availability in these areas to track progress more comprehensively. Additional data sources and proxy indicators may need to be considered to complement the 2018 monitoring framework for Ostrava commitments using the SDG indicators. Furthermore, additional new tools can help to measure previous and new commitments by Member States.

Introduction

There is growing evidence that outcomes in human health and environmental health are inextricably linked. The Member States of the WHO European Region formally recognized the importance of the environment–health nexus more than 30 years ago at the first Ministerial Conference on Environment and Health, held in December 1989 in Frankfurt, Germany. More recently, they have renewed their commitment in this area at the Sixth Ministerial Conference on Environment and Health held in June 2017 in Ostrava, Czechia *(1)*. Among other things, Member States committed to developing national portfolios for action that will accelerate progress on health and the environment and contribute to achieving the SDGs. Members States also agreed to using SDG indicators relevant to seven environment and health priorities to monitor progress towards the commitments taken in Ostrava, which is the focus of this report.

According to WHO, close to a quarter (23%) of global deaths result from modifiable environmental factors, including pollution of air, water and soil but also climate and ecosystem change and access to safe water *(2)*. The COVID-19 pandemic contributed to raising awareness on the interlinkages between human health and the environment. In the section dedicated to preventing future pandemics, the Lancet Commission on COVID-19 noted that "The prevention of natural spillovers would require a One Health approach – an integrated, unifying approach that aims to sustainably balance and optimize the health of people, animals and ecosystems" *(3)*.

In the WHO European Region 569 000 deaths could be attributed to ambient air pollution and 154 000 deaths to household air pollution in 2019 *(4)*. In the European Union, environmental factors are associated with approximately 20% of deaths, most of which are attributable to air pollution *(5,6)*. Exposure to fine particulate matter aggravates the impact of extreme heat on mortality from cardiovascular diseases *(7)*. Inadequate or unsafe WASH services are also an important determinant of disease burden: 33 500 deaths are WASH related annually (92 deaths per day), of which 13% can be attributed to diarrhoeal disease and 87% to acute respiratory infections *(8)*. About 77 million people lacked access to safely managed drinking-water in 2020, with only seven out of 10 people using safely managed sanitation services. The burden of disease is also impacted by exposure to chemicals, and 269 500 deaths can be attributable to selected chemicals in the WHO European Region in 2019 *(8)*.

The health sector also impacts the environment. These impacts are driven primarily by the energy use of the health sector, natural resource consumption and waste generation *(9)*. Energy use constitutes over half of the health care's environmental footprint, and 70% of the sector's emissions are derived from the supply chain *(10)*. Focusing on seven environmental stressors – including greenhouse gas emissions, particulate matter and scarce water use – experts estimate that the health sector is responsible for 1–5% of total environmental impacts *(11)*.

This study aims to assess progress made in implementing the Ostrava Declaration on Health and the Environment (Box 1), which was adopted in 2017 by the 53 Member States of the WHO European Region, covering an area stretching from Greenland to the Pacific shore of the Russian Federation, and from the Baltic Sea to the Mediterranean Sea. The Region's large geographical extent links to a wide range of environmental health challenges and differences, which are also associated with inequalities. These inequalities stem from varying exposure to environmental health risk factors depending on spatial, socioeconomic and sociodemographic differences, and from differences in health status because of environmental conditions *(12)*. The evidence from across the WHO European Region shows that disadvantaged populations in all countries are more exposed to environmental health risk factors than advantaged groups and are more likely to fall ill or die as a result of such factors. While environmental interventions are found to be effective in preventing adverse health impacts, evidence over recent years has demonstrated that such interventions often fail to protect vulnerable groups *(13)*. This shows the need for local and country-specific environmental strategies aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development *(14)*. The Sixth Ministerial Conference on Environment and Health agreed to measure and report on progress towards the implementation of the commitments under the Ostrava Declaration using the same indicators that are used to report on implementation of the SDG targets. This report builds on the proposed monitoring framework developed by the European Environment and Health Task Force (EURO/EHTF9/10) and adopted at its Ninth Meeting 9–10 December 2019, Bonn, Germany *(15)*.

Box 1. Ostrava Declaration at a glance

At the Sixth Ministerial Conference on Environment and Health held on 13–15 June 2017 in Ostrava, Czechia, and organized by the WHO Regional Office for Europe in partnership with UNEP and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, Member States of the WHO European Region agreed to take common actions to "decrease the burden of diseases caused by environmental factors for current and the future generations and to promote synergies between [health and environment] sectors and stakeholders as the key to achieving health and well-being objectives of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" *(1)*.

Member States committed to develop national portfolios for action that should accelerate progress on health and the environment and help to achieve the SDGs, in particular the health goals and targets relating to the environment.

The Ostrava Declaration is supported by two annexes: a compendium of possible actions to advance implementation and institutional arrangements for the Environment and Health Process (EHP).

In paragraph 15 of the Ostrava Declaration, the Member States agreed to measure and report on progress towards the implementation of the seven commitments using national reporting on the achievement of the SDGs and their targets.

Annex 1 to the Ostrava Declaration *(9)* states, "Progress in the implementation of the actions in this compendium will be assessed within the European Environment and Health Process using the same indicators that Member States use to report on the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) targets, to which the commitments taken at the Ostrava Conference intend to contribute. This approach will minimize the reporting burden on the Member States, allow for an efficient use of resources and anchor the Ostrava Conference commitments directly to the SDGs implementation mechanism."

Box 1. contd

The Ostrava Declaration identified seven key priority areas for action, covering seven thematic areas.

1 Air quality

Priority area 1. Air quality: improving indoor and outdoor air quality for all

2 Water, sanitation and hygiene

Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene: ensuring universal, equitable and sustainable access to safe drinking-water, sanitation and hygiene for all and in all settings

3 Chemicals

Priority area 3. Chemicals: minimizing the adverse effects of chemicals on human health and the environment

4 Waste and contaminated sites

Priority area 4. Waste and contaminated sites: preventing and eliminating the adverse environmental and health effects, costs and inequalities related to waste management and contaminated sites

5 Climate adaptation and mitigation

Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation: strengthening adaptive capacity and resilience to climate change-related health risks and supporting measures to mitigate climate change and achieve health co-benefits in line with the Paris Agreement

6 Sustainable cities and regions

Priority area 6. Sustainable cities and regions: supporting the efforts of cities and regions to become healthier, more inclusive, safer, resilient and sustainable

7 Sustainable health systems

Priority area 7. Sustainable health systems: building the environmental sustainability of health systems and reducing their environmental impact

Methodology

Monitoring framework and data availability

The subsequent analyses use the official data and indicators that were included as part of the proposed framework for monitoring progress towards achieving the SDGs and targets relevant to the environment and health (EURO/EHTF9/10) *(15)*. The monitoring framework sets out a group of 39 indicators (including their disaggregated versions), based mostly on SDG indicators, for tracking progress on each of the seven priority areas established in the Ostrava Declaration. The analysis described in this report only uses indicators and data sources presented in the official monitoring framework document, but it is possible that future monitoring reports may consider using additional data or proxy indicators to complement the official indicator set.

For the purposes of this report, only indicators with internationally comparable data published by United Nations custodian agencies were utilized. Out of the 39 indicators chosen in the monitoring framework, 31 have internationally comparable data; the indicator on lead control legislation was reported in qualitative data and was, therefore, not retained in monitoring progress (Table 1). A final set of 30 indicators is, therefore, used to monitor progress across the seven priority areas of the Ostrava Declaration. It should be noted that the indicators of the official monitoring framework of the Ostrava Declaration do not capture the entire extent of the health and environment links. At the national level, countries can and should complement the official indicator set with national indicators to monitor to a fuller extent of the different synergies and links across health and the environment.

Table 1. Ostrava Declaration indicators on environment and health

SDG target for priority area	Data coverage (% Member States)	Year of most recent available data	Full time series available
Priority area 1. Air quality			
3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100 000 population)	94	2019	–
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)	100	2020	2010–2020
11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities (population weighted, μg/m3)	96	2019	2010–2019
Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene			
1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic drinking-water (%)	100	2020	2010–2020
1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic sanitation (%)	100	2020	2010–2020
3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100 000 population)	94	2019	–

Table 1. contd

SDG target for priority area	Data coverage (% Member States)	Year of most recent available data	Full time series available
4.a.1 Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic drinking-water (%)[a]	53	2020	2016–2020
4.a.1 Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities (%)[a]	49	2020	2016–2020
4.a.1 Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic handwashing facilities (%)[a]	57	2020	2016–2020
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking-water services (%)	98	2020	2010–2020
6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	91	2020	2010–2020
6.3.1 Proportion of safely treated domestic wastewater flows (%)	96	2022	2020, 2022
6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%)	64	2020	2017, 2020
Priority area 3. Chemicals			
3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100 000 population)	94	2019	2000–2019
3.d.1 International Health Regulations (2005) capacity and health emergency preparedness (score, worst 0–100 best)	100	2021	2010–2021
12.4.1 Average degree of compliance with international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals (worst 0–100 best)	100	2020	2015, 2020
Lead control legislation	92	Qualitative data only[b]	–
Priority area 4. Waste and contaminated sites			
8.4.1 Material footprint (raw material consumption, tonnes/capita)	53	2020	2008–2020
11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities	na	–	–
12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita (kg/capita)	87	2021	2004–2021
12.4.2 Proportion of hazardous waste treated or disposed (%)	83	2020	2004–2021
12.5.1 Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	68	2021	2000–2021
Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation			
7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	96	2020	2000–2020
13.1.1 Average number of people who died, went missing or were impacted by disasters over last 5-year period (per 100 000 population)	79	2020	2005–2020
13.1.2 Score of adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (worst 0–1 best)	70	2020	2006–2021
13.3.1 Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula	na	–	–

Table 1. contd

SDG target for priority area	Data coverage (% Member States)	Year of most recent available data	Full time series available
13.3.2 Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions	na	–	–
Climate change attributable burden of disease	na	–	–
Priority area 6. Sustainable cities and regions			
3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100 000 population)	94	2019	2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, 2019
11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)	32	2020	2006–2020
11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and people with disabilities	na	–	–
11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operates regularly and democratically	na	–	–
11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and people with disabilities	na	–	–
11.a.1 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city	na	–	–
16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live (%)	34	2019	2013–2019
Priority area 7. Sustainability of health systems			
12.7.1 Implementation of sustainable public procurement policies and actions (worst 0–4 best)	40	2020	–
12.7.1 Proportion of population using basic water services in health care facilities (%)	21	2021	2006–2021
12.7.1 Proportion of population using basic sanitation services in health care facilities (%)	9	2021	2013–2021
12.7.1 Proportion of population using basic hygiene services in health care facilities (%)	17	2013–2021	

na: no comparable data available.
[a]Note that monitoring for schools by the Joint Monitoring Programme focuses on tracking "basic" drinking-water, sanitation and hygiene services in pre-primary, primary and secondary schools. However, the upper-secondary schools indicator was selected for this report because at the time of the data extractions in February 2023, it was the version of indicator 4.a.1 with the greatest data availability. Usable sanitary facilities are available, functional and private. WASH coverage overall for schools was not estimated.
[b]Qualitative data only – not retained for monitoring progress over time.

At the halfway point of the SDGs, Table 1 shows that most indicators chosen to monitor the Ostrava commitments have reasonable data coverage. Certain socioeconomic indicators in particular have excellent data coverage, with datapoints for all 53 Member States of WHO European Region. Table 1 also shows that majority of the indicators have time series data, which is important for tracking progress over time.

Some indicators, however, only have one datapoint. These data cannot be used to monitor progress towards a quantitative objective over time but are useful to understand where country baselines are and how far they may be from quantitative performance thresholds. Some indicators have very low coverage, with datapoints for less than 10% of WHO European Region Member States. Others still do not have any Member States collecting and reporting data to the corresponding United Nations custodian agency, for example data for SDG Target 11.6.1 (proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated) as led by UN-Habitat. Although no quantitative analyses can be carried out for these indicators, it is important to be aware of them, to flag them as data gaps and to encourage increased monitoring on these issues by national statistical offices, international organizations and, in some cases, civil society.

In addition to the percentage of datapoints available for WHO European Region Member States, Table 1 also shows the timeliness and periodicity of the indicators. Some indicators do not have very timely data, and the most recent estimate available for them in international databases is 2019, before the onset of the pandemic. This makes it difficult to assess whether the pandemic has had any impact on progress achieved and its trajectory. Other indicators have reference years of 2021, which allows for portraying a more accurate picture of the performance of Member States. For a given indicator, Member States may also differ in the timeliness of their datapoints. For example, the most recent datapoint for an indicator might be from 2017 for one Member State and 2020 for another. The exact reference year on an indicator for a particular Member State can be found in the comprehensive database, which is available upon request from the WHO European Centre for Environment and Health.

In addition to analysing data availability by indicator, it is possible to analyse the statistical performance of Member States grouped into subregions. Table 2 lists the six subregions used.

Table 2. Subregions used to group Member States in the WHO European Region

Subregion	Member States
central Asia	Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan
western Asia	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Cyprus, Georgia, Israel, Türkiye
eastern Europe	Belarus, Bulgaria, Czechia, Hungary, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Ukraine
northern Europe	Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom
southern Europe	Albania, Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Greece, Italy, Malta, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Portugal, San Marino, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain
western Europe	Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Switzerland

Table 3 summarizes the availability of data across the six subregions for the 30 official indicators retained for the statistical analyses. In general, the subregions of northern and western Europe show the best data coverage across all indicators, with data available for 79% and 75% of the indicators, respectively. Central Asia, by comparison, has the fewest data available across the indicator set, with data available for 60% of the indicators.

Table 3. Data availability for the 30 indicators across the six subregions

Priority area and indicators	Data availability (%)[a]					
	central Asia (5)	eastern Europe (10)	northern Europe (10)	southern Europe (14)	western Asia (6)	western Europe (8)
Priority area 1. Air quality						
3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100 000 population)	100.0	100.0	100.0	85.7	100.0	87.5
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities (population weighted, μg/m^3)	100.0	100.0	100.0	85.7	100.0	100.0
Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene						
1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic drinking-water (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic sanitation (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100 000 population)	100.0	100.0	100.0	85.7	100.0	87.5
4.a.1 Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic drinking-water (%)[b]	20.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	66.7	75.0
4.a.1 Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities (%)[b]	20.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	62.5
4.a.1 Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic handwashing facilities (%)[b]	40.0	60.0	50.0	50.0	66.7	75.0
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking-water services (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	83.3	100.0
6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	20.0	90.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
6.3.1 Proportion of safely treated domestic wastewater flows (%)	60.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%)	20.0	80.0	100.0	57.1	33.3	62.5
Priority area 3. Chemicals						
3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100 000 population)	100.0	100.0	100.0	85.7	100.0	87.5
3.d.1 International Health Regulations (2005) capacity and health emergency preparedness (score, worst 0–100 best)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
12.4.1 Average degree of compliance with international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals (worst 0–100 best)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3. contd

Priority area and indicators	Data availability (%)[a]					
	central Asia (5)	eastern Europe (10)	northern Europe (10)	southern Europe (14)	western Asia (6)	western Europe (8)
Priority area 4. Waste and contaminated sites						
8.4.1 Material footprint (raw material consumption, tonnes/capita)	0.0	60.0	70.0	50.0	16.7	87.5
12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita (kg/capita)	60.0	100.0	100.0	85.7	66.7	87.5
12.4.2 Proportion of hazardous waste treated or disposed (%)	60.0	90.0	100.0	78.6	66.7	87.5
12.5.1 Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	0.0	60.0	100.0	85.7	16.7	87.5
Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation						
7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.9	100.0	87.5
13.1.1 Average number of people who died, went missing or were impacted by disasters over last 5-year period (per 100 000 population)	100.0	90.0	70.0	64.3	83.3	87.5
13.1.2 Score of adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (worst 0–1 best)	100.0	80.0	80.0	42.9	66.7	75.0
Priority area 6. Sustainable cities and regions						
3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100 000 population)	100.0	100.0	100.0	85.7	100.0	87.5
11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)	80.0	40.0	10.0	21.4	66.7	12.5
16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live (%)	0.0	30.0	70.0	7.1	33.3	62.5
Priority area 7. Sustainability of health systems						
12.7.1 Implementation of sustainable public procurement policies and actions (worst 0–4 best)	0.0	30.0	70.0	35.7	16.7	62.5
12.7.1 Proportion of population using basic water services in health care facilities (%)	20.0	10.0	20.0	35.7	33.3	0.0
12.7.1 Proportion of population using basic sanitation services in health care facilities (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.4	33.3	0.0
12.7.1 Proportion of population using basic hygiene services in health care facilities (%)	0.0	10.0	20.0	28.6	33.3	0.0
Average across all indicators	60.0	74.3	78.7	69.5	71.1	75.4

[a]Number of countries in each region providing data given in parentheses.
[b]Note that monitoring for schools by the Joint Monitoring Programme focuses on tracking "basic" drinking-water, sanitation and hygiene services in pre-primary, primary and secondary schools. However, the upper-secondary schools indicator was selected for this report because at the time of the data extractions in February 2023, it was the version of indicator 4.a.1 with the greatest data availability. Usable sanitary facilities are available, functional and private. WASH coverage overall for schools was not estimated.

Statistical analyses on progress on the commitments of the Ostrava Declaration

The analysis described in the Findings mobilizes data and statistics from the monitoring framework of the Ostrava Declaration to track Member States' progress on the commitments. The analysis evaluates where efforts must be accelerated and where Member States have made progress using EHP-related SDG indicators. For organizational purposes, the data and results are grouped according to the seven priorities of the Ostrava Declaration. Data are shown as regional averages for the WHO European Region and for the following six subregions: central Asia, western Asia, eastern Europe, northern Europe, southern Europe and western Europe (Table 2). All data presented are population-weighted averages.

This report presents subregional and WHO European Region findings on the implementation of the Ostrava Declaration. Because the report is comparative, it strictly uses data published in the databases of United Nations custodian agencies and that have gone through harmonization processes to ensure comparability. The report does not use any estimates submitted directly by national statistical offices. As such, there may be discrepancies between national data and the international data presented in the report.

Methods

Once the indicator selection was finalized, population-weighted subregional averages were calculated for ease of presentation. All countries in each subregion with datapoints were included in the subregional average. Datapoints were required for at least 50% of Member States within a subregional grouping to generate a subregional average value. To prevent missing data from biasing the longitudinal trends, values were carried forward in time until a new datapoint was available. In this way, changes in the longitudinal values can always be attributed to a change in the underlying data, and not to a missing datapoint in one year or to a datapoint that is newly available that was previously missing. Raw values were generated for all the WHO European Region and for each of the subregions.

First, to depict progress over time, raw data were standardized to base 100. This allowed indicators to be placed on a common scale, comparing past performance against current performance, and comparing relative performance across Member States and subregions. The datapoint for the WHO European Region average in 2015 was taken as base 100 for all the analyses because this was the year that the SDGs were adopted by all United Nations Member States. Accordingly, in all the illustrative figures below, values higher than 100 depict progress or better performance than the average value for the Region while those below 100 indicate worse performance than the Region average. The value for the WHO European Region is always presented as a dashed line for reference. For indicators without time series, data were presented in raw terms since an evaluation of progress over time was not possible. The values shown in the figures are calculated from the data from the relevant United Nations agency (see Annex 1 for the sources for data for each indicator). The main Findings section of the report gives the results of the analysis for the subregions and Annex 2 provides the national data as profiles for each country. Data are also available in a comprehensive database that is available on request from the WHO European Centre for Environment and Health.

Secondly, to depict progress overall on the priority areas, and because the indicators were all standardized to base 100, the indicator scores were aggregated to generate an overall score. This could only cover six of the seven priorities because there were insufficient data to generate an overall score for Priority area 7. Scores were winsorized, or capped, at the top tail of the distribution at 300 to prevent extreme values from skewing the aggregated results. This applied particularly to indicator 13.1.1 (people affected by or killed by disasters), for which the data are extremely skewed. Indicators without time series – and that were presented in terms of raw data – were still integrated into the overall aggregate priority score. While these indicators do not have an effect on the slopes of the lines (rates of change over time), they provide additional context in terms of the vertical spread of the lines (that is, they depict differences in performance across the subregions).

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Although this methodology assesses whether Member States and subregions are making progress, it does not evaluate whether the pace of progress is sufficient or insufficient to achieve pre-defined targets. Therefore, it is complemented by an additional method using a system of arrows to depict whether annual progress observed since 2015 is sufficient to achieve major breakthroughs by 2030.

For plotting the aggregate trends on line graphs, the years of data to display had to be selected. The years chosen in the graphs reflect the years where at least two thirds of the indicators had datapoints. In other words, if only one indicator had a 2020 datapoint, while the other time series stop at 2019, 2020 was not included in the graph at the level of the overall priority.

To complete the analysis of progress over time using the base-100 standardization, performance thresholds for 2030 were determined to evaluate whether progress has been sufficient or must be accelerated. The method used to set up performance thresholds is based on published methodologies and decision trees presented notably by the OECD *(16)* and the Sustainable Development Solutions Network *(17)*. Using these performance thresholds allowed a system of arrows to indicate whether progress has been sufficient. Performance thresholds for each indicator were determined using the following decision tree.

1. Absolute quantitative thresholds in SDGs and targets;

2. The principle of leaving no one behind;

3.   Technical or science-based targets to be achieved by 2030;

4. The average of the top performers for all other indicators.

Once performance thresholds for all trend indicators were established, the time series data were used to estimate how fast a country has been progressing towards that performance threshold and whether – if continued – this pace will be sufficient to achieve the threshold by 2030, or whether it is moderate, stagnating or even regressing. To evaluate the trends, the linear annual growth rates needed to achieve the performance threshold by 2030 (2015 to 2030) were calculated and subsequently compared with the average annual growth rate over the most recent period starting from 2015 (Fig. 1).

Fig. 1. Visual representation of trends
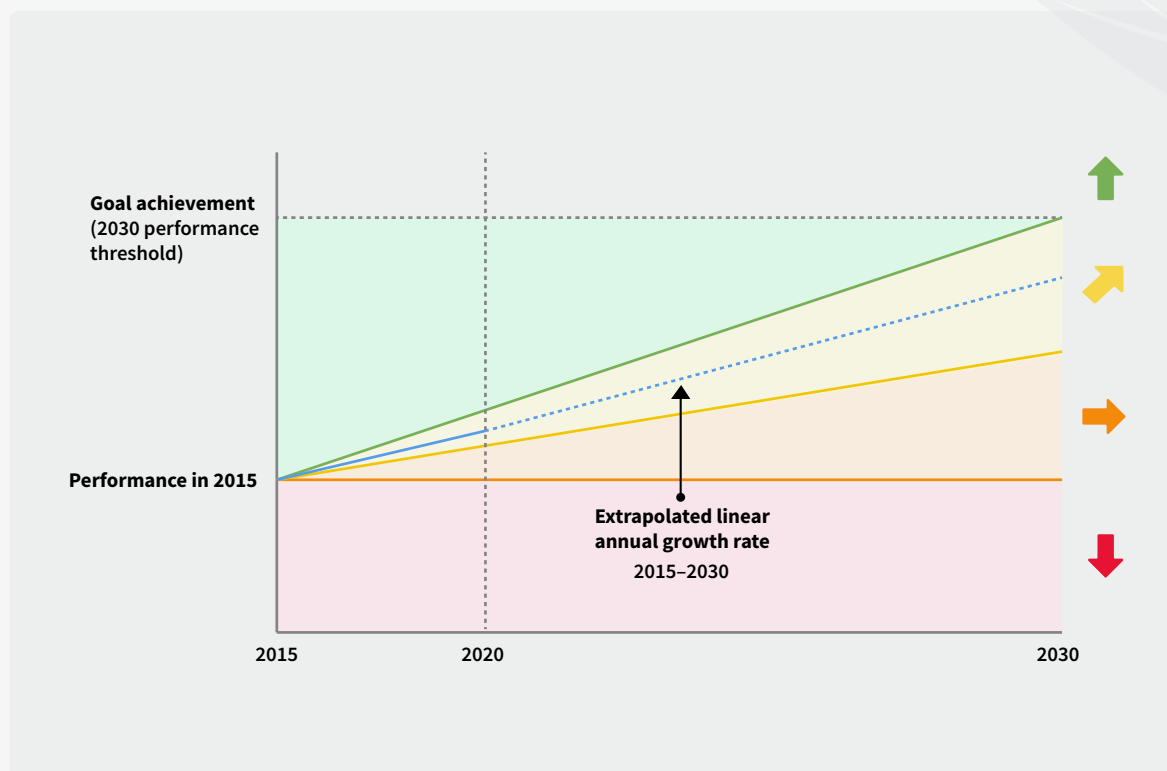
Goal achievement (2030 performance threshold)

Performance in 2015

Extrapolated linear annual growth rate 2015–2030

2015   2020   2030

↑ On track or maintaining achievement

↗ Moderate progress (growth rate ≥50% necessary rate to meet target)

➡ Stagnation

⬇ Movement in the wrong direction, away from the performance threshold.

Findings on the seven priority areas

Priority area 1: improving indoor and outdoor air quality for all

There are three relevant indicators for this priority area: indicator 3.9.1, mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (Fig. 2); indicator 7.1.2, proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (Fig. 3); and indicator 11.6.2, annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities (Fig. 4).

Fig. 2. Indicator 3.9.1: mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100 000 population), 2019
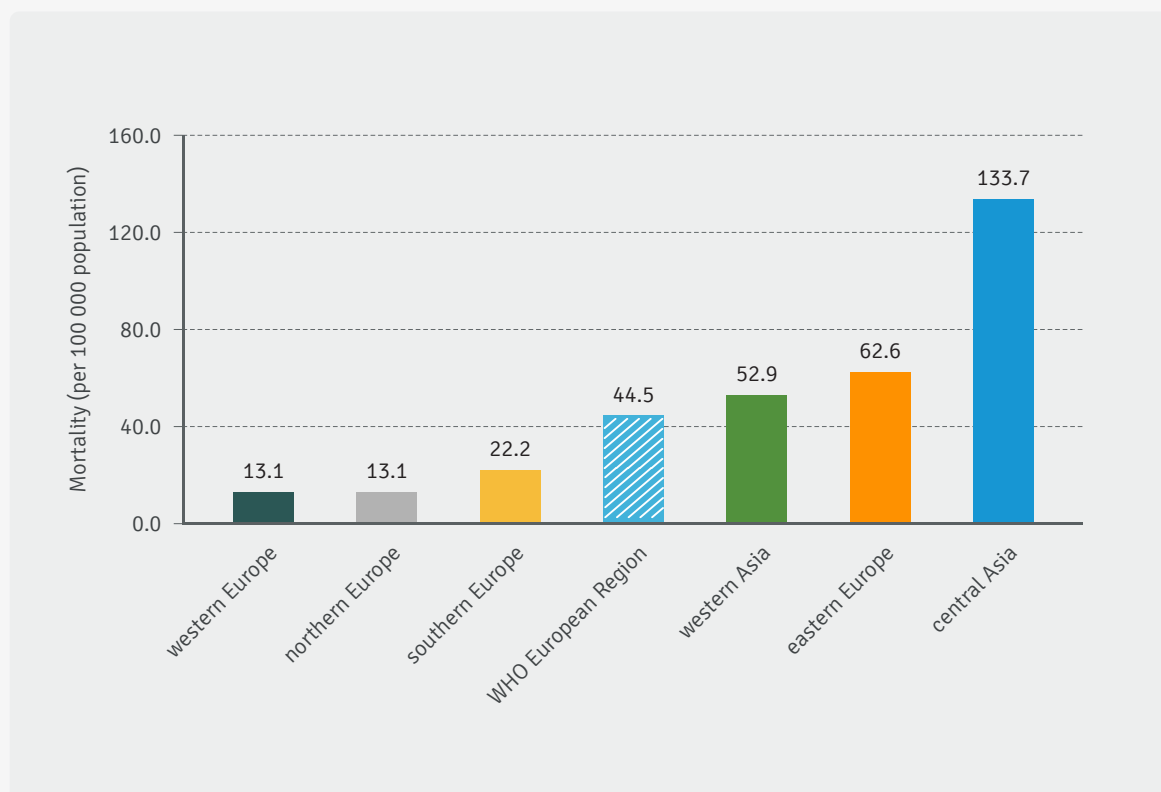
Notes: time series data not available. Values are population-weighted averages. The raw datapoint for the average for the WHO European Region was 44.5 per 100 000 population in 2019. The number of Member States with data available in each subregion was 5/5 for central Asia, 10/10 for eastern Europe, 10/10 for northern Europe, 12/14 for southern Europe, 6/6 for western Asia, and 7/8 for western Europe.

Fig. 3. Indicator 7.1.2: proportion of the population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (base score of 100 for the WHO European Region in 2015), 2010–2020
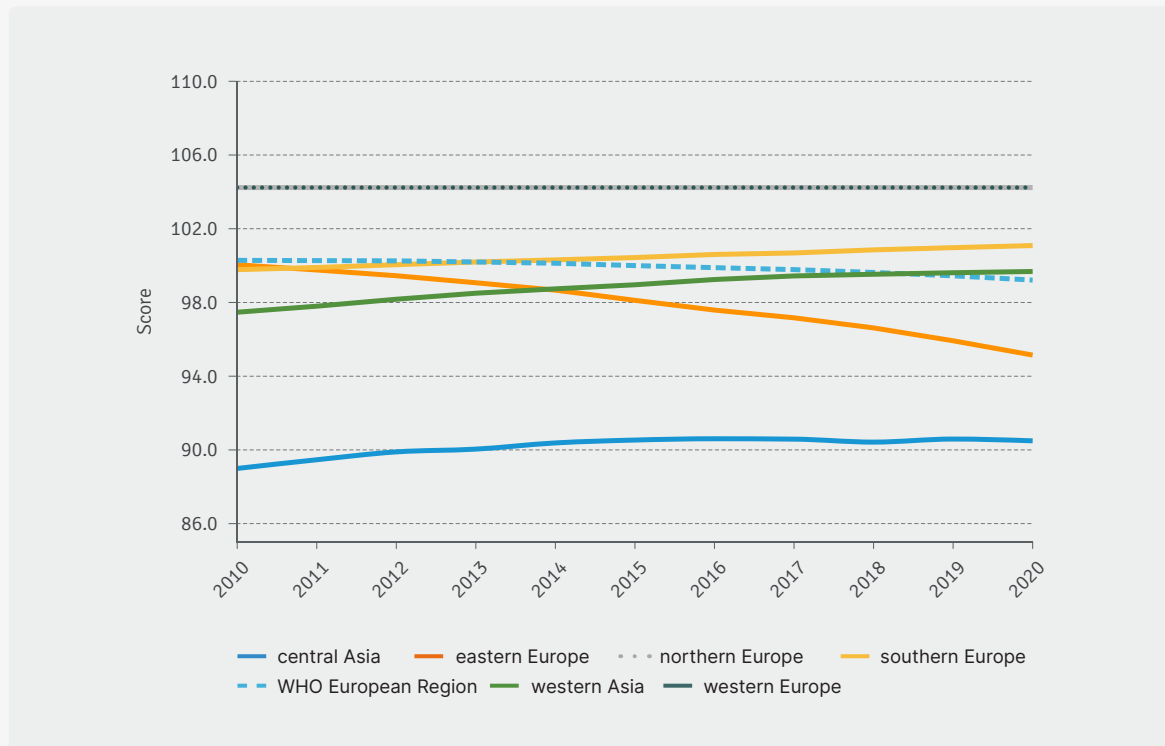
Notes: values are population-weighted averages with values above 100 showing improvement. The raw datapoint for the average for the WHO European Region was 96.2% in 2010 and 95.2% in 2020. The number of Member States with data available in each subregion was 5/5 for central Asia, 10/10 for eastern Europe, 10/10 for northern Europe, 14/14 for southern Europe, 6/6 for western Asia, and 8/8 for western Europe.

Fig. 4. Indicator 11.6.2: annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities (base score of 100 for the WHO European Region in 2015), 2010–2019
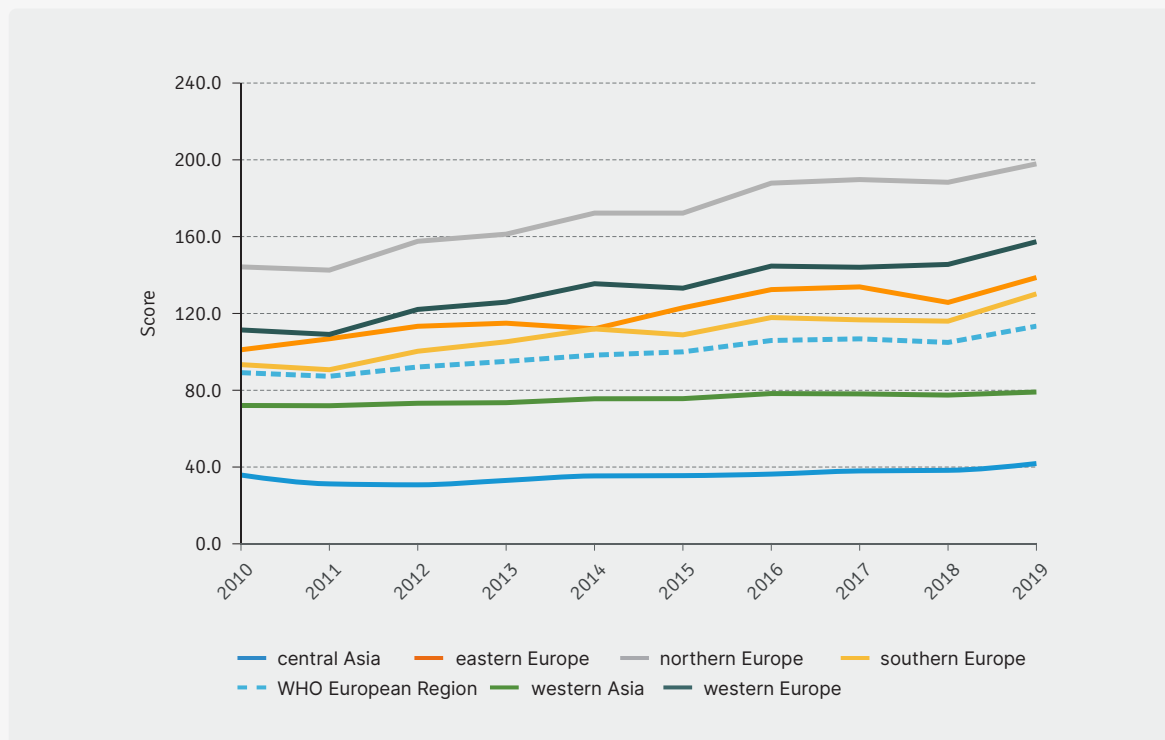
Notes: values are population-weighted averages with values above 100 showing improvement. The raw datapoint for the average for the WHO European Region was 21 µg/m³ in 2010 and 16.5 µg/m³ in 2019. The number of Member States with data available in each subregion was 5/5 for central Asia, 10/10 for eastern Europe, 10/10 for northern Europe, 12/14 for southern Europe, 6/6 for western Asia, and 8/8 for western Europe.

Priority area 1: improving indoor and outdoor air quality for all

Overall assessment

Fig. 5 shows the overall assessment from 2010 to 2020 for the six regions. The time series data for the WHO European Region and its subregions allow an assessment of the rate of progress for the 2030 horizon (Table 4).

Fig. 5. Priority area 1 overall change from 2010 until 2020 (base score of 100 for the WHO European Region in 2015)
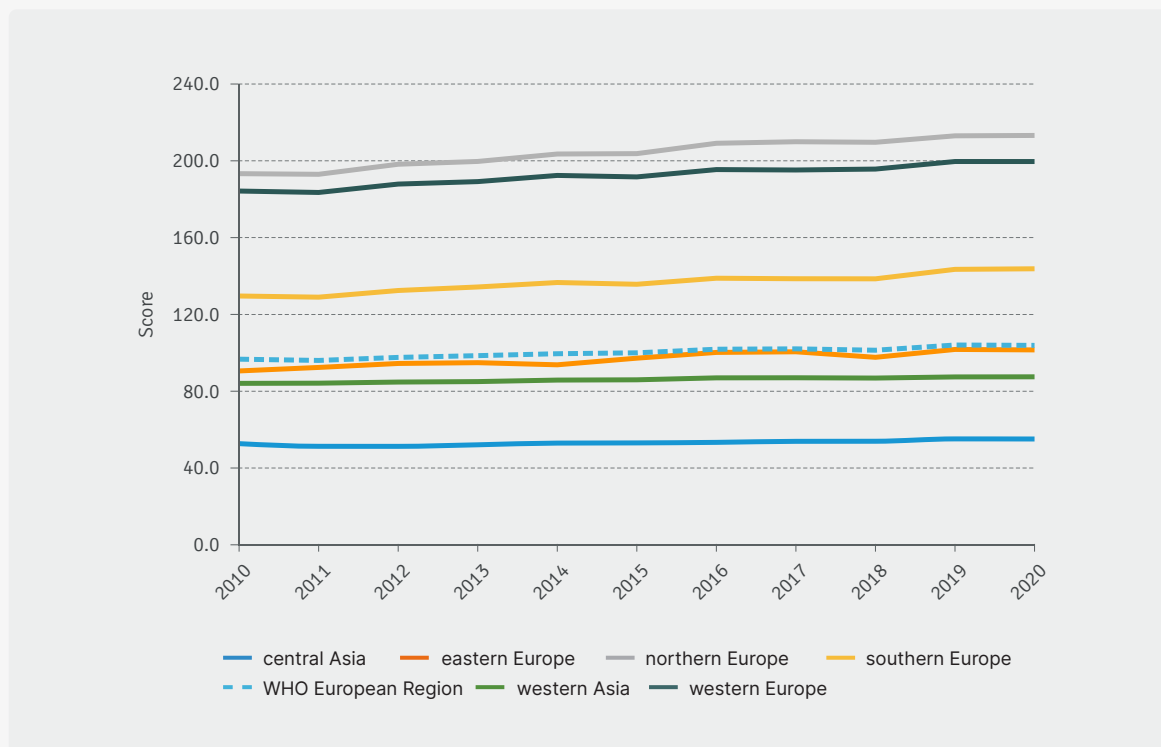
Notes: values are population-weighted averages with values above 100 showing improvement. The aggregate values reflect the average scores on the following indicators: 3.9.1 (mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution), 7.1.2 (proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology) and 11.6.2 (annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities).

Table 4. Assessment of the rate of progress in indicators for Priority area 1 for the 2030 horizon

Indicator	Central Asia	Western Asia	Eastern Europe	Northern Europe	Southern Europe	Western Europe	WHO European Region
3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution, 2019 (per 100 000 population)	Time series unavailable						
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)	↓ (wrong direction)	→ (stagnation)	↓ (wrong direction)	↑ (on track)	↗ (moderate)	↑ (on track)	→ (stagnation)
11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities (population weighted, µg/m³)	↗ (moderate)	→ (stagnation)	↑ (on track)	↑ (on track)	↑ (on track)	↑ (on track)	↗ (moderate)
Priority area 1: overall assessment	→ (stagnation)	→ (stagnation)	→ (stagnation)	↑ (on track)	↗ (moderate)	↑ (on track)	→ (stagnation)

↑ On track or maintaining achievement ↗ Moderate progress (growth rate ≥50% necessary rate to meet target) → Stagnation ↓ Movement in the wrong direction, away from the performance threshold.

Priority area 1 assessment conclusions

The analysis shows a mixed picture for progress on Priority area 1 (air quality). For indicator 7.1.2 (the proportion of the population that uses clean fuels and technology for cooking), there has been some regression in central Asia and eastern Europe since 2015 while certain subregions had already achieved 100% of the population using clean fuels in 2015, which means there has been no convergence in standards on this indicator. There has been more progress on eliminating air pollution, as measured by mean levels of particulate matter ≤2.5 µg in diameter. On this indicator, there has been progress in all four subregions of Europe (eastern, northern, southern and western). However, these subregions were starting at baseline levels already above the average performance. Those subregions that had started below baseline levels have not made progress since 2010, demonstrating again a lack of convergence on this key indicator. Overall, the analysis of Priority area 1 shows that there has been some progress but that progress needs to accelerate in the subregions that started from low baselines. If current trends continue, certain countries may not fulfil Priority area 1 of the Declaration by 2030.

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Priority area 2: ensuring universal, equitable and sustainable access to safe drinking-water, sanitation and hygiene for all and in all settings

There are 10 relevant indicators for this priority area: indicator 1.4.1, proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic drinking-water (Fig. 6); indicator 1.4.1, proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic sanitation (Fig. 7); indicator 3.9.2, mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (Fig. 8); indicator 4.a.1, proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic drinking-water (Fig. 9); indicator 4.a.1, proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities (Fig. 10); indicator 4.a.1, proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic handwashing facilities (Fig. 11); indicator 6.1.1, proportion of population using safely managed drinking-water services (Fig. 12); indicator 6.2.1, proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (Fig. 13); indicator 6.3.1, proportion of safely treated domestic wastewater flows (Fig. 14); and indicator 6.3.2, proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (Fig. 15). Upper-secondary schools, rather than all schools, were selected for indicator 4.a.1 in this report because at the time of data extractions in February 2023, it was the version of indicator 4.a.1 with the greatest data availability.

Fig. 6. Indicator 1.4.1: proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic drinking-water (base score of 100 for the WHO European Region in 2015), 2010–2020
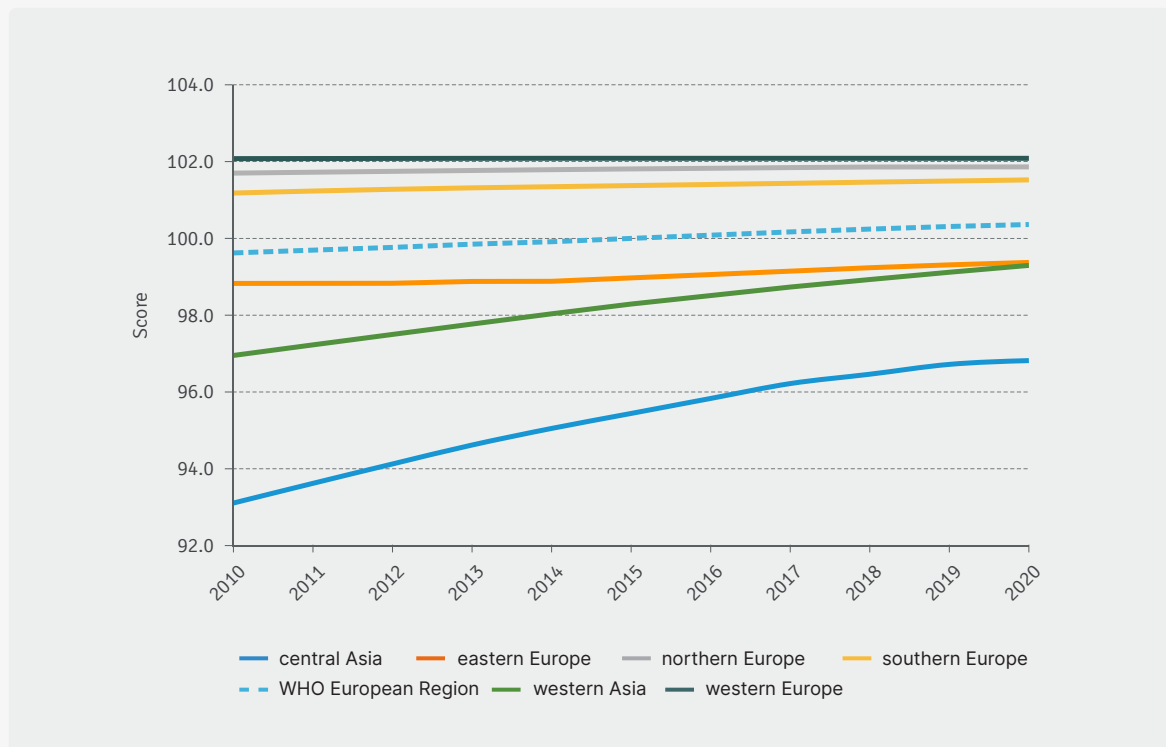
Notes: values are population-weighted averages with values above 100 showing improvement. The raw datapoint for the average for the WHO European Region was 97.6% in 2010 and 98.3% in 2020. The number of Member States with data available in each subregion was 5/5 for central Asia, 10/10 for eastern Europe, 10/10 for northern Europe, 14/14 for southern Europe, 6/6 for western Asia, and 8/8 for western Europe.

Fig. 7. Indicator 1.4.1: proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic sanitation (base score of 100 for the WHO European Region in 2015), 2010–2020
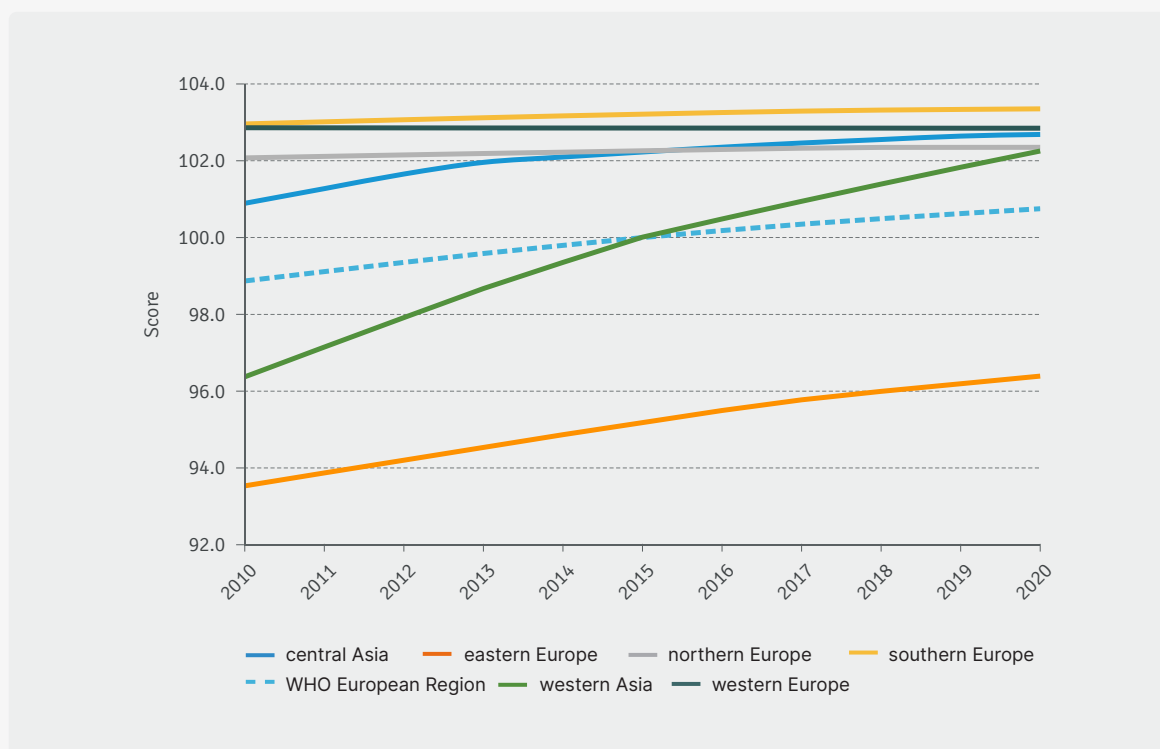
Notes: values are population-weighted averages with values above 100 showing improvement. The raw datapoint for the average for the WHO European Region was 95.1% in 2010 and 96.8% in 2019. The number of Member States with data available in each subregion was 5/5 for central Asia, 10/10 for eastern Europe, 10/10 for northern Europe, 14/14 for southern Europe, 6/6 for western Asia, and 8/8 for western Europe.

Fig. 8. Indicator 3.9.2: mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100 000 population), 2019

Notes: time series data not available. Values are population-weighted averages. The average value for northern Europe is driven upwards by the United Kingdom, where the mortality rate due to unsafe WASH is 6.1. The maximum country value is 9.0 per 100 000 population for Tajikistan and the minimum is 0.8 per 100 000 population for Finland. The number of Member States with data available in each subregion was 5/5 for central Asia, 10/10 for eastern Europe, 10/10 for northern Europe, 12/14 for southern Europe, 6/6 for western Asia, and 7/8 for western Europe.

Fig. 9. Indicator 4.a.1: proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic drinking-water (base score of 100 for the WHO European Region in 2015), 2016–2019

Notes: values are population-weighted averages with values above 100 showing improvement. The raw datapoint for the average for the WHO European Region was 99.7% in both 2016 and in 2019. Central Asia is not shown because of missing data. The number of Member States with data available in each subregion was 1/5 for central Asia, 5/10 for eastern Europe, 5/10 for northern Europe, 7/14 for southern Europe, 4/6 for western Asia, and 6/8 for western Europe.

Fig. 10. Indicator 4.a.1: proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities (base score of 100 for the WHO European Region in 2015), 2016–2019
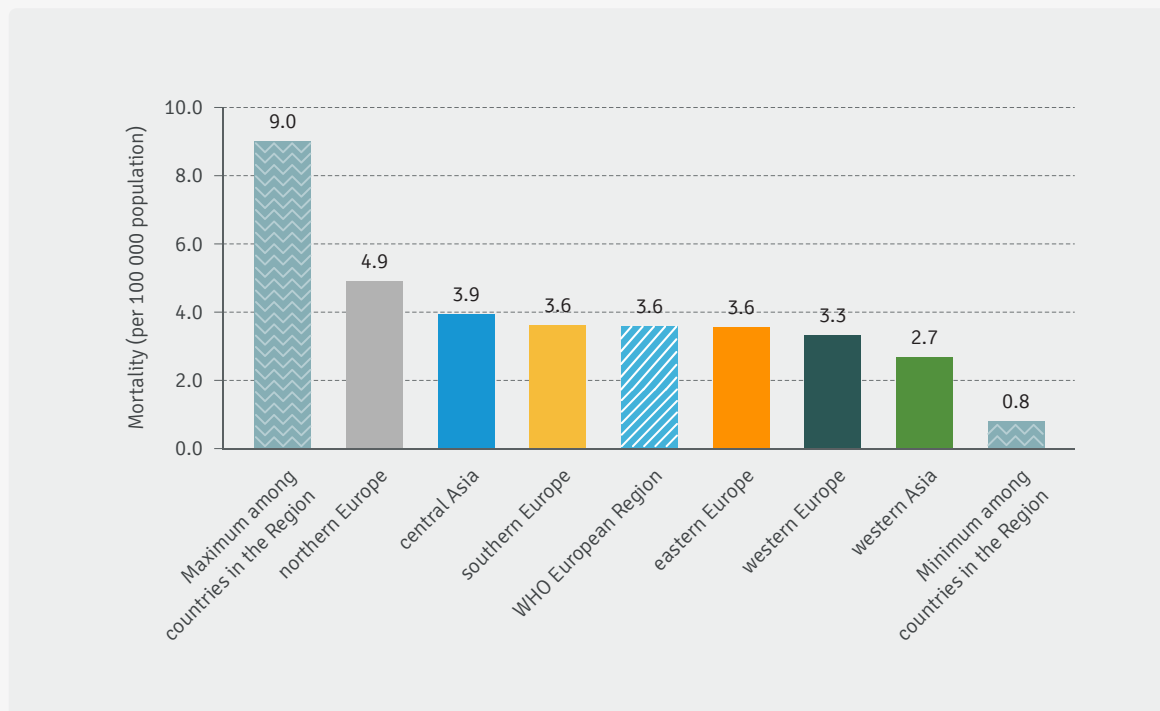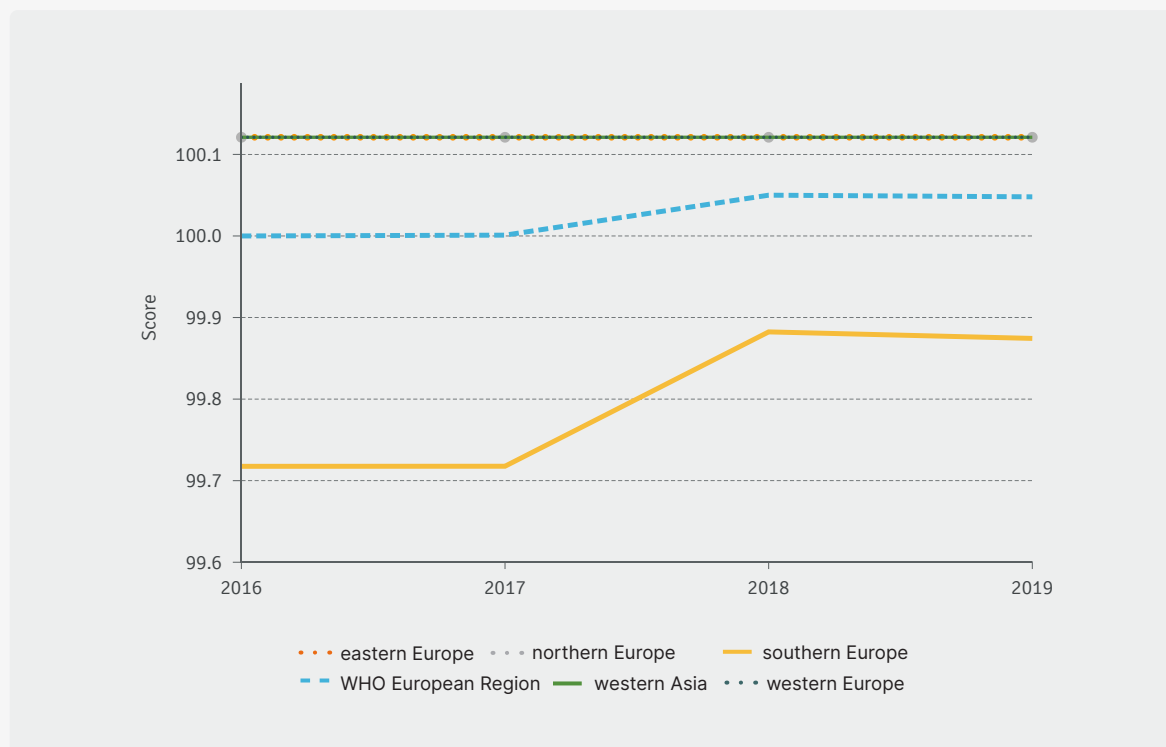

Notes: values are population-weighted averages with values above 100 showing improvement. The raw datapoint for the average for the WHO European Region was 99.9% in 2016 and 99.9% in 2019. Central Asia is not shown because of missing data. The number of Member States with data available in each subregion was 1/5 for central Asia, 5/10 for eastern Europe, 5/10 for northern Europe, 7/14 for southern Europe, 3/6 for western Asia, and 5/8 for western Europe.

Fig. 11. Indicator 4.a.1: proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic handwashing facilities (base score of 100 for the WHO European Region in 2015), 2016–2019
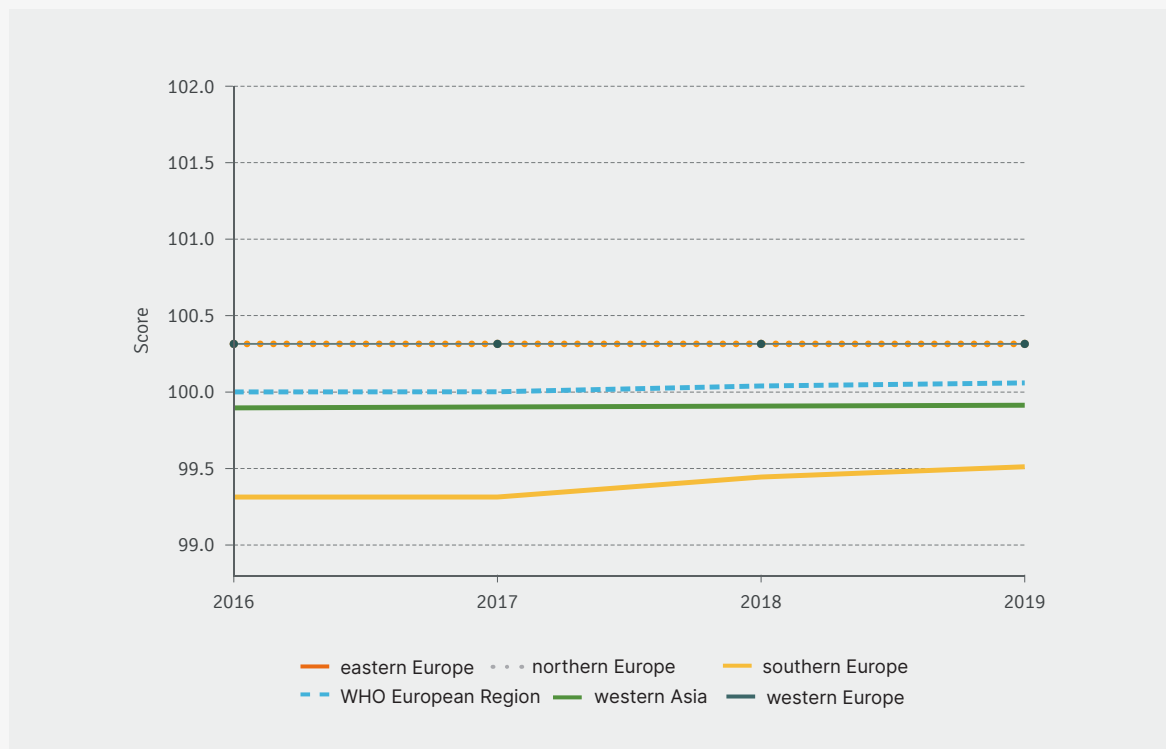

Notes: values are population-weighted averages with values above 100 showing improvement. The raw datapoint for the average for the WHO European Region was 99.6% in 2016 and 99.7% in 2019. Central Asia is not shown because of missing data. The number of Member States with data available in each subregion was 2/5 for central Asia, 6/10 for eastern Europe, 5/10 for northern Europe, 7/14 for southern Europe, 4/6 for western Asia, and 6/8 for western Europe.

Fig. 12. Indicator 6.1.1: proportion of population using safely managed drinking-water services (base score of 100 for the WHO European Region in 2015). 2010–2020
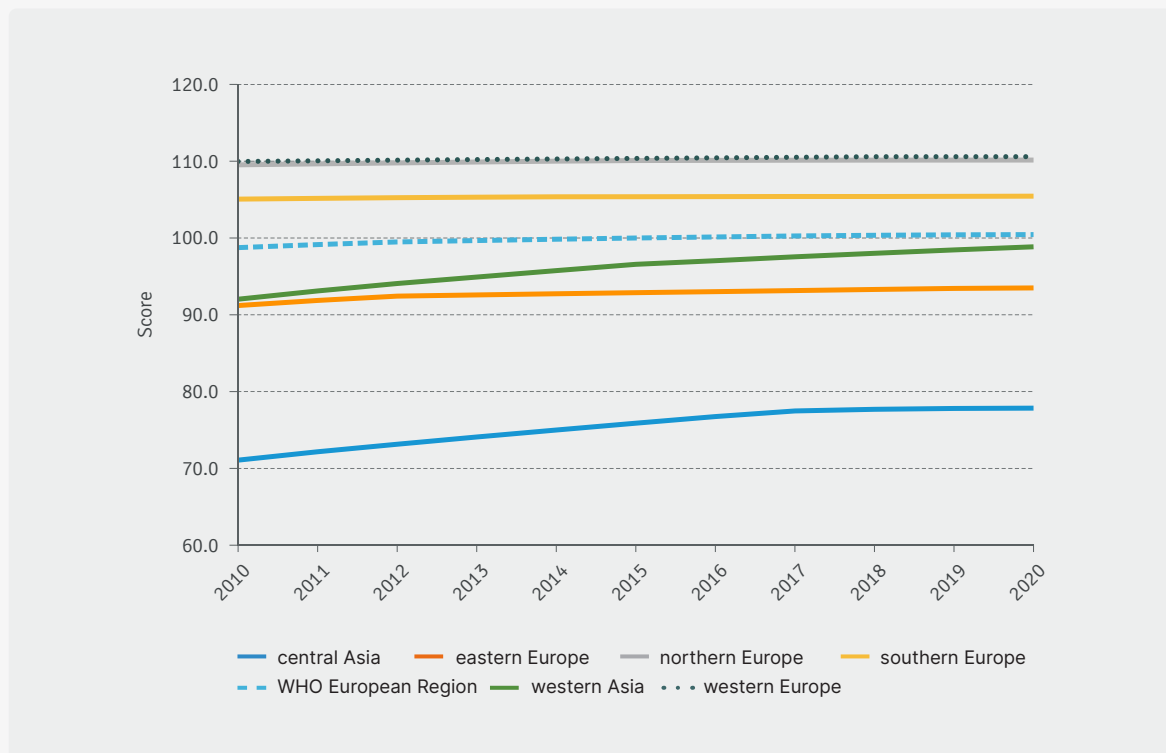
Notes: values are population-weighted averages with values above 100 showing improvement. The raw datapoint for the average for the WHO European Region was 88.9% in 2010 and 90.5% in 2020. The number of Member States with data available in each subregion was 5/5 for central Asia, 10/10 for eastern Europe, 10/10 for northern Europe, 14/14 for southern Europe, 5/6 for western Asia, and 8/8 for western Europe.

Fig. 13. Indicator 6.2.1: proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (base score of 100 for the WHO European Region in 2015), 2010–2020
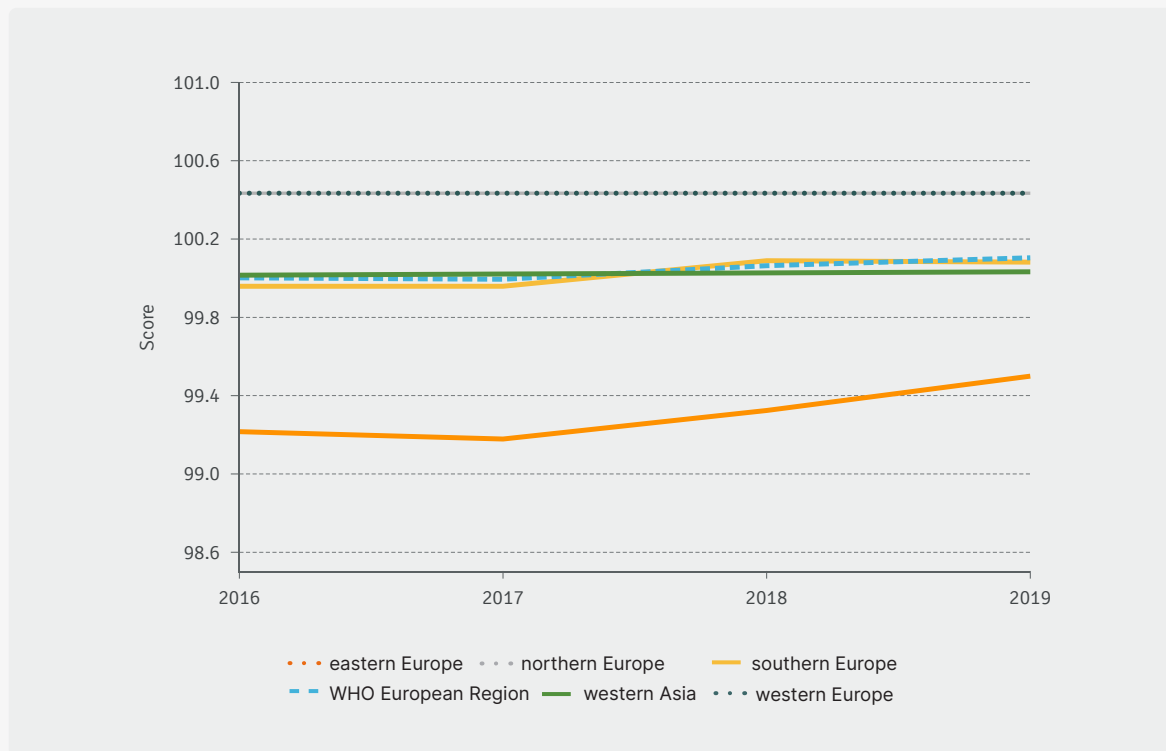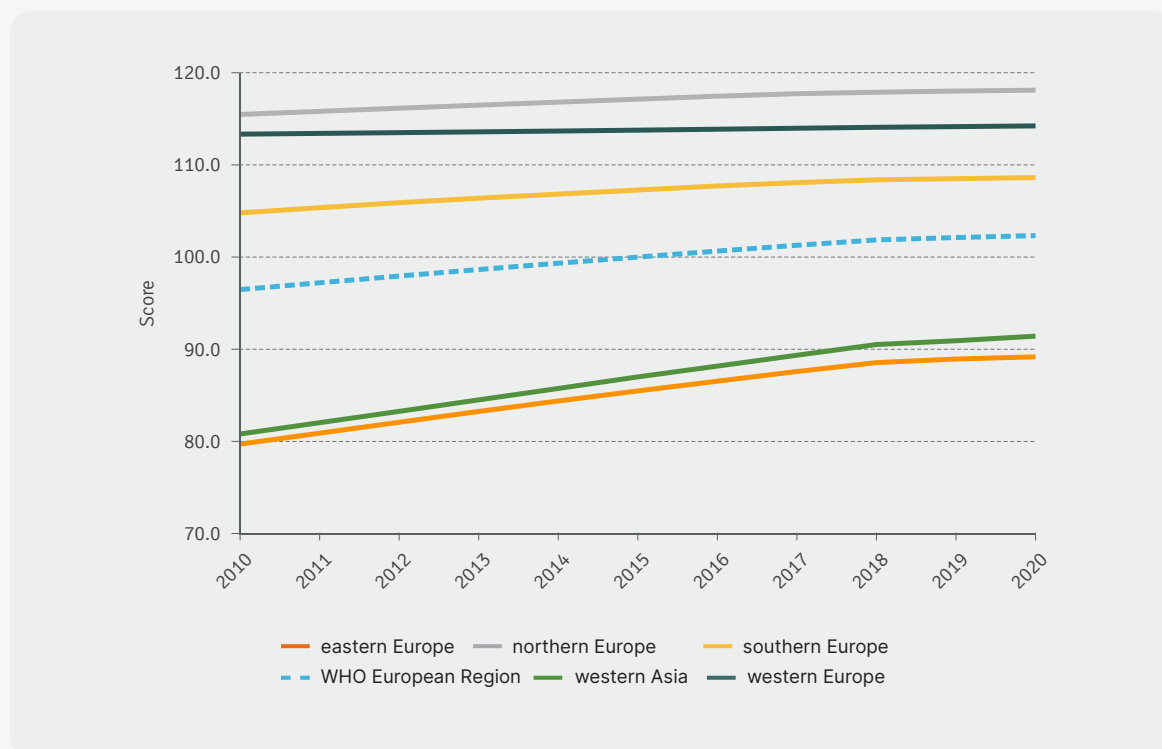

Notes: values are population-weighted averages with values above 100 showing improvement. The raw datapoint for the average for the WHO European Region was 76.6% in 2010 and 81.3% in 2020. Central Asia is not shown because of missing data. The number of Member States with data available in each subregion was 1/5 for central Asia, 9/10 for eastern Europe, 9/10 for northern Europe, 14/14 for southern Europe, 6/6 for western Asia, and 8/8 for western Europe.

Fig. 14. Indicator 6.3.1: proportion of safely treated domestic wastewater flows (base score of 100 for the WHO European Region in 2020), 2020 and 2022
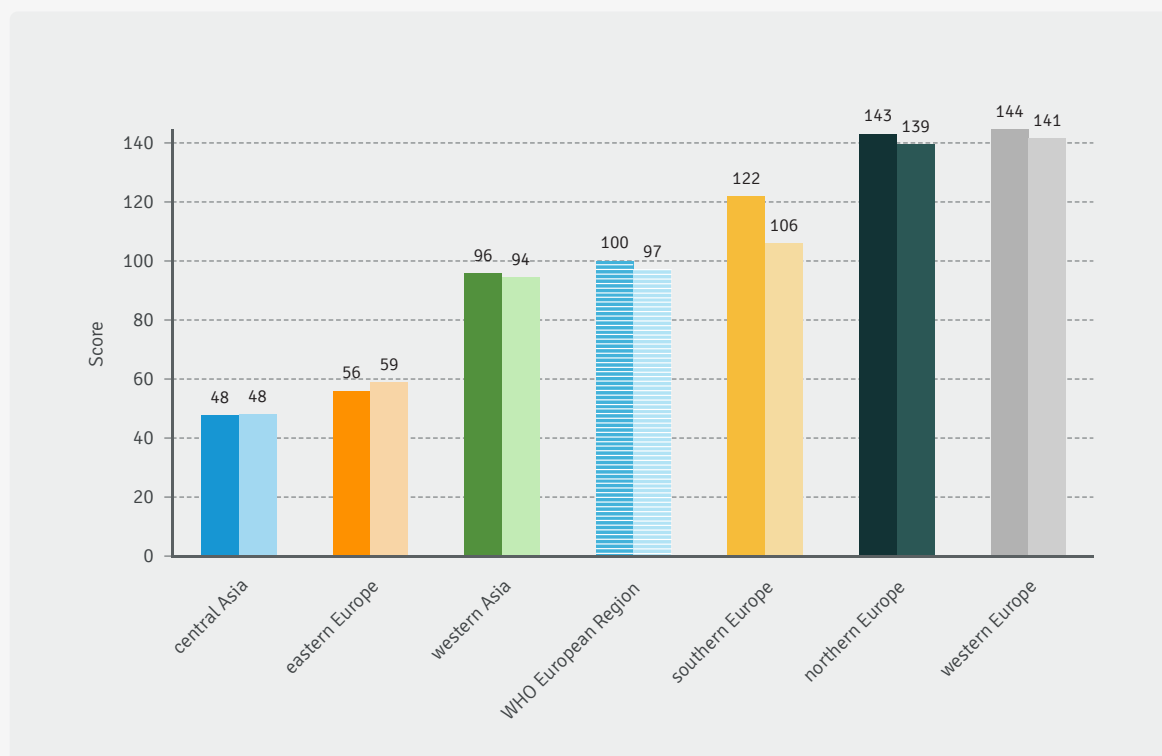
Notes: values are population-weighted averages with values above 100 showing improvement. Values are shown for each region with 2020 value on left and 2022 value on right. The raw datapoint for the average for the WHO European Region was 66.9% in 2020. The number of Member States with data available in each subregion was 3/5 for central Asia, 10/10 for eastern Europe, 10/10 for northern Europe, 14/14 for southern Europe, 6/6 for western Asia, and 8/8 for western Europe.

Fig. 15. Indicator 6.3.2: proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (base score of 100 for the WHO European Region in 2017), 2017 and 2020
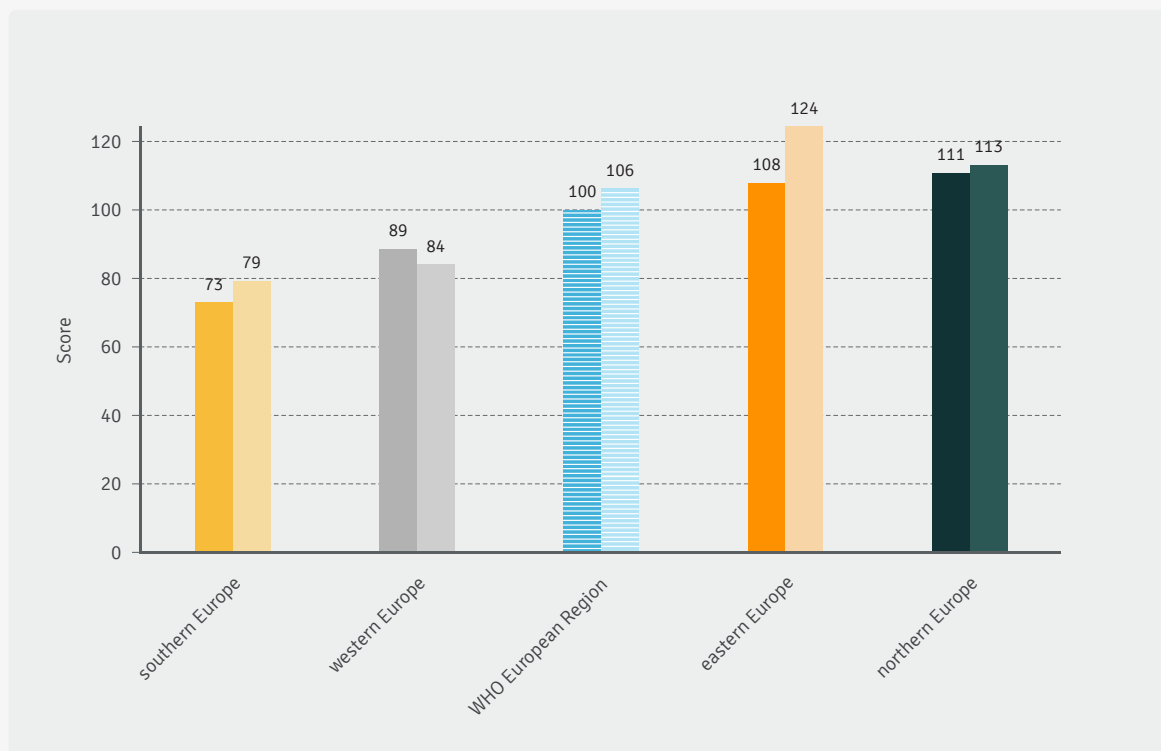
Notes: values are population-weighted averages with values above 100 showing improvement. Values are shown for each region with 2017 on left and 2020 on right. The raw datapoint for the average for the WHO European Region was 73.4% in 2017 and 77.9% in 2020. Central and western Asia are not shown because of missing data. The number of Member States with data available in each subregion was 1/5 for central Asia, 8/10 for eastern Europe, 10/10 for northern Europe, 8/14 for southern Europe, 2/6 for western Asia, and 5/8 for western Europe.

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Priority area 2: ensuring universal, equitable and sustainable access to safe drinking-water, sanitation and hygiene for all and in all settings

Overall assessment

Fig. 16 shows the overall assessment for Priority area 2 from 2010 to 2019 for the six regions. The time series data for the WHO European Region and its subregions allows an assessment of the rate of progress for the 2030 horizon (Table 5).

Fig. 16. Overall assessment (base score of 100 for the WHO European Region in 2015)
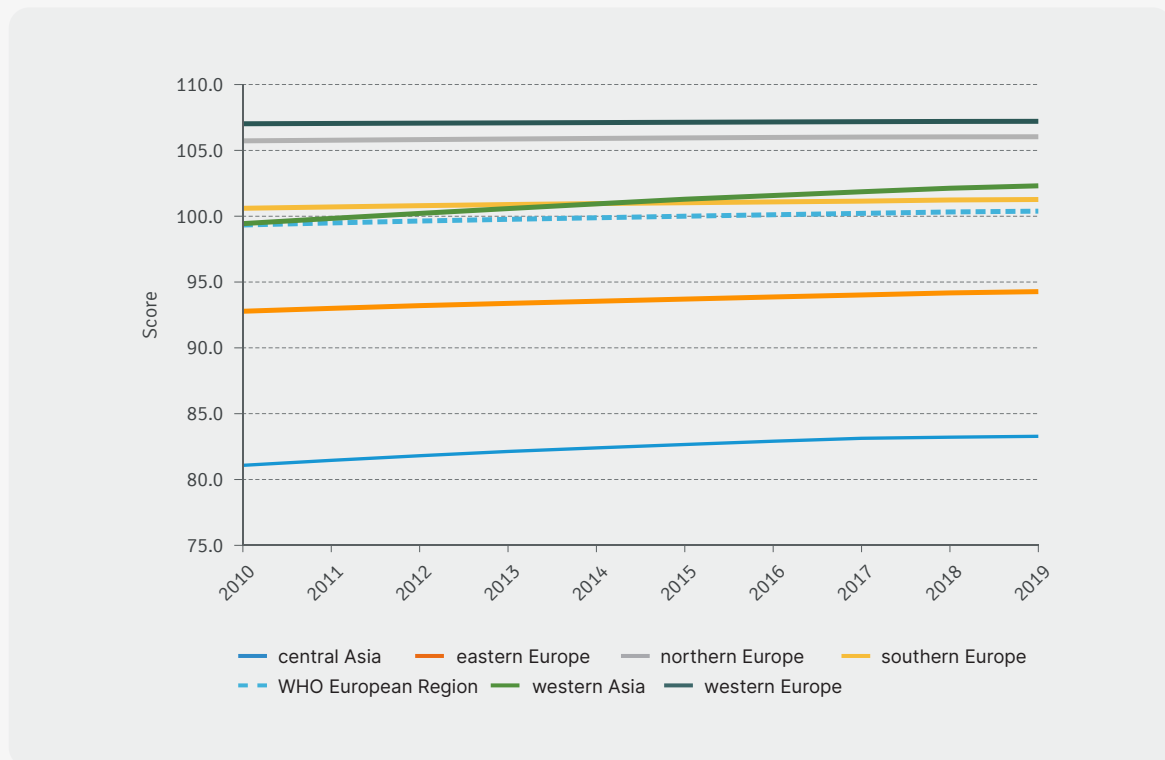
Notes: population-weighted averages with values above 100 showing improvement. The aggregate values reflect the average scores on the following indicators: 1.4.1 (proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic drinking-water), 1.4.1 (proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic sanitation), 3.9.2 (mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene), 4.a.1 (proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic drinking-water), 4.a.1 (proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities), 4.a.1 (proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic handwashing facilities), 6.1.1 (proportion of population using safely managed drinking-water services), 6.2.1 (proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services), 6.3.1 (proportion of safely treated domestic wastewater flows) and 6.3.2 (proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality).

Table 5. Assessment of the rate of progress in indicators for Priority area 2 for the 2030 horizon

Indicator	Central Asia	Western Asia	Eastern Europe	Northern Europe	Southern Europe	Western Europe	WHO European Region
1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic drinking-water (%)	↗	↗	→	↗	↗	→	↗
1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic sanitation (%)	↗	↑	→	→	↗	→	↗
3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100 000 population)	Time series unavailable						
4.a.1 Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic drinking-water (% schools)	–	→	–	–	–	↑	–
4.a.1 Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities (%)	–	–	–	–	–	↑	–
4.a.1 Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic handwashing facilities (%)	–	→	–	–	–	↑	–
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking-water services (%)	→	→	→	→	→	↑	→
6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	–	→	→	→	→	→	→
6.3.1 Proportion of safely treated domestic wastewater flows (%)		↓	→	↓	↓	↓	↓
6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%)	–	–	↑	→	–	↓	↗
Priority area 2: overall assessment	↗	→	→	→	→	→	→

↑ On track or maintaining achievement ↗ Moderate progress (growth rate ≥50% necessary rate to meet target) → Stagnation ↓ Movement in the wrong direction, away from the performance threshold.

Priority area 2 assessment conclusions

The data show that, in general, there has been progress across the different dimensions of Priority area 2 on WASH services. In terms of basic access to clean water and sanitation, there has been important progress in subregions that started from lower baseline levels, including central Asia and eastern Europe. Subregions starting from higher levels, both for basic access and for safely managed access (such as northern and southern Europe), have maintained high performance but are not necessarily on track to reach zero deprivation. While more developed subregions may have close to universal access to WASH services, persisting small gaps may indicate that certain population groups are being left behind. In terms of water quality, there has been progress in almost every subregion from 2017 to 2020, the two years for which data are available. The picture is less

positive for wastewater management, as almost every subregion properly treated less wastewater in 2022 compared with 2020. Overall, western Asia's high performance on Priority area 2 is in large part driven by high levels of good-quality water and significant increases in access to WASH since 2010. More details and disaggregated data on progress on WASH services in the WHO European Region are provided in the flagship publication Drinking-water, sanitation and hygiene in the WHO European Region: highlights and progress towards achieving SDG 6 *(2)*.

Priority area 3: minimizing the adverse effects of chemicals on human health and the environment

There are three relevant indicators for this priority area: indicator 3.9.3, mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (Fig. 17); indicator 3.d.1, International Health Regulations (2005) capacity (Fig. 18); and indicator 12.4.1, average degree of compliance with international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals (Fig. 19).

Fig. 17. Indicator 3.9.3: mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (base score of 100 for the WHO European Region in 2015), 2010–2019
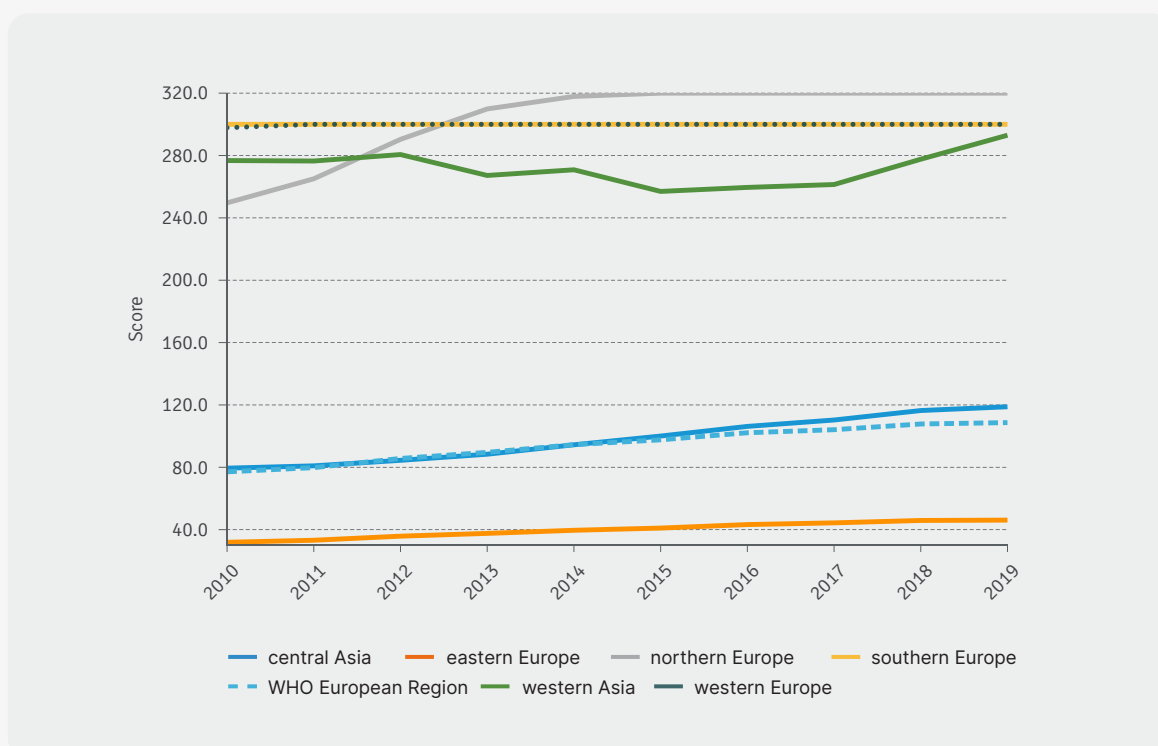
Notes: a three-year moving population-weighted average was used due to volatility. Values above 100 showing improvement. The raw datapoint for the average for the WHO European Region was 1.7 per 100 000 population in 2010 and 1.1 per 100 000 population in 2019. The number of Member States with data available in each subregion was 5/5 for central Asia, 10/10 for eastern Europe, 10/10 for northern Europe, 14/14 for southern Europe, 6/6 for western Asia, and 8/8 for western Europe.

Fig. 18. Indicator 3.d.1: International Health Regulations (2005) capacity (base score of 100 for the WHO European Region in 2015), 2010–2021
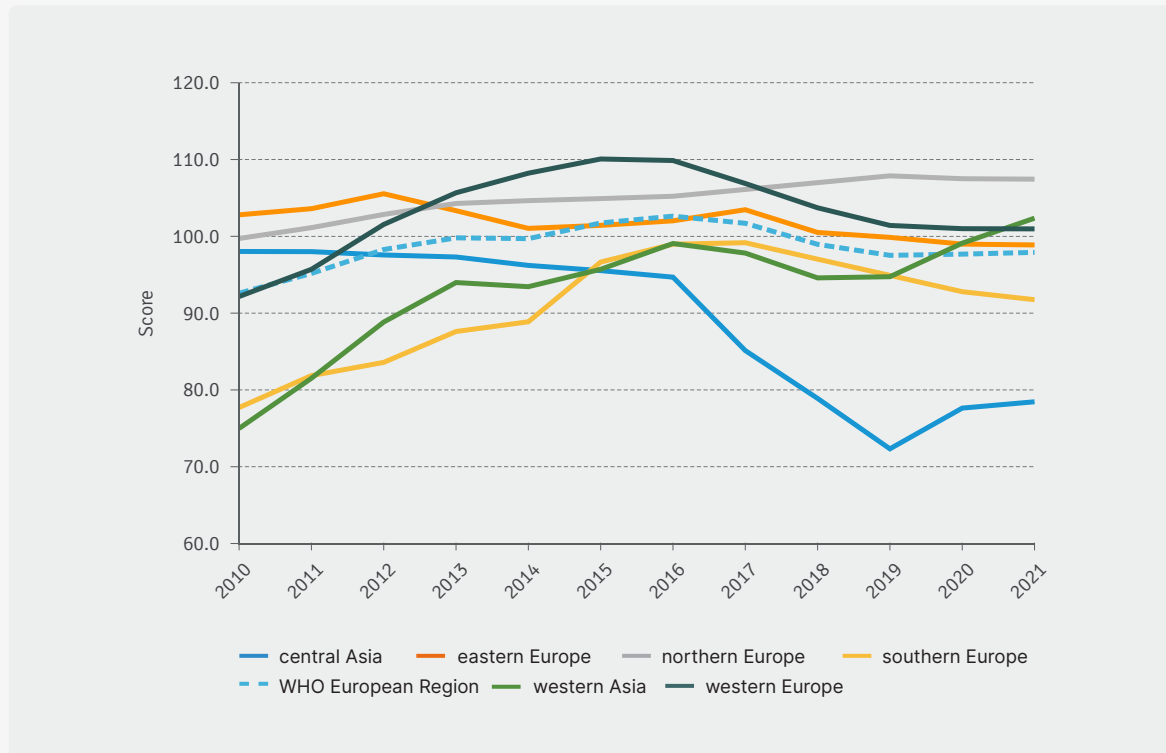
Notes: a three-year moving population-weighted average was used due to volatility. Values above 100 showing improvement. The raw datapoint for the average for the WHO European Region was 76 in 2010 and 82.5 in 2021. The number of Member States with data available in each subregion was 5/5 for central Asia, 10/10 for eastern Europe, 10/10 for northern Europe, 14/14 for southern Europe, 6/6 for western Asia, and 8/8 for western Europe.

Fig. 19. Indicator 12.4.1: average degree of compliance with international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals (base score of 100 for the WHO European Region in 2015), 2015 and 2020 respectively
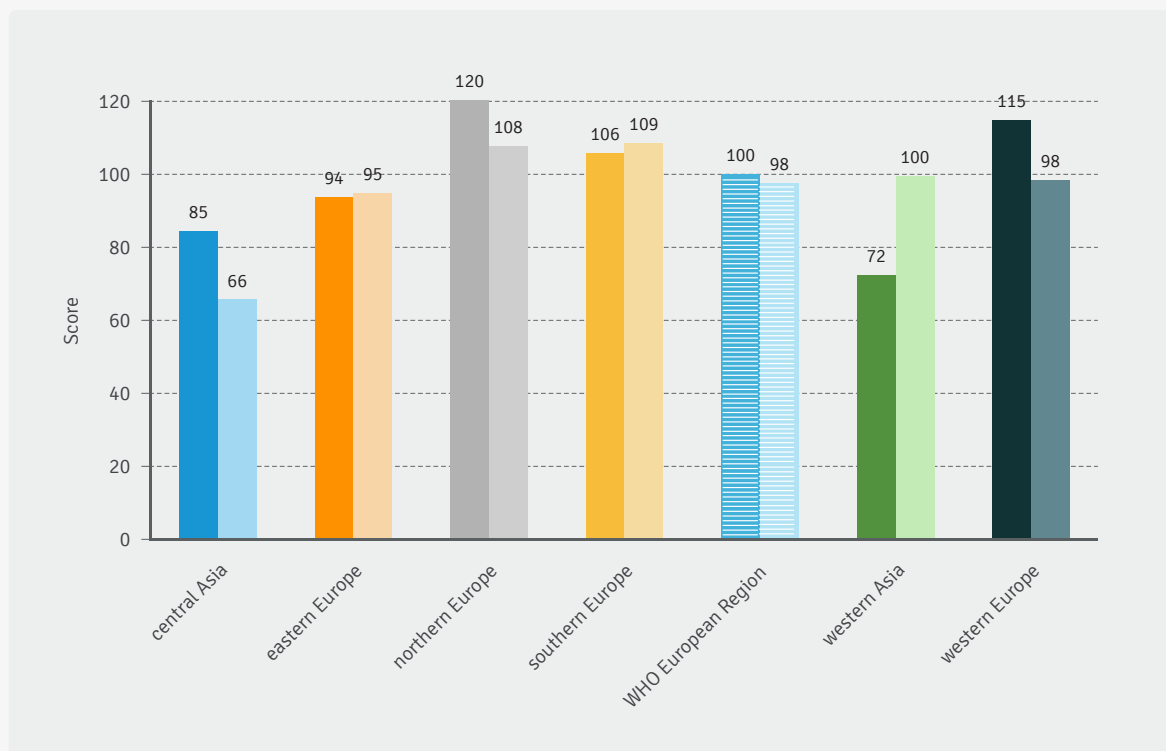
Notes: values are population-weighted averages with values above 100 showing improvement. Values are shown for each region with 2015 on left and 2020 on right. The raw datapoint for the average for the WHO European Region was 82.1 in 2015 and 80.1 in 2020. The number of Member States with data available in each subregion was 5/5 for central Asia, 10/10 for eastern Europe, 10/10 for northern Europe, 14/14 for southern Europe, 6/6 for western Asia, and 8/8 for western Europe.

Overall assessment

Fig. 20 shows the overall assessment for the six regions from 2010 to 2020. The time series data for the WHO European Region and its subregions allow an assessment of the rate of progress for the 2030 horizon (Table 6).

Fig. 20. Overall assessment (base score of 100 for the WHO European Region in 2015)
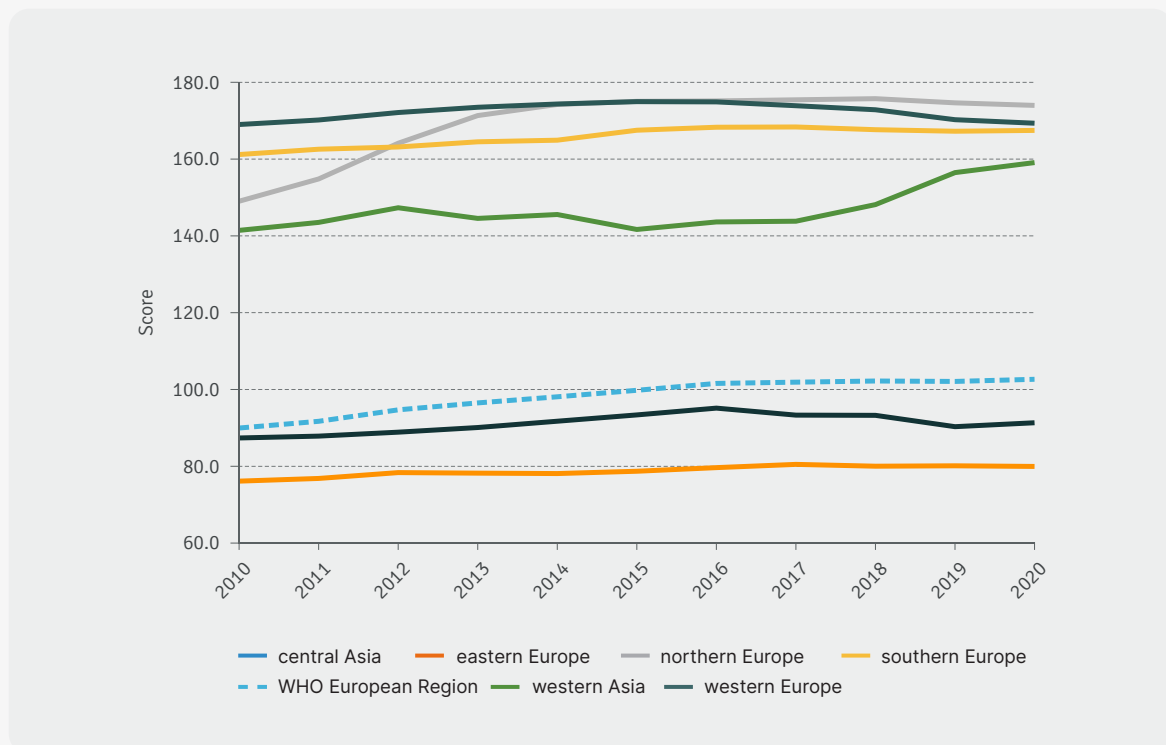
Notes: a three-year moving average due to some volatility in the data. Population-weighted averages. Values above 100 show improvement. The aggregate values reflect the average scores for the following indicators: 3.9.3 (mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning, 3.d.1 (International Health Regulations (2005) capacity and health emergency preparedness), and 12.4.1 (average degree of compliance with international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals).

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Table 6. Assessment of the rate of progress in indicators for Priority area 3 for the 2030 horizon

Indicator	Central Asia	Western Asia	Eastern Europe	Northern Europe	Southern Europe	Western Europe	WHO European Region
3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100 000 population)	↗	→	→	↗	→	→	→
3.d.1 International Health Regulations (2005) capacity and health emergency preparedness (score, worst 0–100 best)	↓	↗	→	→	↓	↓	↓
12.4.1 Average degree of compliance with international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (worst 0–100 best)	↓	↑	→	↓	↗	↓	↓
Priority area 3: overall assessment	→	↗	→	→	→	↓	→

↑ On track or maintaining achievement   ↗ Moderate progress (growth rate ≥50% necessary rate to meet target)   → Stagnation   ↓ Movement in the wrong direction, away from the performance threshold.

Priority area 3 assessment conclusions

The data show a clear need to accelerate progress in Priority area 3 on managing the impacts of chemicals. Mortality rates due to unintentional poisoning were already very low for most Member States in the WHO European Region. In the subregions of central Asia and eastern Europe, these mortality rates were higher in 2010 but steady progress has been made since then in both subregions. The other two indicators are policy-oriented rather than outcome variables and aim to capture the preparedness of Member States for emergencies and their compliance with international conventions on hazardous waste and other chemicals. Although there has been progress on these indicators in western Asia, other subregions have either stagnated or worsened in performance over recent years. Trends are particularly concerning in central Asia, but also in western and northern Europe, albeit to a lesser extent. The worsening performance in many Member States on the policy-driven measures has led to the overall lower performance on Priority area 3.

Priority area 4: preventing and eliminating the adverse environmental and health effects, costs and inequalities related to waste management and contaminated sites

There are four relevant indicators for this priority area: indicator 8.4.1, material footprint, raw material consumption (Fig. 21); indicator 12.4.2, hazardous waste generated (Fig. 22); indicator 12.4.2, proportion of hazardous waste treated or disposed (Fig. 23); and indicator 12.5.1, recycling rate of municipal waste (Fig. 24).

Fig. 21. Indicator 8.4.1: material footprint, raw material consumption in tonnes/capita (base score of 100 for the WHO European Region in 2015), 2010–2020
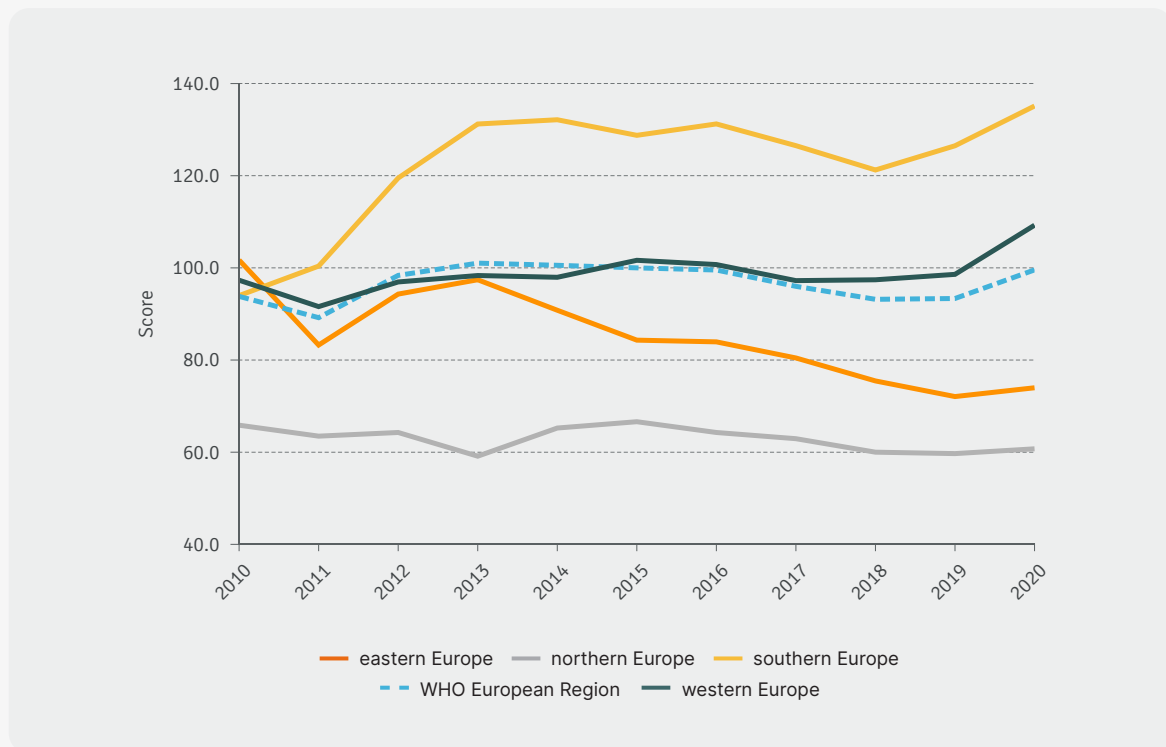
Notes: values are population-weighted averages with values above 100 showing improvement. The raw datapoint for the average for the WHO European Region was 15.5 tonnes/capita in 2010 and 14.6 tonnes/capita in 2020. Central and western Asia are not shown because of missing data. The number of Member States with data available in each subregion was 0/5 for central Asia, 6/10 for eastern Europe, 7/10 for northern Europe, 7/14 for southern Europe, 1/6 for western Asia, and 7/8 for western Europe.

Fig. 22. Indicator 12.4.2: hazardous waste generated, kilograms per capita (base score of 100 for the WHO European Region in 2015), 2010–2020
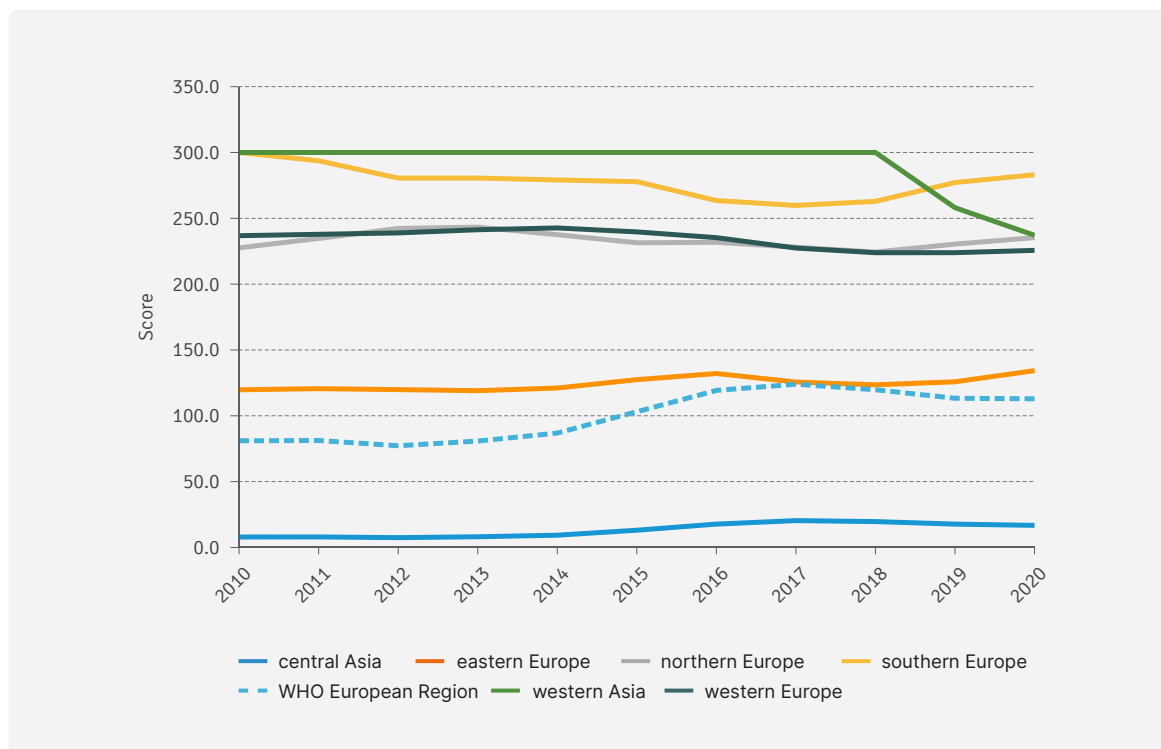
Notes: a three-year moving population-weighted average was used due to volatility. Values above 100 show improvement. The raw datapoint for the average for the WHO European Region was 625 kg/capita in 2010 and 498.2 kg/capita in 2020. The fall in 2019 and 2020 for western Asia reflects the sharp increase in hazardous waste generated in Türkiye over the period. The number of Member States with data available in each subregion was 3/5 for central Asia, 10/10 for eastern Europe, 10/10 for northern Europe, 12/14 for southern Europe, 4/6 for western Asia, and 7/8 for western Europe.

Fig. 23. Indicator 12.4.2: proportion of hazardous waste treated or disposed (base score of 100 for the WHO European Region in 2015), 2010–2020
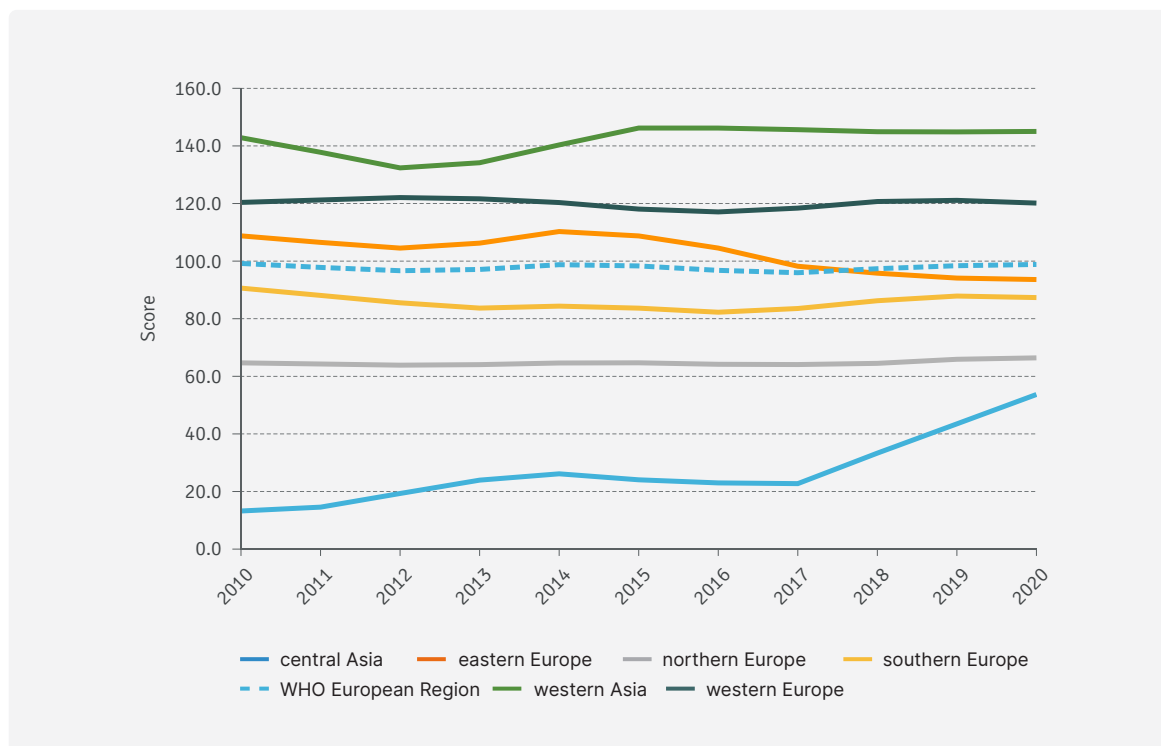
Notes: a three-year moving population-weighted average was used due to volatility. Values above 100 show improvement. The raw datapoint for the average for the WHO European Region was 68.3% in 2010 and 67.1% in 2020. The number of Member States with data available in each subregion was 3/5 for central Asia, 9/10 for eastern Europe, 10/10 for northern Europe, 11/14 for southern Europe, 4/6 for western Asia, and 7/8 for western Europe.

Fig. 24. Indicator 12.5.1: recycling rate of municipal waste (base score of 100 for the WHO European Region in 2015), 2010–2021
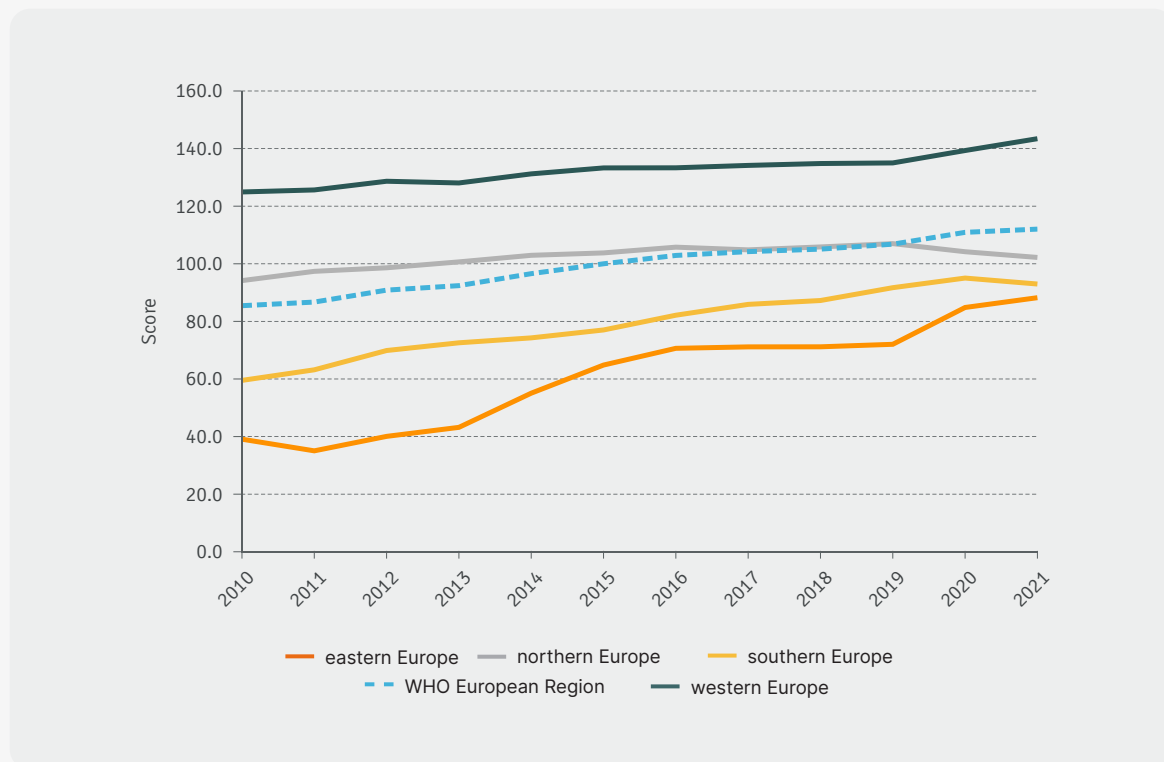
Notes: values are population-weighted averages with values above 100 showing improvement. The raw datapoint for the average for the WHO European Region was 35.2% in 2010 and 45.6% in 2020. Central and western Asia are not shown because of missing data. The number of Member States with data available in each subregion was 0/5 for central Asia, 6/10 for eastern Europe, 10/10 for northern Europe, 12/14 for southern Europe, 1/6 for western Asia, and 7/8 for western Europe.

Priority area 4: preventing and eliminating the adverse environmental and health effects, costs and inequalities related to waste management and contaminated sites

Overall assessment

Fig. 25 shows the overall assessment from 2010 to 2020 for the six regions. The time series data for the WHO European Region and its subregions allow an assessment of the rate of progress for the 2030 horizon (Table 7).

Fig. 25. Overall assessment (base score of 100 for the WHO European Region in 2015)
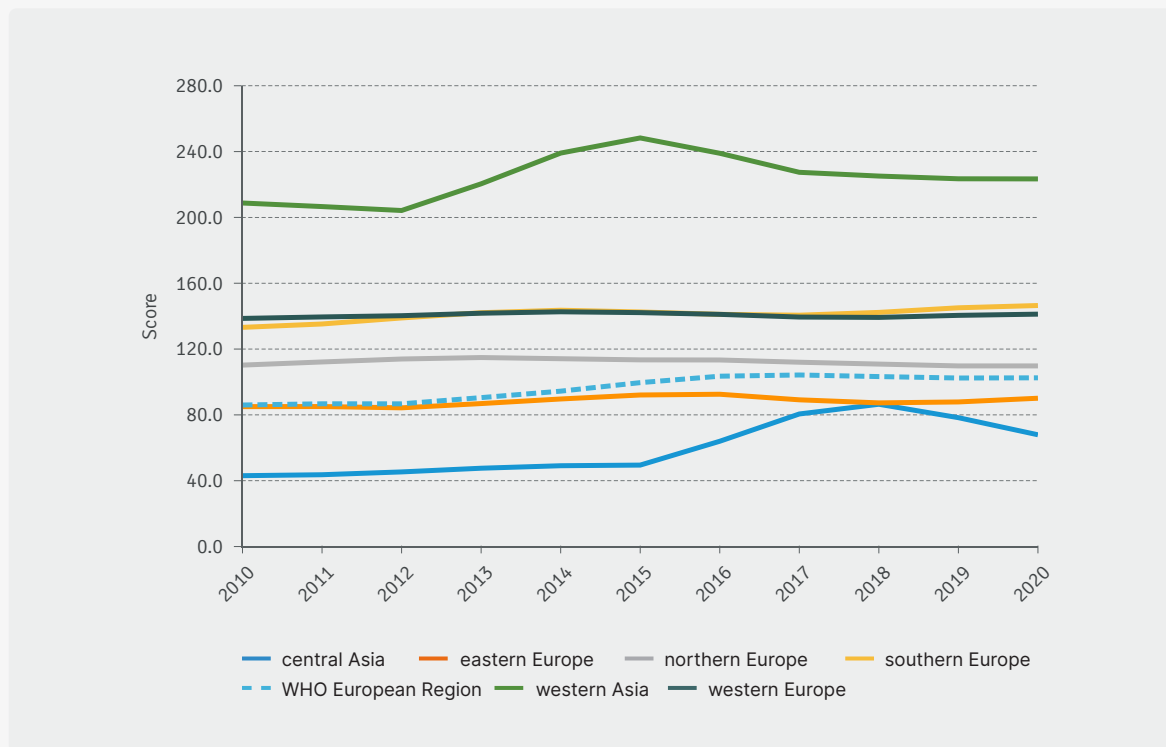
Notes: a three-year moving population-weighted average was used due to volatility. Values above 100 show improvement. The aggregate values reflect the average scores on the following indicators: 8.4.1 (material footprint), 12.4.2 (hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated or disposed) and 12.5.1 (recycling rate of municipal waste).

Table 7. Assessment of the rate of progress in indicators for Priority area 4 for the 2030 horizon

| Indicator	Central Asia	Western Asia	Eastern Europe	Northern Europe	Southern Europe	Western Europe	WHO European Region
8.4.1 Material footprint (raw material consumption, tonnes/capita)	–	-	↓	↓	↗	↗	↓
12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated (kg/capita)	–	→	→	→	↗	→	→
12.4.2 Proportion of hazardous waste treated or disposed (%)	–	→	↓	→	→	→	→
12.5.1 Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	–	–	↗	↓	→	↑	↗
Priority area 4: overall assessment	–	→	→	→	→	→	→

↑ On track or maintaining achievement ↗ Moderate progress (growth rate ≥50% necessary rate to meet target) → Stagnation ↓ Movement in the wrong direction, away from the performance threshold.

Priority area 4 assessment conclusions

The data and statistics for Priority area 4 on managing waste and its adverse effects show that almost all Member States still need to achieve considerable progress in this area. Data on waste generation and treatment show no clear signs of improvement, with most Member States stagnating in these key measures. Data on material footprint interestingly show a divergence in performance across time. The spread, or variation, in performance was small in 2010, but the gap has widened in recent years, with worsening performance in eastern Europe and some improvements in western and southern Europe. Recycling rates is the only indicator that generally shows an improvement for the entire WHO European Region, with steady progress in almost all subregions apart from northern Europe, which started at already high baselines but appears to have worsened in recent years.

There are three relevant indicators for this priority area: indicator 7.2.1, renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (Fig. 26); indicator 13.1.1, average number of people who died, went missing or were impacted by disasters over last five-year period (Fig. 27); and indicator 13.1.2, adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (Fig. 28).

Fig. 26. Indicator 7.2.1: renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (base score of 100 for the WHO European Region in 2015), 2010–2020
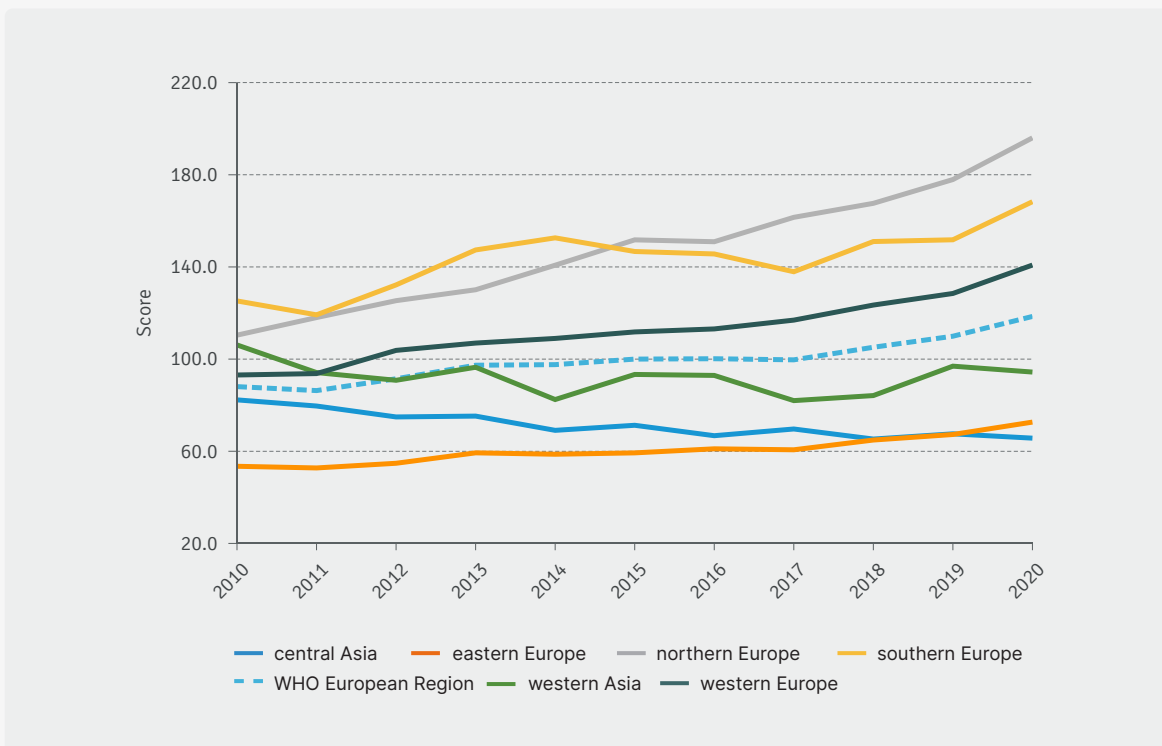
Notes: values are population-weighted averages with values above 100 showing improvement. The raw datapoint for the average for the WHO European Region was 11.3% in 2010 and 15.2% in 2020. The number of Member States with data available in each subregion was 5/5 for central Asia, 10/10 for eastern Europe, 10/10 for northern Europe, 13/14 for southern Europe, 6/6 for western Asia, and 7/8 for western Europe.

Fig. 27. Indicator 13.1.1: average number of people who died, went missing or were impacted by disasters over the last five-year period (per 100 000 population), 2020
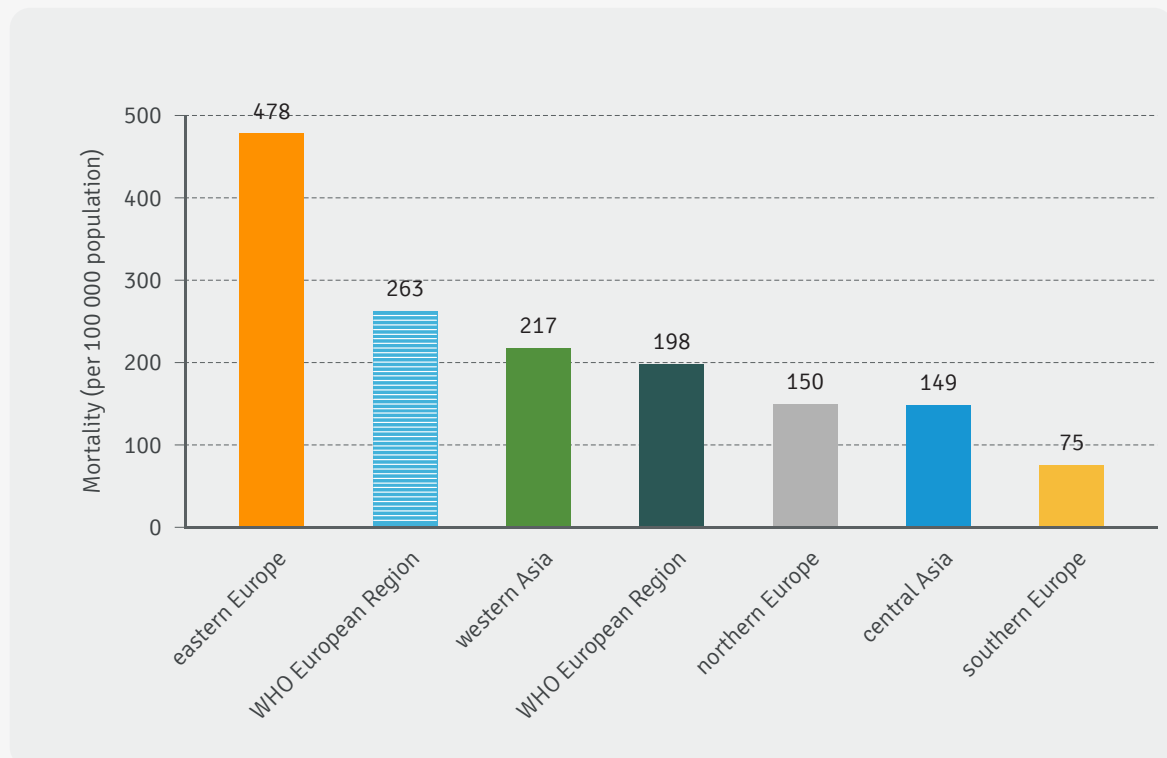
Notes: values are population-weighted averages. There are no time series data available. The raw datapoint for the average for the WHO European Region in 2020 was 263 per 100 000. The number of Member States with data available in each subregion was 5/5 for central Asia, 9/10 for eastern Europe, 7/10 for northern Europe, 9/14 for southern Europe, 5/6 for western Asia, and 7/8 for western Europe.

Fig. 28. Indicator 13.1.2: adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (base score of 100 for the WHO European Region in 2015), 2015–2020
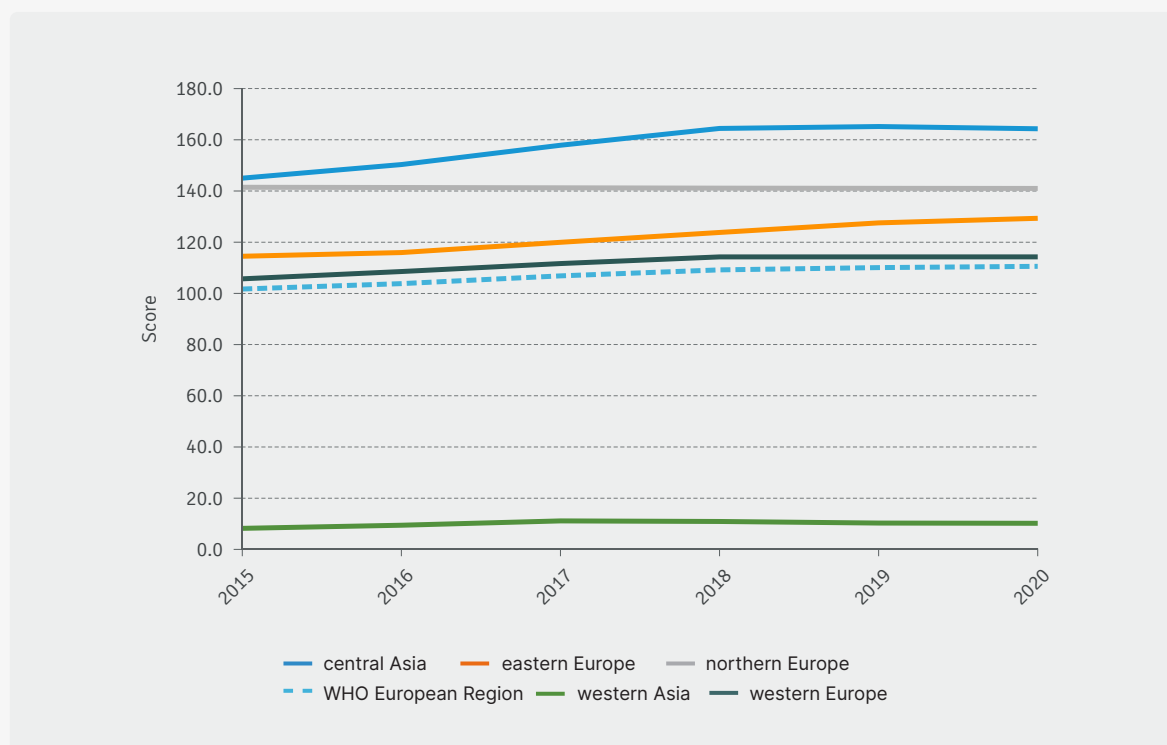
Notes: a three-year moving population-weighted average was used due to volatility. Values above 100 showing improvement. The raw datapoint for the average for the WHO European Region was 0.56 in 2015 and 0.62 in 2020. Southern Europe is not shown because of missing data. The number of Member States with data available in each subregion was 5/5 for central Asia, 8/10 for eastern Europe, 8/10 for northern Europe, 6/14 for southern Europe, 4/6 for western Asia, and 6/8 for western Europe.

Priority area 5: strengthening adaptive capacity and resilience to climate change-related health risks and supporting measures to mitigate climate change and achieve health co-benefits in line with the Paris Agreement

Overall assessment

Fig. 29 shows the overall assessment from 2010 to 2019 for the six regions. The time series data for the WHO European Region and its subregions allow an assessment of the rate of progress for the 2030 horizon (Table 8).

Fig. 29. Overall assessment (base score of 100 for the WHO European Region in 2015)
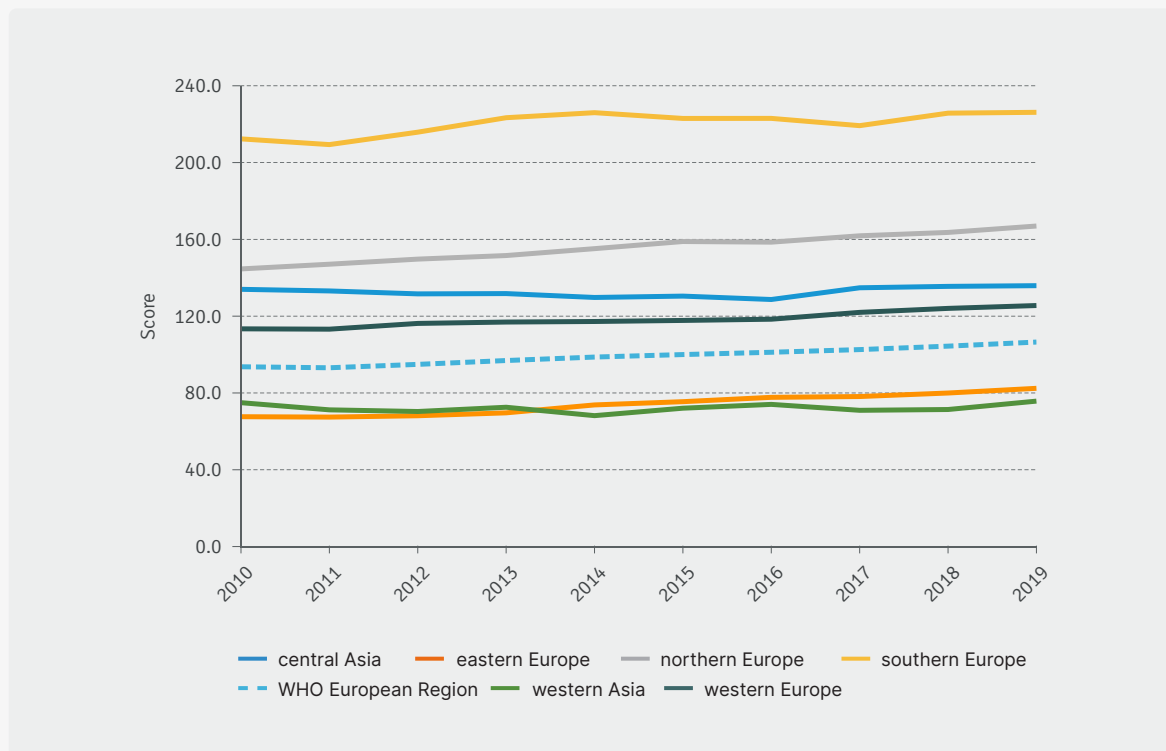
Notes: population-weighted averages with values above 100 showing improvement. The aggregate values reflect the average scores on the following indicators: 7.2.1 (renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption), 13.1.1 (average number of people who died, went missing or were impacted by disasters over last five-year period) and 13.1.2 (adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework).

Table 8. Assessment of the rate of progress in indicators for Priority area 5 for the 2030 horizon

Indicator	Central Asia	Western Asia	Eastern Europe	Northern Europe	Southern Europe	Western Europe	WHO European Region
7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	⬇	➡	➡	➡	➡	➡	➡
13.1.1 Average number of people that died, went missing or were impacted by disasters over last 5-year period (per 100 000 population)	Time series unavailable						
13.1.2 Adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (worst 0–1 best)	–	–	↗	⬇	–	–	–

⬆ On track or maintaining achievement   ↗ Moderate progress (growth rate ≥50% necessary rate to meet target)   ➡ Stagnation   ⬇ Movement in the wrong direction, away from the performance threshold.

Priority area 5 assessment conclusions

Measuring progress on Priority area 5 (climate adaptation and mitigation) is difficult due to lack of timely standardized data. Of the six EHP-related SDG indicators chosen to monitor this priority, data have been collected for only three, and only two of these have time series data. The data on renewable energy show that shares of renewables in final energy consumption have increased in recent years but only by very small margins, with the WHO European Region average only changing from 11.3% in 2010 to 15.2% in 2020. There has also been progress in the data on incorporation of the Sendai Framework into national law in recent years, but at rates that are arguably very slow. Finally, the data on people affected or killed by disasters, which was presented as an average over the previous five years due to volatility, show a large variation across Member States. Generally, mortality from disasters is low in northern and southern Europe and in central Asia, but in eastern Europe, many people are negatively affected or die by disasters. An indicator of carbon dioxide emissions was not chosen in the official monitoring framework for the Ostrava commitments, but it is essential that Member States track and diminish their greenhouse gas emissions in order to mitigate climate change.

Priority area 6: supporting the efforts of European cities and regions to become healthier, more inclusive, safer, resilient and sustainable

There are three relevant indicators for this priority area: indicator 3.6.1, death rate due to road traffic injuries (Fig. 30); indicator 11.1.1, proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (Fig. 31); and indicator 16.1.4, proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live (Fig. 32).

Fig. 30. Indicator 3.6.1: death rate due to road traffic injuries per 100 000 population (base score of 100 for the WHO European Region in 2015), 2010–2019
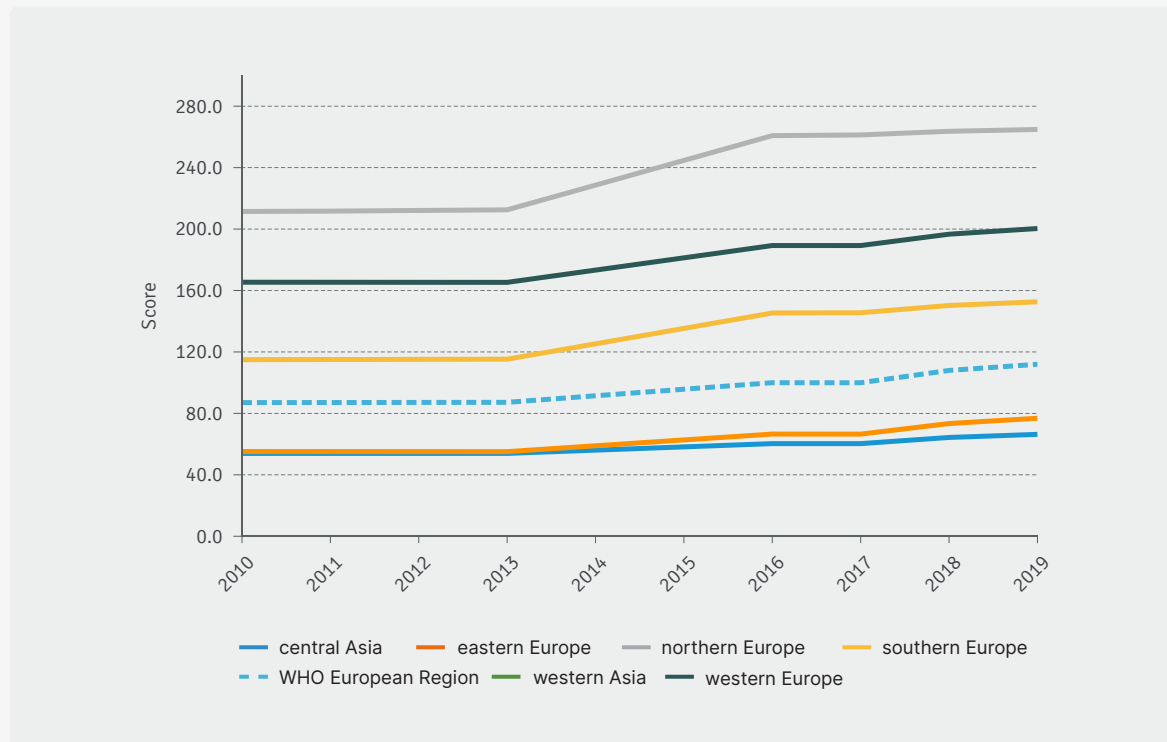
Notes: a three-year moving population-weighted average was used due to volatility. Values above 100 show improvement. The raw datapoint for the average for the WHO European Region was 10.6 per 100 000 population in 2010 and 7.4 per 100 000 in 2019. The number of Member States with data available in each subregion was 5/5 for central Asia, 10/10 for eastern Europe, 10/10 for northern Europe, 12/14 for southern Europe, 6/6 for western Asia, and 7/8 for western Europe.

Fig. 31. Indicator 11.1.1: proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (base score of 100 for the WHO European Region in 2015), 2010–2020
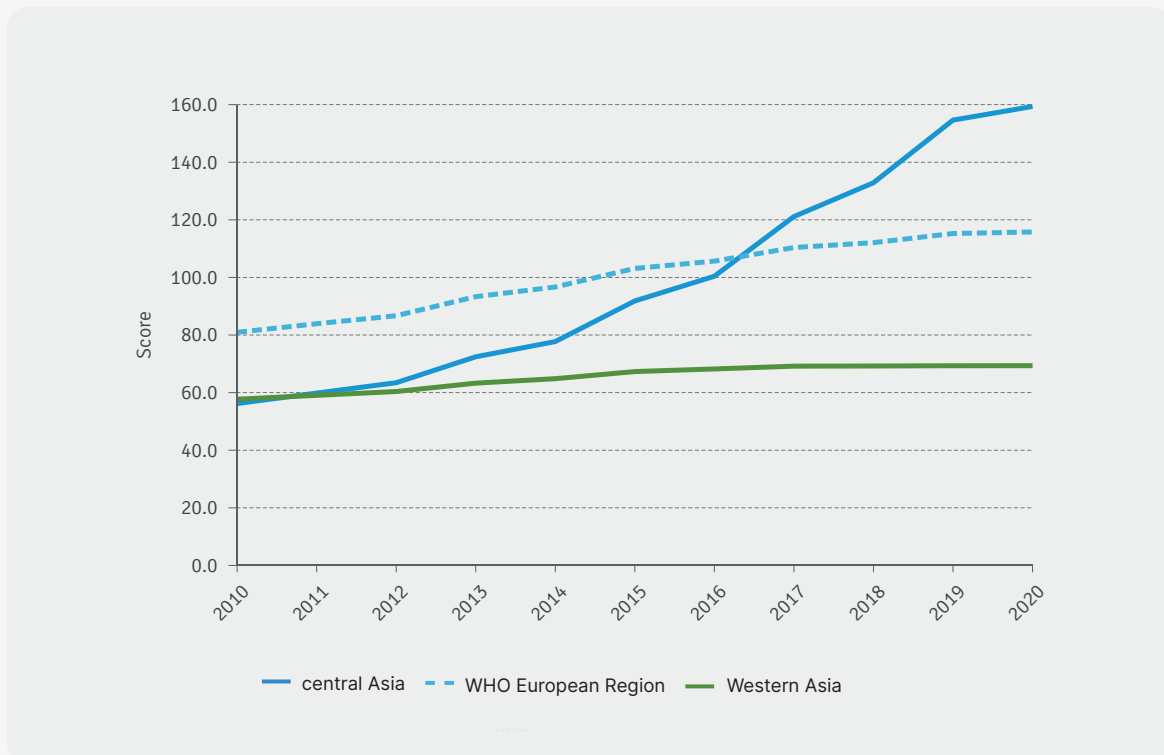
Notes: a three-year moving population-weighted average was used due to volatility. Values above 100 show improvement. The raw datapoint for the average for the WHO European Region was 12.8% in 2010 and 8.8% in 2020. Eastern, northern, southern and western Europe are not shown because of missing data. The number of Member States with data available in each subregion was 4/5 for central Asia, 4/10 for eastern Europe, 1/10 for northern Europe, 2/14 for southern Europe, 4/6 for western Asia, and 1/8 for western Europe.

Fig. 32. Indicator 16.1.4: proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live (base score of 100 for the WHO European Region in 2015), 2010–2019
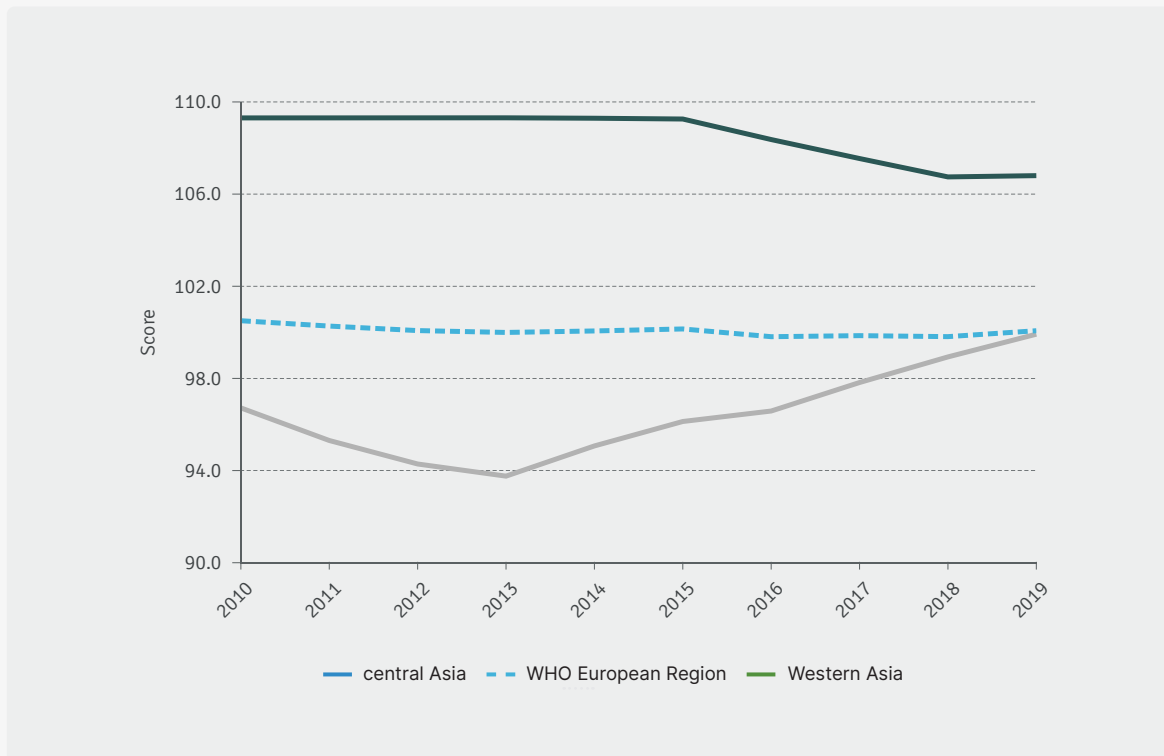
Notes: a three-year moving population-weighted average was used due to volatility. Values above 100 show improvement. The raw datapoint for the average for the WHO European Region was 77.4% in 2013 and 77.5% in 2019. Central Asia, western Asia, eastern Europe and southern Europe are not shown because of missing data. The number of Member States with data available in each subregion was 0/5 for central Asia, 3/10 for eastern Europe, 7/10 for northern Europe, 1/14 for southern Europe, 2/6 for western Asia, and 5/8 for western Europe.

Priority area 6: supporting the efforts of European cities and regions to become healthier, more inclusive, safer, resilient and sustainable

Overall assessment

Fig. 33 shows the overall assessment from 2010 to 2019 for the six regions. The time series data for the WHO European Region and its subregions allow an assessment of the rate of progress for the 2030 horizon (Table 9).

Fig. 33. Overall assessment (base score of 100 for the WHO European Region in 2015)
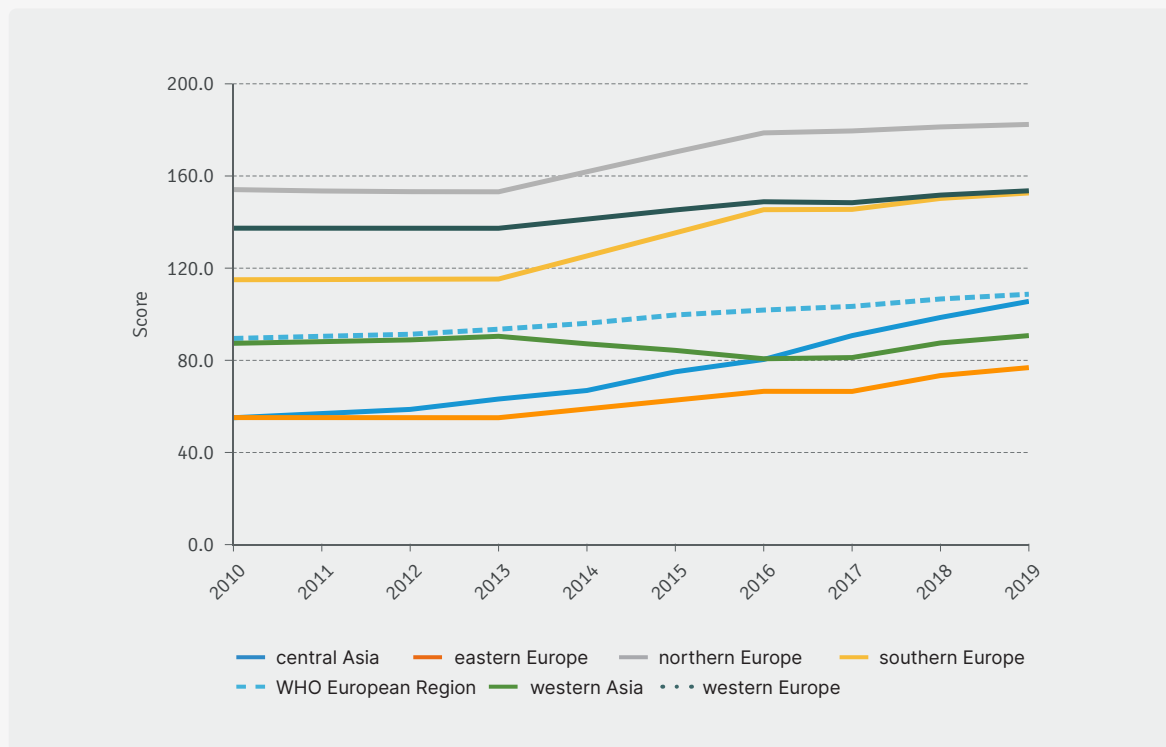
Notes: a three-year moving population-weighted average was used due to volatility. Values above 100 show improvement. The aggregate values reflect the average scores on the following indicators: 3.6.1 (death rate due to road traffic injuries), 11.1.1 (proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing) and 16.1.4 (proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live).

Table 9. Assessment of the rate of progress in indicators for Priority area 6 for the 2030 horizon

Indicator	Central Asia	Western Asia	Eastern Europe	Northern Europe	Southern Europe	Western Europe	WHO European Region
3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100 000 population)	↗	↑	↑	↗	↑	↑	↑
11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)	↑	→	–	–	–	–	–
16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live (%)	Time series unavailable						
Priority area 6: overall assessment	↗	↑	↑	↗	↑	↑	↑

↑ On track or maintaining achievement   ↗ Moderate progress (growth rate ≥50% necessary rate to meet target)   → Stagnation   ↓ Movement in the wrong direction, away from the performance threshold.

Priority area 6 assessment conclusions

The data on Priority area 6 on supporting healthy and sustainable cities and regions shows strong progress in WHO European Region Member States, although the full picture is limited by missing data. Of the seven indicators chosen to monitor this priority, data have been collected on only three. Mortality from road traffic injuries shows an overwhelmingly positive picture, with mortality rates decreasing across countries. Similarly, the data show that there are fewer and fewer people living in slums or informal settlements in central and western Asia, with significant progress in central Asia in particular. There was not enough information on perceptions of safety to depict trends for most subregions, but in northern and western Europe, the proportion of people who feel safe walking alone in the area they live in is high compared with other world regions.

In general, it is important for countries to improve reporting on international indicators established on regions, cities and urban settings.

Priority area 7: building the environmental sustainability of health systems and reducing their environmental impact

Due to scarce data on WASH services in health facilities, it was not possible to calculate an aggregate score or time series for Priority area 7. Data was available for 40% of WHO European Region Member States for indicator 12.7.1, implementation of sustainable public procurement policies and actions (Fig. 34). Data on the proportion of the population using basic water services, basic sanitation services and basic hygiene services in health care facilities (non-SDG indicators) were available for less than 20% of Member States; this meant that these were less useful for international benchmarking and monitoring, but even here there has been improvement in data reporting compared with the situation several years ago.

Fig. 34. Indicator 12.7.1: implementation of sustainable public procurement policies and actions (score, worst 0–4 best)
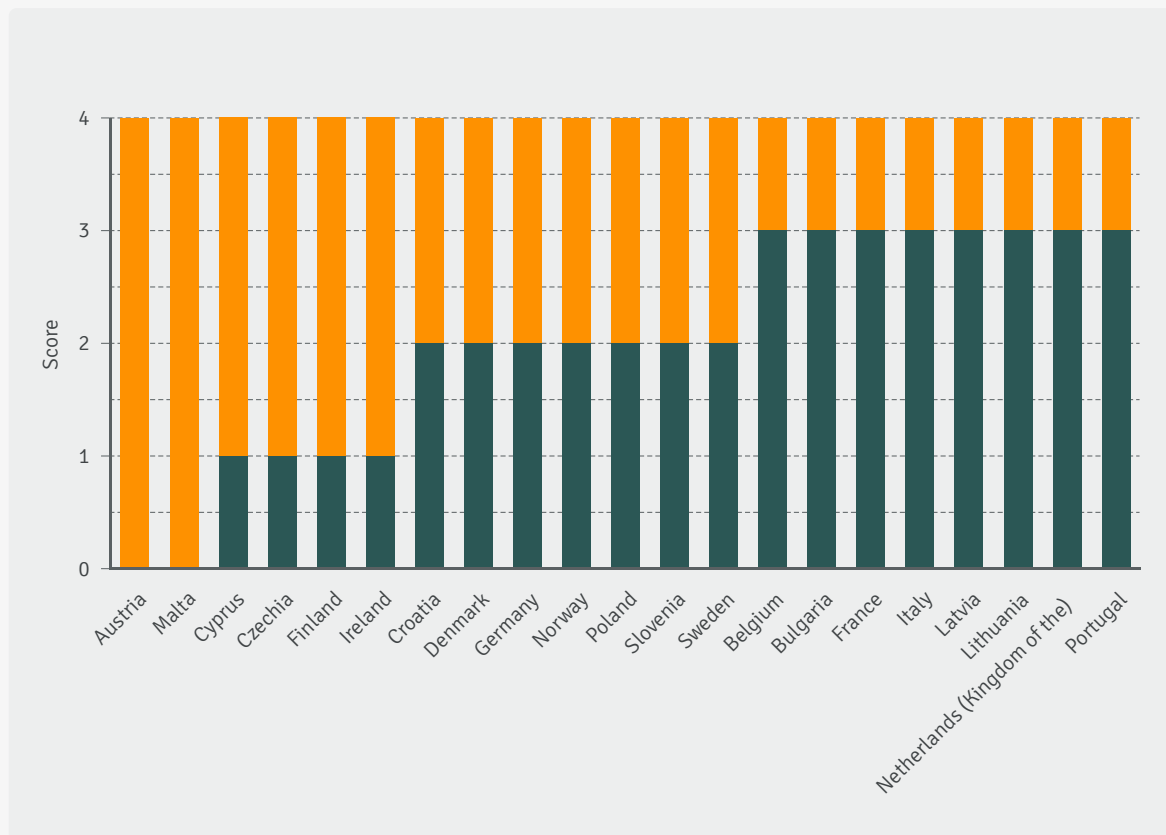
Notes: no time series data available. The legend for the score for sustainable public procurement is 0, insufficient data or implementation; 1, low level of implementation; 2, medium -low level of implementation; 3, medium -high level of implementation; 4, high level of implementation. The number of Member States with data available in each subregion was 0/5 for central Asia, 3/10 for eastern Europe, 7/10 for northern Europe, 5/14 for southern Europe, 1/6 for western Asia, and 5/8 for western Europe.

Priority area 7 assessment conclusions

Although data coverage remains somewhat low, the UNEP has made an important first step in publishing data to track progress towards SDG Target 12.7.1 on sustainable public procurement. Collected over the course of 2020 and 2021, this very recent dataset evaluates the degree to which regulatory policies, frameworks, guidance, criteria and monitoring systems for sustainable public procurement have been incorporated into national policy. The results show that no country has a high level of sustainable public procurement implementation and that there is still a fair degree of divergence across Member States, with some countries having medium–high scores while others appear to have virtually no relevant policies in place at all.

Rate of progress for Priority areas 1–6

Table 10 summarizes the assessments described above for the rate of progress in the first six priority areas for the 2030 horizon

1 Air quality
2 Water, sanitation and hygiene
3 Chemicals
4 Waste and contaminated sites
5 Climate adaptation and mitigation
6 Sustainable cities and regions
7 Sustainable health systems

Table 10. Assessment of the rate of progress in Priority areas 1–6, for the 2030 horizon

Indicator	central Asia	western Asia	eastern Europe	northern Europe	southern Europe	western Europe	WHO European Region
Priority area 1: improving indoor and outdoor air quality for all							
3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution, 2019 (per 100 000 population)	Time series unavailable						
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)	↓	→	↓	↑	↗	↑	→
11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities (population weighted µg/m³)	↗	→	↑	↑	↑	↑	↗
Priority area 2: ensuring universal, equitable and sustainable access to safe drinking-water, sanitation and hygiene for all and in all settings							
1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic drinking-water (%)	↗	↗	→	↗	↗	→	↗

Table 10. contd

Indicator	central Asia	western Asia	eastern Europe	northern Europe	southern Europe	western Europe	WHO European Region
1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic sanitation (%)	↗	↑	→	→	↗	→	↗
3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100 000 population)	Time series unavailable						
4.a.1 Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic drinking-water (% schools)	–	→	–	–	–	↑	–
4.a.1 Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities (%)	–	–	–	–	–	↑	–
4.a.1 Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic hand-washing facilities (%)	–	→	–	–	–	↑	–
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking-water services (%)	→	→	→	→	→	↑	→
6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	–	→	→	→	→	→	→
6.3.1 Proportion of safely treated domestic wastewater flows (%)	–	↓	→	↓	↓	↓	↓
6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%)	–	–	↑	→	–	↓	↗

Priority area 3: minimizing the adverse effects of chemicals on human health and the environment

Indicator	central Asia	western Asia	eastern Europe	northern Europe	southern Europe	western Europe	WHO European Region
3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100 000 population)	↗	→	→	↗	→	→	→
3.d.1 International Health Regulations (2005) capacity and health emergency preparedness (score, worst 0–100 best)	↓	↗	→	→	↓	↓	↓
12.4.1 Average degree of compliance with international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (worst 0–100 best)	↓	↑	→	↓	↗	↓	↓

Priority area 4: preventing and eliminating the adverse environmental and health effects, costs and inequalities related to waste management and contaminated sites

Indicator	central Asia	western Asia	eastern Europe	northern Europe	southern Europe	western Europe	WHO European Region
8.4.1 Material footprint (raw material consumption, tonnes/capita)	–	–	↓	↓	↗	↗	↓
12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated (kg/capita)	–	→	→	→	↗	→	→
12.4.2 Proportion of hazardous waste treated or disposed (%)	–	→	↓	→	→	→	→
12.5.1 Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	–	–	↗	↓	→	↑	↗

Table 10. contd

Indicator	central Asia	western Asia	eastern Europe	northern Europe	southern Europe	western Europe	WHO European Region
Priority area 5: strengthening adaptive capacity and resilience to climate change-related health risks and supporting measures to mitigate climate change and achieve health co-benefits in line with the Paris Agreement							
7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	⬇ (red)	➡ (orange)	➡ (orange)	➡ (orange)	➡ (orange)	➡ (orange)	➡ (orange)
13.1.1 Average number of people who died, went missing or were impacted by disasters over last 5-year period (per 100 000 population)				Time series unavailable			
13.1.2 Adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (worst 0–1 best)	–	–	↗ (yellow)	⬇ (red)	–	–	–
Priority area 6: supporting the efforts of European cities and regions to become healthier, more inclusive, safer, resilient and sustainable							
3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100 000 population)	↗ (yellow)	⬆ (green)	⬆ (green)	↗ (yellow)	⬆ (green)	⬆ (green)	⬆ (green)
11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)	⬆ (green)	➡ (orange)	–	–	–	–	–
16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live (%)				Time series unavailable			

⬆ On track or maintaining achievement ↗ Moderate progress (growth rate ≥50% necessary rate to meet target) ➡ Stagnation ⬇ Movement in the wrong direction, away from the performance threshold.

Outlook

The Ostrava Declaration adopted in 2017 recognizes the interlinkages between human health and the environment. In this context, the seven priorities identified in the declaration to improve air quality, increase access to safe water and sanitation, curb negative impacts of chemicals, improve waste management, accelerate climate adaptation, make cities more sustainable, support accessible and quality public health systems at all levels, and reduce the environmental footprint of health systems remain as relevant, if not more so today, as they were in 2017.

This report presents an initial analysis of progress made in implementing the Ostrava Declaration in the WHO European Region. Because of time lags in data reporting, the assessment captures progress made until 2019–2020, that is before the COVID-19 pandemic. Moreover, gaps in available data, and gaps in terms of country coverage and time series data for some of the indicators make it hard to track progress in a comprehensive way at this stage. For example, even six years after the Ostrava Declaration, Priority area 7 on the environmental footprint of health systems cannot be accurately monitored for WHO European Region Member States based on official United Nations statistics, and for Priority areas 5 and 6 only partial data are available.

Based on the available data identified, progress in implementing the Ostrava Declaration is mixed and, in most cases, not moving fast enough to achieve the objectives by 2030. On average for the WHO European Region as a whole, progress is only visible for Priority area 6 (supporting the efforts of European cities and regions to become healthier and more inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable) out of the six priority areas that can be monitored. However, this progress is driven to a large extent by reductions in the share of the population living in slums and lower death rates from road traffic injuries, notably in central Asia. Data for other indicators are lacking and data on road traffic injuries reflect national data and not necessarily cities and regions. On the five other priorities, progress is rather modest or even stagnating, although there are differences across the subregions and countries and by individual indicators, which are discussed in the section outlining the findings. Overall, there is good progress on indicator 3.6.1 (death rate due to road traffic injuries) in Priority area 6 (sustainable cities) and indicator 11.6.2 (annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities) in Priority area 1 (air quality). This indicates clear declines in both traffic fatalities and air pollution.

Particular attention is needed to reverse the trends on those areas where performance has worsened in recent years, for example for indicator 12.4.1 (average degree of compliance with international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals) in Priority area 3 (chemicals). Progress is mixed and perhaps too slow for certain dimensions, for example for indicator 7.1.2 (proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology) in Priority area 1 (air quality) or indicator 7.2.1 (renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption) in Priority area 5 (climate adaptation).

Looking forward, it will be important to strengthen data timeliness and availability to track implementation of the Ostrava Declaration in a more comprehensive way. Model-based estimates – despite their limitations (18) – and alternative statistics published in the literature or in leverage space-based technologies may help to fill up some of the data gaps. Innovative tools such as the extended multiregional input output modelling approach, which tracks financial flows between countries' major economic sectors and can be extended from financial flows to estimate resource flows, may help to measure the environmental footprint of the health sector throughout global supply chains. Such an approach has been used in studies examining environmental impact of the health sector in the Kingdom of the Netherlands (19) and in Australia for consumption including for medical supplies (20).

Efforts towards data collection and reporting should continue. Investments and capacities in environment and health should be prioritized, especially given the poor progress shown for most indicators. As environmental hazards can largely be prevented, this effort can lead to a significant reduction in the burden of disease and enable better health and well-being for all.

Finally, lessons from the COVID-19 pandemic underscore that as health and environmental challenges become more complex and interlinked, so do the solutions. The triple environmental crisis – environmental pollution, climate change and biodiversity loss – and the linkages between them and their impact on public health and well-being are to be further explored and measured. At the midpoint in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, time is of the essence.

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Annex 1. Supplementary indicator tables

Table A1.1. Indicators and sources used in this report to monitor the Ostrava Declaration

SDG target for priority area	Source	Data accessed from
Priority area 1. Air quality		
3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100 000 population)	Global Health Observatory *(1)*	https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)	Global Health Observatory *(2)*	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EG.CFT.ACCS.ZS
11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities (population weighted, µg/m³)	Global Health Observatory *(3)*	https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/
Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene		
1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic drinking-water (%)	WHO/UNICEF JMP *(4)*	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.H2O.BASW.ZS
1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic sanitation (%)	WHO/UNICEF JMP *(4)*	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.STA.BASS.ZS
3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100 000 population)	Global Health Observatory *(5)*	https://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.INADEQUATEWSH?lang=en
4.a.1 Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic drinking-water (%)	WHO/UNICEF JMP *(4)*	https://washdata.org/data
4.a.1 Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities (%)	WHO/UNICEF JMP *(4)*	https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/
4.a.1 Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic handwashing facilities (%)	WHO/UNICEF JMP *(4)*	https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking-water services (%)	WHO/UNICEF JMP *(4)*	https://washdata.org/data
6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	WHO/UNICEF JMP *(4)*	https://washdata.org/data
6.3.1 Proportion of safely treated domestic wastewater flows (%)	Global Health Observatory *(6)*	https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database
6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%)	UN Environment *(7)*	https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/
Priority area 3. Chemicals		
3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100 000 population)	Global Health Observatory *(8)*	https://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.imr.SDGPOISON?lang=en
3.d.1 International Health Regulations (2005) capacity and health emergency preparedness (score, worst 0–100 best)	Global Health Observatory *(9)*	https://www.who.int/gho/ihr/en/
12.4.1 Average degree of compliance with international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals (worst 0–100 best)	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe *(10)*	https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/

Table A1.1. contd

SDG target for priority area	Source	Data accessed from
Lead control legislation	Global Health Observatory *(11)*	https://apps.who.int/gho/data/node. main.LEADCONTROLLEG?lang=en

Priority area 4. Waste and contaminated sites

SDG target for priority area	Source	Data accessed from
8.4.1 Material footprint (raw material consumption, tonnes/capita)	Eurostat *(12)*	https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ databrowser/view/sdg_12_21/default/ table?lang=en
12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita (kg/capita)	UNEP *(13)*, UNSD *(14)*, Eurostat *(15)*	https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/ indicators/database/
12.4.2 Proportion of hazardous waste treated or disposed (%)	UNEP *(13)*, UNSD *(14)*, Eurostat *(15)*	https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/ indicators/database/
12.5.1 Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	Eurostat *(16)*	https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ databrowser/view/sdg_11_60/default/ table

Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation

SDG target for priority area	Source	Data accessed from
7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	International Energy Agency *(17)*, International Renewable Energy Agency *(18)*, UNSD *(19)*	https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/ indicators/database/ https://www.iea.org/data-and-statistics/data-product/sdg7-database
13.1.1 Average number of people who died, went missing or were impacted by disasters over last 5-year period (per 100 000 population)	UNDRR *(20)*	https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/ indicators/database/
13.1.2 Adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (score, worst 0–1 best)	UNDRR *(21)*	https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/ indicators/database/

Priority area 6. Sustainable cities and regions

SDG target for priority area	Source	Data accessed from
3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100 000 population)	Global Health Observatory *(22)*	https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/ indicators/database/
11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)	UN-Habitat *(23)* (no data for cities from WHO European Region)	https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/ indicators/database/
16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live (%)	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime *(24)*	https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/ indicators/database/

Priority area 7. Sustainability of health systems

SDG target for priority area	Source	Data accessed from
12.7.1 Implementation of sustainable public procurement policies and actions (worst 0–4 best)	UNEP *(25)*	https://www.unep.org/explore-topics/ resource-efficiency/what-we-do/ sustainable-public-procurement/sdg-127-target-and
12.7.1 Proportion of population using basic water services in health care facilities (%)	WHO/UNICEF JMP *(4)*	https://washdata.org/data/ healthcare#!/
12.7.1 Proportion of population using basic sanitation services in health care facilities (%)	WHO/UNICEF JMP *(4)*	https://washdata.org/data/ healthcare#!/
12.7.1 Proportion of population using basic hygiene services in health care facilities (%)	WHO/UNICEF JMP *(4)*	https://washdata.org/ data/healthcare#!/ table?geo0=region&geo1=sdg

UNDRR: United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction; UNSD: United Nations Statistics Division; WHO/UNICEF JMP: WHO/ United Nations Children's Fund Joint Monitoring Programme.

Table A1.2. Performance thresholds for 2030 and justification by indicator

SDG target for priority area	2030 performance threshold	Justification
Priority area 1. Air quality		
3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100 000 population)	18	Sustainable Development Report
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)	100	Leave no one behind
11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities (population weighted, µg/m³)	10	Sustainable Development Report
Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene		
1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic drinking-water (%)	100	Leave no one behind
1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic sanitation (%)	100	Leave no one behind
3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100 000 population)	1.1	Average of top three Member States
4.a.1 Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic drinking-water (%)	100	Leave no one behind
4.a.1 Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities (%)	100	Leave no one behind
4.a.1 Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic handwashing facilities (%)	100	Leave no one behind
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking-water services (%)	100	Leave no one behind
6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	100	Leave no one behind
6.3.1 Proportion of safely treated domestic wastewater flows (%)	100	Technical optimum
6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%)	100	Technical optimum
Priority area 3. Chemicals		
3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100 000 population)	0.1	Average of top three Member States
3.d.1 International Health Regulations (2005) capacity and health emergency preparedness (score, worst 0–100 best)	100	Technical optimum
12.4.1 Average degree of compliance with international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (worst 0–100 best)	100	Technical optimum
Lead control legislation	na	na, categorical variable
Priority area 4. Waste and contaminated sites		
8.4.1 Material footprint (raw material consumption, tonnes/capita)	9	Average of top three Member States
12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita (kg/capita)	3	Average of top three Member States
12.4.2 Proportion of hazardous waste treated or disposed (%)	100	Technical optimum
12.5.1 Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	65	Average of top three Member States

Table A1.2. contd

SDG target for priority area	2030 performance threshold	Justification
Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation		
7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	55	Average of top three Member States minus outlier
13.1.1 Average number of people who died, went missing or were impacted by disasters over last 5-year period (per 100 000 population)	0	Technical optimum
13.1.2 Adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (score, worst 0–1 best)	1	Technical optimum
Priority area 6. Sustainable cities and regions		
3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100 000 population)	3.2	Sustainable Development Report; average of top five Member States
11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)	0	Leave no one behind
16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live (%)	90	Average of top three Member States
Priority area 7. Sustainability of health systems		
12.7.1 Implementation of sustainable public procurement policies and actions (worst 0-4 best)	4	Technical optimum
12.7.1 Proportion of population using basic water services in health care facilities (%)	100	Leave no one behind
12.7.1 Proportion of population using basic sanitation services in health care facilities (%)	100	Leave no one behind
12.7.1 Proportion of population using basic hygiene services in health care facilities (%)	100	Leave no one behind

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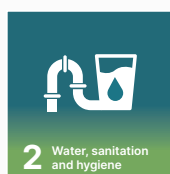
Annex 2. Country profiles

The following section mobilizes country data and statistics from the monitoring framework of the Ostrava Declaration to track Member States' progress on the commitments. At the half-way mark since the sixth Ministerial Conference on Environment and Health, these analyses will assess where priorities lie and where there has been progress, using EHP-related SDG indicators. For organizational purposes, the data and results are grouped according to the seven priorities.

Priority area 1.
Air quality: improving indoor and outdoor air quality for all

1 Air quality

Priority area 2.
Water, sanitation and hygiene: ensuring universal, equitable and sustainable access to safe drinking-water, sanitation and hygiene for all and in all settings

2 Water, sanitation and hygiene

Priority area 3.
Chemicals: minimizing the adverse effects of chemicals on human health and the environment

3 Chemicals

Priority area 4.
Waste and contaminated sites: preventing and eliminating the adverse environmental and health effects, costs and inequalities related to waste management and contaminated sites

4 Waste and contaminated sites

Priority area 5.
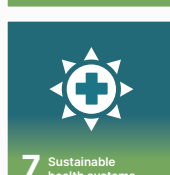**Climate adaptation and mitigation:** strengthening adaptive capacity and resilience to climate change-related health risks and supporting measures to mitigate climate change and achieve health co-benefits in line with the Paris Agreement

5 Climate adaptation and mitigation

Priority area 6.
Sustainable cities and regions: supporting the efforts of cities and regions to become healthier, more inclusive, safer, resilient and sustainable

6 Sustainable cities and regions

Priority area 7.
Sustainable health systems: building the environmental sustainability of health systems and reducing their environmental impact

7 Sustainable health systems

The profiles are in two parts.

Performance in each Priority area

Data are shown for the average performances of a country, of the WHO European Region, and of the relevant subregion (central Asia, western Asia, eastern Europe, northern Europe, southern Europe or western Europe). All data presented are population-weighted averages.

Data Sources:

Population data are from the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs Population Division *(1)*

Income group data are from the World Bank Country and Lending Groups database *(2)*

Gross National Income per capita data are taken from the World Bank International Comparison Program *(3)*

Country performance by indicator

⬆ On track or maintaining achievement

➡ Stagnation

↗ Moderate progress (growth rate ≥50% necessary rate to meet target)

⬇ Movement in the wrong direction, away from the performance threshold.

▨ Not an SDG indicator

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Albania

Population	Income group	Gross national income per capita	Subregion
2 847 853	**Upper middle**	**US$ 13 482**	**southern Europe**

Priority area 1. Air quality
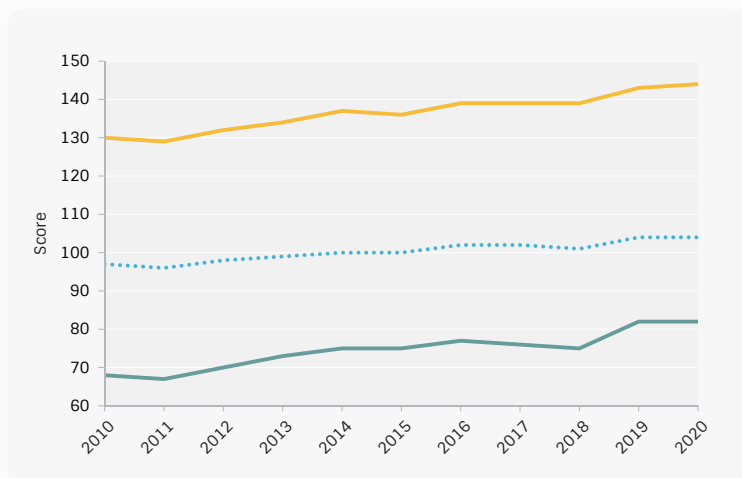
Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene
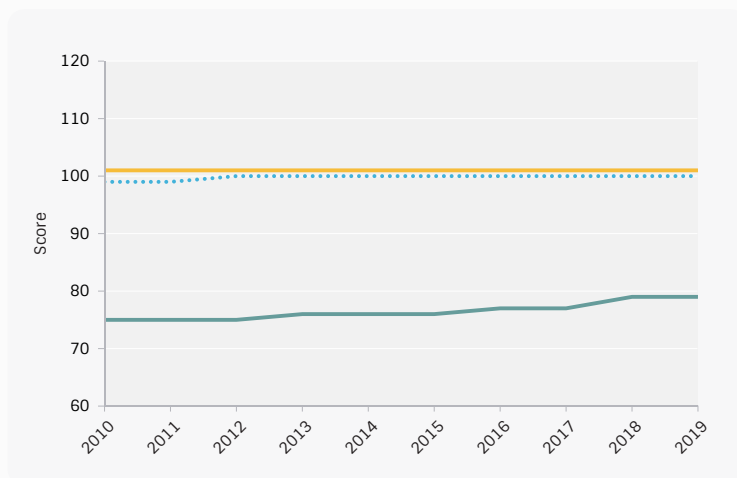
Priority area 3. Chemicals
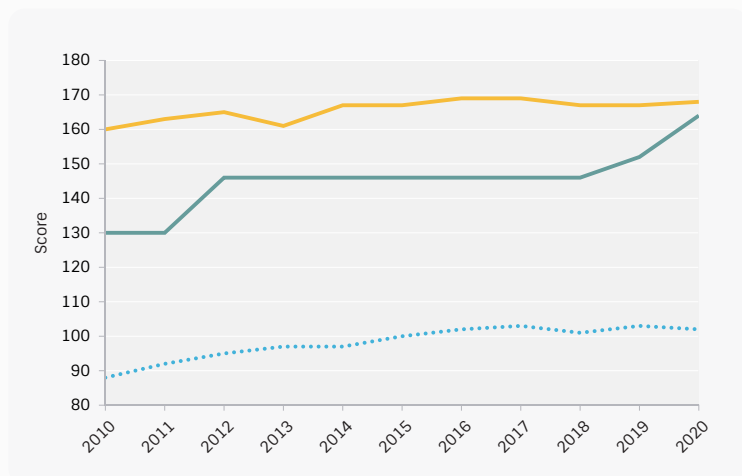
Priority area 4. Waste

Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation
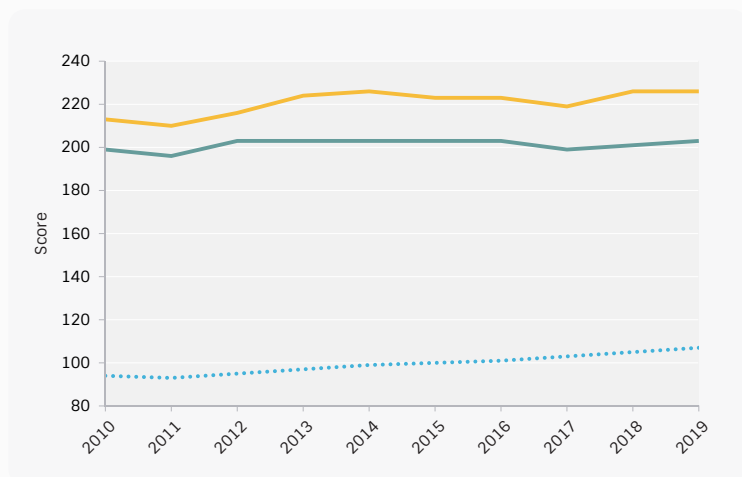
Priority area 6. Sustainable cities

Albania ——— southern Europe average ——— ••••• WHO European Region average

SDG indicator		Value	Year	Trend
Priority area 1. Air quality				
3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100 000 population)	92.0	2019	–
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)	81.3	2020	↗
11.6.2	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities (population weighted, µgr/m³)	16.5	2019	⬆
Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene				
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic drinking-water (%)	95.1	2020	↗
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic sanitation (%)	99.3	2020	⬆
3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100 000 population)	3.2	2019	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic drinking-water (%)	85.4	2020	⬆
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic handwashing facilities (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking-water services (%)	70.7	2020	➡
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	47.7	2020	➡
6.3.1	Proportion of safely treated domestic wastewater flows (%)	19.5	2022	➡
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%)	–	–	–
Priority area 3. Chemicals				
3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100 000 population)	0.3	2019	➡
3.d.1	International Health Regulations capacity and health emergency preparedness score (worst 0–100 best)	76.0	2021	–
12.4.1	Average degree of compliance with international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (worst 0–100 best)	87.9	2020	⬆
3.9.1	Lead control legislation	No		
Priority area 4. Waste				
8.4.1	Material footprint (raw material consumption, tonnes/capita)	–	–	–
12.4.2	Hazardous waste generated (kg/capita)	–	–	–
12.4.2	Proportion of hazardous waste treated or disposed (%)	–	–	–
12.5.1	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	18.7	2021	–
Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation				
7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	44.6	2020	⬆
13.1.1	Average number of people who died, went missing or were impacted by disasters over last 5-year period (per 100 000 population)	46.5	2020	–
13.1.2	Adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (score: worst 0–1 best)	0.1	2018	–
Priority area 6. Sustainable cities				
3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100 000 population)	11.7	2019	↗
11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)	2.8	2020	⬆
16.1.4	Proportion of population feeling safe walking alone around the area they live (%)	–	–	–
Priority area 7. Sustainable health systems				
12.7.1	Implementation of sustainable public procurement policies and actions (worst 0–4 best)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic water services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic sanitation services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic hygiene services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–

Andorra

| Population	Income group	Gross national income per capita	Subregion
79 688	**High**	**-**	**southern Europe**

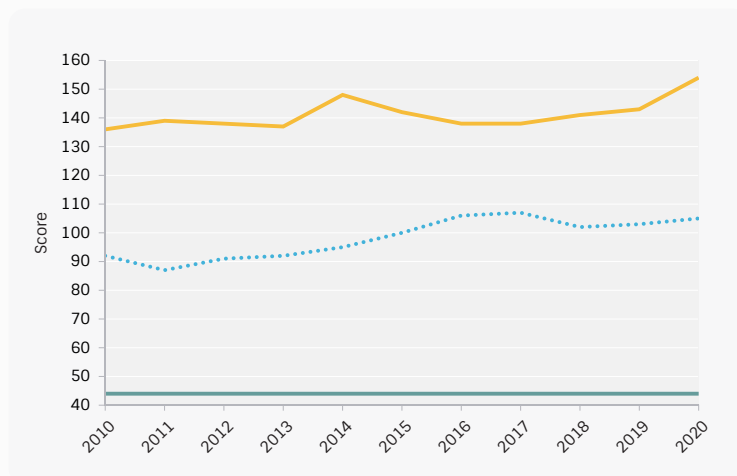## Priority area 1. Air quality

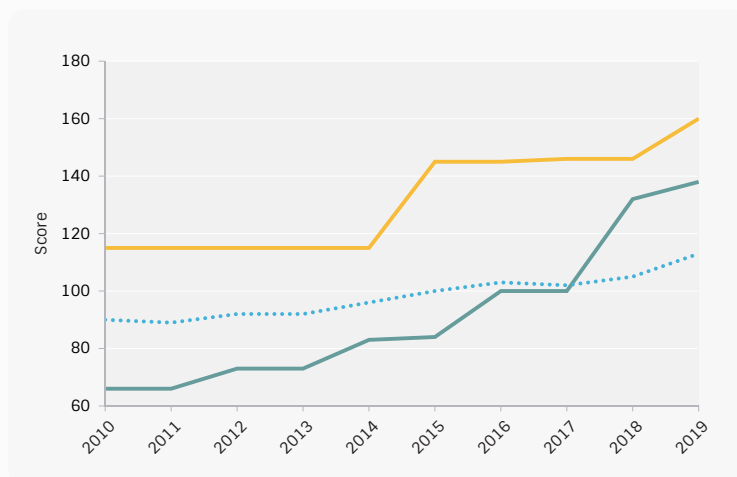## Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene

Priority area 3. Chemicals

Priority area 4. Waste

Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation

Priority area 6. Sustainable cities

No information available
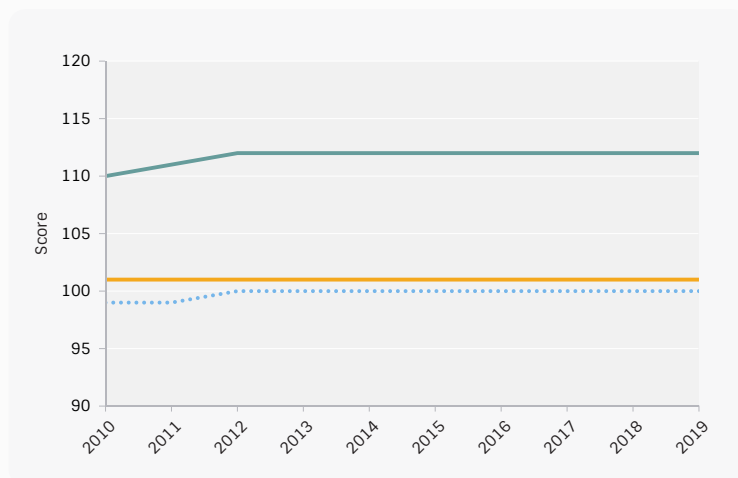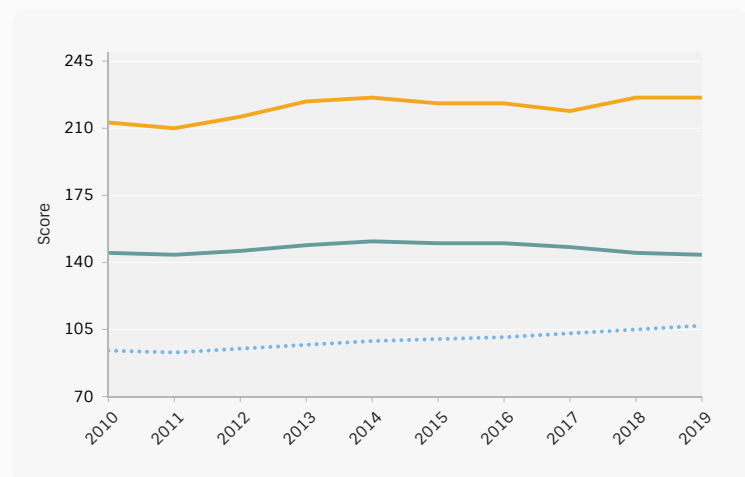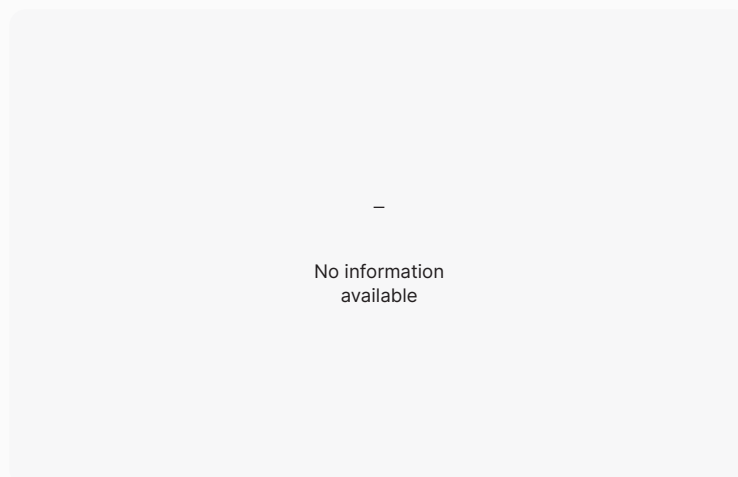
--- Andorra   —— southern Europe average   ••••• WHO European Region average

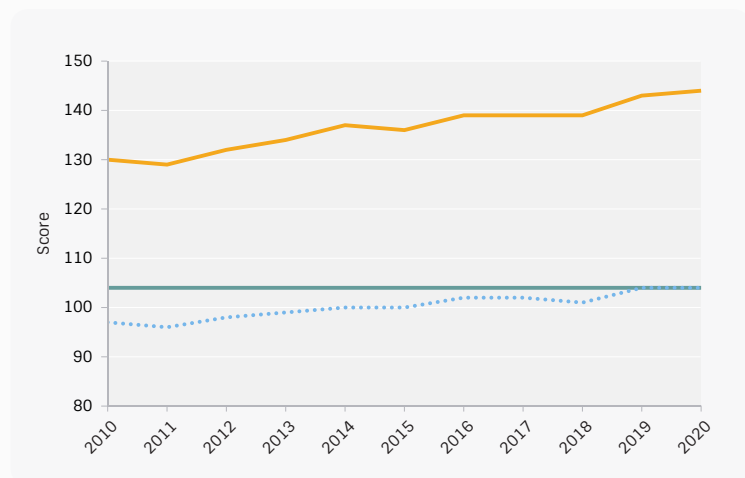| SDG indicator		Value	Year	Trend
Priority area 1. Air quality				
3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100 000 population)	–	–	–
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
11.6.2	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities (population weighted, µgr/m^3)	–	–	–
Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene				
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic drinking-water (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic sanitation (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100 000 population)	–	–	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic drinking-water (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic handwashing facilities (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking-water services (%)	90.6	2020	➡
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
6.3.1	Proportion of safely treated domestic wastewater flows (%)	100.0	2022	⬆
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%)	86.0	2020	⬇
Priority area 3. Chemicals				
3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100 000 population)	–	–	–
3.d.1	International Health Regulations capacity and health emergency preparedness score (worst 0–100 best)	41.0	2020	↗
12.4.1	Average degree of compliance with international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (worst 0–100 best)	90.0	2020	⬇
3.9.1	Lead control legislation	No		
Priority area 4. Waste				
8.4.1	Material footprint (raw material consumption, tonnes/capita)	–	–	–
12.4.2	Hazardous waste generated (kg/capita)	15.1	2021	⬆
12.4.2	Proportion of hazardous waste treated or disposed (%)	0	2021	➡
12.5.1	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	–	–	–
Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation				
7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	21.9	2020	➡
13.1.1	Average number of people who died, went missing or were impacted by disasters over last 5-year period (per 100 000 population)	–	–	–
13.1.2	Adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (score: worst 0–1 best)	–	–	–
Priority area 6. Sustainable cities				
3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100 000 population)	–	–	–
11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)	–	–	–
16.1.4	Proportion of population feeling safe walking alone around the area they live (%)	–	–	–
Priority area 7. Sustainable health systems				
12.7.1	Implementation of sustainable public procurement policies and actions (worst 0–4 best)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic water services in health care facilities (%)	100.0	2021	⬆
	Proportion of population using basic sanitation services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic hygiene services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–

Armenia

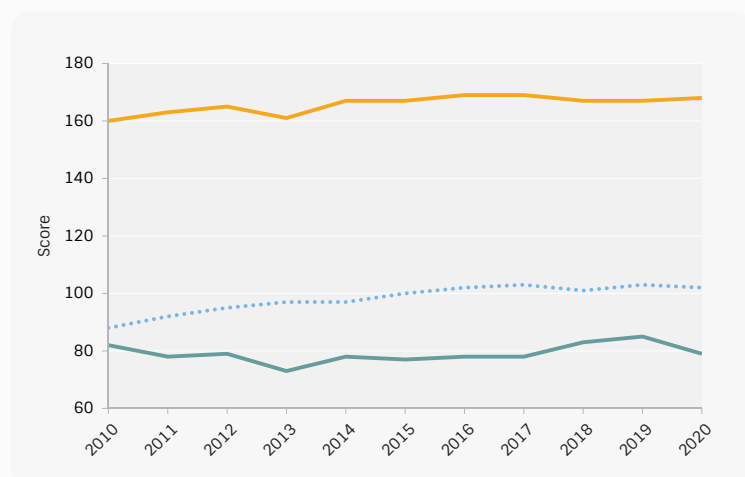| Population	Income group	Gross national income per capita	Subregion
2 783 226	**Upper middle**	**US$ 13 814**	**western Asia**

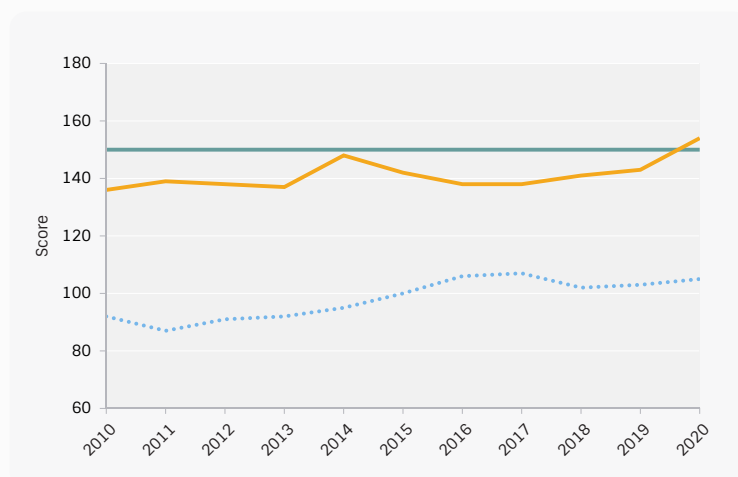## Priority area 1. Air quality
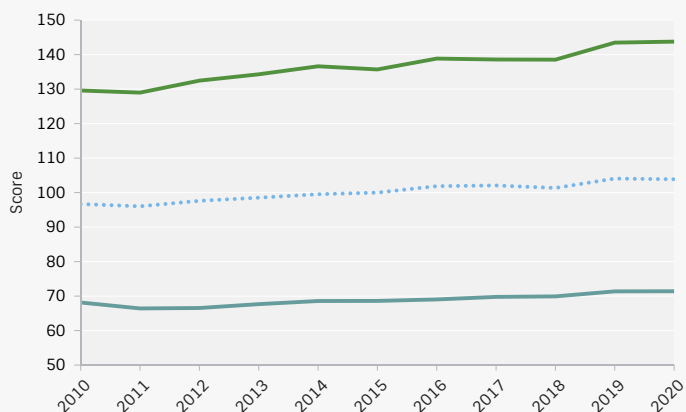
Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene
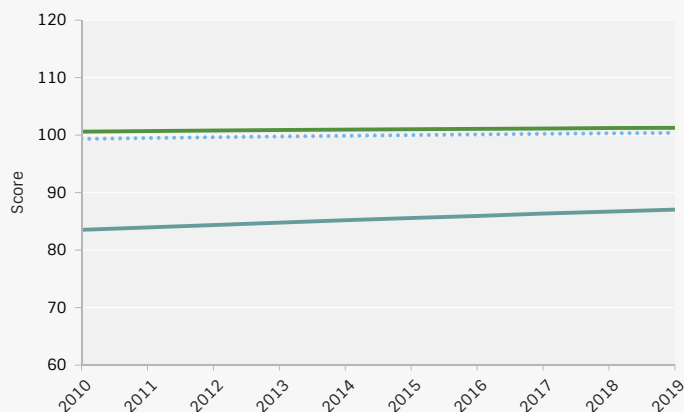

Priority area 3. Chemicals
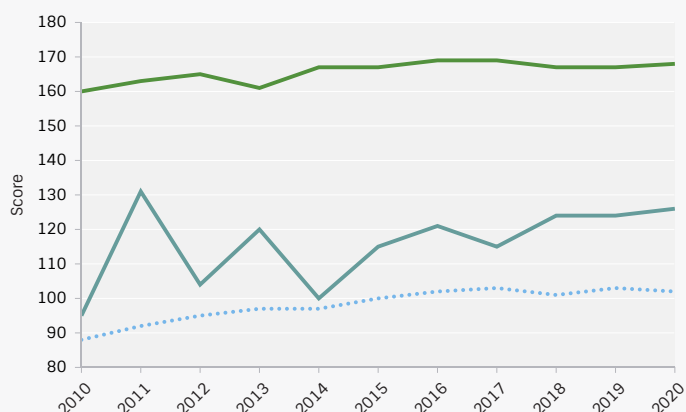
Priority area 4. Waste

Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation
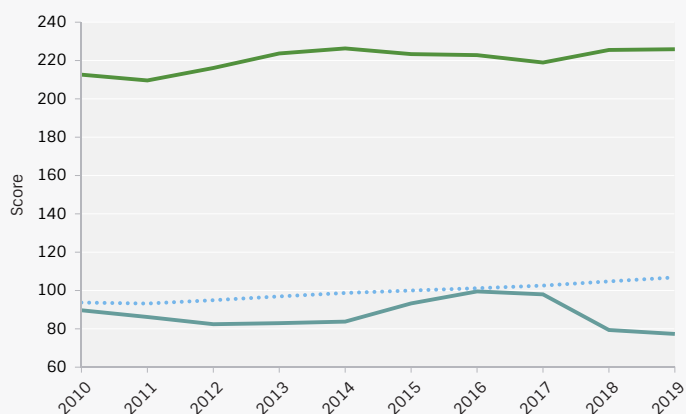
Priority area 6. Sustainable cities

—— Armenia   —— western Asia average   ••••• WHO European Region average

SDG indicator		Value	Year	Trend

Priority area 1. Air quality

		Value	Year	Trend
3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100 000 population)	73.0	2019	–
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)	98.1	2020	→
11.6.2	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities (population weighted, µgr/m^3)	36.5	2019	↗

Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene

		Value	Year	Trend
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic drinking-water (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic sanitation (%)	93.9	2020	→
3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100 000 population)	5.8	2019	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic drinking-water (%)	96.4	2020	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities (%)	–	–	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic handwashing facilities (%)	96.4	2020	–
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking-water services (%)	86.9	2020	↗
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	69.3	2020	↗
6.3.1	Proportion of safely treated domestic wastewater flows (%)	0.6	2022	⬇
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%)	–	–	–

Priority area 3. Chemicals

		Value	Year	Trend
3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100 000 population)	0.7	2019	↗
3.d.1	International Health Regulations capacity and health emergency preparedness score (worst 0–100 best)	84.0	2021	⬇
12.4.1	Average degree of compliance with international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (worst 0–100 best)	82.0	2020	↗
3.9.1	Lead control legislation	Yes		

Priority area 4. Waste

		Value	Year	Trend
8.4.1	Material footprint (raw material consumption, tonnes/capita)	–	–	–
12.4.2	Hazardous waste generated (kg/capita)	202.3	2019	→
12.4.2	Proportion of hazardous waste treated or disposed (%)	100.0	2019	⬆
12.5.1	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	–	–	–

Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation

		Value	Year	Trend
7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	8.4	2020	⬇
13.1.1	Average number of people who died, went missing or were impacted by disasters over last 5-year period (per 100 000 population)	1506.3	2020	–
13.1.2	Adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (score: worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2020	–

Priority area 6. Sustainable cities

		Value	Year	Trend
3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100 000 population)	20.0	2019	⬇
11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)	8.4	2020	→
16.1.4	Proportion of population feeling safe walking alone around the area they live (%)	–	–	–

Priority area 7. Sustainable health systems

|		Value	Year	Trend
12.7.1	Implementation of sustainable public procurement policies and actions (worst 0–4 best)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic water services in health care facilities (%)	97.0	2021	→
	Proportion of population using basic sanitation services in health care facilities (%)	41.0	2021	→
	Proportion of population using basic hygiene services in health care facilities (%)	69.0	2021	→

Austria

| Population	Income group	Gross national income per capita	Subregion
8 929 716	**High**	**US$ 54 361**	**western Europe**

Priority area 1. Air quality
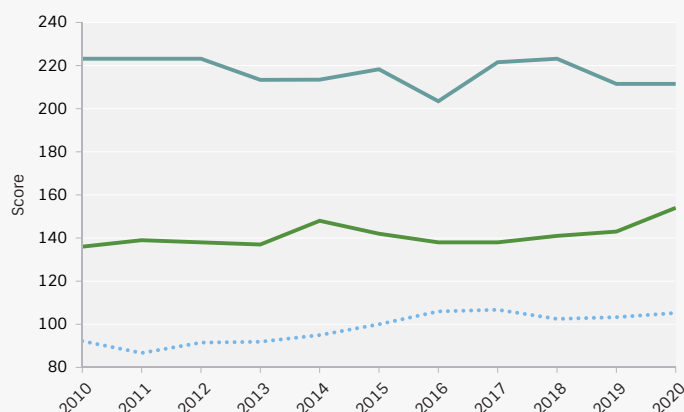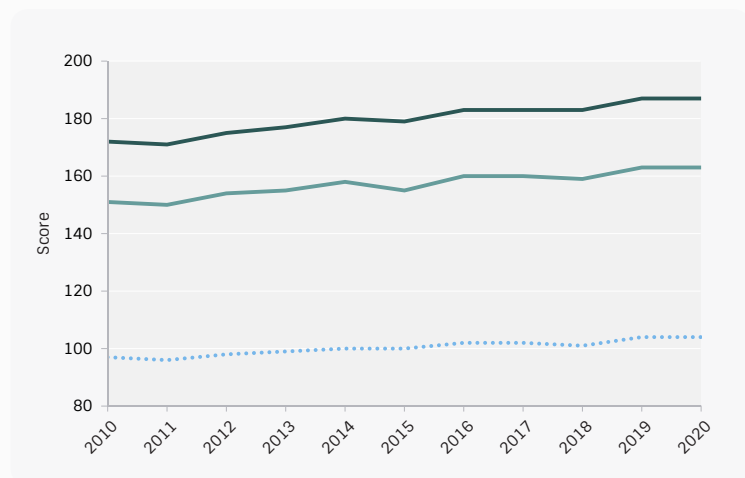

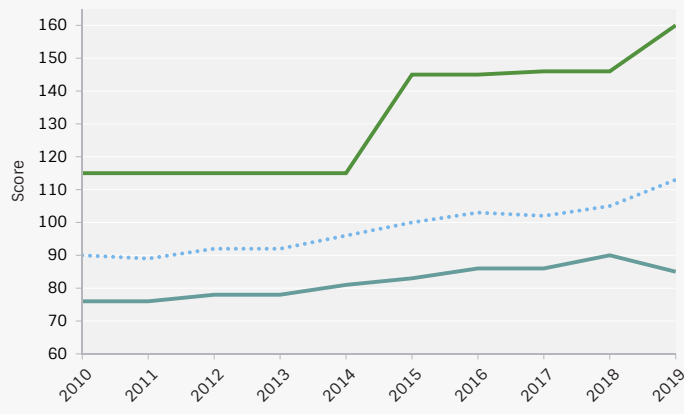## Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene
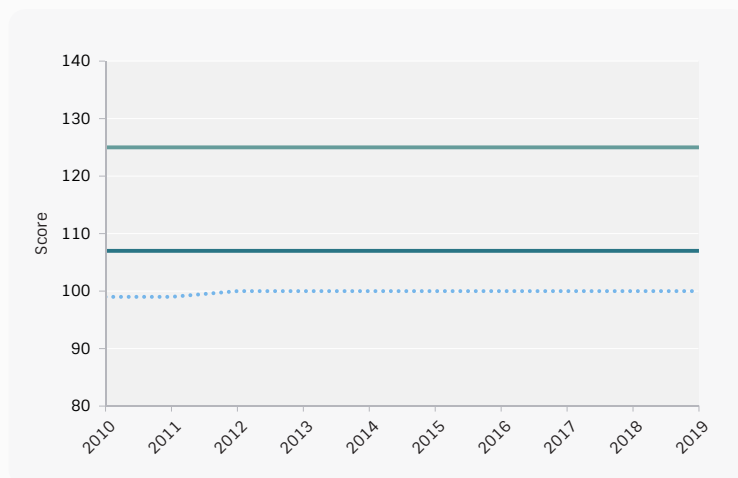
Priority area 3. Chemicals

Priority area 4. Waste

Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation
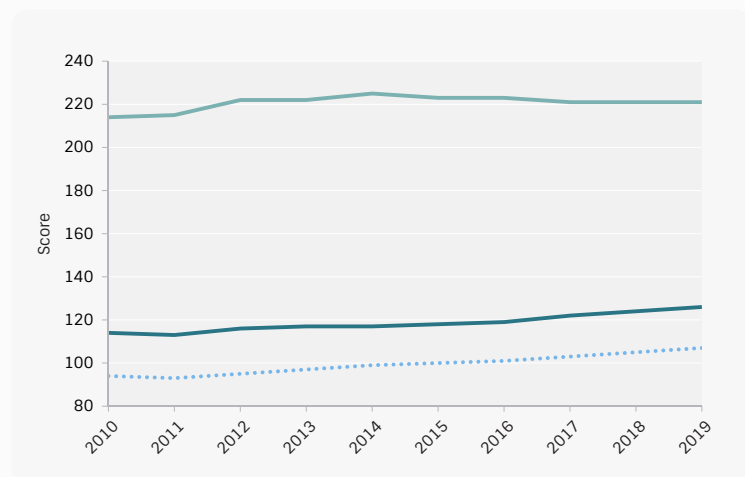
Priority area 6. Sustainable cities
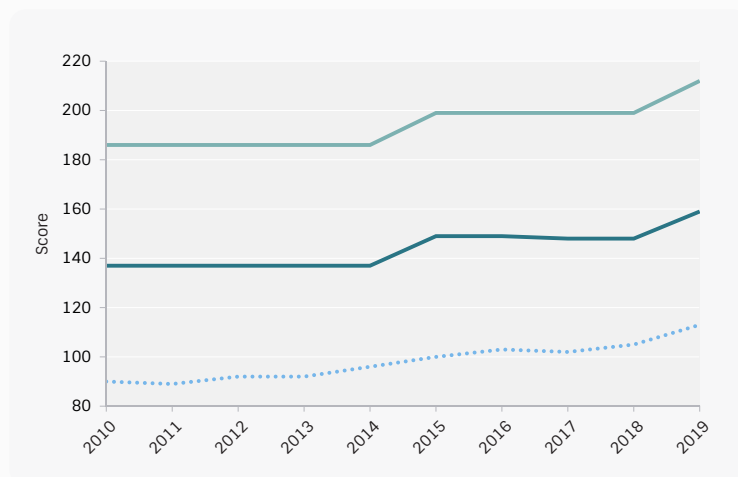
—— Austria   —— western Europe average   ••••• WHO European Region average

SDG indicator		Value	Year	Trend

Priority area 1. Air quality

		Value	Year	Trend
3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100 000 population)	18.0	2019	–
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
11.6.2	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities (population weighted, µgr/m³)	13.4	2019	⬆

Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene

		Value	Year	Trend
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic drinking-water (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic sanitation (%)	100.0	2020	➡
3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100 000 population)	2.0	2019	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic drinking-water (%)	–	–	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities (%)	–	–	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic handwashing facilities (%)	–	–	–
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking-water services (%)	98.9	2020	➡
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	99.6	2020	➡
6.3.1	Proportion of safely treated domestic wastewater flows (%)	98.2	2022	➡
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%)	81.8	2020	➡

Priority area 3. Chemicals

		Value	Year	Trend
3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100 000 population)	0.2	2019	⬇
3.d.1	International Health Regulations capacity and health emergency preparedness score (worst 0–100 best)	71.0	2021	⬇
12.4.1	Average degree of compliance with international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (worst 0–100 best)	82.6	2020	⬇
3.9.1	Lead control legislation	Yes		

Priority area 4. Waste

		Value	Year	Trend
8.4.1	Material footprint (raw material consumption, tonnes/capita)	21.3	2020	↗
12.4.2	Hazardous waste generated (kg/capita)	144.5	2020	➡
12.4.2	Proportion of hazardous waste treated or disposed (%)	31.3	2020	⬇
12.5.1	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	62.3	2020	⬆

Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation

		Value	Year	Trend
7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	35.8	2020	➡
13.1.1	Average number of people who died, went missing or were impacted by disasters over last 5-year period (per 100 000 population)	62.4	2020	–
13.1.2	Adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (score: worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2018	–

Priority area 6. Sustainable cities

		Value	Year	Trend
3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100 000 population)	4.9	2019	⬆
11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)	4.4	2006	–
16.1.4	Proportion of population feeling safe walking alone around the area they live (%)	–	–	–

Priority area 7. Sustainable health systems

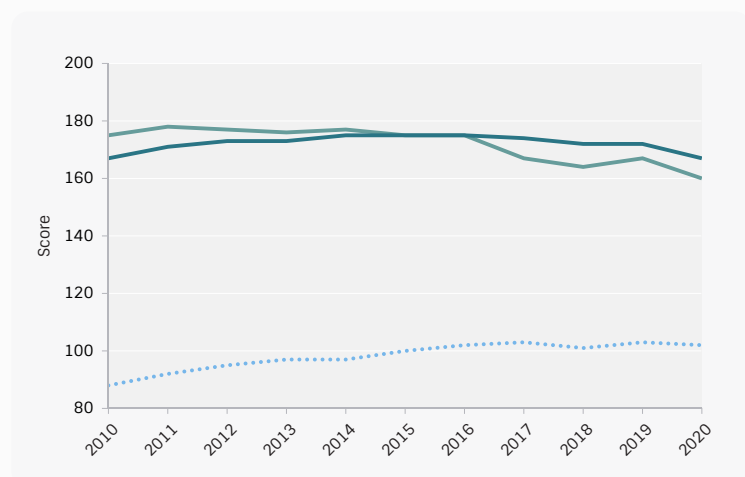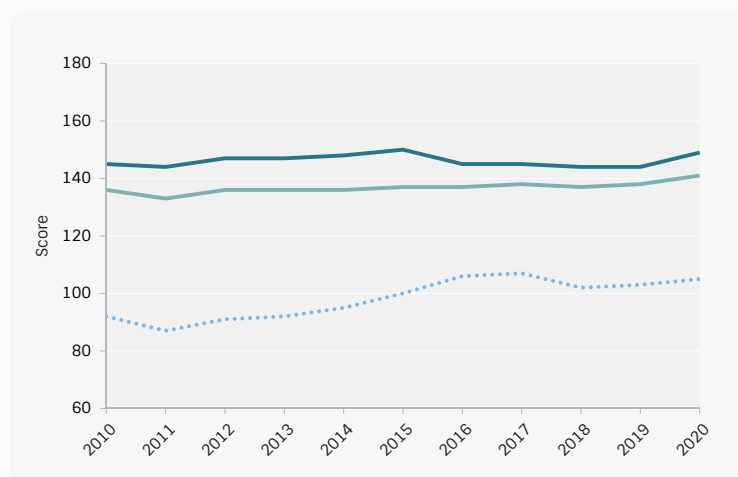|		Value	Year	Trend
12.7.1	Implementation of sustainable public procurement policies and actions (worst 0–4 best)	0	2020	–
	Proportion of population using basic water services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic sanitation services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic hygiene services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–

Azerbaijan

Population	Income group	Gross national income per capita	Subregion
10 329 610	**Upper middle**	**US$ 13 588**	**western Asia**

Priority area 1. Air quality

## Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene
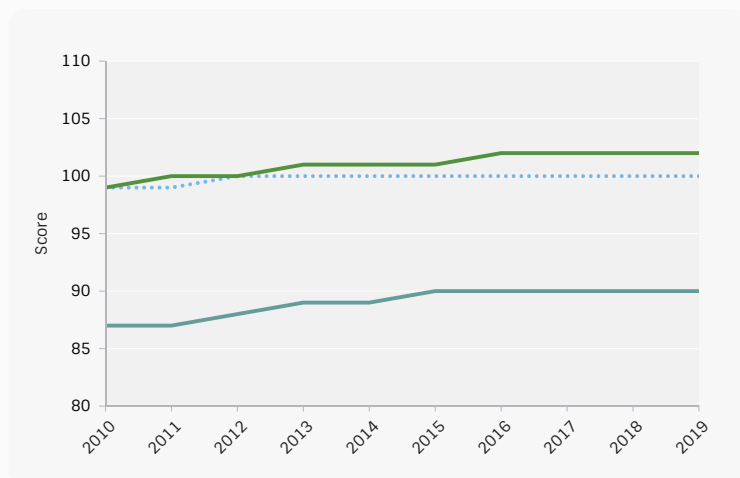
Priority area 3. Chemicals
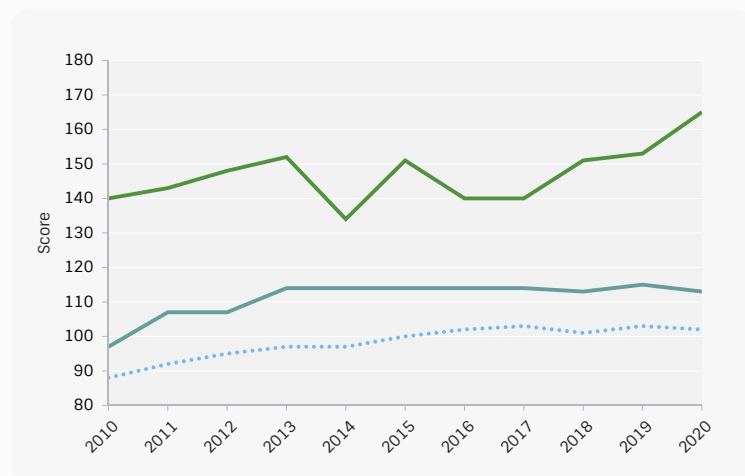
Priority area 4. Waste
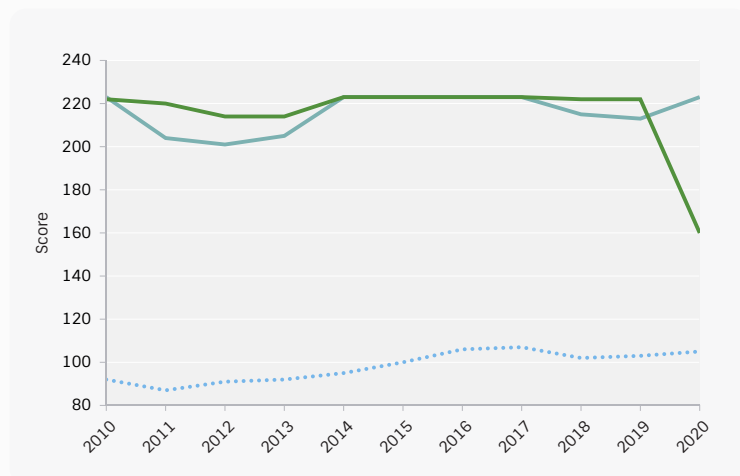
Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation
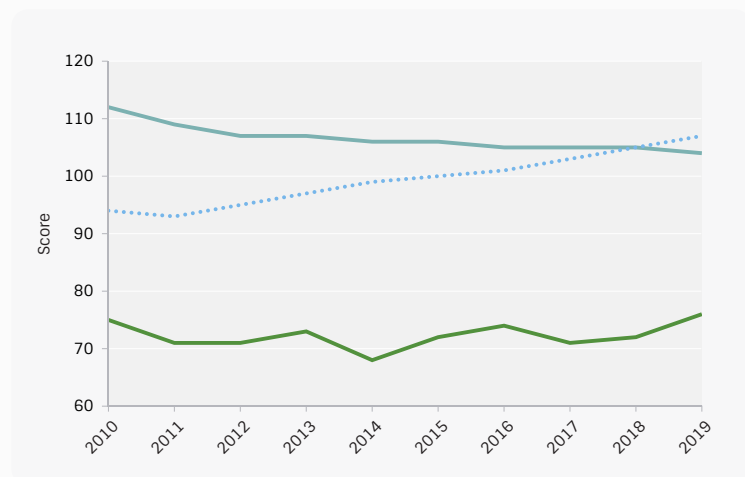
Priority area 6. Sustainable cities
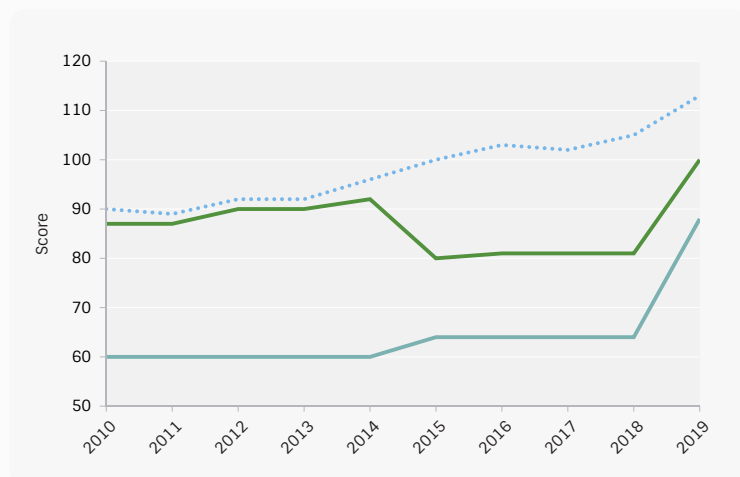
Legend: Azerbaijan — western Asia average — WHO European Region average

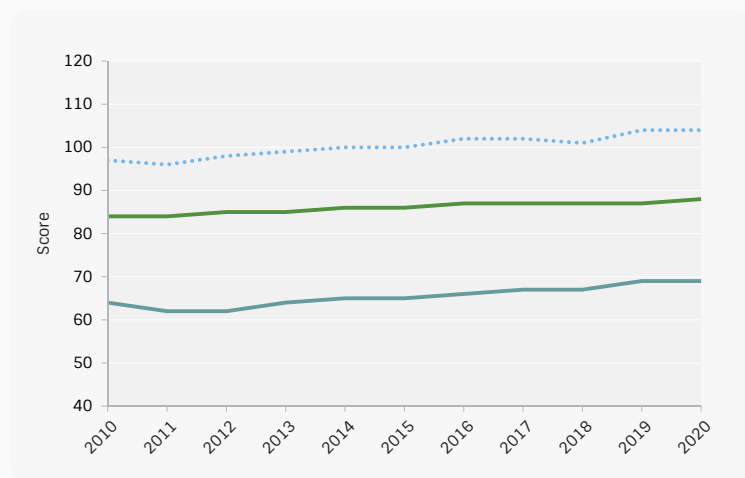| SDG indicator		Value	Year	Trend
Priority area 1. Air quality				
3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100 000 population)	124.0	2019	–
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)	96.8	2020	↗
11.6.2	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities (population weighted, µgr/m³)	26.1	2019	↗
Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene				
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic drinking-water (%)	96.0	2020	⬆
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic sanitation (%)	96.1	2019	➡
3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100 000 population)	3.6	2019	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic drinking-water (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic handwashing facilities (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking-water services (%)	88.3	2020	↗
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	21.0	2019	⬇
6.3.1	Proportion of safely treated domestic wastewater flows (%)	41.3	2022	⬇
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%)	–	–	–
Priority area 3. Chemicals				
3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100 000 population)	0.9	2019	➡
3.d.1	International Health Regulations capacity and health emergency preparedness score (worst 0–100 best)	84.0	2021	➡
12.4.1	Average degree of compliance with international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (worst 0–100 best)	79.2	2020	⬇
3.9.1	Lead control legislation	No		
Priority area 4. Waste				
8.4.1	Material footprint (raw material consumption, tonnes/capita)	–	–	–
12.4.2	Hazardous waste generated (kg/capita)	23.8	2021	➡
12.4.2	Proportion of hazardous waste treated or disposed (%)	100.0	2021	⬆
12.5.1	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	–	–	–
Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation				
7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	1.2	2020	⬇
13.1.1	Average number of people who died, went missing or were impacted by disasters over last 5-year period (per 100 000 population)	0	2020	–
13.1.2	Adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (score: worst 0–1 best)	0	2017	–
Priority area 6. Sustainable cities				
3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100 000 population)	6.7	2019	⬆
11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)	26.9	2012	–
16.1.4	Proportion of population feeling safe walking alone around the area they live (%)	–	–	–
Priority area 7. Sustainable health systems				
12.7.1	Implementation of sustainable public procurement policies and actions (worst 0–4 best)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic water services in health care facilities (%)	100.0	2021	⬆
	Proportion of population using basic sanitation services in health care facilities (%)	48.0	2021	➡
	Proportion of population using basic hygiene services in health care facilities (%)	100.0	2021	⬆

Belarus

Population
**9 549 898**

Income group
Upper middle

Gross national income per capita
US$ 18 977

Subregion
eastern Europe

Priority area 1. Air quality
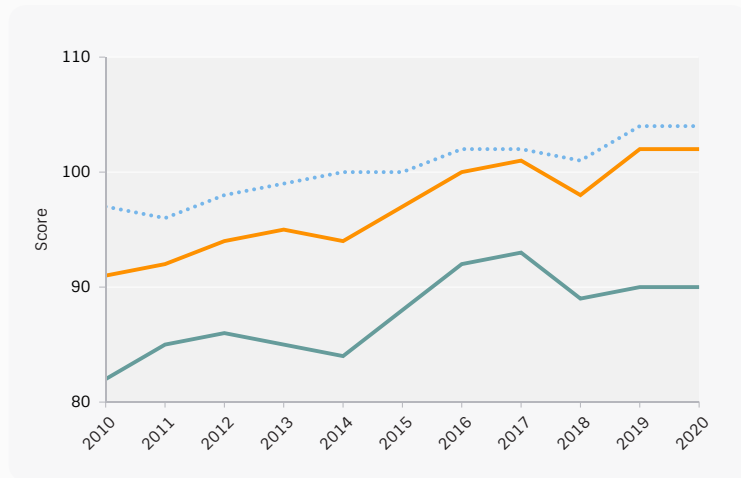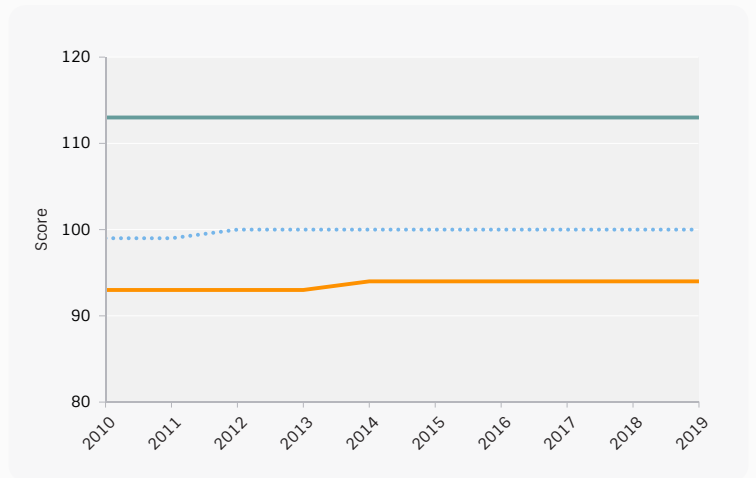
Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene

Priority area 3. Chemicals
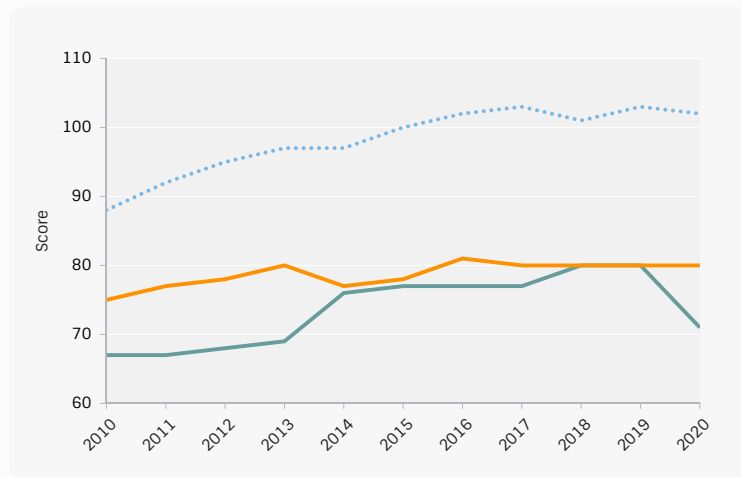
Priority area 4. Waste
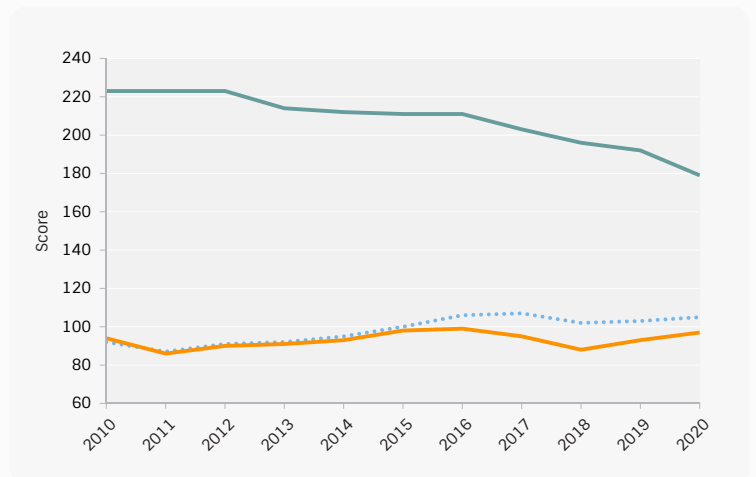
Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation
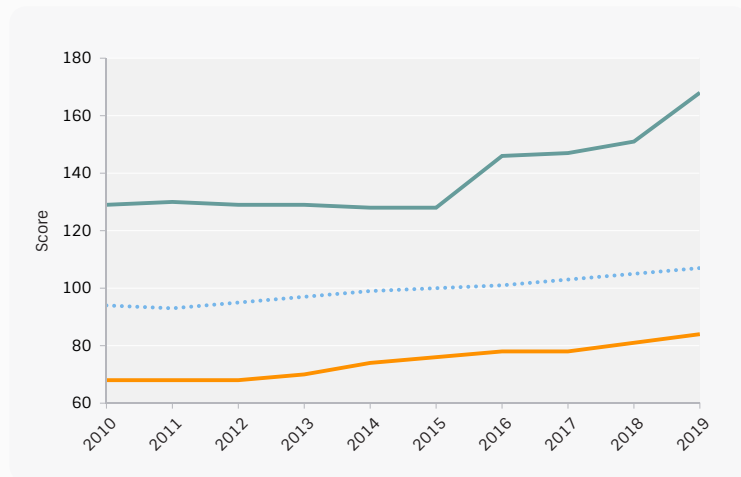
Priority area 6. Sustainable cities
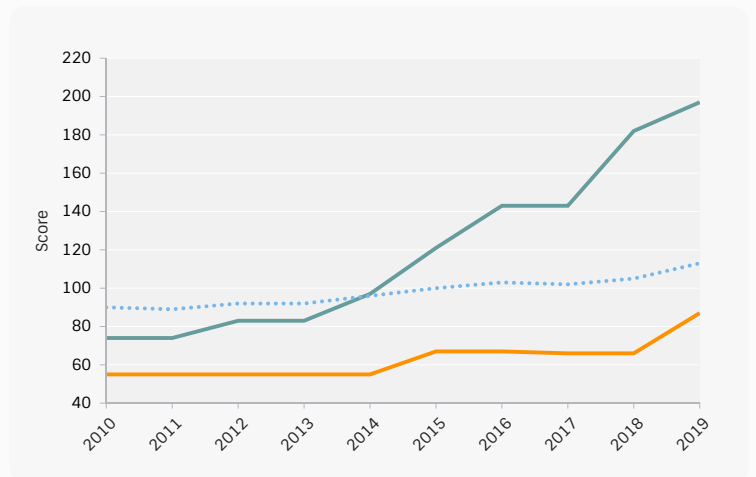
—— Belarus   —— eastern Europe average   ····· WHO European Region average

SDG indicator		Value	Year	Trend
Priority area 1. Air quality				
3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100 000 population)	71.0	2019	–
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)	99.6	2020	⬆
11.6.2	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities (population weighted, μgr/m^3)	17.9	2019	➡
Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene				
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic drinking-water (%)	96.5	2020	➡
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic sanitation (%)	97.9	2020	➡
3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100 000 population)	1.6	2019	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic drinking-water (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic handwashing facilities (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking-water services (%)	94.6	2020	➡
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	73.9	2020	⬇
6.3.1	Proportion of safely treated domestic wastewater flows (%)	80.3	2022	⬆
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%)	88.9	2020	–
Priority area 3. Chemicals				
3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100 000 population)	3.3	2019	➡
3.d.1	International Health Regulations capacity and health emergency preparedness score (worst 0–100 best)	94.0	2021	↗
12.4.1	Average degree of compliance with international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (worst 0–100 best)	48.3	2020	⬇
3.9.1	Lead control legislation	Yes		
Priority area 4. Waste				
8.4.1	Material footprint (raw material consumption, tonnes/capita)	–	–	–
12.4.2	Hazardous waste generated (kg/capita)	211.1	2021	➡
12.4.2	Proportion of hazardous waste treated or disposed (%)	82.3	2021	⬇
12.5.1	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	–	–	–
Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation				
7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	8.4	2020	➡
13.1.1	Average number of people who died, went missing or were impacted by disasters over last 5-year period (per 100 000 population)	0	2020	–
13.1.2	Adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (score: worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2020	⬆
Priority area 6. Sustainable cities				
3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100 000 population)	7.6	2019	⬆
11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)	2.3	2020	⬆
16.1.4	Proportion of population feeling safe walking alone around the area they live (%)	–	–	–
Priority area 7. Sustainable health systems				
12.7.1	Implementation of sustainable public procurement policies and actions (worst 0–4 best)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic water services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic sanitation services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic hygiene services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–

# Belgium

Population	Income group	Gross national income per capita	Subregion
11 640 679	**High**	**US$ 52 215**	**western Europe**

Priority area 1. Air quality
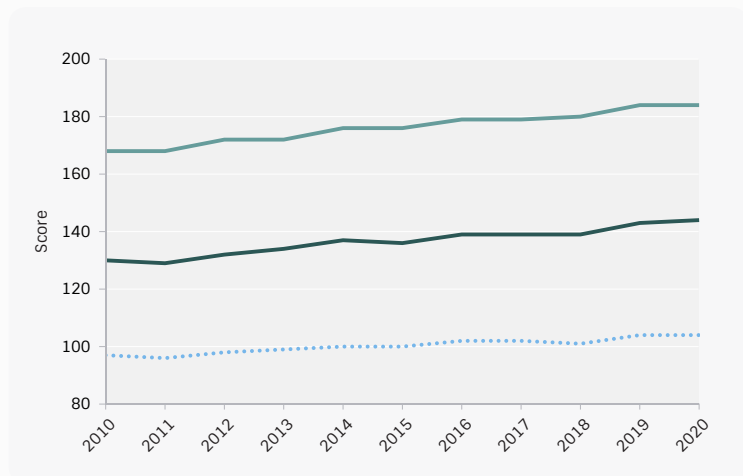
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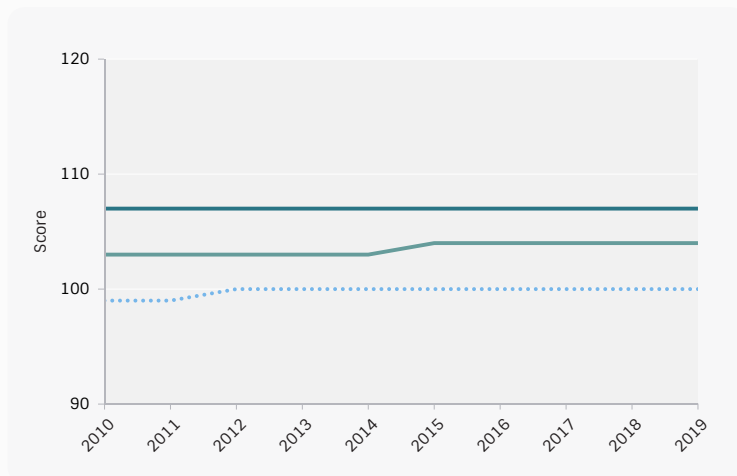
Priority area 3. Chemicals
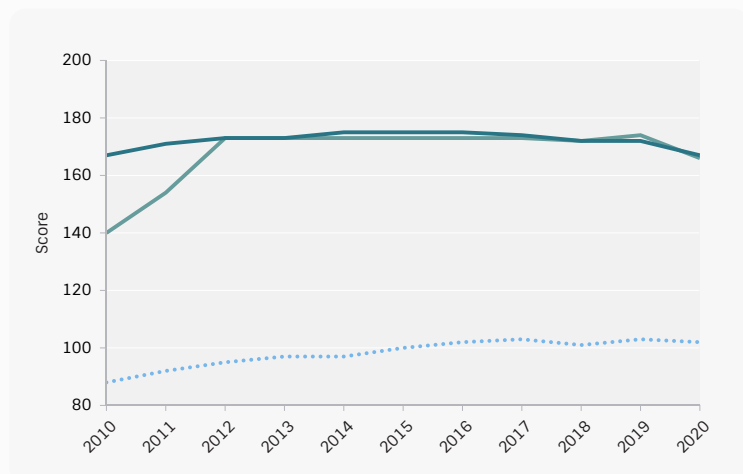
Priority area 4. Waste
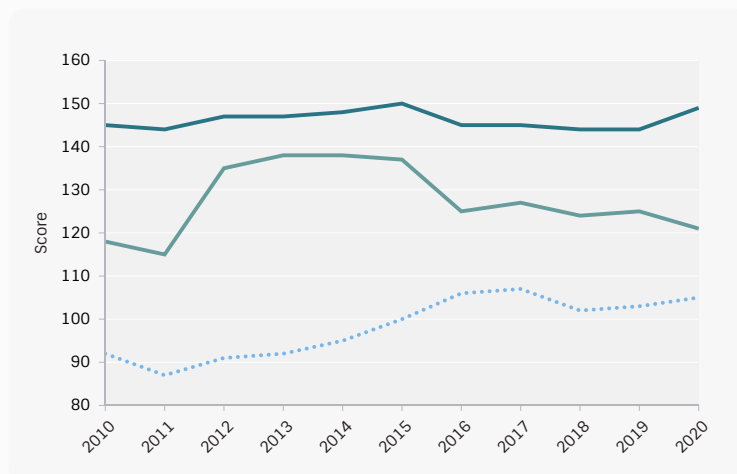
Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation
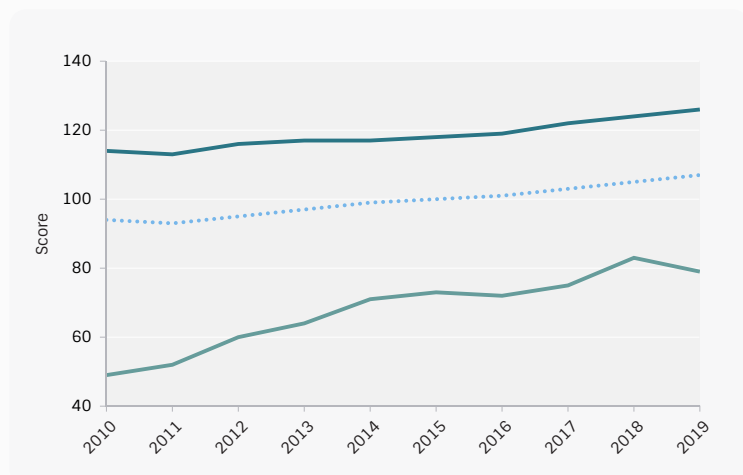
Priority area 6. Sustainable cities
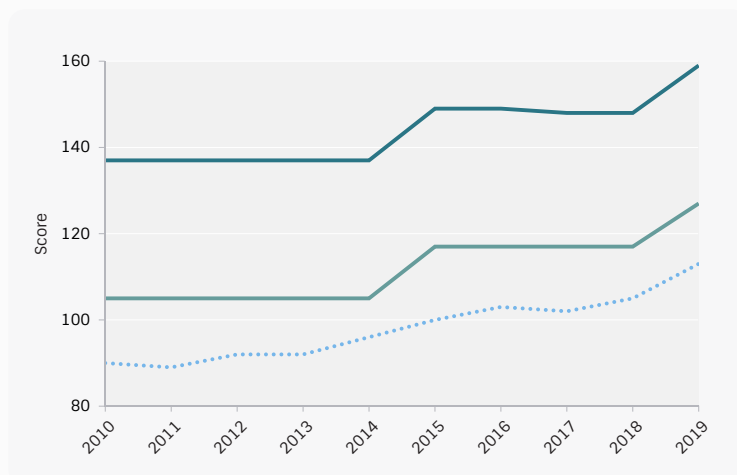
—— Belgium   —— western Europe average   ••••• WHO European Region average

SDG indicator		Value	Year	Trend

Priority area 1. Air quality

3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100 000 population)	15.0	2019	–
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
11.6.2	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities (population weighted, μgr/m³)	12.3	2019	⬆

Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene

1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic drinking-water (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic sanitation (%)	99.5	2020	➡
3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100 000 population)	5.3	2019	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic drinking-water (%)	100.0	2018	⬆
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities (%)	–	–	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic handwashing facilities (%)	100.0	2018	⬆
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking-water services (%)	99.9	2020	⬆
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	88.8	2020	↗
6.3.1	Proportion of safely treated domestic wastewater flows (%)	85.1	2022	⬇
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%)	–	–	–

Priority area 3. Chemicals

3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100 000 population)	0.4	2019	➡
3.d.1	International Health Regulations capacity and health emergency preparedness score (worst 0–100 best)	67.0	2021	⬇
12.4.1	Average degree of compliance with international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (worst 0–100 best)	83.5	2020	⬇
3.9.1	Lead control legislation	Yes		

Priority area 4. Waste

8.4.1	Material footprint (raw material consumption, tonnes/capita)	13.0	2020	↗
12.4.2	Hazardous waste generated (kg/capita)	341.3	2020	➡
12.4.2	Proportion of hazardous waste treated or disposed (%)	57.9	2020	⬇
12.5.1	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	53.3	2021	⬇

Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation

7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	12.3	2020	➡
13.1.1	Average number of people who died, went missing or were impacted by disasters over last 5-year period (per 100 000 population)	–	–	–
13.1.2	Adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (score: worst 0–1 best)	–	–	–

Priority area 6. Sustainable cities

3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100 000 population)	5.8	2019	↗
11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)	–	–	–
16.1.4	Proportion of population feeling safe walking alone around the area they live (%)	74.3	2018	–

Priority area 7. Sustainable health systems

|				
12.7.1	Implementation of sustainable public procurement policies and actions (worst 0–4 best)	3.0	2020	–
	Proportion of population using basic water services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic sanitation services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic hygiene services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Population	Income group	Gross national income per capita	Subregion
3 246 045	**Upper middle**	**US$ 15 424**	**southern Europe**

Priority area 1. Air quality

Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene
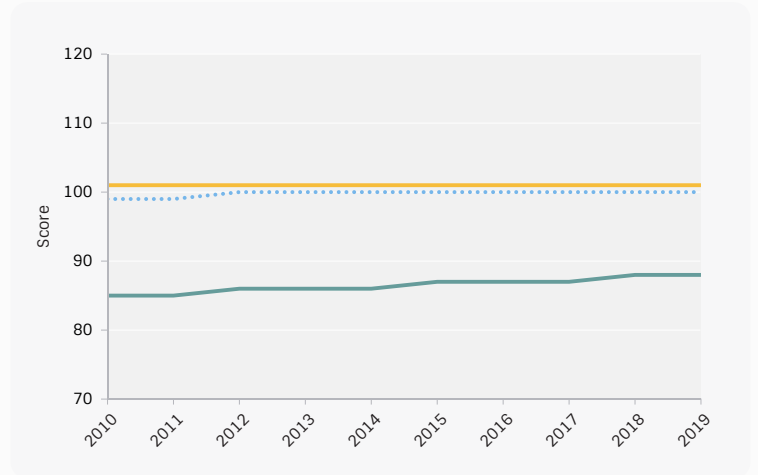
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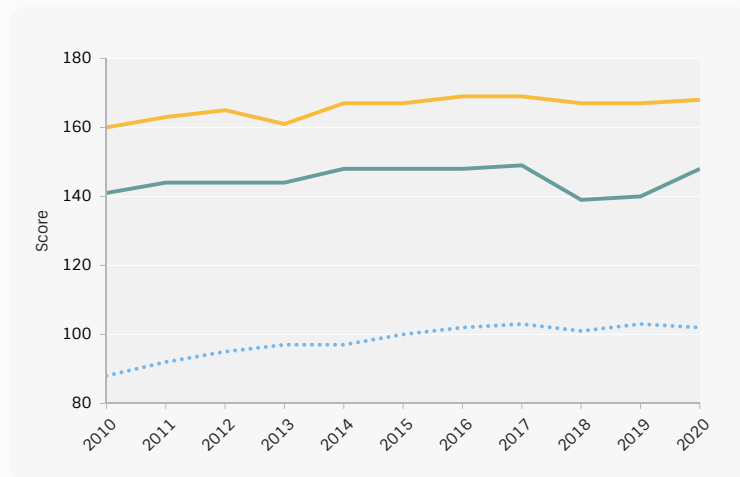
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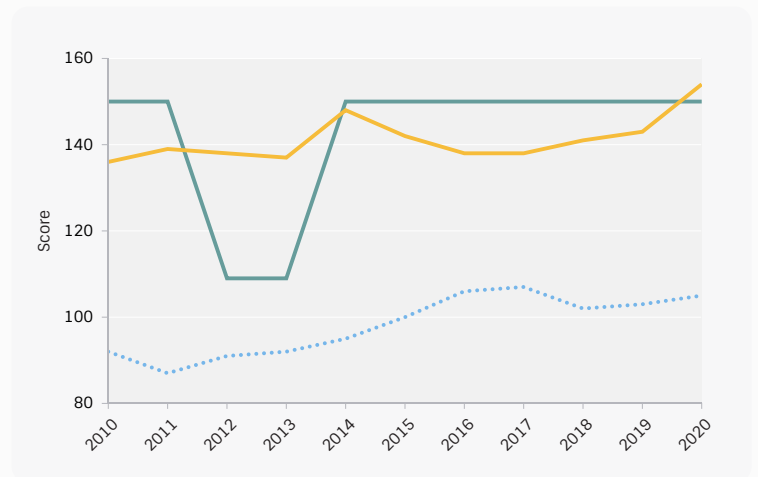
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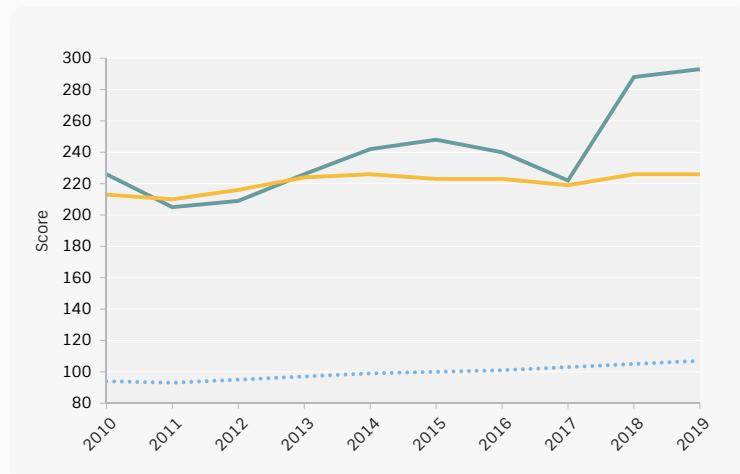
Priority area 6. Sustainable cities
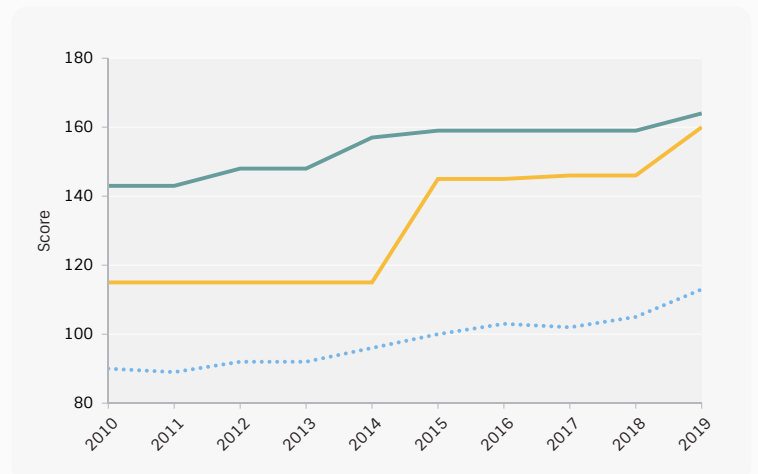
Bosnia and Herzegovina — southern Europe average — WHO European Region average

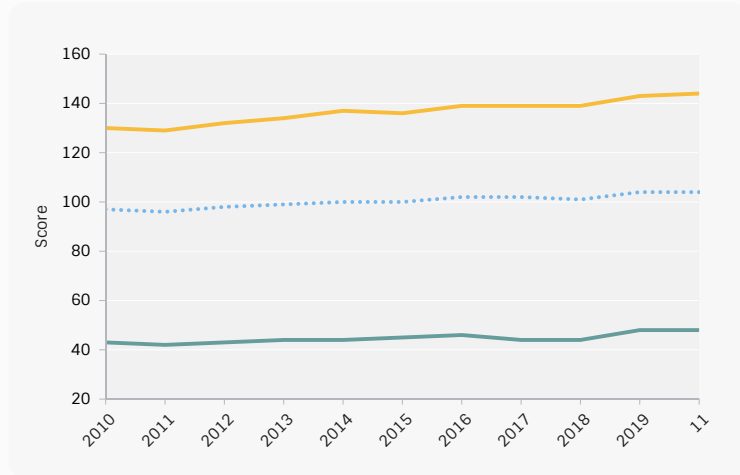| SDG indicator		Value	Year	Trend
Priority area 1. Air quality				
3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100 000 population)	114.0	2019	–
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)	45.2	2020	➡
11.6.2	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities (population weighted, μgr/m^3)	32.4	2019	↗
Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene				
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic drinking-water (%)	96.1	2020	➡
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic sanitation (%)	95.4	2018	–
3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100 000 population)	1.9	2019	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic drinking-water (%)	–	–	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities (%)	–	–	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic handwashing facilities (%)	–	–	–
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking-water services (%)	88.9	2020	➡
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	40.3	2018	–
6.3.1	Proportion of safely treated domestic wastewater flows (%)	65.3	2022	⬆
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%)	30.6	2020	⬆
Priority area 3. Chemicals				
3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100 000 population)	0.4	2019	➡
3.d.1	International Health Regulations capacity and health emergency preparedness score (worst 0–100 best)	38.0	2021	⬇
12.4.1	Average degree of compliance with international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (worst 0–100 best)	83.5	2020	⬆
3.9.1	Lead control legislation	No		
Priority area 4. Waste				
8.4.1	Material footprint (raw material consumption, tonnes/capita)	–	–	–
12.4.2	Hazardous waste generated (kg/capita)	3.0	2020	⬆
12.4.2	Proportion of hazardous waste treated or disposed (%)	–	–	–
12.5.1	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	0	2017	–
Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation				
7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	37.7	2020	⬆
13.1.1	Average number of people who died, went missing or were impacted by disasters over last 5-year period (per 100 000 population)	0	2020	–
13.1.2	Adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (score: worst 0–1 best)	–	–	–
Priority area 6. Sustainable cities				
3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100 000 population)	13.5	2019	↗
11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)	4.0	2018	➡
16.1.4	Proportion of population feeling safe walking alone around the area they live (%)	–	–	–
Priority area 7. Sustainable health systems				
12.7.1	Implementation of sustainable public procurement policies and actions (worst 0–4 best)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic water services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic sanitation services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic hygiene services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–

Bulgaria

| Population	Income group	Gross national income per capita	Subregion
6 833 621	**Upper middle**	**US$ 23 725**	**eastern Europe**

Priority area 1. Air quality
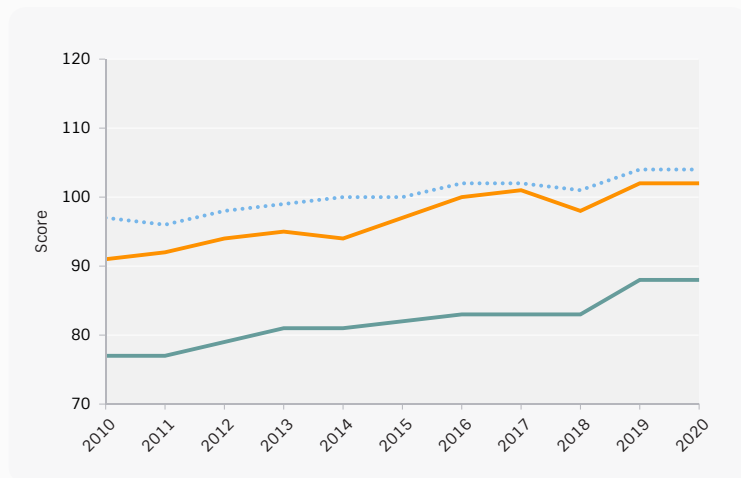
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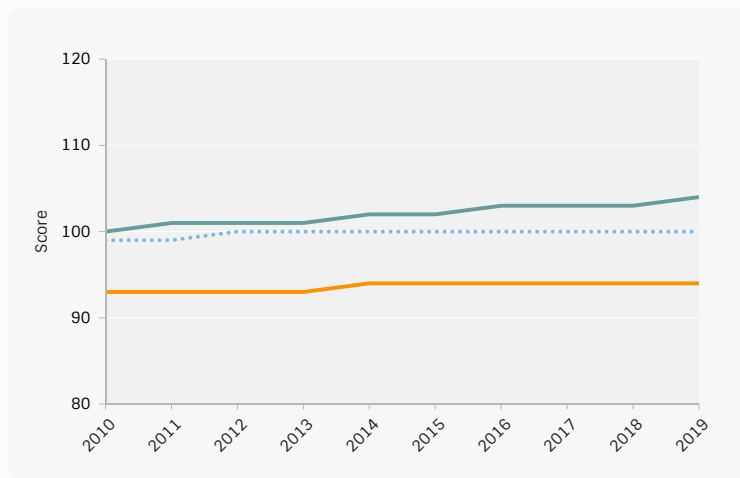
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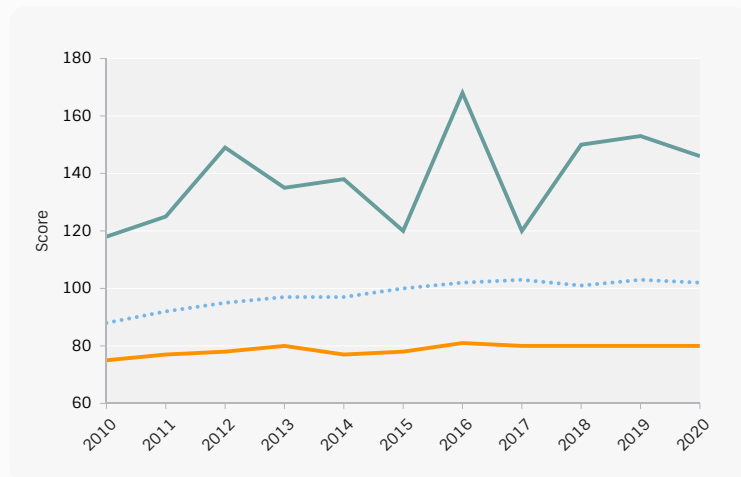
Priority area 4. Waste
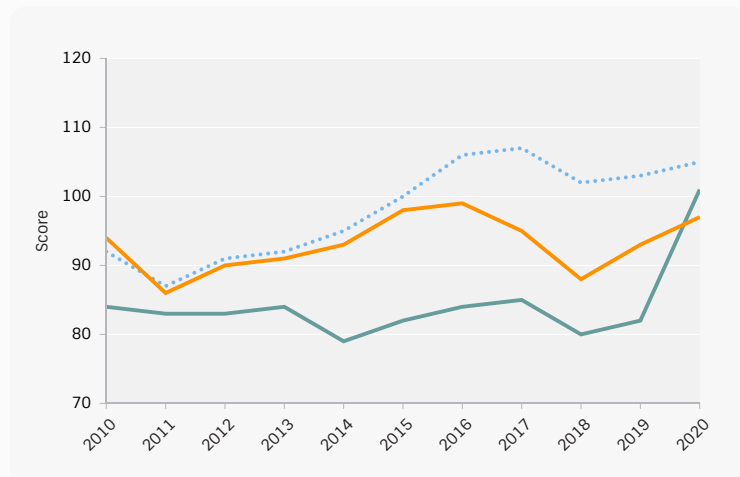
Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation
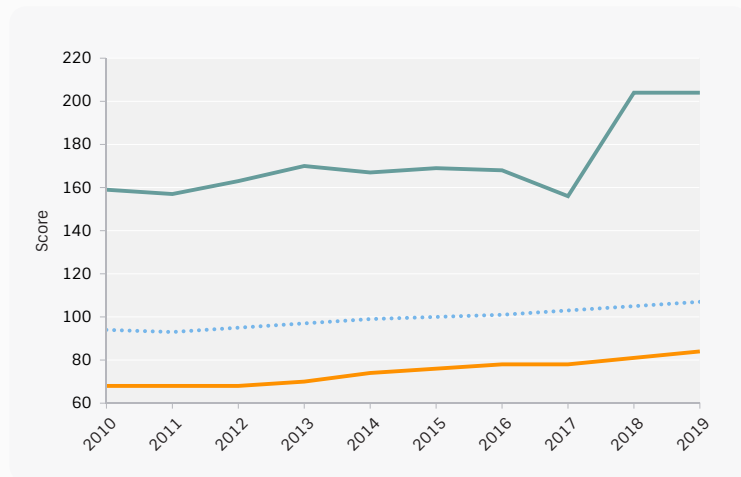
Priority area 6. Sustainable cities
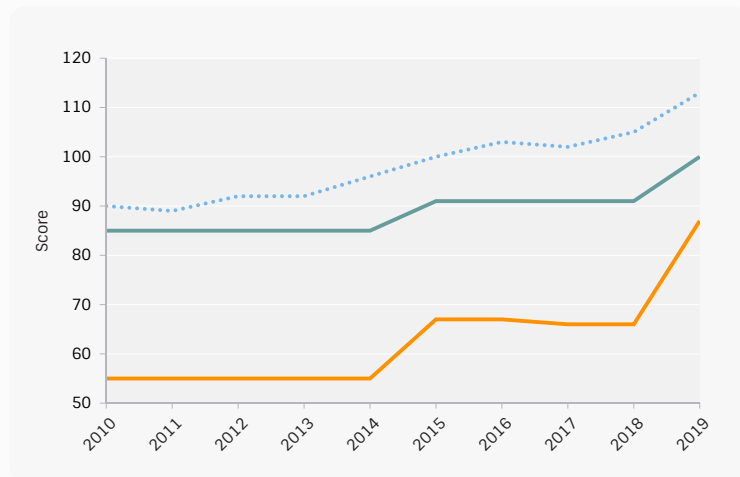
Bulgaria ▬▬ eastern Europe average ▬▬ WHO European Region average •••••

SDG indicator		Value	Year	Trend

Priority area 1. Air quality

		Value	Year	Trend
3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100 000 population)	63.0	2019	–
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)	88.7	2016	–
11.6.2	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities (population weighted, μgr/m^3)	18.7	2019	⬆

Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene

		Value	Year	Trend
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic drinking-water (%)	99.0	2020	➡
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic sanitation (%)	86.0	2020	➡
3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100 000 population)	2.9	2019	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic drinking-water (%)	–	–	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities (%)	–	–	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic handwashing facilities (%)	–	–	–
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking-water services (%)	97.6	2020	➡
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	72.2	2020	↗
6.3.1	Proportion of safely treated domestic wastewater flows (%)	72.1	2022	⬇
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%)	65.6	2020	⬇

Priority area 3. Chemicals

		Value	Year	Trend
3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100 000 population)	0.5	2019	⬆
3.d.1	International Health Regulations capacity and health emergency preparedness score (worst 0–100 best)	72.0	2021	➡
12.4.1	Average degree of compliance with international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (worst 0–100 best)	85.1	2020	⬇
3.9.1	Lead control legislation	Yes		

Priority area 4. Waste

		Value	Year	Trend
8.4.1	Material footprint (raw material consumption, tonnes/capita)	20.7	2020	⬇
12.4.2	Hazardous waste generated (kg/capita)	1999.1	2020	➡
12.4.2	Proportion of hazardous waste treated or disposed (%)	98.9	2020	➡
12.5.1	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	65.5	2020	⬆

Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation

		Value	Year	Trend
7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	21.1	2020	➡
13.1.1	Average number of people who died, went missing or were impacted by disasters over last 5-year period (per 100 000 population)	28.2	2020	–
13.1.2	Adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (score: worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2019	⬆

Priority area 6. Sustainable cities

		Value	Year	Trend
3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100 000 population)	9.2	2019	➡
11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)	–	–	–
16.1.4	Proportion of population feeling safe walking alone around the area they live (%)	–	–	–

Priority area 7. Sustainable health systems

|		Value	Year	Trend
12.7.1	Implementation of sustainable public procurement policies and actions (worst 0–4 best)	3.0	2020	–
	Proportion of population using basic water services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic sanitation services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic hygiene services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–

Croatia

| Population	Income group	Gross national income per capita	Subregion
4 041 171	**High**	**US$ 31 908**	**southern Europe**

Priority area 1. Air quality

Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene
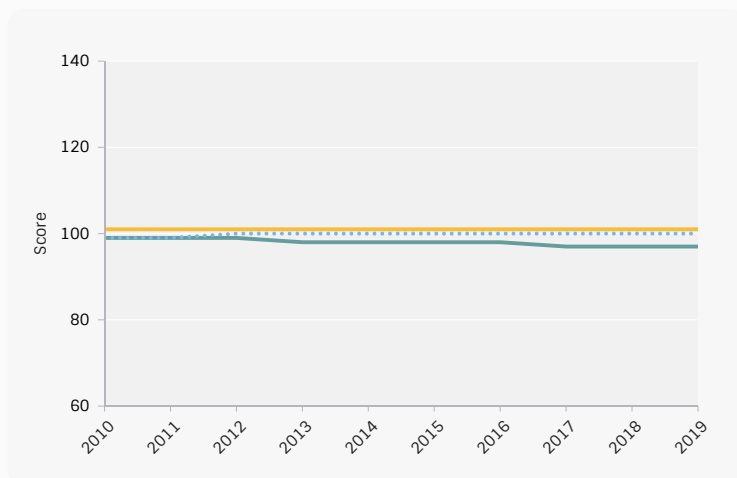
Priority area 3. Chemicals

Priority area 4. Waste

Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation

Priority area 6. Sustainable cities

—— Croatia   —— southern Europe average   ····· WHO European Region average

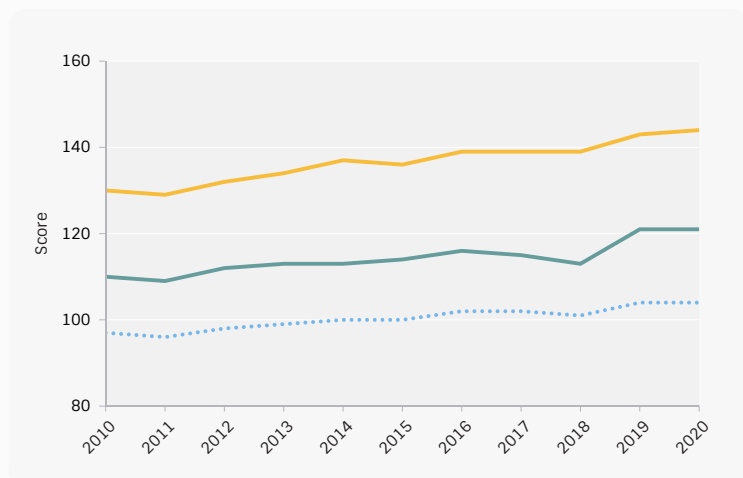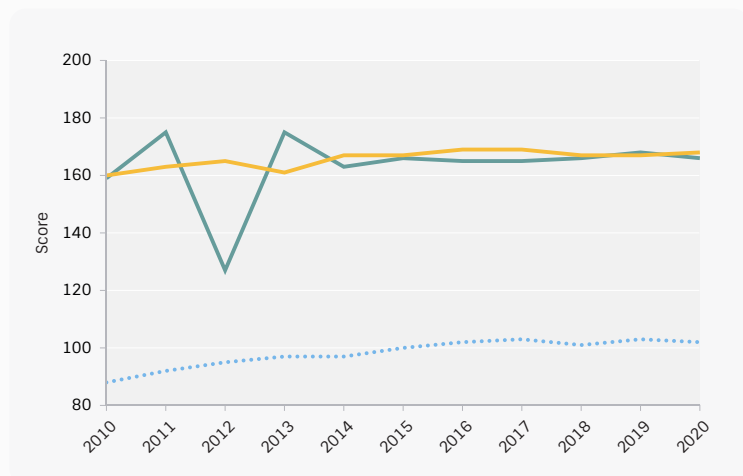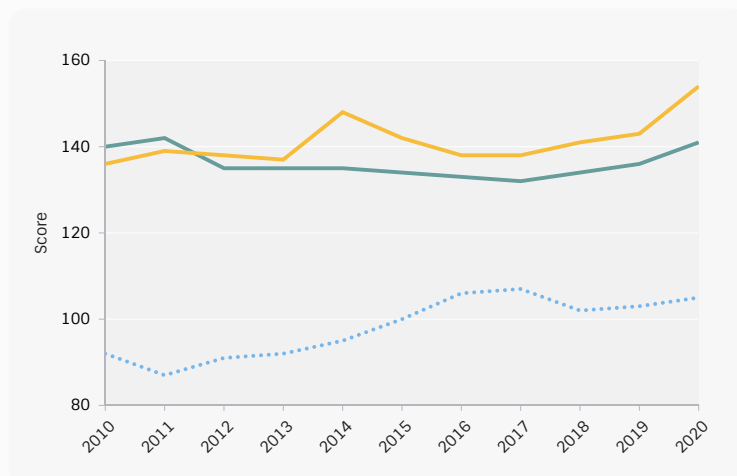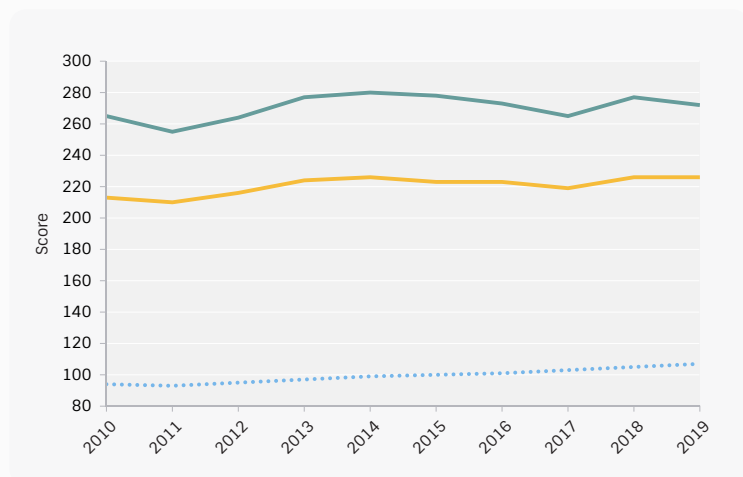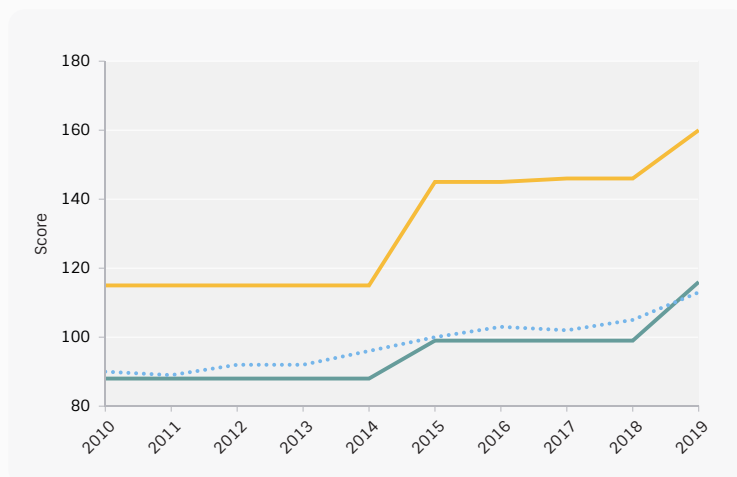| SDG indicator		Value	Year	Trend
Priority area 1. Air quality				
3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100 000 population)	32.0	2019	–
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
11.6.2	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities (population weighted, μgr/m^3)	15.4	2019	⬆
Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene				
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic drinking-water (%)	98.7	2007	–
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic sanitation (%)	96.6	2020	➡
3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100 000 population)	2.7	2019	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic drinking-water (%)	–	–	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities (%)	–	–	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic handwashing facilities (%)	–	–	–
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking-water services (%)	82.1	2007	–
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	67.8	2020	⬇
6.3.1	Proportion of safely treated domestic wastewater flows (%)	34.0	2022	⬇
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%)	55.9	2020	–
Priority area 3. Chemicals				
3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100 000 population)	0.4	2019	➡
3.d.1	International Health Regulations capacity and health emergency preparedness score (worst 0–100 best)	75.0	2021	➡
12.4.1	Average degree of compliance with international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (worst 0–100 best)	87.6	2020	⬇
3.9.1	Lead control legislation	Yes		
Priority area 4. Waste				
8.4.1	Material footprint (raw material consumption, tonnes/capita)	13.1	2020	⬇
12.4.2	Hazardous waste generated (kg/capita)	45.6	2020	➡
12.4.2	Proportion of hazardous waste treated or disposed (%)	56.5	2020	↗
12.5.1	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	31.4	2021	↗
Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation				
7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	32.4	2020	⬇
13.1.1	Average number of people who died, went missing or were impacted by disasters over last 5-year period (per 100 000 population)	88.2	2020	–
13.1.2	Adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (score: worst 0–1 best)	–	–	–
Priority area 6. Sustainable cities				
3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100 000 population)	7.9	2019	↗
11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)	–	–	–
16.1.4	Proportion of population feeling safe walking alone around the area they live (%)	–	–	–
Priority area 7. Sustainable health systems				
12.7.1	Implementation of sustainable public procurement policies and actions (worst 0–4 best)	2.0	2020	–
	Proportion of population using basic water services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic sanitation services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic hygiene services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–

Cyprus

Population	Income group	Gross national income per capita	Subregion
904 705	**High**	**US$ 38 165**	**western Asia**

Priority area 1. Air quality

Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene
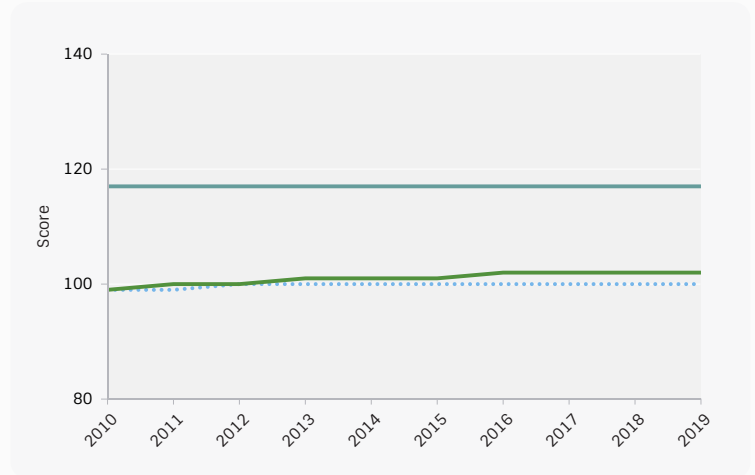
Priority area 3. Chemicals
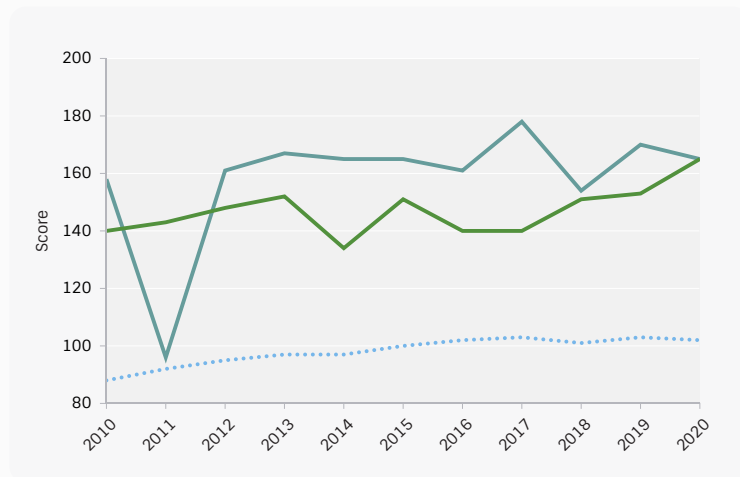
Priority area 4. Waste
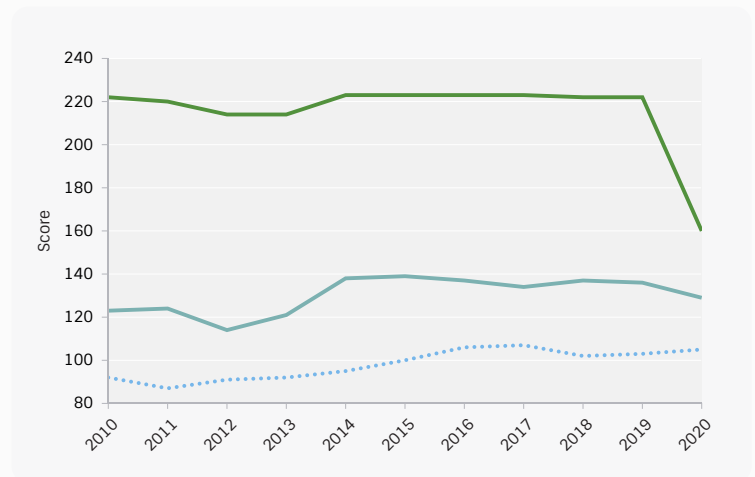
Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation
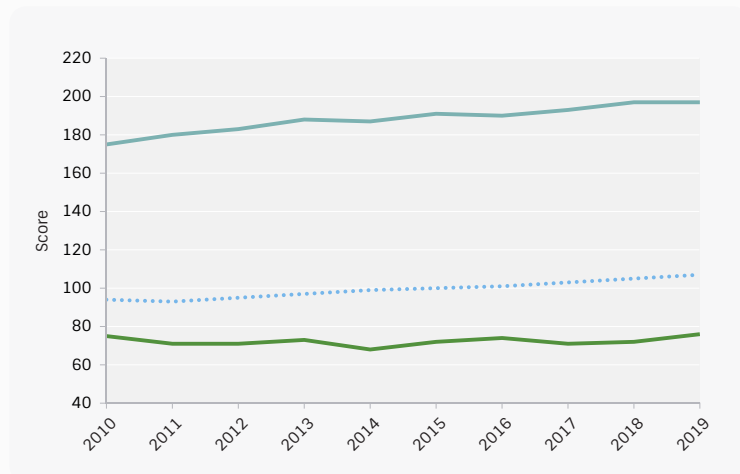
Priority area 6. Sustainable cities
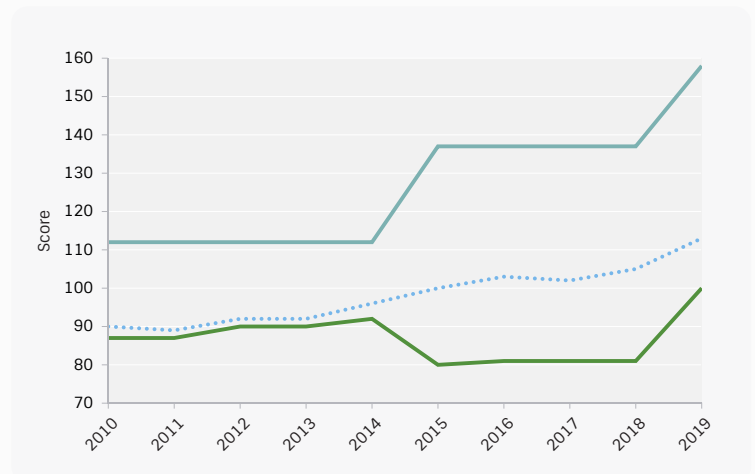
—— Cyprus —— western Asia average ••••• WHO European Region average

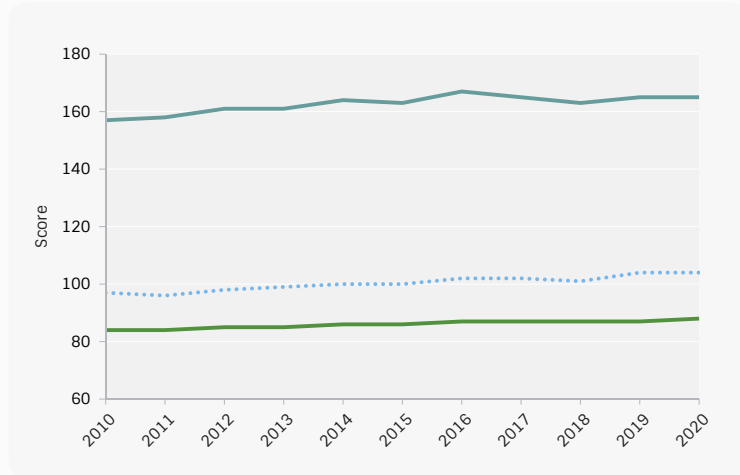| SDG indicator		Value	Year	Trend
Priority area 1. Air quality				
3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100 000 population)	16.0	2019	–
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
11.6.2	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities (population weighted, $\mu gr/m^3$)	16.4	2019	➡
Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene				
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic drinking-water (%)	99.8	2020	➡
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic sanitation (%)	99.4	2020	➡
3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100 000 population)	1.6	2019	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic drinking-water (%)	–	–	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities (%)	–	–	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic handwashing facilities (%)	–	–	–
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking-water services (%)	99.8	2020	⬆
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	77.1	2020	➡
6.3.1	Proportion of safely treated domestic wastewater flows (%)	72.6	2022	↗
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%)	61.4	2020	⬇
Priority area 3. Chemicals				
3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100 000 population)	0.3	2019	➡
3.d.1	International Health Regulations capacity and health emergency preparedness score (worst 0–100 best)	64.0	2021	⬇
12.4.1	Average degree of compliance with international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (worst 0–100 best)	94.1	2020	⬇
3.9.1	Lead control legislation	Yes		
Priority area 4. Waste				
8.4.1	Material footprint (raw material consumption, tonnes/capita)	22.0	2020	⬇
12.4.2	Hazardous waste generated (kg/capita)	24.3	2020	⬆
12.4.2	Proportion of hazardous waste treated or disposed (%)	74.7	2020	⬇
12.5.1	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	15.3	2021	⬇
Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation				
7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	15.0	2020	➡
13.1.1	Average number of people who died, went missing or were impacted by disasters over last 5-year period (per 100 000 population)	18.8	2020	–
13.1.2	Adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (score: worst 0–1 best)	–	–	–
Priority area 6. Sustainable cities				
3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100 000 population)	5.8	2019	↗
11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)	–	–	–
16.1.4	Proportion of population feeling safe walking alone around the area they live (%)	–	–	–
Priority area 7. Sustainable health systems				
12.7.1	Implementation of sustainable public procurement policies and actions (worst 0–4 best)	1.0	2020	–
	Proportion of population using basic water services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic sanitation services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic hygiene services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–

Czechia

Population	Income group	Gross national income per capita	Subregion
10 497 505	**High**	**US$ 38 899**	**eastern Europe**

Priority area 1. Air quality
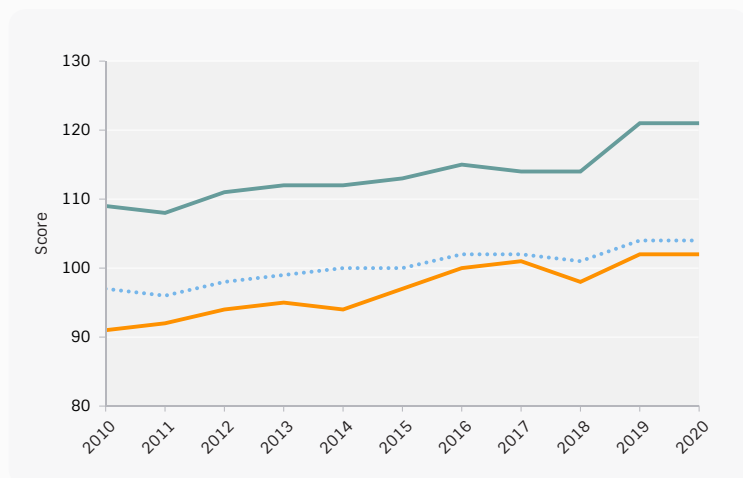
Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene
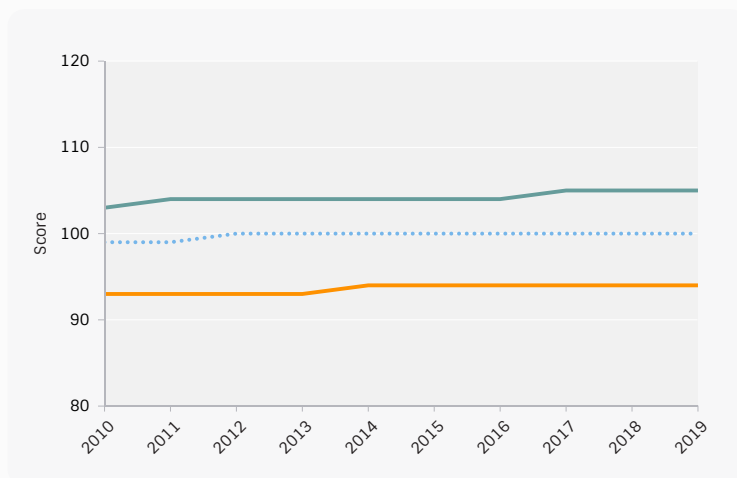
Priority area 3. Chemicals

Priority area 4. Waste

Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation

Priority area 6. Sustainable cities

—— Czechia —— eastern Europe average ••••• WHO European Region average

SDG indicator		Value	Year	Trend

Priority area 1. Air quality

		Value	Year	Trend
3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100 000 population)	33.0	2019	–
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
11.6.2	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities (population weighted, μgr/m³)	15.0	2019	⬆

Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene

		Value	Year	Trend
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic drinking-water (%)	99.9	2020	➡
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic sanitation (%)	99.1	2020	➡
3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100 000 population)	4.1	2019	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic drinking-water (%)	–	–	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities (%)	–	–	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic handwashing facilities (%)	–	–	–
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking-water services (%)	97.9	2020	➡
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	85.2	2020	↗
6.3.1	Proportion of safely treated domestic wastewater flows (%)	91.3	2022	↗
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%)	88.2	2020	⬆

Priority area 3. Chemicals

		Value	Year	Trend
3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100 000 population)	0.4	2019	⬆
3.d.1	International Health Regulations capacity and health emergency preparedness score (worst 0–100 best)	76.0	2021	⬇
12.4.1	Average degree of compliance with international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (worst 0–100 best)	83.5	2020	⬇
3.9.1	Lead control legislation	Yes		

Priority area 4. Waste

		Value	Year	Trend
8.4.1	Material footprint (raw material consumption, tonnes/capita)	15.6	2020	➡
12.4.2	Hazardous waste generated (kg/capita)	167.1	2020	➡
12.4.2	Proportion of hazardous waste treated or disposed (%)	35.8	2020	⬇
12.5.1	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	43.3	2021	↗

Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation

		Value	Year	Trend
7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	17.0	2020	➡
13.1.1	Average number of people who died, went missing or were impacted by disasters over last 5-year period (per 100 000 population)	146.1	2020	–
13.1.2	Adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (score: worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2017	–

Priority area 6. Sustainable cities

		Value	Year	Trend
3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100 000 population)	5.9	2019	⬆
11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)	–	–	–
16.1.4	Proportion of population feeling safe walking alone around the area they live (%)	–	–	–

Priority area 7. Sustainable health systems

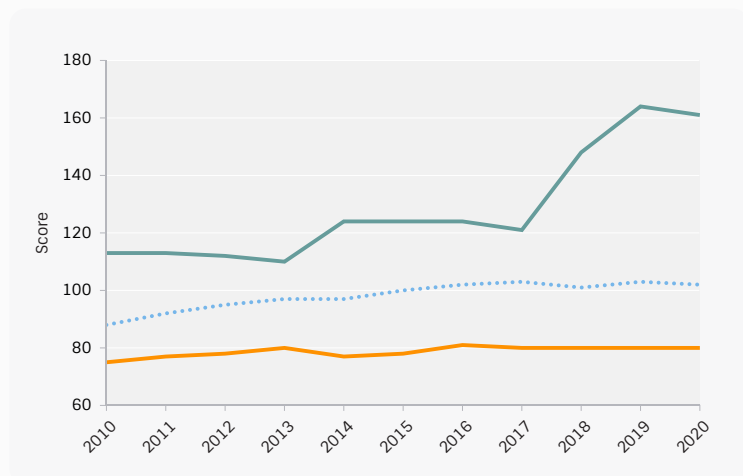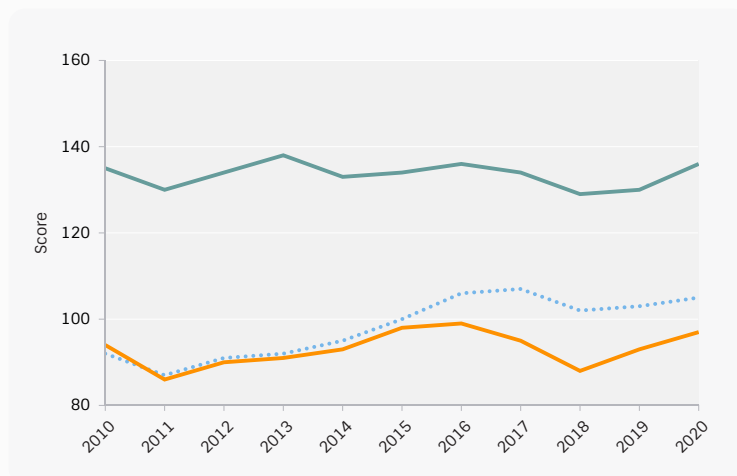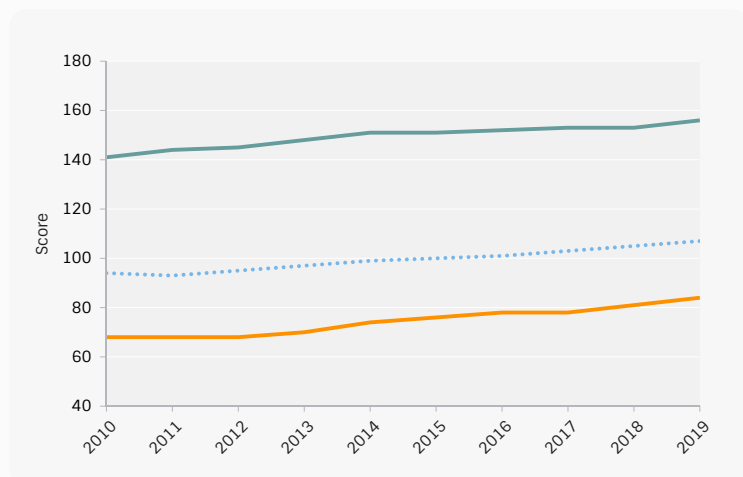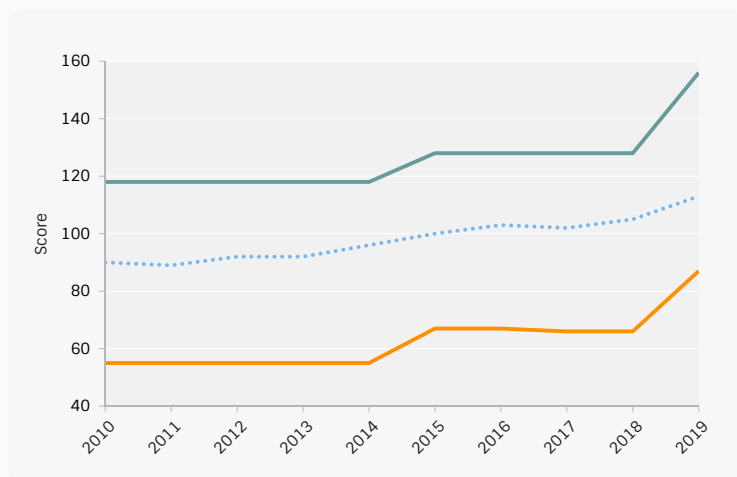|		Value	Year	Trend
12.7.1	Implementation of sustainable public procurement policies and actions (worst 0–4 best)	1.0	2020	–
	Proportion of population using basic water services in health care facilities (%)	100.0	2021	⬆
	Proportion of population using basic sanitation services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic hygiene services in health care facilities (%)	100.0	2021	⬆

Denmark

Population	Income group	Gross national income per capita	Subregion
5 867 977	**High**	**US$ 59 993**	**northern Europe**

Priority area 1. Air quality

Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene

Priority area 3. Chemicals

Priority area 4. Waste

Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation

Priority area 6. Sustainable cities

Denmark ———— northern Europe average ———— WHO European Region average ••••

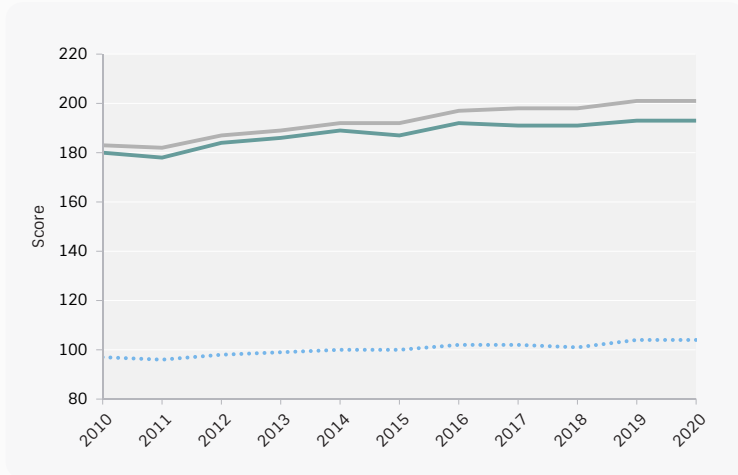| SDG indicator		Value	Year	Trend
Priority area 1. Air quality				
3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100 000 population)	13.0	2019	–
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
11.6.2	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities (population weighted, µgr/m^3)	10.7	2019	⬆
Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene				
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic drinking-water (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic sanitation (%)	99.6	2020	➡
3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100 000 population)	4.1	2019	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic drinking-water (%)	100.0	2015	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities (%)	100.0	2015	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic handwashing facilities (%)	100.0	2015	–
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking-water services (%)	96.7	2020	➡
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	91.9	2020	➡
6.3.1	Proportion of safely treated domestic wastewater flows (%)	98.8	2022	⬆
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%)	53.4	2020	–
Priority area 3. Chemicals				
3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100 000 population)	0.1	2019	⬆
3.d.1	International Health Regulations capacity and health emergency preparedness score (worst 0–100 best)	95.0	2021	⬆
12.4.1	Average degree of compliance with international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (worst 0–100 best)	88.6	2020	⬇
3.9.1	Lead control legislation	Yes		
Priority area 4. Waste				
8.4.1	Material footprint (raw material consumption, tonnes/capita)	25.6	2020	⬇
12.4.2	Hazardous waste generated (kg/capita)	235.0	2020	⬆
12.4.2	Proportion of hazardous waste treated or disposed (%)	80.5	2020	⬇
12.5.1	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	34.3	2021	⬇
Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation				
7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	39.7	2020	↗
13.1.1	Average number of people who died, went missing or were impacted by disasters over last 5-year period (per 100 000 population)	579.4	2020	–
13.1.2	Adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (score: worst 0–1 best)	0	2019	–
Priority area 6. Sustainable cities				
3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100 000 population)	3.7	2019	➡
11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)	–	–	–
16.1.4	Proportion of population feeling safe walking alone around the area they live (%)	–	–	–
Priority area 7. Sustainable health systems				
12.7.1	Implementation of sustainable public procurement policies and actions (worst 0–4 best)	2.0	2020	–
	Proportion of population using basic water services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic sanitation services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic hygiene services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–

Estonia

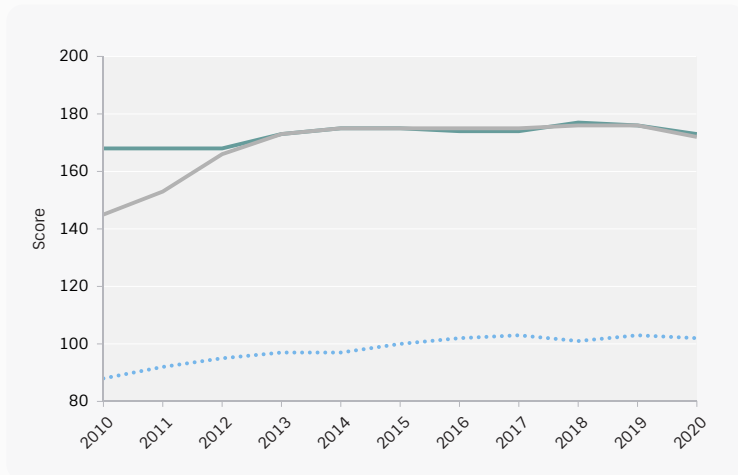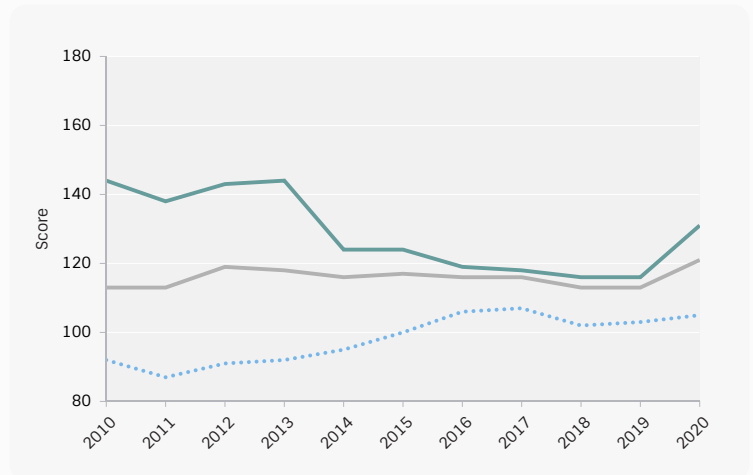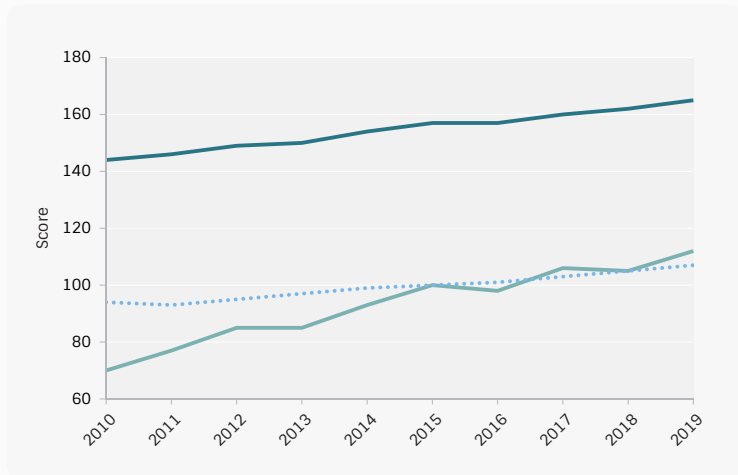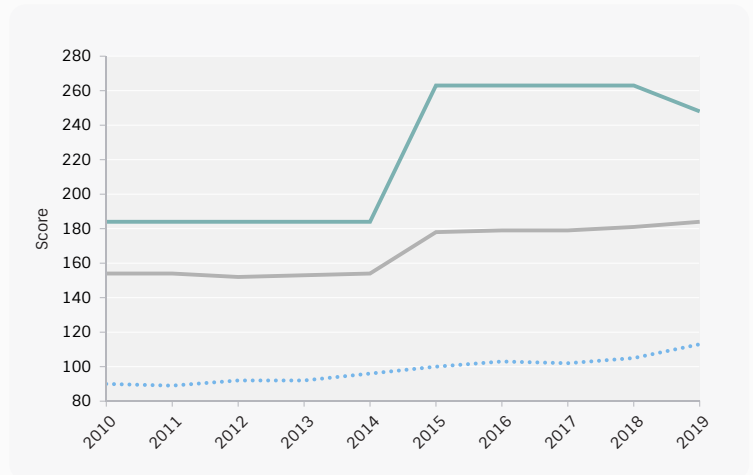| Population	Income group	Gross national income per capita	Subregion
1 327 600	**High**	**US$ 38 027**	**northern Europe**

Priority area 1. Air quality

Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene

Priority area 3. Chemicals

Priority area 4. Waste

Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation

Priority area 6. Sustainable cities

—— Estonia —— northern Europe average ····· WHO European Region average

SDG indicator		Value	Year	Trend

Priority area 1. Air quality

3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100 000 population)	13.0	2019	–
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
11.6.2	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities (population weighted, μgr/m³)	6.7	2019	⬆

Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene

1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic drinking-water (%)	99.6	2020	➡
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic sanitation (%)	99.1	2020	➡
3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100 000 population)	2.6	2019	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic drinking-water (%)	100.0	2016	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities (%)	100.0	2016	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic handwashing facilities (%)	100.0	2016	–
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking-water services (%)	95.8	2020	➡
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	93.1	2020	➡
6.3.1	Proportion of safely treated domestic wastewater flows (%)	92.3	2022	↗
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%)	75.7	2020	⬇

Priority area 3. Chemicals

3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100 000 population)	0.6	2019	➡
3.d.1	International Health Regulations capacity and health emergency preparedness score (worst 0–100 best)	74.0	2021	➡
12.4.1	Average degree of compliance with international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (worst 0–100 best)	90.1	2020	⬇
3.9.1	Lead control legislation	Yes		

Priority area 4. Waste

8.4.1	Material footprint (raw material consumption, tonnes/capita)	27.9	2020	⬇
12.4.2	Hazardous waste generated (kg/capita)	1197.6	2020	⬆
12.4.2	Proportion of hazardous waste treated or disposed (%)	92.6	2020	⬇
12.5.1	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	30.3	2021	➡

Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation

7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	40.0	2020	⬆
13.1.1	Average number of people who died, went missing or were impacted by disasters over last 5-year period (per 100 000 population)	0	2020	–
13.1.2	Adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (score: worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2019	➡

Priority area 6. Sustainable cities

3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100 000 population)	4.5	2019	⬆
11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)	–	–	–
16.1.4	Proportion of population feeling safe walking alone around the area they live (%)	76.1	2019	➡

Priority area 7. Sustainable health systems

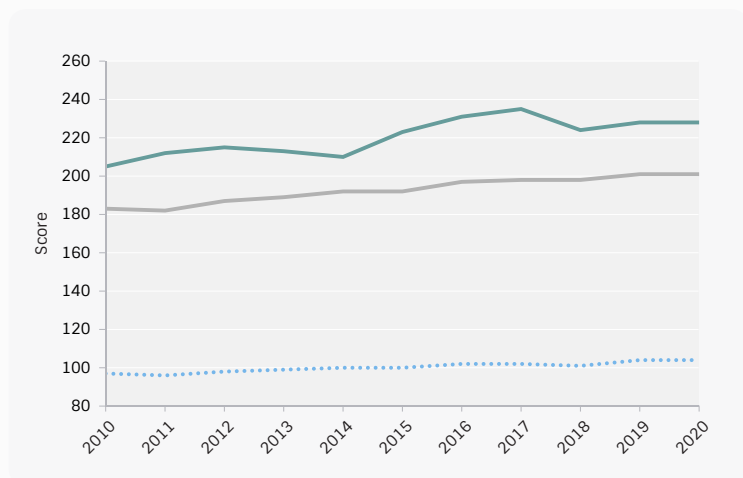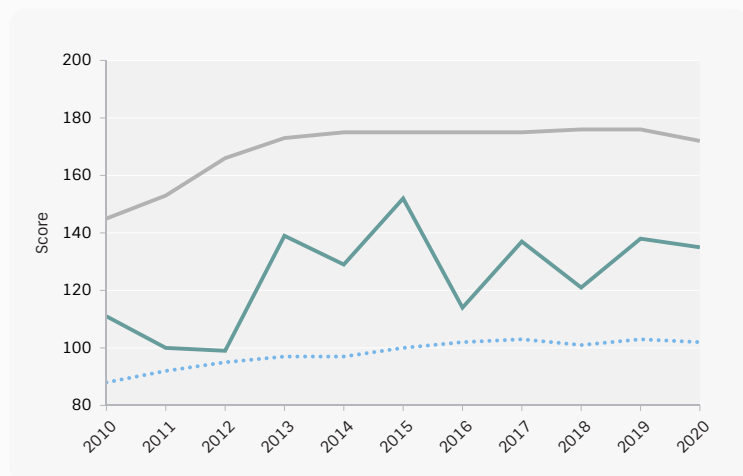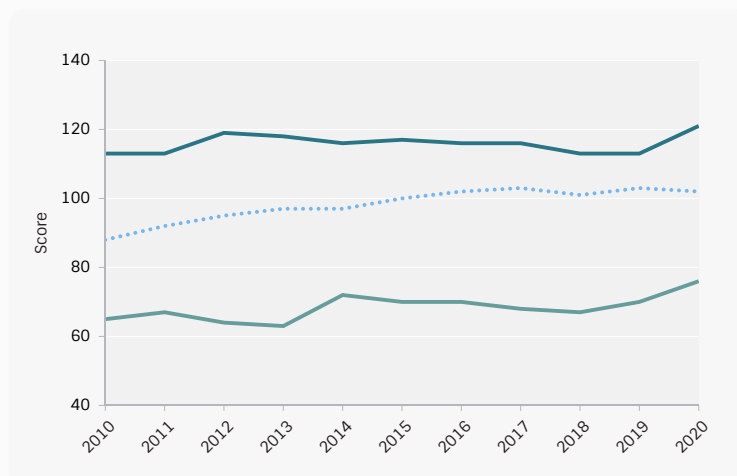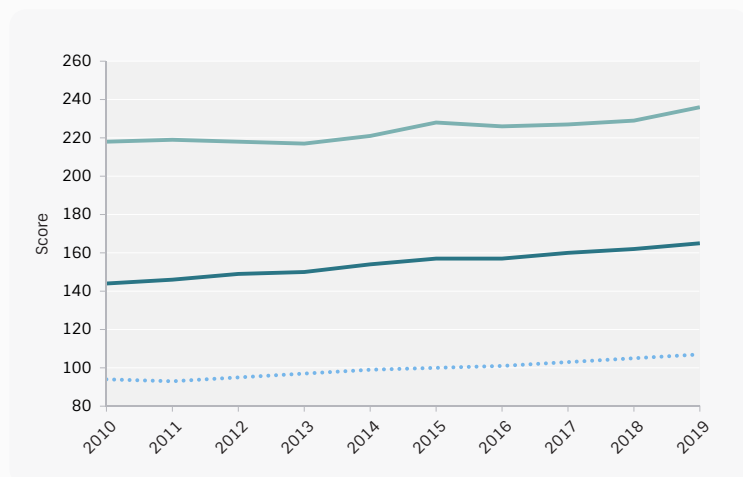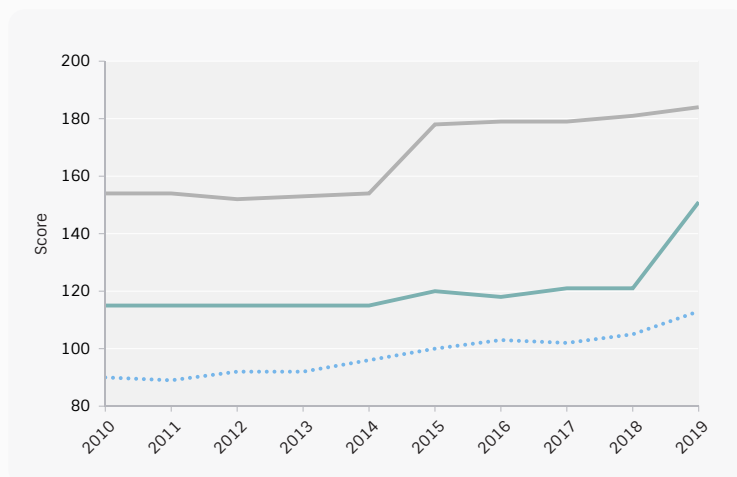|				
12.7.1	Implementation of sustainable public procurement policies and actions (worst 0–4 best)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic water services in health care facilities (%)	100.0	2021	⬆
	Proportion of population using basic sanitation services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic hygiene services in health care facilities (%)	100.0	2021	⬆

Finland

Population	Income group	Gross national income per capita	Subregion
5 538 263	**High**	**US$ 49 661**	**northern Europe**

Priority area 1. Air quality

Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene

Priority area 3. Chemicals

Priority area 4. Waste

Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation

Priority area 6. Sustainable cities

Legend: ——— Finland   ——— northern Europe average   ••••• WHO European Region average

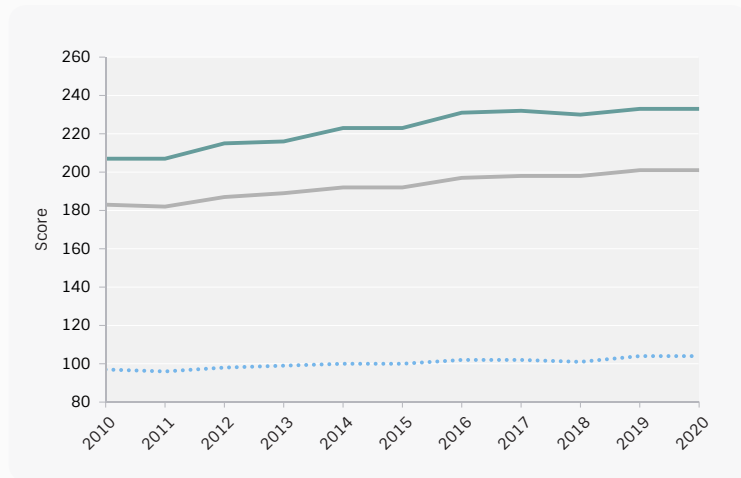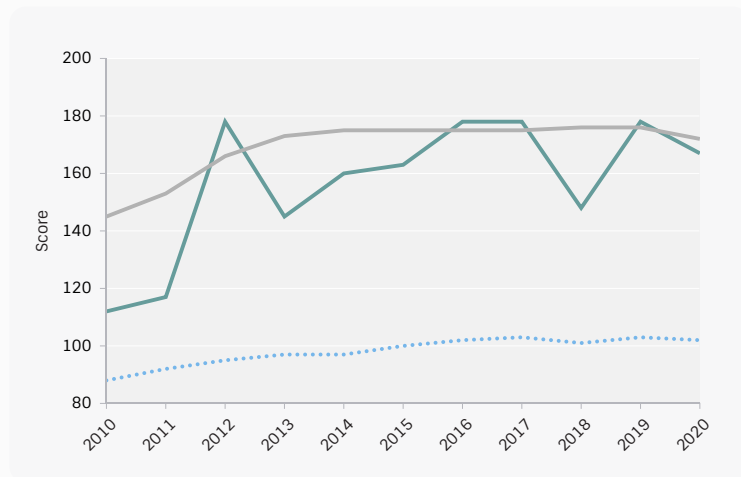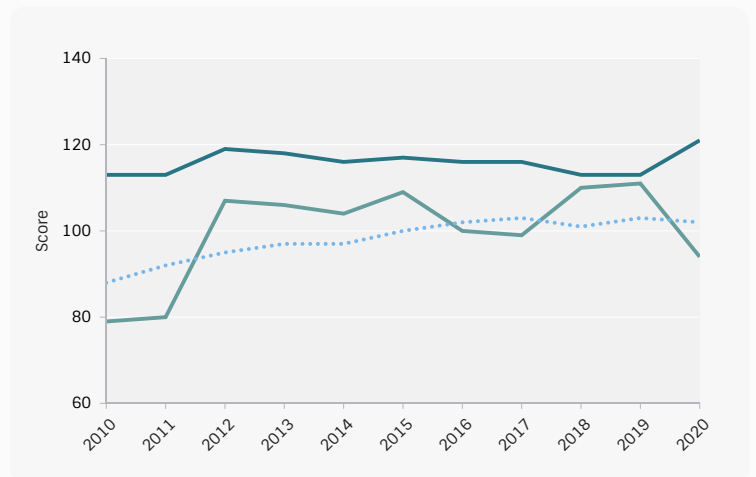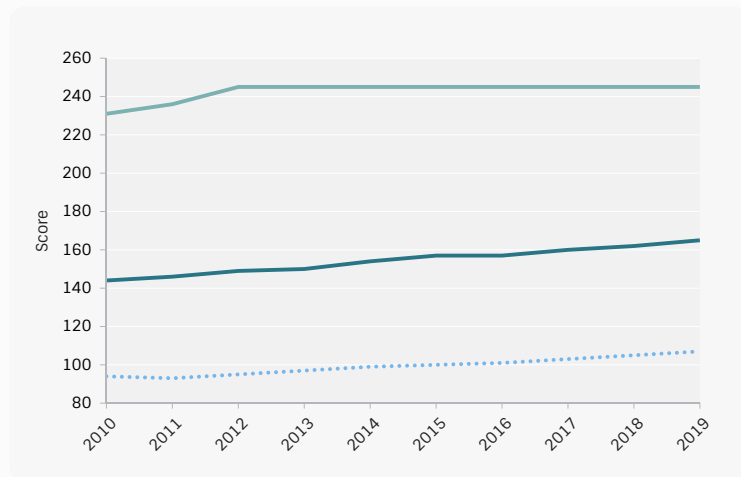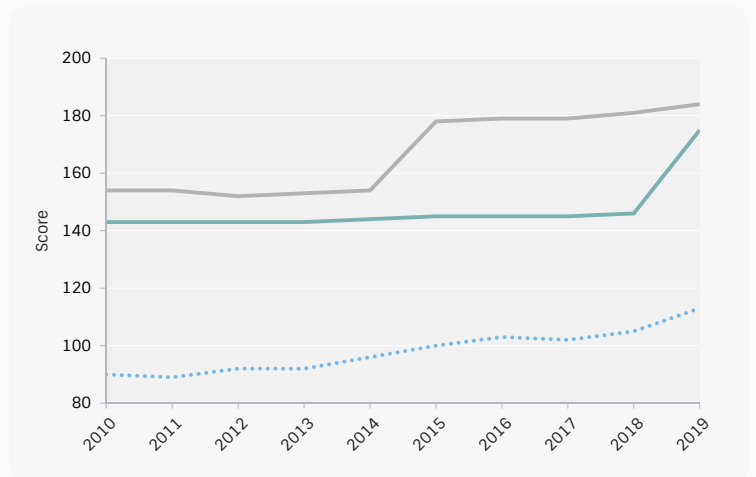| SDG indicator		Value	Year	Trend
Priority area 1. Air quality				
3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100 000 population)	7.0	2019	–
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
11.6.2	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities (population weighted, μgr/m^3)	6.4	2019	⬆
Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene				
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic drinking-water (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic sanitation (%)	99.4	2020	➡
3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100 000 population)	0.8	2019	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic drinking-water (%)	100.0	2019	⬆
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities (%)	100.0	2019	⬆
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic handwashing facilities (%)	100.0	2019	⬆
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking-water services (%)	99.6	2020	➡
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	84.1	2020	➡
6.3.1	Proportion of safely treated domestic wastewater flows (%)	89.7	2022	⬇
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%)	96.8	2020	↗
Priority area 3. Chemicals				
3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100 000 population)	0.4	2019	↗
3.d.1	International Health Regulations capacity and health emergency preparedness score (worst 0–100 best)	85.0	2021	⬇
12.4.1	Average degree of compliance with international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (worst 0–100 best)	85.1	2020	⬇
3.9.1	Lead control legislation	Yes		
Priority area 4. Waste				
8.4.1	Material footprint (raw material consumption, tonnes/capita)	33.6	2020	⬇
12.4.2	Hazardous waste generated (kg/capita)	591.9	2020	➡
12.4.2	Proportion of hazardous waste treated or disposed (%)	92.9	2020	⬆
12.5.1	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	37.1	2021	⬇
Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation				
7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	47.5	2020	⬆
13.1.1	Average number of people who died, went missing or were impacted by disasters over last 5-year period (per 100 000 population)	4.2	2020	–
13.1.2	Adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (score: worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2019	➡
Priority area 6. Sustainable cities				
3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100 000 population)	3.9	2019	⬆
11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)	–	–	–
16.1.4	Proportion of population feeling safe walking alone around the area they live (%)	88.3	2019	⬆
Priority area 7. Sustainable health systems				
12.7.1	Implementation of sustainable public procurement policies and actions (worst 0–4 best)	1.0	2020	–
	Proportion of population using basic water services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic sanitation services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic hygiene services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–

France

Population	Income group	Gross national income per capita	Subregion
64 560 542	**High**	**US$ 46 322**	**western Europe**

Priority area 1. Air quality
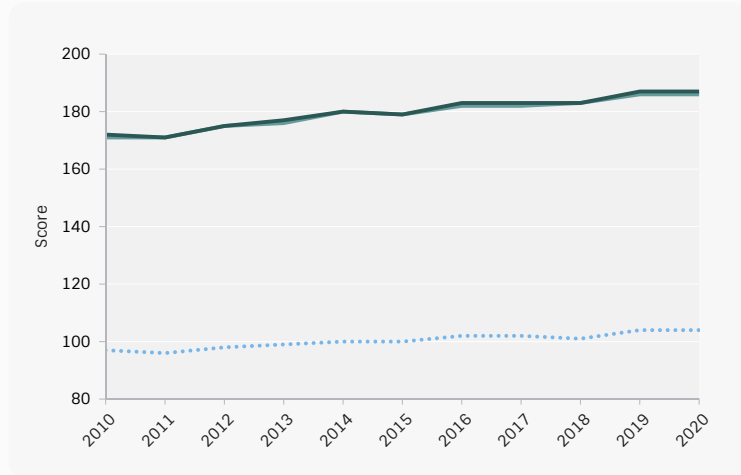
Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene
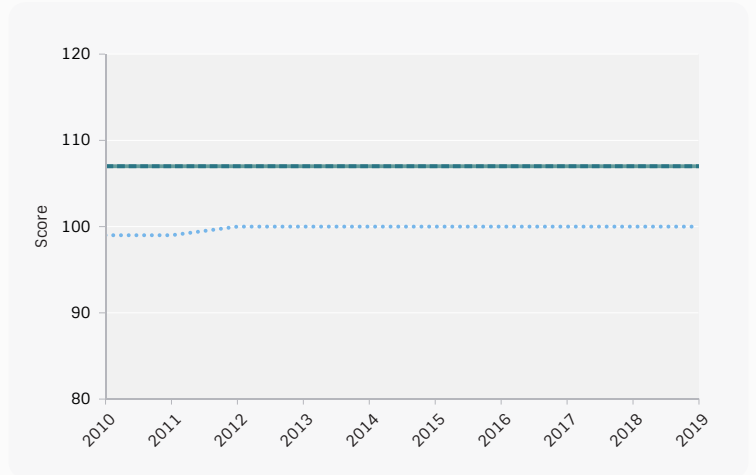
Priority area 3. Chemicals
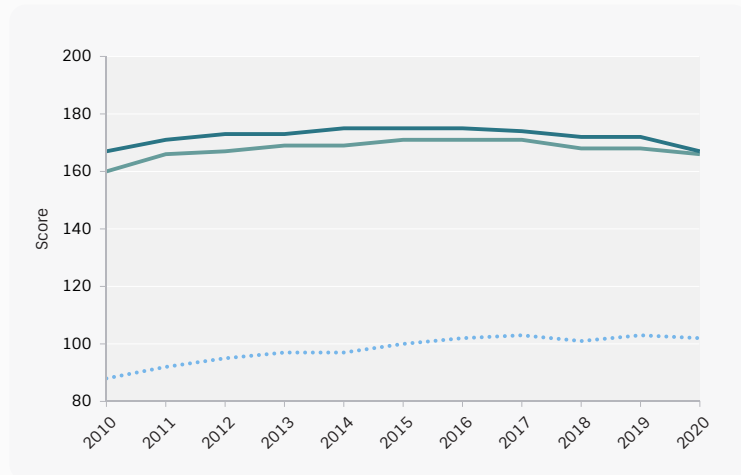
Priority area 4. Waste
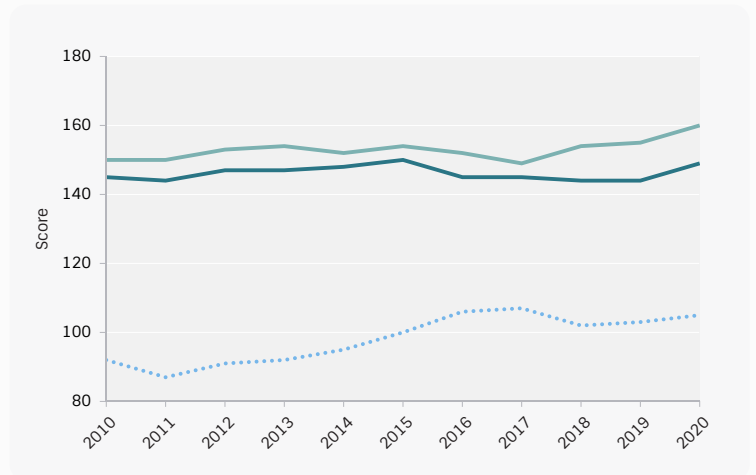
Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation
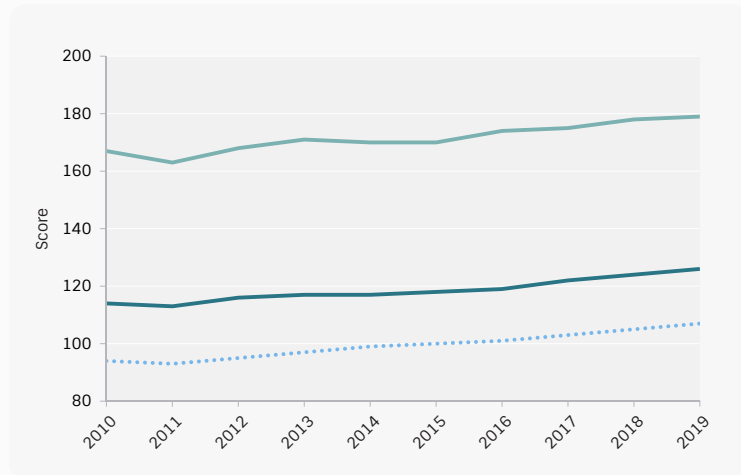
Priority area 6. Sustainable cities

——— France   ——— western Europe average   ••••• WHO European Region average

SDG indicator		Value	Year	Trend

Priority area 1. Air quality

3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100 000 population)	10.0	2019	–
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
11.6.2	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities (population weighted, µgr/m³)	12.1	2019	⬆

Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene

1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic drinking-water (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic sanitation (%)	98.6	2020	➡
3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100 000 population)	3.4	2019	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic drinking-water (%)	100.0	2019	⬆
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities (%)	100.0	2019	⬆
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic handwashing facilities (%)	100.0	2019	⬆
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking-water services (%)	99.2	2020	⬆
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	78.6	2020	⬇
6.3.1	Proportion of safely treated domestic wastewater flows (%)	87.9	2022	⬇
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%)	78.9	2020	⬇

Priority area 3. Chemicals

3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100 000 population)	0.3	2019	➡
3.d.1	International Health Regulations capacity and health emergency preparedness score (worst 0–100 best)	86.0	2021	⬇
12.4.1	Average degree of compliance with international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (worst 0–100 best)	82.6	2020	⬇
3.9.1	Lead control legislation	Yes		

Priority area 4. Waste

8.4.1	Material footprint (raw material consumption, tonnes/capita)	10.9	2020	⬆
12.4.2	Hazardous waste generated (kg/capita)	174.3	2020	➡
12.4.2	Proportion of hazardous waste treated or disposed (%)	72.2	2020	↗
12.5.1	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	45.1	2021	➡

Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation

7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	16.9	2020	➡
13.1.1	Average number of people who died, went missing or were impacted by disasters over last 5-year period (per 100 000 population)	10.2	2020	–
13.1.2	Adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (score: worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2018	–

Priority area 6. Sustainable cities

3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100 000 population)	5.1	2019	↗
11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)	–	–	–
16.1.4	Proportion of population feeling safe walking alone around the area they live (%)	89.0	2019	–

Priority area 7. Sustainable health systems

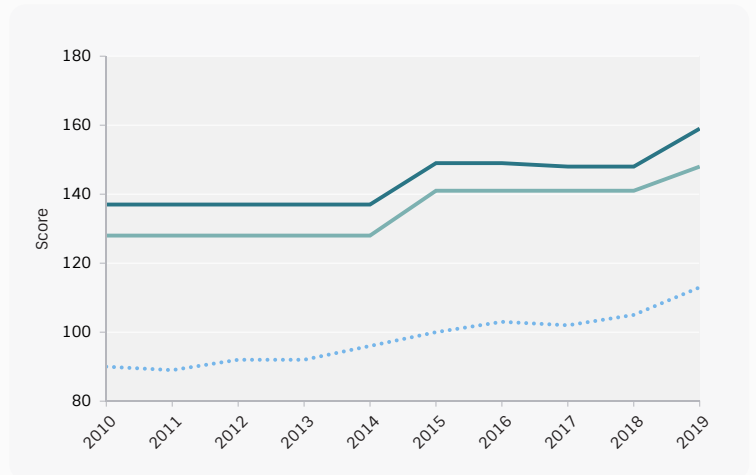| 12.7.1 | Implementation of sustainable public procurement policies and actions (worst 0–4 best) | 3.0 | 2020 | – |
	Proportion of population using basic water services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic sanitation services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic hygiene services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–

Georgia

Population	Income group	Gross national income per capita	Subregion
3 753 319	**Upper middle**	**US$ 14 489**	**western Asia**

Priority area 1. Air quality
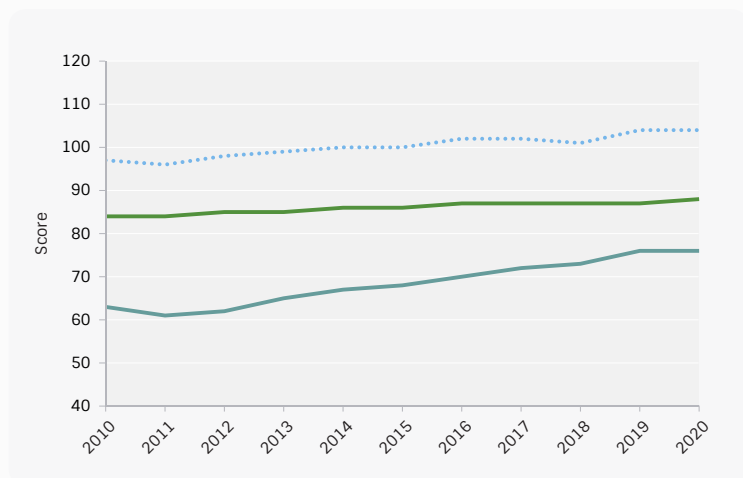
Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene
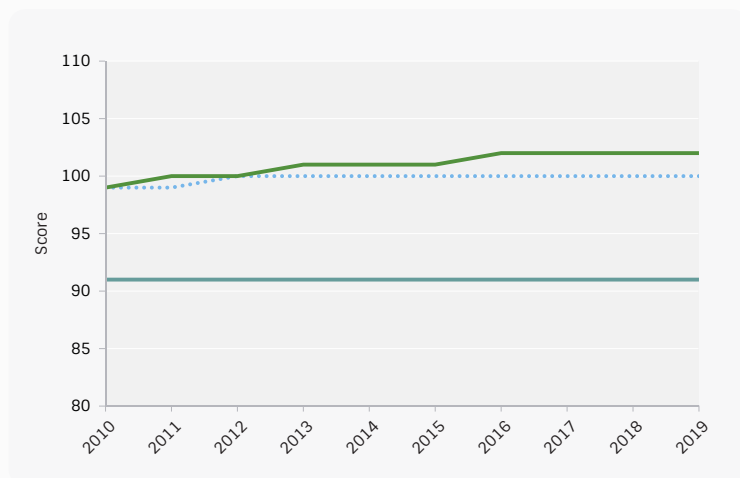
Priority area 3. Chemicals
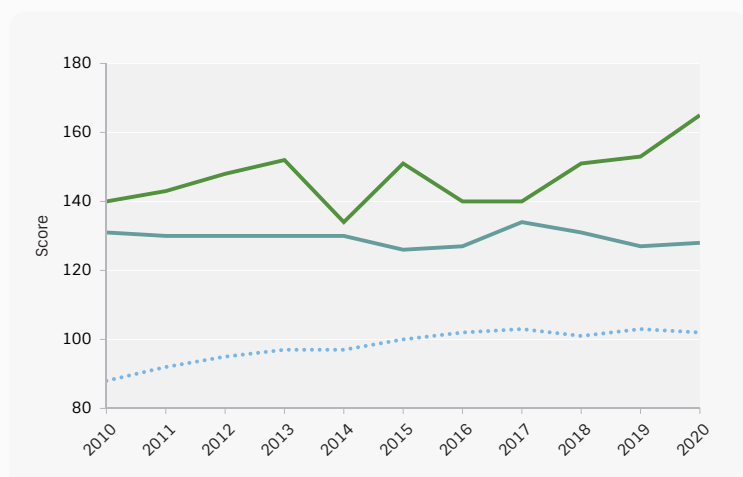
Priority area 4. Waste
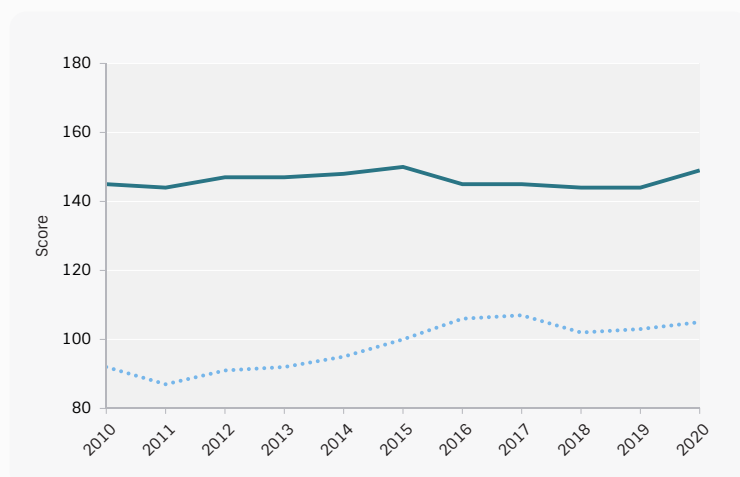
Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation
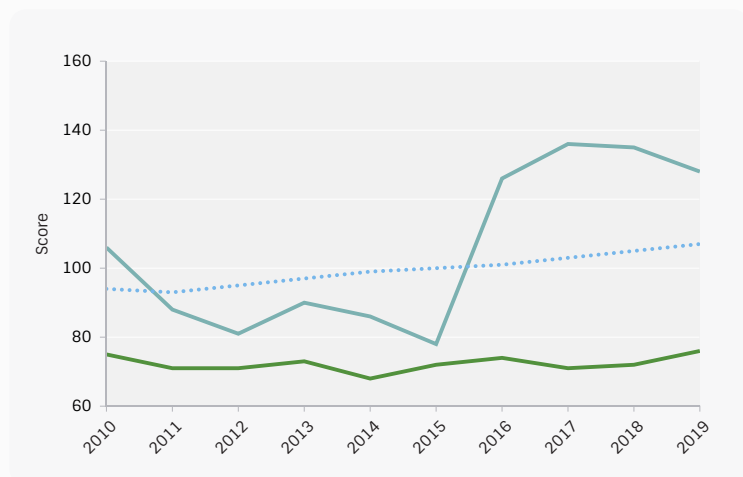
Priority area 6. Sustainable cities

—— Georgia   —— western Asia average   ••••• WHO European Region average

SDG indicator		Value	Year	Trend

Priority area 1. Air quality

3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100 000 population)	92.0	2019	–
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)	89.1	2020	⬆
11.6.2	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities (population weighted, μgr/m³)	21.2	2019	↗

Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene

1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic drinking-water (%)	97.3	2020	⬆
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic sanitation (%)	85.8	2020	⬇
3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100 000 population)	3.3	2019	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic drinking-water (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic handwashing facilities (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking-water services (%)	66.4	2020	➡
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	34.4	2020	⬇
6.3.1	Proportion of safely treated domestic wastewater flows (%)	48.8	2022	➡
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%)	92.0	2020	–

Priority area 3. Chemicals

3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100 000 population)	0.6	2019	↗
3.d.1	International Health Regulations capacity and health emergency preparedness score (worst 0–100 best)	63.0	2021	⬇
12.4.1	Average degree of compliance with international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (worst 0–100 best)	86.2	2020	➡
3.9.1	Lead control legislation	Yes		

Priority area 4. Waste

8.4.1	Material footprint (raw material consumption, tonnes/capita)	–	–	–
12.4.2	Hazardous waste generated (kg/capita)	–	–	–
12.4.2	Proportion of hazardous waste treated or disposed (%)	–	–	–
12.5.1	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	–	–	–

Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation

7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	23.5	2020	⬇
13.1.1	Average number of people who died, went missing or were impacted by disasters over last 5-year period (per 100 000 population)	1444.1	2020	–
13.1.2	Adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (score: worst 0–1 best)	1.0	2020	⬆

Priority area 6. Sustainable cities

3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100 000 population)	12.4	2019	⬆
11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)	7.1	2020	↗
16.1.4	Proportion of population feeling safe walking alone around the area they live (%)	–	–	–

Priority area 7. Sustainable health systems

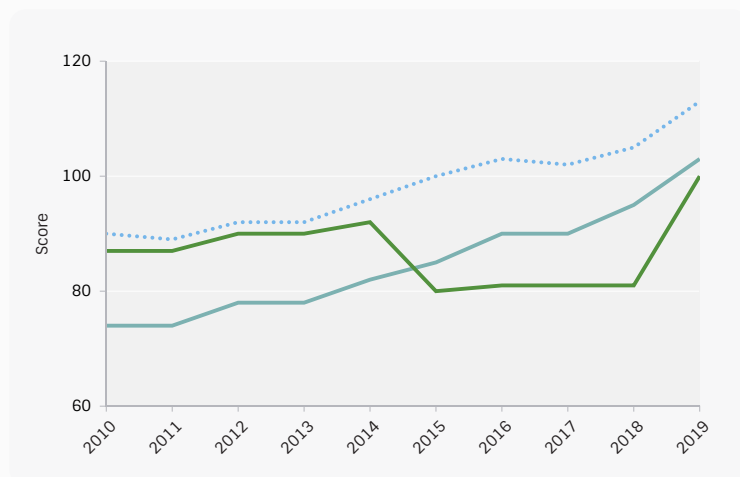|				
12.7.1	Implementation of sustainable public procurement policies and actions (worst 0–4 best)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic water services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic sanitation services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic hygiene services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–

Germany

Population	Income group	Gross national income per capita	Subregion
83 426 789	**High**	**US$ 55 057**	**western Europe**

Priority area 1. Air quality

Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene

Priority area 3. Chemicals

Priority area 4. Waste

Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation

Priority area 6. Sustainable cities

——— Germany ——— western Europe average ····· WHO European Region average

SDG indicator		Value	Year	Trend

Priority area 1. Air quality

		Value	Year	Trend
3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100 000 population)	15.0	2019	–
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
11.6.2	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities (population weighted, µgr/m^3)	11.9	2019	⬆

Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene

		Value	Year	Trend
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic drinking-water (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic sanitation (%)	99.2	2020	➡
3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100 000 population)	3.2	2019	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic drinking-water (%)	100.0	2019	⬆
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities (%)	100.0	2019	⬆
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic handwashing facilities (%)	100.0	2019	⬆
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking-water services (%)	100.0	2019	⬆
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	97.1	2020	➡
6.3.1	Proportion of safely treated domestic wastewater flows (%)	99.0	2022	➡
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%)	39.0	2017	–

Priority area 3. Chemicals

		Value	Year	Trend
3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100 000 population)	0.3	2019	➡
3.d.1	International Health Regulations capacity and health emergency preparedness score (worst 0–100 best)	87.0	2021	⬇
12.4.1	Average degree of compliance with international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (worst 0–100 best)	81.0	2020	⬇
3.9.1	Lead control legislation	–		

Priority area 4. Waste

		Value	Year	Trend
8.4.1	Material footprint (raw material consumption, tonnes/capita)	15.0	2020	➡
12.4.2	Hazardous waste generated (kg/capita)	281.0	2020	➡
12.4.2	Proportion of hazardous waste treated or disposed (%)	91.4	2020	➡
12.5.1	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	71.1	2021	⬆

Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation

		Value	Year	Trend
7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	18.6	2020	➡
13.1.1	Average number of people who died, went missing or were impacted by disasters over last 5-year period (per 100 000 population)	0	2020	–
13.1.2	Adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (score: worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2019	➡

Priority area 6. Sustainable cities

		Value	Year	Trend
3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100 000 population)	3.8	2019	⬆
11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)	–	–	–
16.1.4	Proportion of population feeling safe walking alone around the area they live (%)	78.6	2017	–

Priority area 7. Sustainable health systems

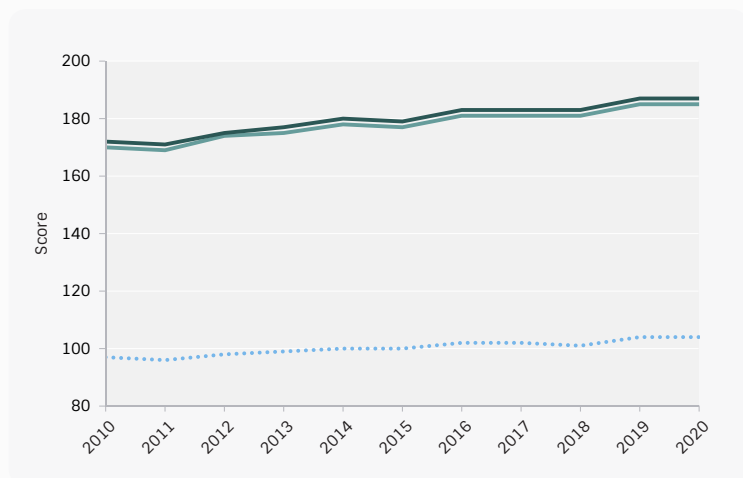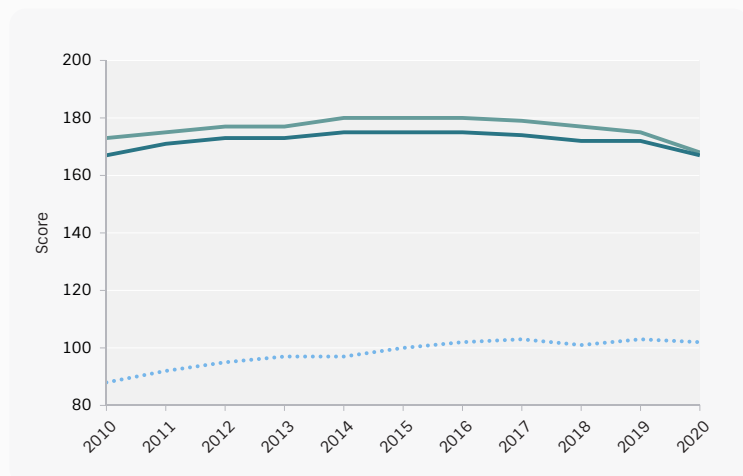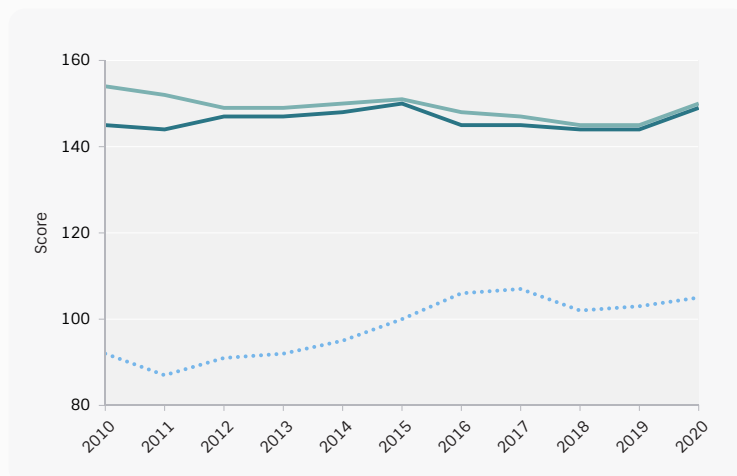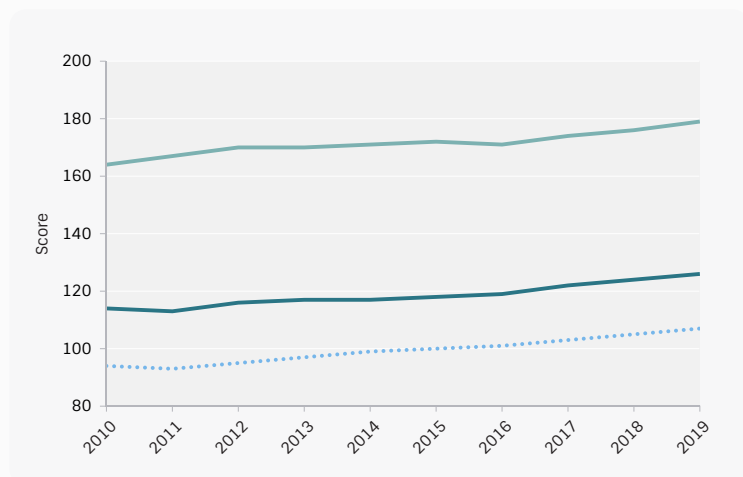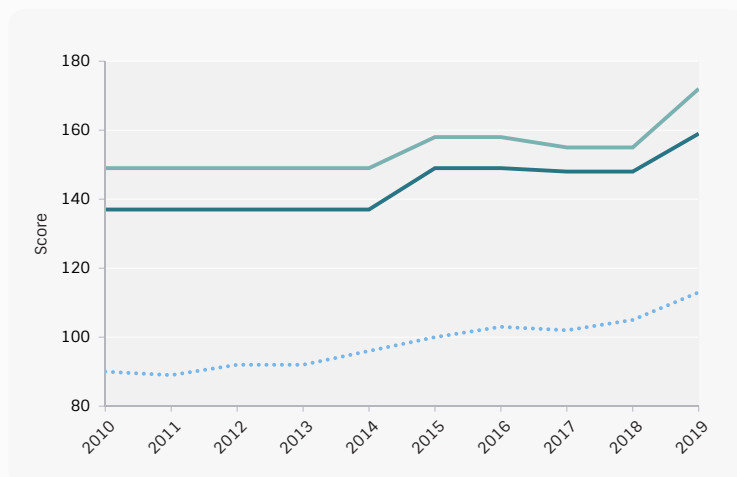|		Value	Year	Trend
12.7.1	Implementation of sustainable public procurement policies and actions (worst 0–4 best)	2.0	2020	–
	Proportion of population using basic water services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic sanitation services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic hygiene services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–

Greece

Population	Income group	Gross national income per capita	Subregion
10 409 612	**High**	**US$ 29 421**	**southern Europe**

Priority area 1. Air quality

Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene

Priority area 3. Chemicals

Priority area 4. Waste

Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation

Priority area 6. Sustainable cities

Legend: —— Greece   —— southern Europe average   ····· WHO European Region average

SDG indicator		Value	Year	Trend

Priority area 1. Air quality

		Value	Year	Trend
3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100 000 population)	23.0	2019	–
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
11.6.2	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities (population weighted, μgr/m^3)	16.2	2019	↗

Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene

		Value	Year	Trend
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic drinking-water (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic sanitation (%)	99.0	2020	➡
3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100 000 population)	7.6	2019	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic drinking-water (%)	–	–	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities (%)	–	–	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic handwashing facilities (%)	–	–	–
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking-water services (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	91.7	2020	↗
6.3.1	Proportion of safely treated domestic wastewater flows (%)	89.7	2022	⬇
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%)	40.6	2020	⬇

Priority area 3. Chemicals

		Value	Year	Trend
3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100 000 population)	0.2	2019	⬇
3.d.1	International Health Regulations capacity and health emergency preparedness score (worst 0–100 best)	71.0	2021	–
12.4.1	Average degree of compliance with international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (worst 0–100 best)	69.1	2020	⬇
3.9.1	Lead control legislation	Yes		

Priority area 4. Waste

		Value	Year	Trend
8.4.1	Material footprint (raw material consumption, tonnes/capita)	11.1	2020	⬆
12.4.2	Hazardous waste generated (kg/capita)	52.5	2020	➡
12.4.2	Proportion of hazardous waste treated or disposed (%)	84.8	2020	➡
12.5.1	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	21.0	2019	–

Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation

		Value	Year	Trend
7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	20.1	2020	➡
13.1.1	Average number of people who died, went missing or were impacted by disasters over last 5-year period (per 100 000 population)	–	–	–
13.1.2	Adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (score: worst 0–1 best)	–	–	–

Priority area 6. Sustainable cities

		Value	Year	Trend
3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100 000 population)	8.3	2019	↗
11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)	–	–	–
16.1.4	Proportion of population feeling safe walking alone around the area they live (%)	–	–	–

Priority area 7. Sustainable health systems

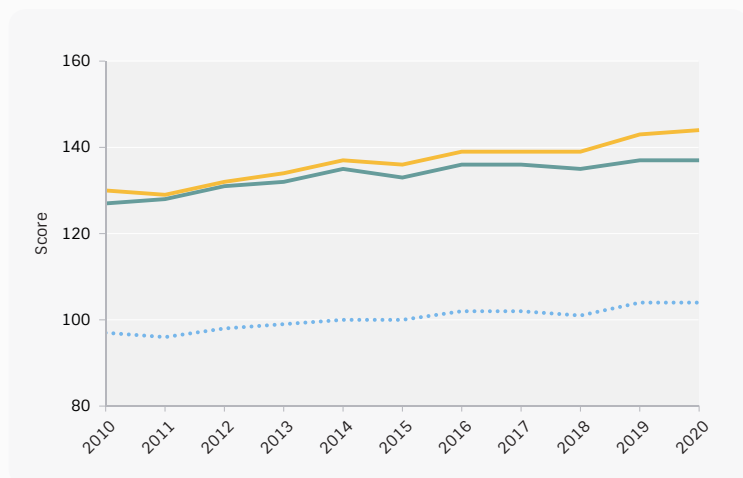|		Value	Year	Trend
12.7.1	Implementation of sustainable public procurement policies and actions (worst 0–4 best)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic water services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic sanitation services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic hygiene services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–

Hungary

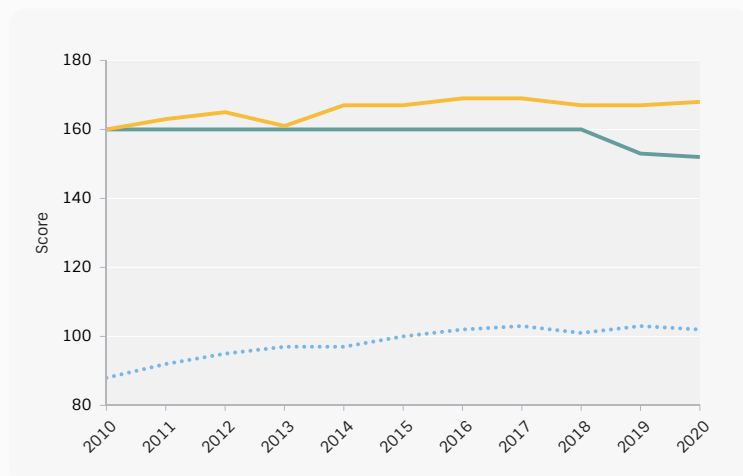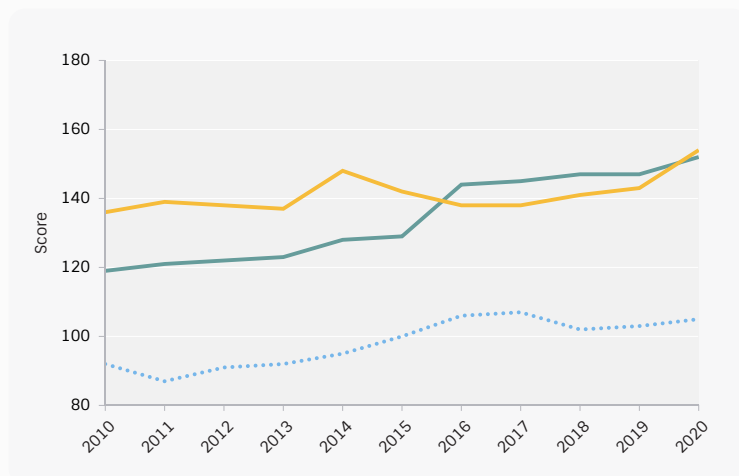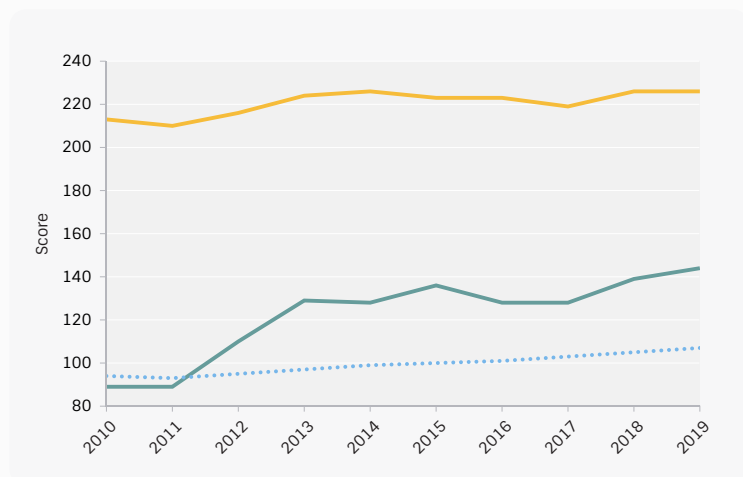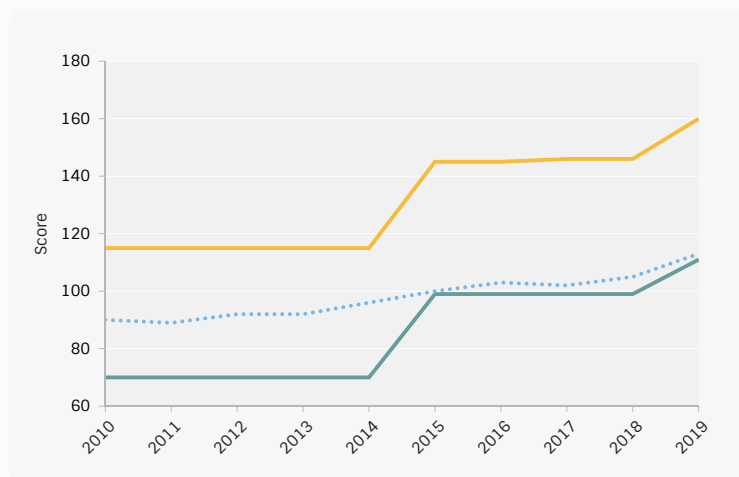| Population	Income group	Gross national income per capita	Subregion
9 688 547	**High**	**US$ 32 554**	**eastern Europe**

Priority area 1. Air quality

Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene
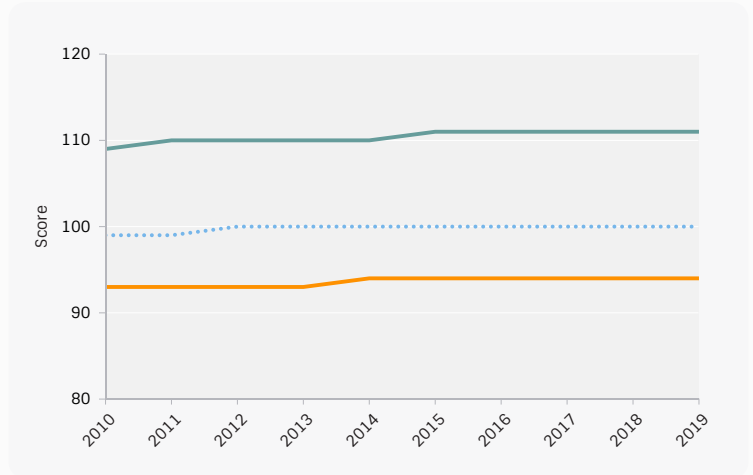
Priority area 3. Chemicals

Priority area 4. Waste

Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation

Priority area 6. Sustainable cities

—— Hungary   —— eastern Europe average   ····· WHO European Region average

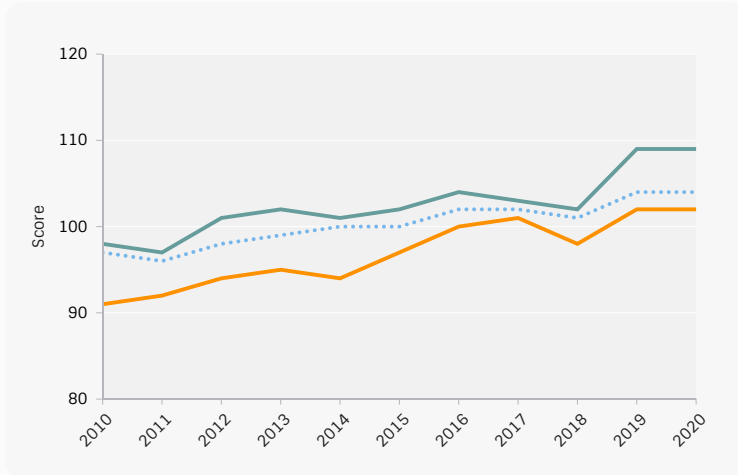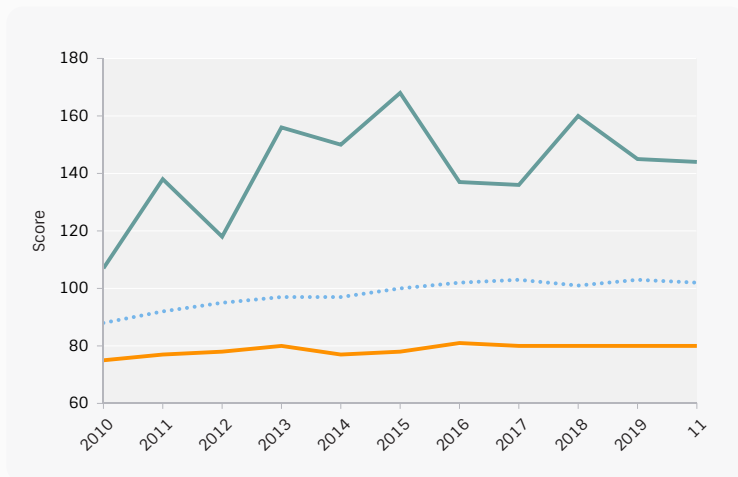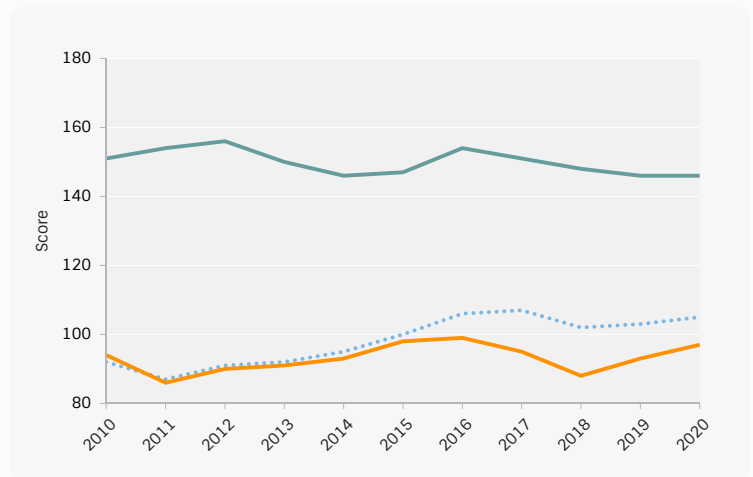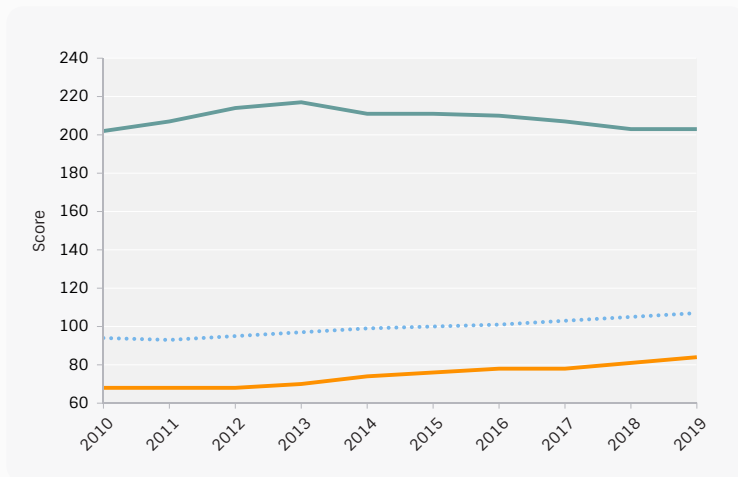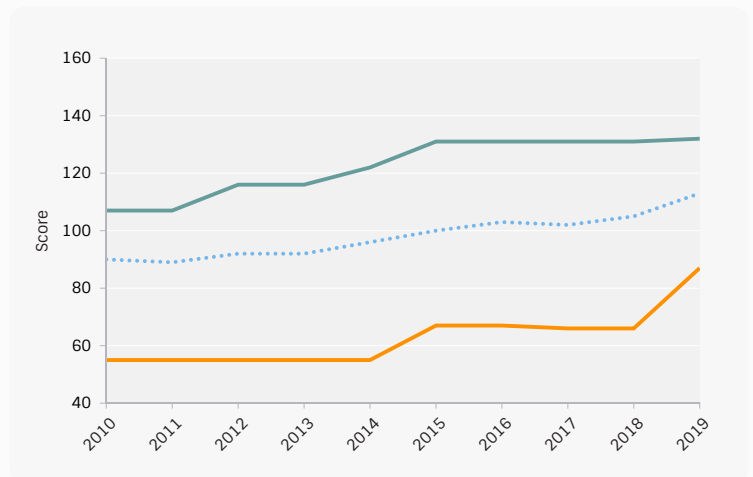| SDG indicator		Value	Year	Trend
Priority area 1. Air quality				
3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100 000 population)	42.0	2019	–
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
11.6.2	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities (population weighted, μgr/m^3)	16.0	2019	⬆
Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene				
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic drinking-water (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic sanitation (%)	98.0	2020	➡
3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100 000 population)	2.0	2019	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic drinking-water (%)	100.0	2016	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities (%)	100.0	2016	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic handwashing facilities (%)	100.0	2016	–
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking-water services (%)	92.6	2020	➡
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	87.8	2020	↗
6.3.1	Proportion of safely treated domestic wastewater flows (%)	82.1	2022	⬇
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%)	59.3	2020	➡
Priority area 3. Chemicals				
3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100 000 population)	0.5	2019	➡
3.d.1	International Health Regulations capacity and health emergency preparedness score (worst 0–100 best)	70.0	2021	⬇
12.4.1	Average degree of compliance with international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (worst 0–100 best)	82.6	2020	⬇
3.9.1	Lead control legislation	Yes		
Priority area 4. Waste				
8.4.1	Material footprint (raw material consumption, tonnes/capita)	14.7	2020	⬇
12.4.2	Hazardous waste generated (kg/capita)	58.5	2020	➡
12.4.2	Proportion of hazardous waste treated or disposed (%)	73.9	2020	⬇
12.5.1	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	34.9	2021	➡
Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation				
7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	14.8	2020	⬇
13.1.1	Average number of people who died, went missing or were impacted by disasters over last 5-year period (per 100 000 population)	0	2020	–
13.1.2	Adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (score: worst 0–1 best)	–	–	–
Priority area 6. Sustainable cities				
3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100 000 population)	7.7	2019	➡
11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)	7.2	2016	–
16.1.4	Proportion of population feeling safe walking alone around the area they live (%)	–	–	–
Priority area 7. Sustainable health systems				
12.7.1	Implementation of sustainable public procurement policies and actions (worst 0–4 best)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic water services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic sanitation services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic hygiene services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–

Iceland

Population	Income group	Gross national income per capita	Subregion
371 672	**High**	**US$ 53 923**	**northern Europe**

Priority area 1. Air quality

Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene

Priority area 3. Chemicals

Priority area 4. Waste

Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation

Priority area 6. Sustainable cities

—— Iceland   —— northern Europe average   ····· WHO European Region average

SDG indicator		Value	Year	Trend

Priority area 1. Air quality

		Value	Year	Trend
3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100 000 population)	8.0	2019	–
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
11.6.2	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities (population weighted, µgr/m^3)	6.1	2019	⬆

Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene

		Value	Year	Trend
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic drinking-water (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic sanitation (%)	98.8	2020	➡
3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100 000 population)	2.4	2019	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic drinking-water (%)	–	–	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities (%)	–	–	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic handwashing facilities (%)	–	–	–
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking-water services (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	83.7	2020	⬆
6.3.1	Proportion of safely treated domestic wastewater flows (%)	3.0	2022	⬇
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%)	100.0	2020	⬆

Priority area 3. Chemicals

		Value	Year	Trend
3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100 000 population)	1.0	2019	⬇
3.d.1	International Health Regulations capacity and health emergency preparedness score (worst 0–100 best)	76.0	2021	➡
12.4.1	Average degree of compliance with international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (worst 0–100 best)	72.1	2020	↗
3.9.1	Lead control legislation	Yes		

Priority area 4. Waste

		Value	Year	Trend
8.4.1	Material footprint (raw material consumption, tonnes/capita)	–	–	–
12.4.2	Hazardous waste generated (kg/capita)	113.1	2020	↗
12.4.2	Proportion of hazardous waste treated or disposed (%)	83.5	2018	–
12.5.1	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	26.2	2020	⬆

Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation

		Value	Year	Trend
7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	82.8	2020	⬆
13.1.1	Average number of people who died, went missing or were impacted by disasters over last 5-year period (per 100 000 population)	–	–	–
13.1.2	Adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (score: worst 0–1 best)	–	–	–

Priority area 6. Sustainable cities

		Value	Year	Trend
3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100 000 population)	2.0	2019	⬆
11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)	–	–	–
16.1.4	Proportion of population feeling safe walking alone around the area they live (%)	92.5	2019	⬆

Priority area 7. Sustainable health systems

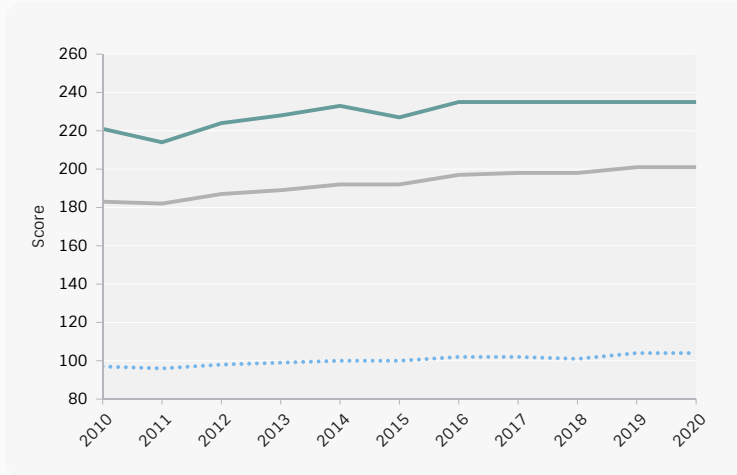|		Value	Year	Trend
12.7.1	Implementation of sustainable public procurement policies and actions (worst 0–4 best)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic water services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic sanitation services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic hygiene services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–

Ireland

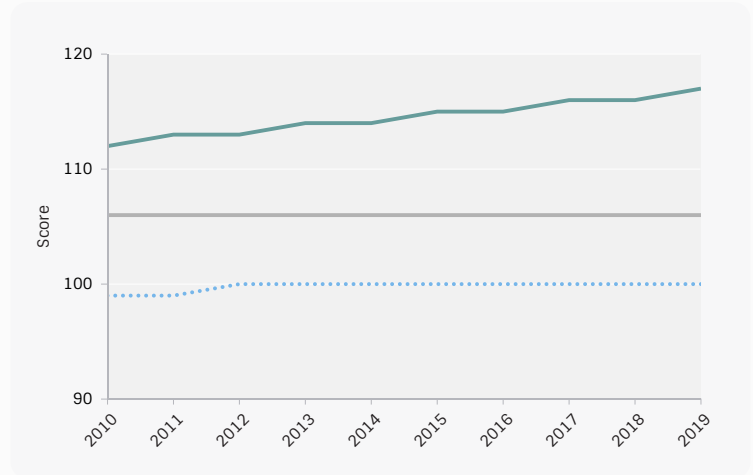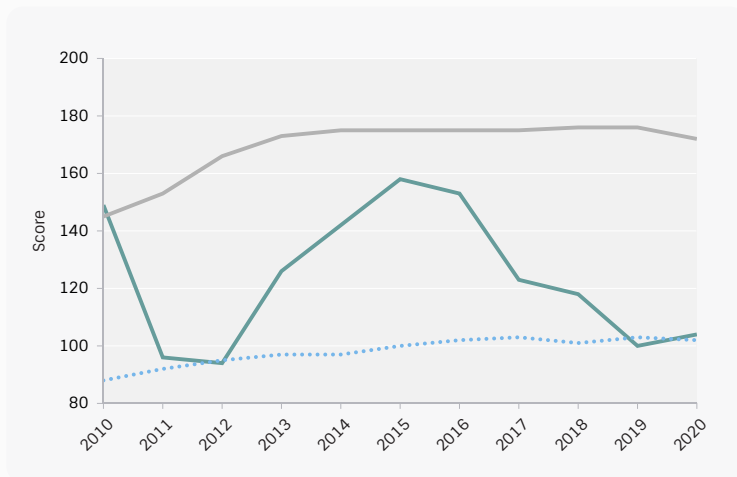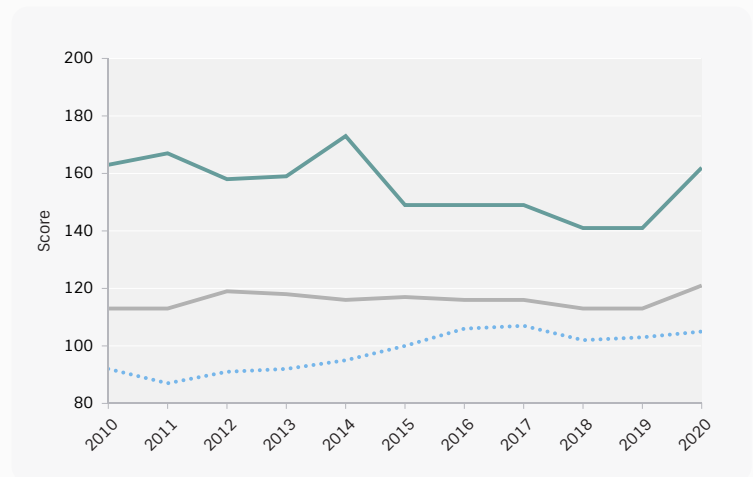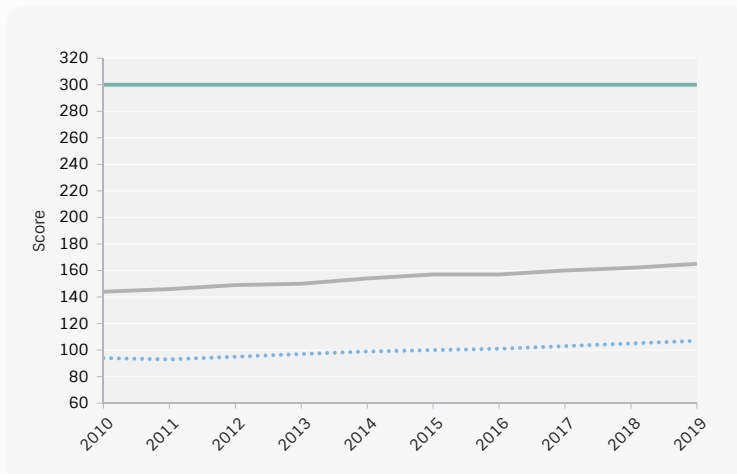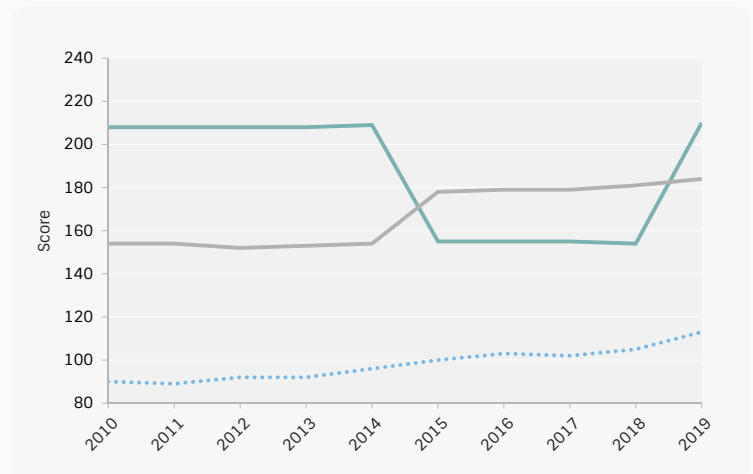| Population	Income group	Gross national income per capita	Subregion
5 005 888	**High**	**US$ 78 602**	**northern Europe**

Priority area 1. Air quality

Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene

Priority area 3. Chemicals

Priority area 4. Waste

Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation

Priority area 6. Sustainable cities

Ireland —— northern Europe average —— WHO European Region average ••••

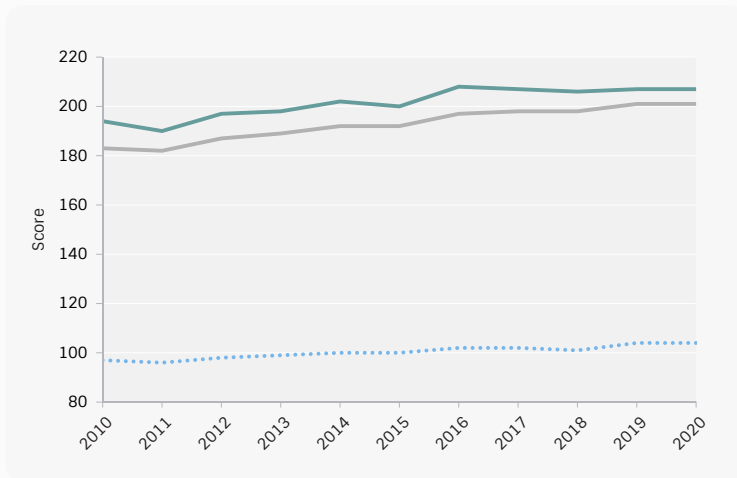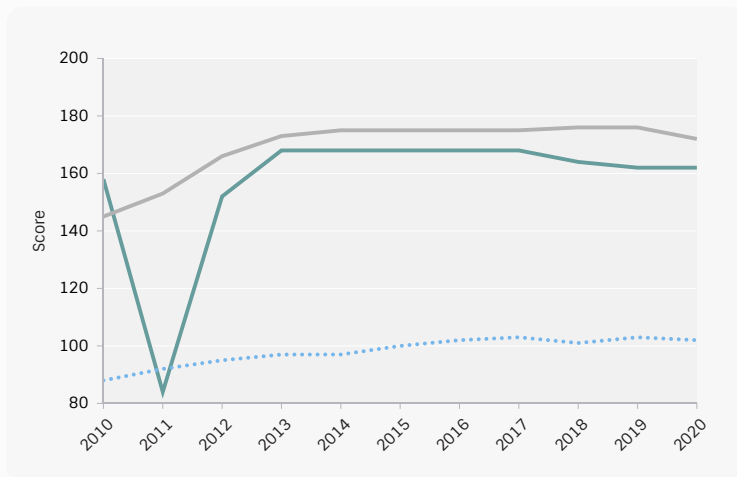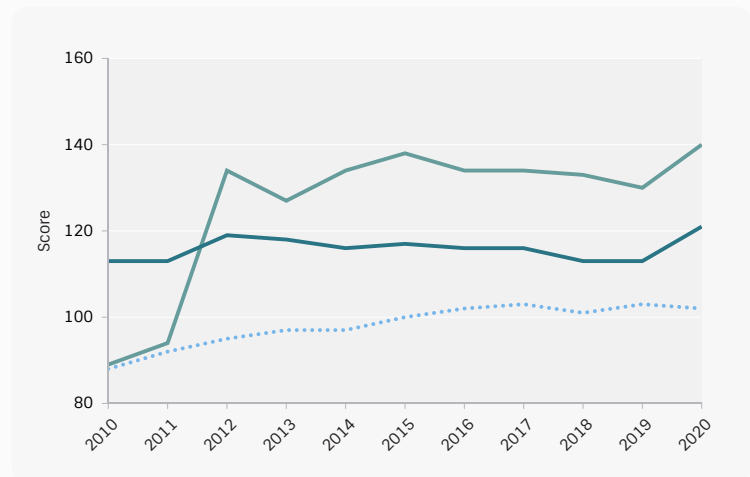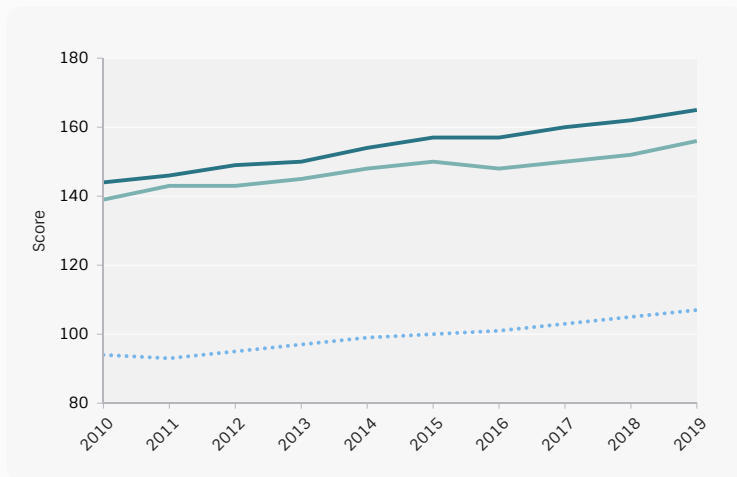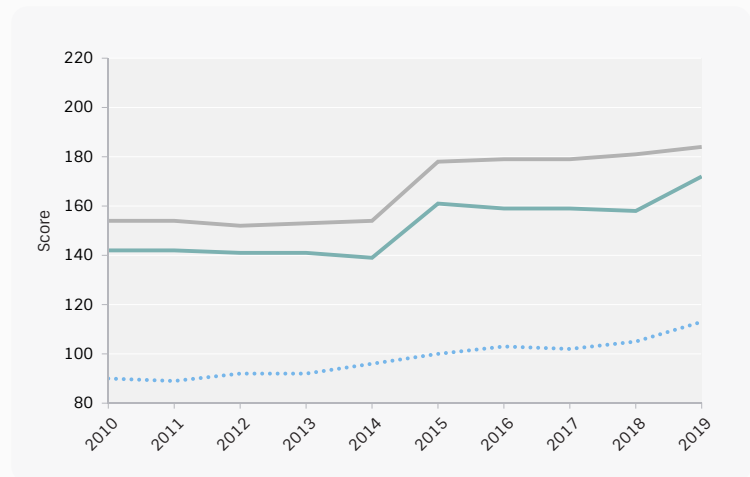| SDG indicator		Value	Year	Trend
Priority area 1. Air quality				
3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100 000 population)	13.0	2019	–
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
11.6.2	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities (population weighted, μgr/m^3)	8.7	2019	⬆
Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene				
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic drinking-water (%)	97.4	2020	➡
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic sanitation (%)	91.3	2020	➡
3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100 000 population)	2.7	2019	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic drinking-water (%)	–	–	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities (%)	–	–	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic handwashing facilities (%)	–	–	–
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking-water services (%)	97.3	2020	↗
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	82.9	2020	↗
6.3.1	Proportion of safely treated domestic wastewater flows (%)	51.9	2022	⬇
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%)	59.4	2020	⬇
Priority area 3. Chemicals				
3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100 000 population)	0.3	2019	⬆
3.d.1	International Health Regulations capacity and health emergency preparedness score (worst 0–100 best)	66.0	2021	–
12.4.1	Average degree of compliance with international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (worst 0–100 best)	90.1	2020	⬇
3.9.1	Lead control legislation	Yes		
Priority area 4. Waste				
8.4.1	Material footprint (raw material consumption, tonnes/capita)	10.8	2020	↗
12.4.2	Hazardous waste generated (kg/capita)	179.3	2020	➡
12.4.2	Proportion of hazardous waste treated or disposed (%)	18.3	2018	–
12.5.1	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	40.8	2020	➡
Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation				
7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	13.7	2020	➡
13.1.1	Average number of people who died, went missing or were impacted by disasters over last 5-year period (per 100 000 population)	22.1	2020	–
13.1.2	Adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (score: worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2017	–
Priority area 6. Sustainable cities				
3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100 000 population)	3.1	2019	⬆
11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)	8.5	2020	⬇
16.1.4	Proportion of population feeling safe walking alone around the area they live (%)	75.0	2019	–
Priority area 7. Sustainable health systems				
12.7.1	Implementation of sustainable public procurement policies and actions (worst 0–4 best)	1.0	2020	–
	Proportion of population using basic water services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic sanitation services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic hygiene services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–

Israel

Population	Income group	Gross national income per capita	Subregion
8 970 733	**High**	**US$ 41 410**	**western Asia**

Priority area 1. Air quality

Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene

Priority area 3. Chemicals

Priority area 4. Waste

–

No information available
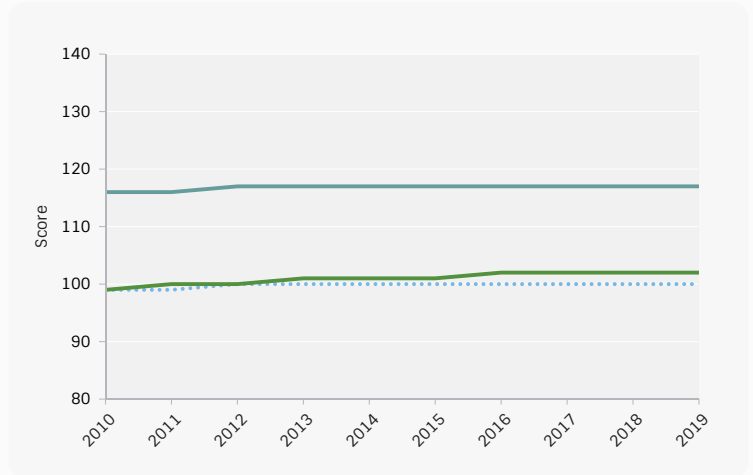
Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation
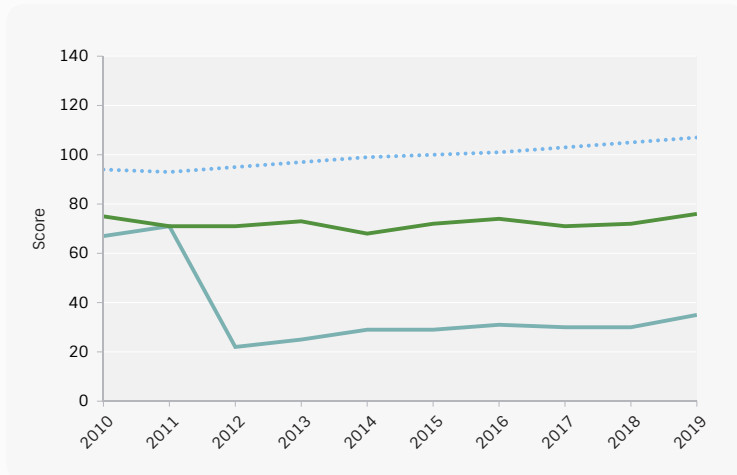
Priority area 6. Sustainable cities
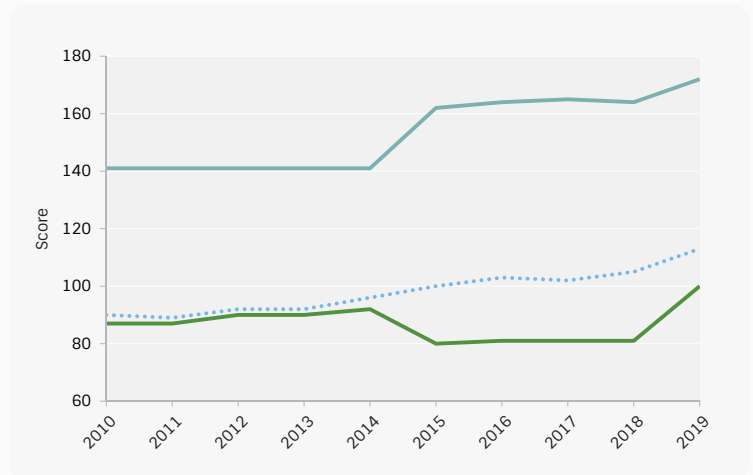
—— Israel   —— western Asia average   ···· WHO European Region average

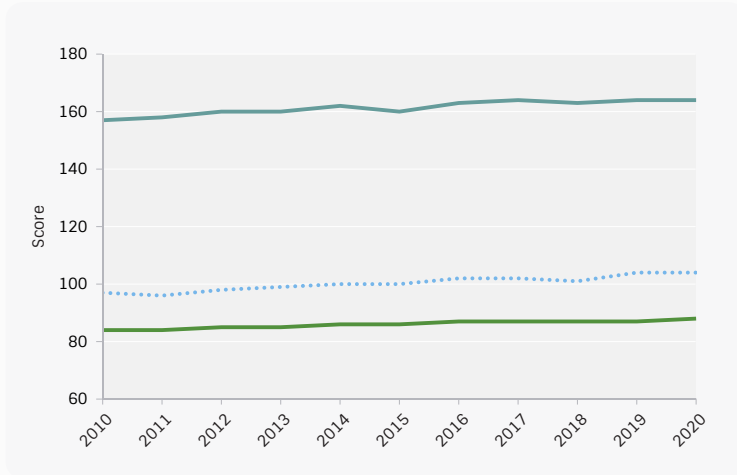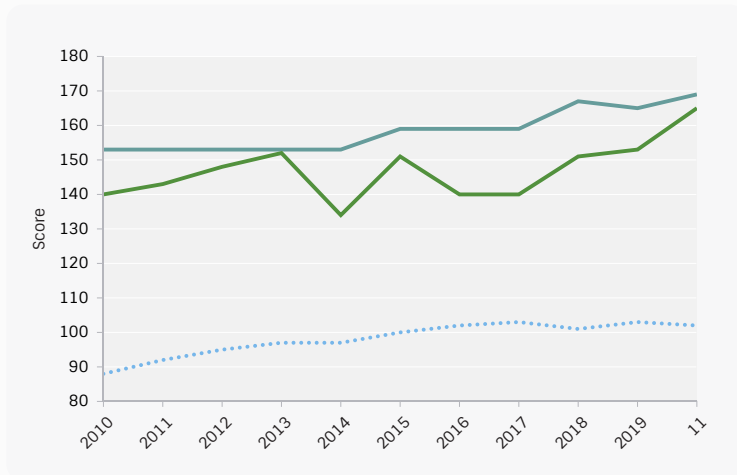| SDG indicator		Value	Year	Trend
Priority area 1. Air quality				
3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100 000 population)	15.0	2019	–
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
11.6.2	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities (population weighted, μgr/m^3)	20.3	2019	⬈
Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene				
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic drinking-water (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic sanitation (%)	99.9	2020	➡
3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100 000 population)	2.0	2019	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic drinking-water (%)	100.0	2016	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities (%)	100.0	2016	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic handwashing facilities (%)	100.0	2016	–
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking-water services (%)	99.3	2020	➡
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	95.0	2020	⬆
6.3.1	Proportion of safely treated domestic wastewater flows (%)	97.3	2022	⬆
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%)	–	–	–
Priority area 3. Chemicals				
3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100 000 population)	0	2019	⬆
3.d.1	International Health Regulations capacity and health emergency preparedness score (worst 0–100 best)	87.0	2019	–
12.4.1	Average degree of compliance with international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (worst 0–100 best)	86.4	2020	⬆
3.9.1	Lead control legislation	Yes		
Priority area 4. Waste				
8.4.1	Material footprint (raw material consumption, tonnes/capita)	–	–	–
12.4.2	Hazardous waste generated (kg/capita)	–	–	–
12.4.2	Proportion of hazardous waste treated or disposed (%)	–	–	–
12.5.1	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	–	–	–
Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation				
7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	5.6	2020	➡
13.1.1	Average number of people who died, went missing or were impacted by disasters over last 5-year period (per 100 000 population)	–	–	–
13.1.2	Adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (score: worst 0–1 best)	–	–	–
Priority area 6. Sustainable cities				
3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100 000 population)	3.9	2019	⬆
11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)	–	–	–
16.1.4	Proportion of population feeling safe walking alone around the area they live (%)	84.4	2018	⬆
Priority area 7. Sustainable health systems				
12.7.1	Implementation of sustainable public procurement policies and actions (worst 0–4 best)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic water services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic sanitation services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic hygiene services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–

Italy

Population	Income group	Gross national income per capita	Subregion
59 119 400	**High**	**US$ 42 682**	**southern Europe**

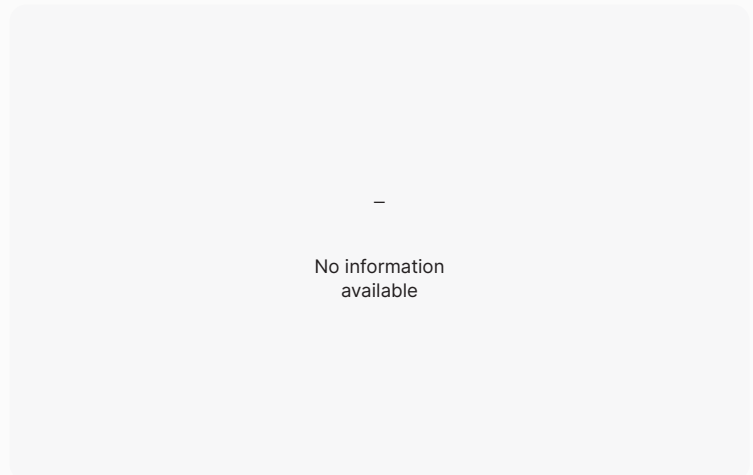## Priority area 1. Air quality

## Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene

Priority area 3. Chemicals

Priority area 4. Waste

Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation

Priority area 6. Sustainable cities

— Italy   — southern Europe average   ····· WHO European Region average

SDG indicator		Value	Year	Trend

Priority area 1. Air quality

3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100 000 population)	15.0	2019	–
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
11.6.2	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities (population weighted, μgr/m^3)	15.6	2019	⬆

Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene

1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic drinking-water (%)	99.9	2020	➡
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic sanitation (%)	99.9	2020	➡
3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100 000 population)	3.0	2019	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic drinking-water (%)	100.0	2016	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities (%)	100.0	2016	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic handwashing facilities (%)	100.0	2016	–
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking-water services (%)	95.8	2020	➡
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	95.8	2020	➡
6.3.1	Proportion of safely treated domestic wastewater flows (%)	70.2	2022	⬇
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%)	–	–	–

Priority area 3. Chemicals

3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100 000 population)	0.3	2019	➡
3.d.1	International Health Regulations capacity and health emergency preparedness score (worst 0–100 best)	72.0	2021	⬇
12.4.1	Average degree of compliance with international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (worst 0–100 best)	98.9	2020	⬆
3.9.1	Lead control legislation	Yes		

Priority area 4. Waste

8.4.1	Material footprint (raw material consumption, tonnes/capita)	9.8	2020	⬆
12.4.2	Hazardous waste generated (kg/capita)	167.4	2020	➡
12.4.2	Proportion of hazardous waste treated or disposed (%)	44.3	2020	➡
12.5.1	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	51.4	2020	⬆

Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation

7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	18.7	2020	➡
13.1.1	Average number of people who died, went missing or were impacted by disasters over last 5-year period (per 100 000 population)	0.2	2020	–
13.1.2	Adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (score: worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2018	–

Priority area 6. Sustainable cities

3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100 000 population)	5.3	2019	↗
11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)	–	–	–
16.1.4	Proportion of population feeling safe walking alone around the area they live (%)	60.6	2016	–

Priority area 7. Sustainable health systems

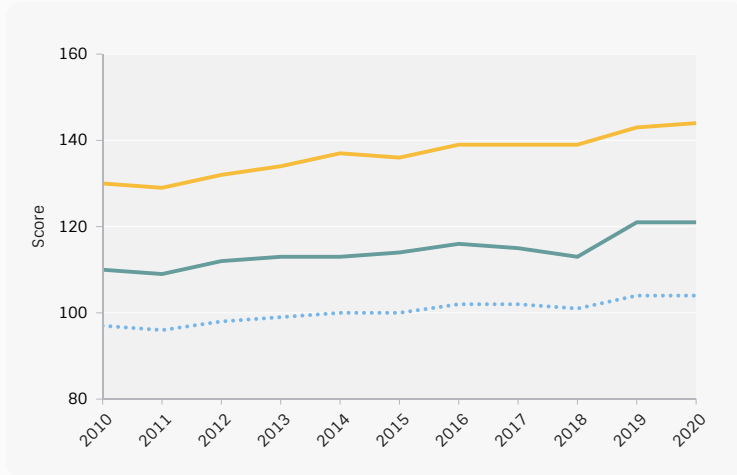|				
12.7.1	Implementation of sustainable public procurement policies and actions (worst 0–4 best)	3.0	2020	–
	Proportion of population using basic water services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic sanitation services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic hygiene services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–

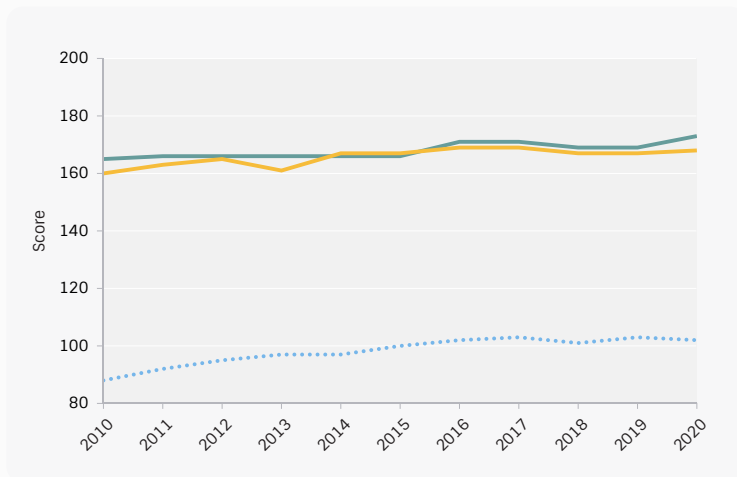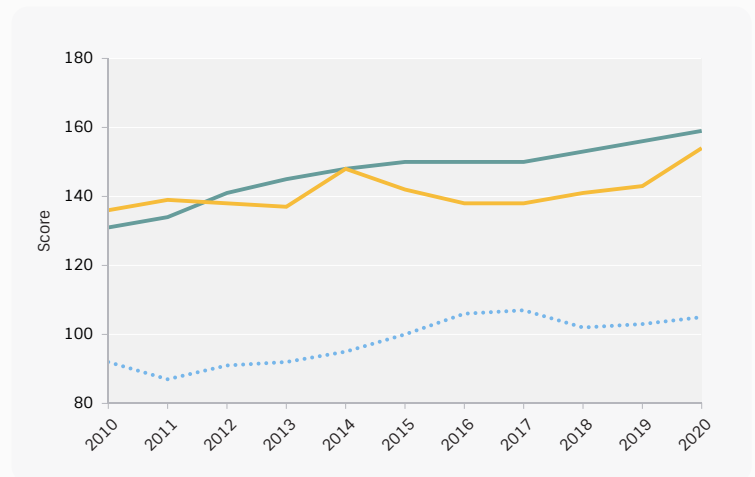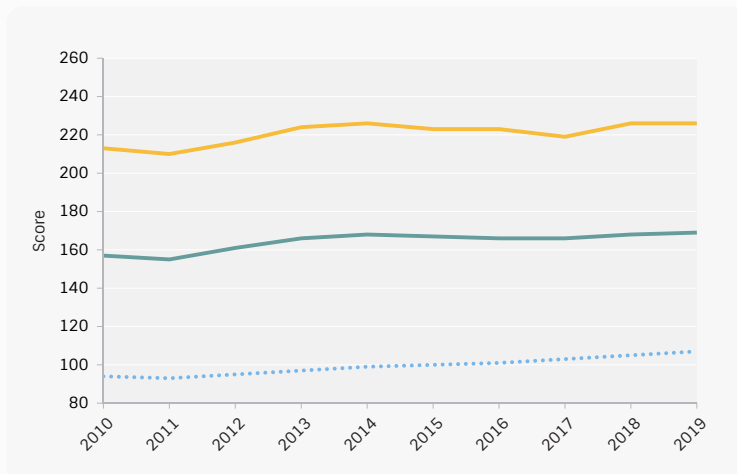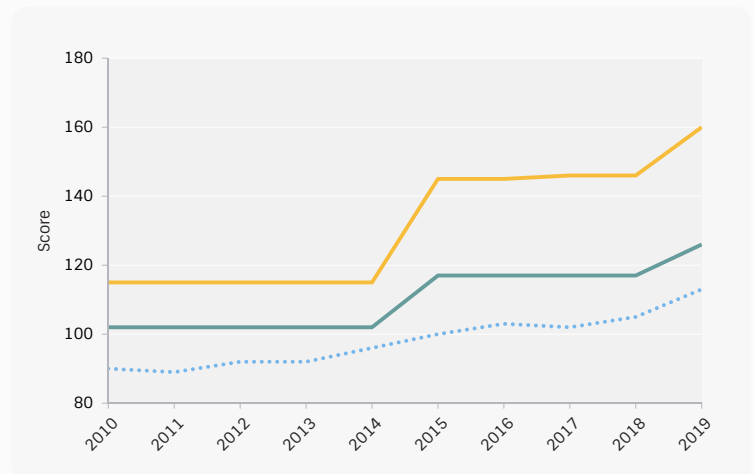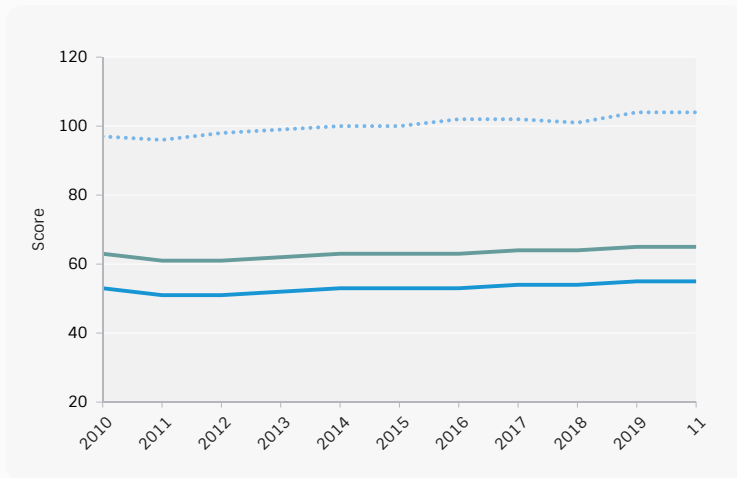# Kazakhstan

Population	Income group	Gross national income per capita	Subregion
19 295 502	**Upper middle**	**US$ 22 602**	**central Asia**

Priority area 1. Air quality

Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene
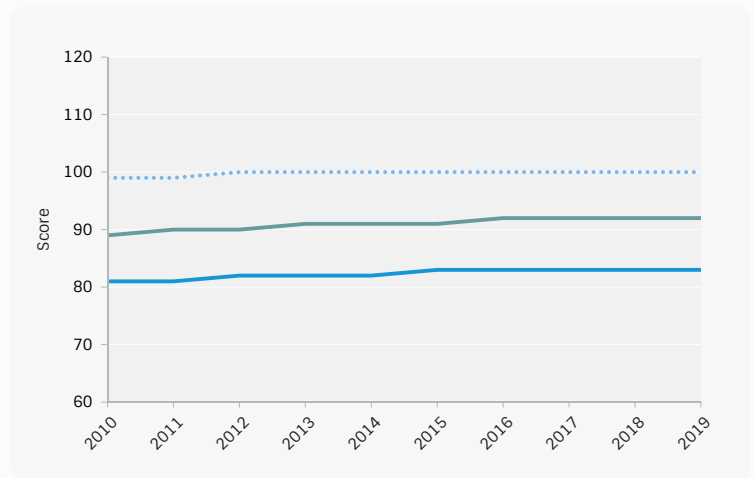
Priority area 3. Chemicals
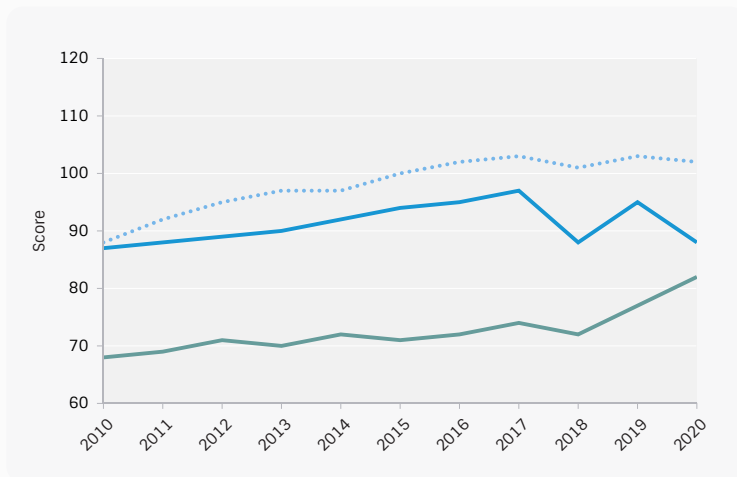
Priority area 4. Waste
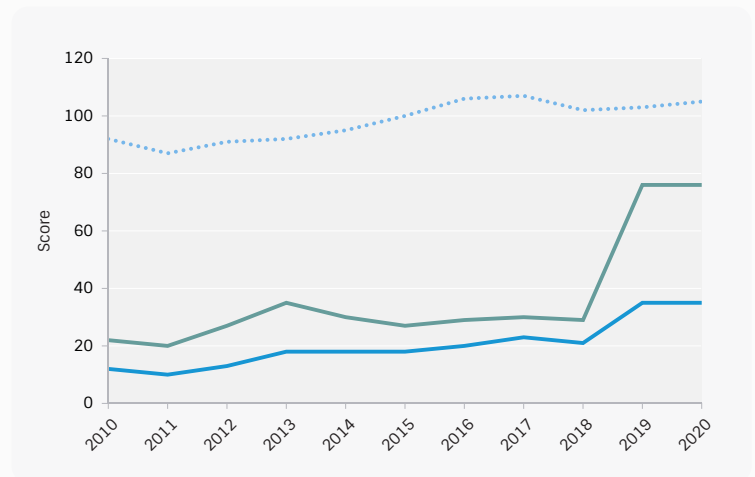
Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation
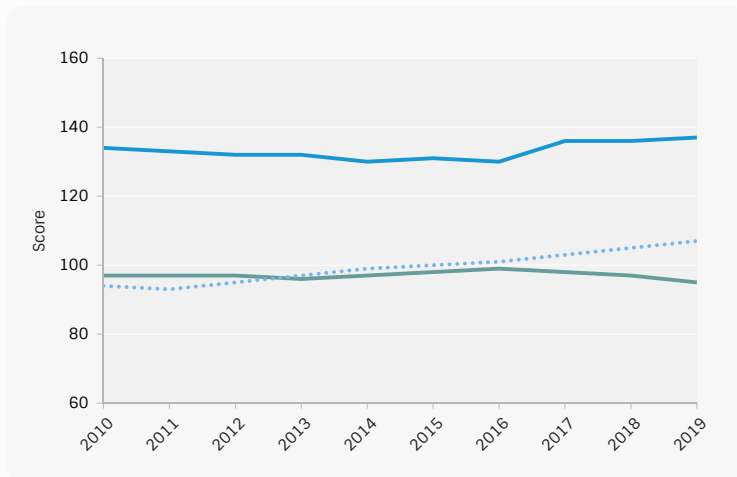
Priority area 6. Sustainable cities
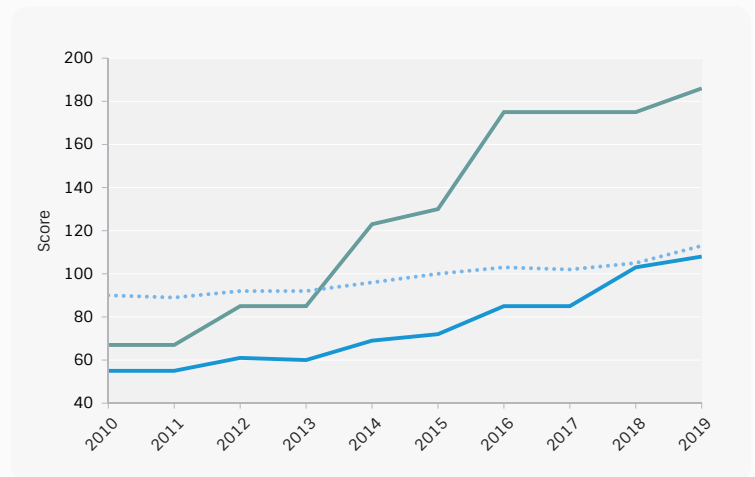
Legend: Kazakhstan — central Asia average — WHO European Region average

SDG indicator		Value	Year	Trend

Priority area 1. Air quality

3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100 000 population)	85.0	2019	–
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)	92.7	2020	⬇
11.6.2	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities (population weighted, µgr/m^3)	40.5	2019	↗

Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene

1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic drinking-water (%)	95.4	2020	➡
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic sanitation (%)	97.9	2020	➡
3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100 000 population)	3.2	2019	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic drinking-water (%)	–	–	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities (%)	–	–	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic handwashing facilities (%)	–	–	–
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking-water services (%)	89.3	2020	↗
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	–	–	–
6.3.1	Proportion of safely treated domestic wastewater flows (%)	36.3	2022	➡
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%)	63.9	2020	–

Priority area 3. Chemicals

3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100 000 population)	1.9	2019	↗
3.d.1	International Health Regulations capacity and health emergency preparedness score (worst 0–100 best)	88.0	2021	⬆
12.4.1	Average degree of compliance with international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (worst 0–100 best)	67.6	2020	↗
3.9.1	Lead control legislation	Yes		

Priority area 4. Waste

8.4.1	Material footprint (raw material consumption, tonnes/capita)	–	–	–
12.4.2	Hazardous waste generated (kg/capita)	9624.8	2019	⬆
12.4.2	Proportion of hazardous waste treated or disposed (%)	100.0	2019	⬆
12.5.1	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	–	–	–

Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation

7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	1.8	2020	➡
13.1.1	Average number of people who died, went missing or were impacted by disasters over last 5-year period (per 100 000 population)	214.0	2020	–
13.1.2	Adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (score: worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2020	–

Priority area 6. Sustainable cities

3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100 000 population)	12.7	2019	⬆
11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)	0.8	2020	⬆
16.1.4	Proportion of population feeling safe walking alone around the area they live (%)	–	–	–

Priority area 7. Sustainable health systems

|				
12.7.1	Implementation of sustainable public procurement policies and actions (worst 0–4 best)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic water services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic sanitation services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic hygiene services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–

Kyrgyzstan

Population	Income group	Gross national income per capita	Subregion
6 578 069	**Lower middle**	**US$ 4383**	**central Asia**

Priority area 1. Air quality
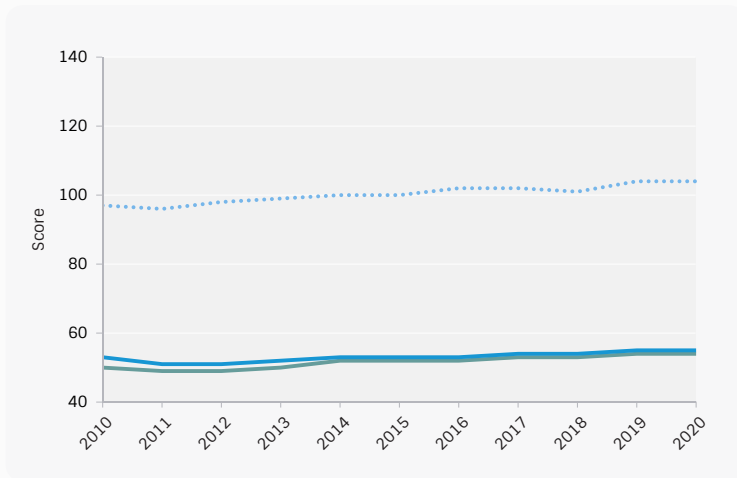
Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene
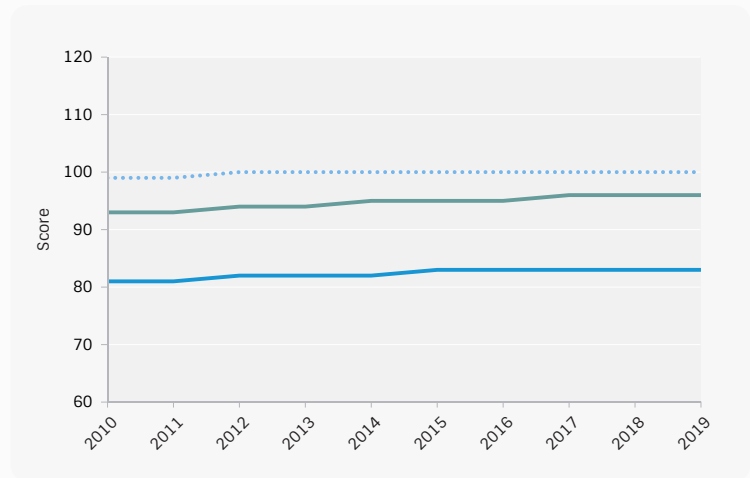
Priority area 3. Chemicals

Priority area 4. Waste

Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation

Priority area 6. Sustainable cities

Kyrgyzstan　　　central Asia average　　　WHO European Region average

SDG indicator		Value	Year	Trend

Priority area 1. Air quality

		Value	Year	Trend
3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100 000 population)	125.0	2019	–
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)	76.6	2020	➡
11.6.2	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities (population weighted, µgr/m^3)	39.5	2019	↗

Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene

		Value	Year	Trend
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic drinking-water (%)	91.7	2020	↗
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic sanitation (%)	97.9	2020	↗
3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100 000 population)	2.3	2019	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic drinking-water (%)	–	–	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities (%)	–	–	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic handwashing facilities (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking-water services (%)	70.1	2020	➡
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	92.5	2020	➡
6.3.1	Proportion of safely treated domestic wastewater flows (%)	19.0	2022	➡
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%)	–	–	–

Priority area 3. Chemicals

		Value	Year	Trend
3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100 000 population)	0.9	2019	⬆
3.d.1	International Health Regulations capacity and health emergency preparedness score (worst 0–100 best)	42.0	2021	–
12.4.1	Average degree of compliance with international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (worst 0–100 best)	82.7	2020	⬇
3.9.1	Lead control legislation	Yes		

Priority area 4. Waste

		Value	Year	Trend
8.4.1	Material footprint (raw material consumption, tonnes/capita)	–	–	–
12.4.2	Hazardous waste generated (kg/capita)	2066.3	2017	–
12.4.2	Proportion of hazardous waste treated or disposed (%)	40.2	2017	–
12.5.1	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	–	–	–

Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation

		Value	Year	Trend
7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	30.0	2020	↗
13.1.1	Average number of people who died, went missing or were impacted by disasters over last 5-year period (per 100 000 population)	300.5	2020	–
13.1.2	Adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (score: worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2019	⬆

Priority area 6. Sustainable cities

		Value	Year	Trend
3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100 000 population)	12.7	2019	⬆
11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)	2.4	2020	⬆
16.1.4	Proportion of population feeling safe walking alone around the area they live (%)	–	–	–

Priority area 7. Sustainable health systems

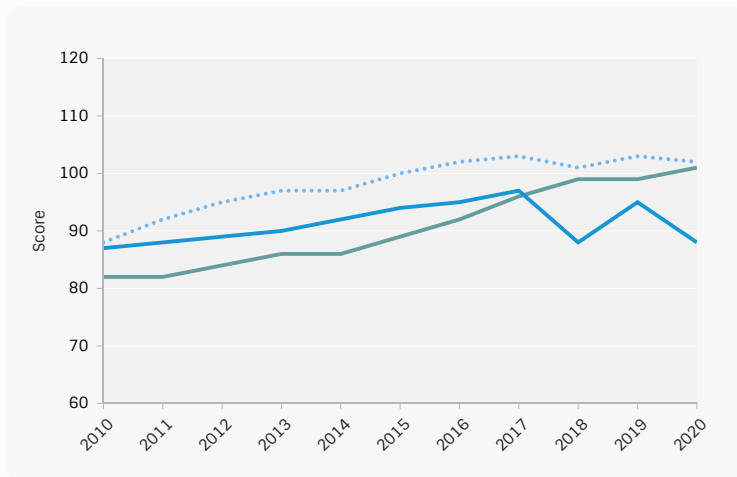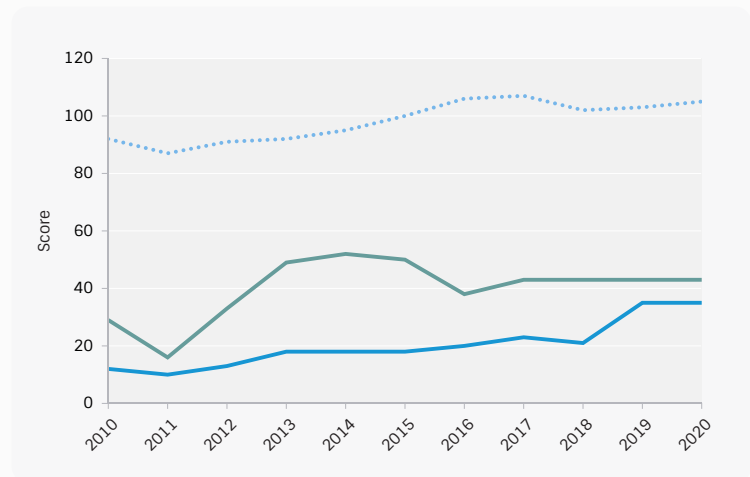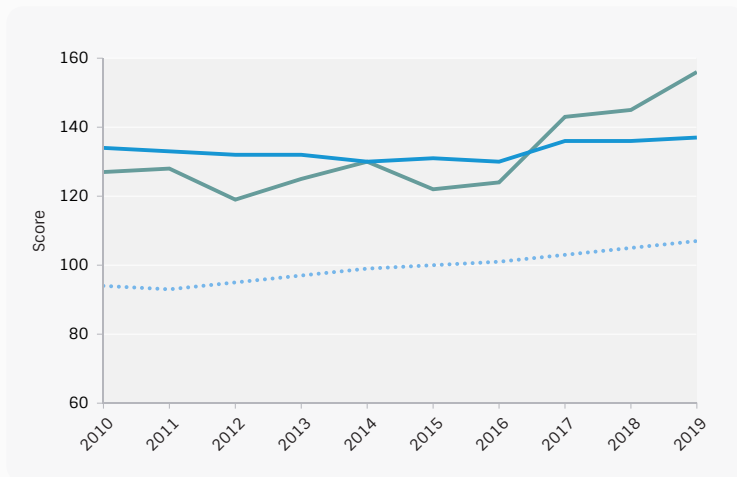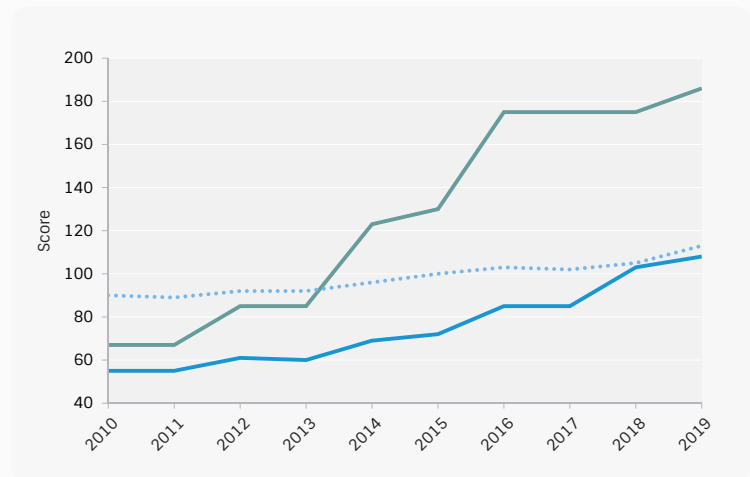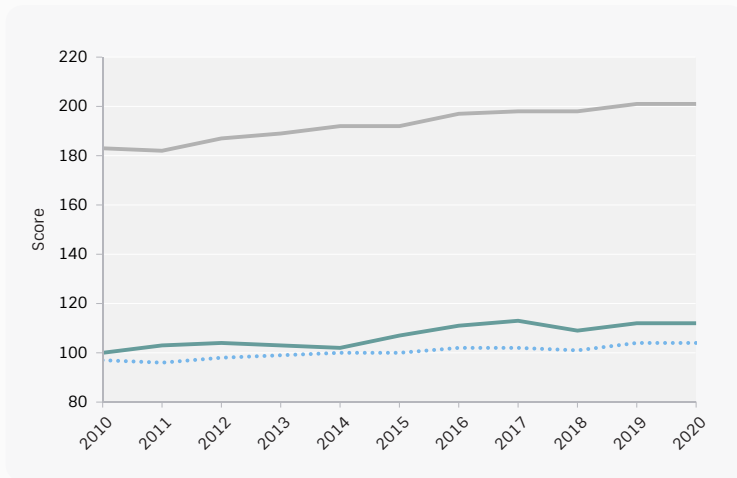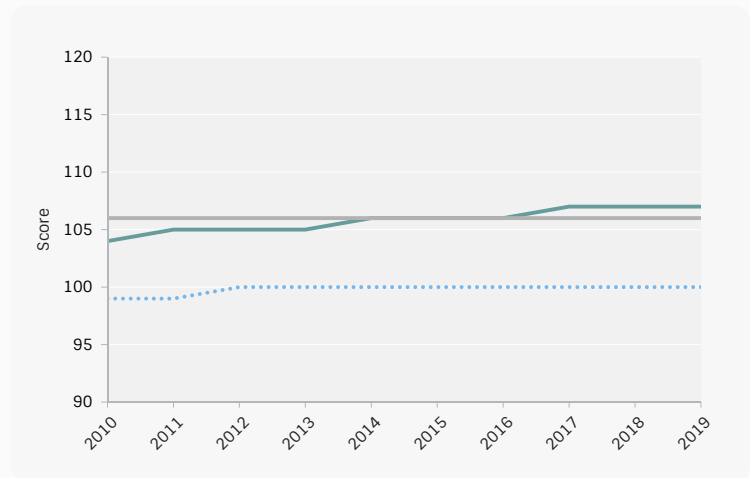|		Value	Year	Trend
12.7.1	Implementation of sustainable public procurement policies and actions (worst 0–4 best)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic water services in health care facilities (%)	45.0	2021	➡
	Proportion of population using basic sanitation services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic hygiene services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–

Latvia

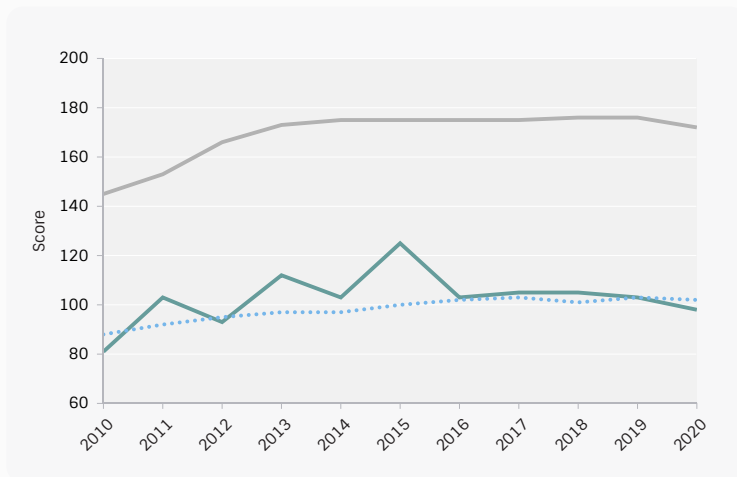| Population	Income group	Gross national income per capita	Subregion
1 860 978	**High**	**US$ 31 446**	**northern Europe**

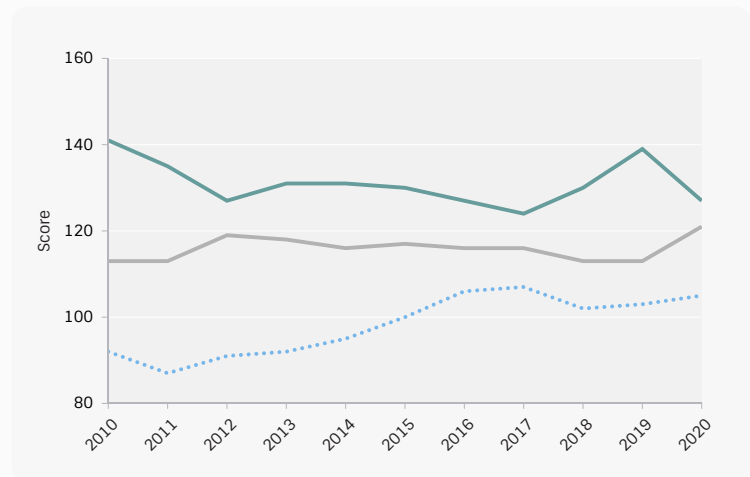## Priority area 1. Air quality

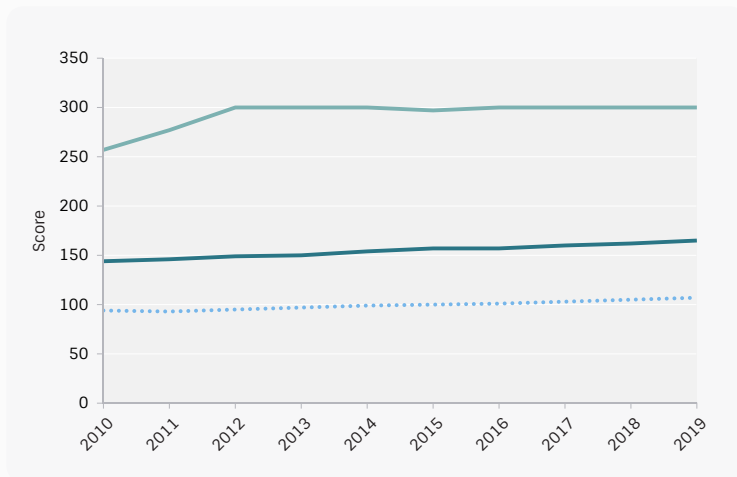## Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene

Priority area 3. Chemicals
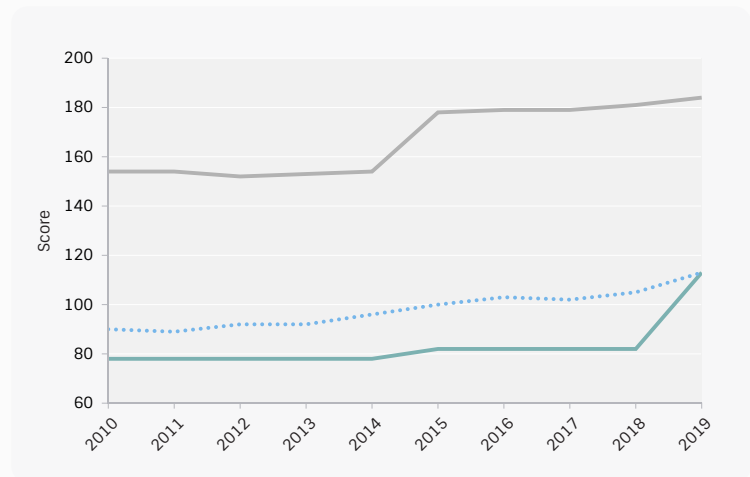

Priority area 4. Waste

Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation

Priority area 6. Sustainable cities

Latvia —— northern Europe average —— WHO European Region average ·····

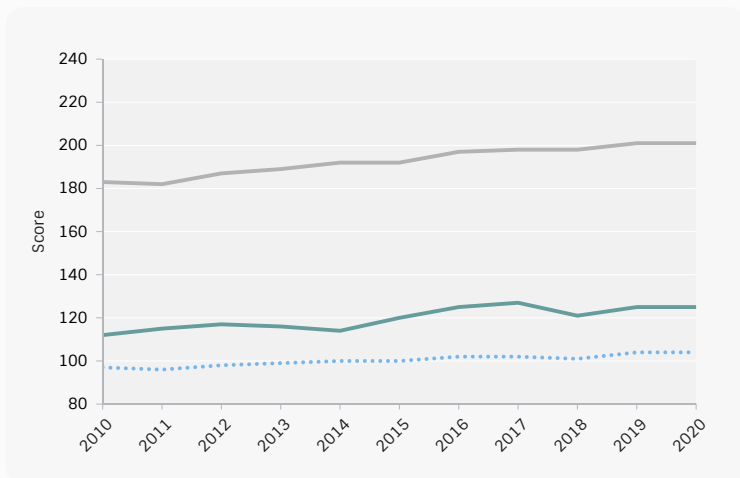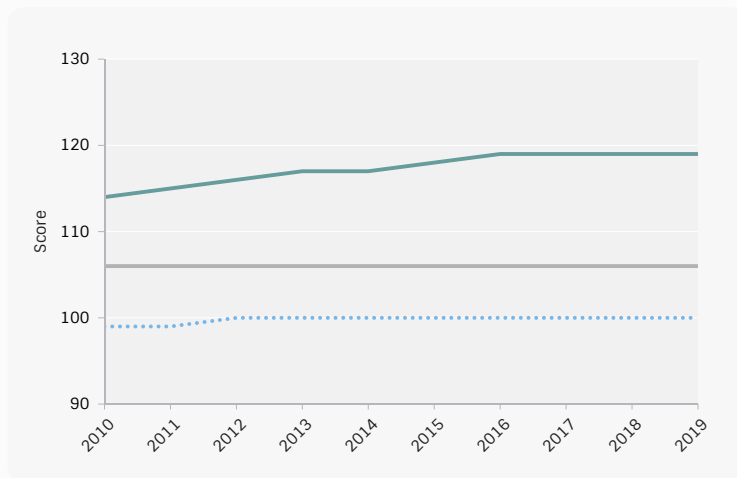| SDG indicator		Value	Year	Trend
Priority area 1. Air quality				
3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100 000 population)	40.0	2019	–
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
11.6.2	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities (population weighted, μgr/m^3)	15.7	2019	⬆
Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene				
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic drinking-water (%)	98.8	2020	↗
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic sanitation (%)	92.4	2020	➡
3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100 000 population)	2.6	2019	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic drinking-water (%)	100.0	2016	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities (%)	100.0	2016	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic handwashing facilities (%)	100.0	2016	–
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking-water services (%)	96.3	2020	↗
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	83.4	2020	⬆
6.3.1	Proportion of safely treated domestic wastewater flows (%)	87.4	2022	⬇
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%)	66.5	2020	➡
Priority area 3. Chemicals				
3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100 000 population)	1.2	2019	⬇
3.d.1	International Health Regulations capacity and health emergency preparedness score (worst 0–100 best)	69.0	2021	⬇
12.4.1	Average degree of compliance with international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (worst 0–100 best)	80.1	2020	⬇
3.9.1	Lead control legislation	Yes		
Priority area 4. Waste				
8.4.1	Material footprint (raw material consumption, tonnes/capita)	18.0	2020	⬇
12.4.2	Hazardous waste generated (kg/capita)	74.5	2020	➡
12.4.2	Proportion of hazardous waste treated or disposed (%)	21.0	2020	⬇
12.5.1	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	44.1	2021	⬆
Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation				
7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	43.8	2020	⬆
13.1.1	Average number of people who died, went missing or were impacted by disasters over last 5-year period (per 100 000 population)	–	–	–
13.1.2	Adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (score: worst 0–1 best)	–	–	–
Priority area 6. Sustainable cities				
3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100 000 population)	8.1	2019	⬆
11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)	–	–	–
16.1.4	Proportion of population feeling safe walking alone around the area they live (%)	–	–	–
Priority area 7. Sustainable health systems				
12.7.1	Implementation of sustainable public procurement policies and actions (worst 0–4 best)	3.0	2020	–
	Proportion of population using basic water services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic sanitation services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic hygiene services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–

Lithuania

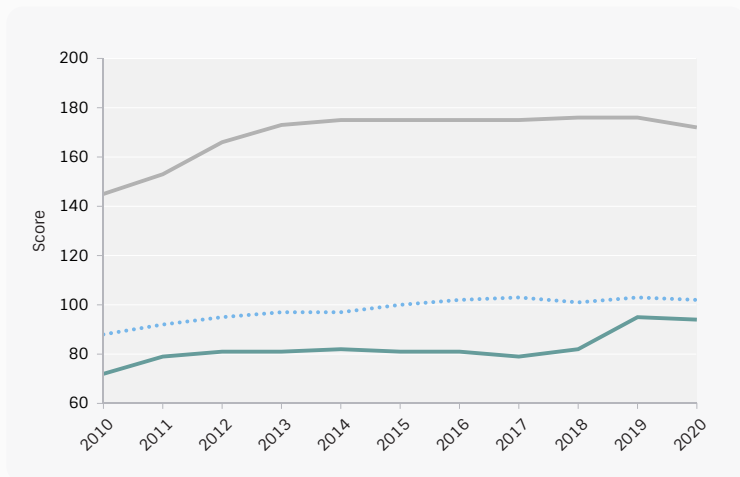| Population	Income group	Gross national income per capita	Subregion
2 768 668	**High**	**US$ 37 855**	**northern Europe**

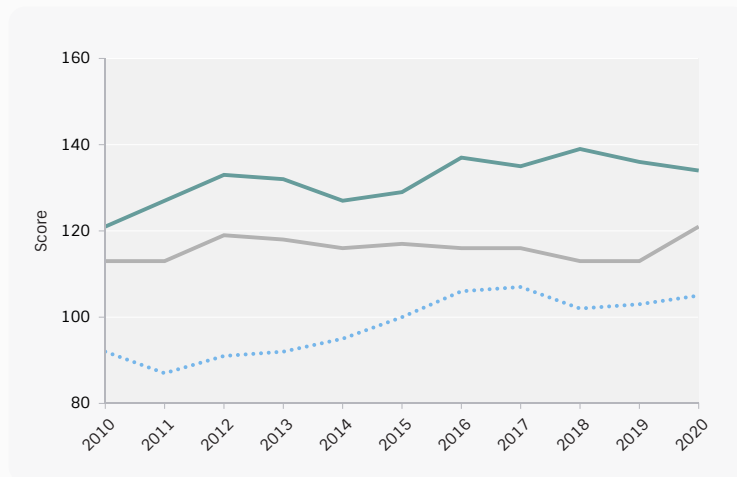### Priority area 1. Air quality

Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene
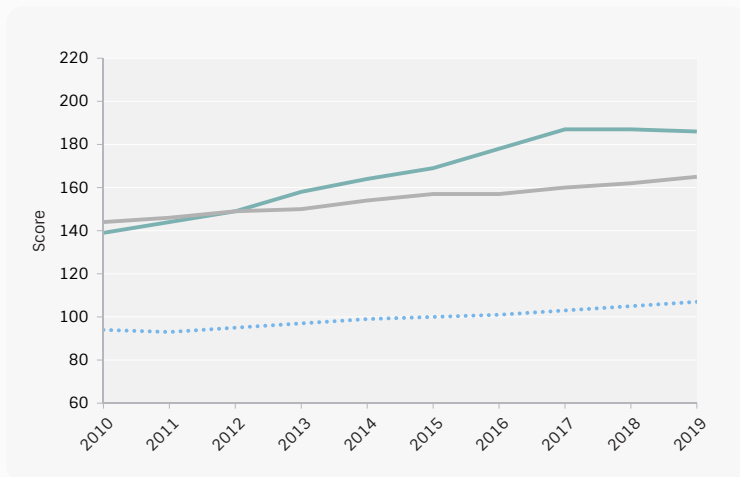

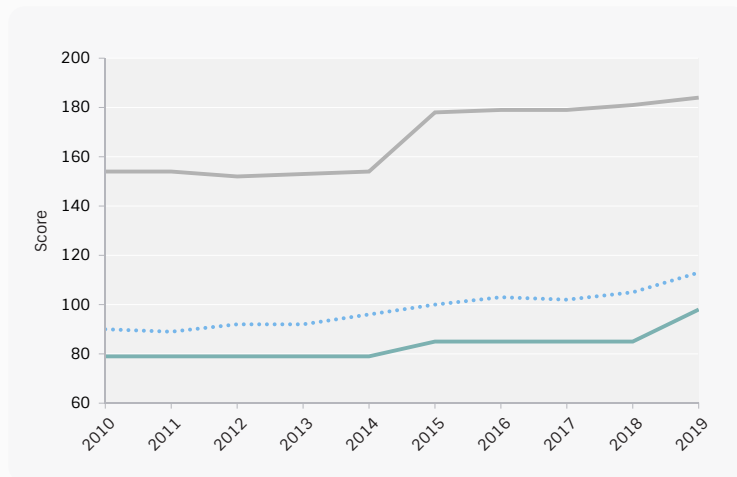### Priority area 3. Chemicals

Priority area 4. Waste

Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation

Priority area 6. Sustainable cities

—— Lithuania   —— northern Europe average   ••••• WHO European Region average

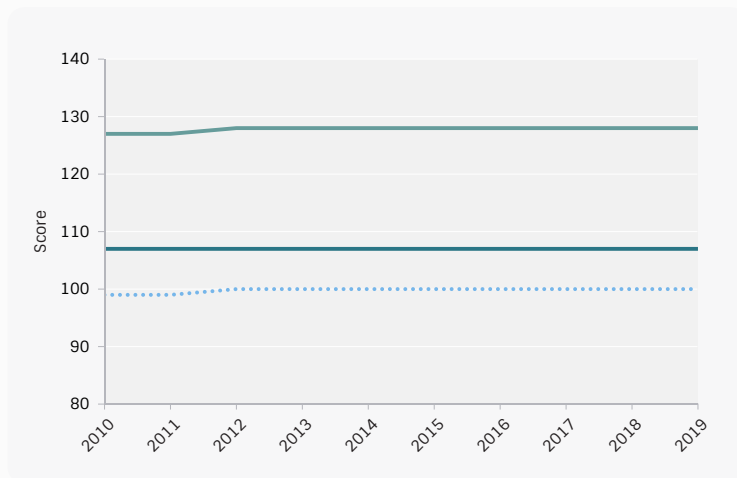| SDG indicator		Value	Year	Trend
Priority area 1. Air quality				
3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100 000 population)	39.0	2019	–
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
11.6.2	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities (population weighted, µgr/m^3)	11.9	2019	⬆
Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene				
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic drinking-water (%)	98.0	2020	⬆
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic sanitation (%)	93.9	2020	↗
3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100 000 population)	2.6	2019	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic drinking-water (%)	–	–	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities (%)	–	–	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic handwashing facilities (%)	–	–	–
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking-water services (%)	94.9	2020	↗
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	93.9	2020	↗
6.3.1	Proportion of safely treated domestic wastewater flows (%)	96.8	2022	⬆
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%)	98.7	2020	➡
Priority area 3. Chemicals				
3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100 000 population)	1.7	2019	⬆
3.d.1	International Health Regulations capacity and health emergency preparedness score (worst 0–100 best)	82.0	2021	⬇
12.4.1	Average degree of compliance with international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (worst 0–100 best)	87.6	2020	⬇
3.9.1	Lead control legislation	Yes		
Priority area 4. Waste				
8.4.1	Material footprint (raw material consumption, tonnes/capita)	22.7	2020	⬇
12.4.2	Hazardous waste generated (kg/capita)	91.3	2020	➡
12.4.2	Proportion of hazardous waste treated or disposed (%)	43.2	2020	➡
12.5.1	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	44.3	2021	↗
Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation				
7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	31.7	2020	➡
13.1.1	Average number of people who died, went missing or were impacted by disasters over last 5-year period (per 100 000 population)	–	–	–
13.1.2	Adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (score: worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2020	–
Priority area 6. Sustainable cities				
3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100 000 population)	8.1	2019	⬆
11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)	–	–	–
16.1.4	Proportion of population feeling safe walking alone around the area they live (%)	64.0	2013	–
Priority area 7. Sustainable health systems				
12.7.1	Implementation of sustainable public procurement policies and actions (worst 0–4 best)	3.0	2020	–
	Proportion of population using basic water services in health care facilities (%)	100.0	2021	⬆
	Proportion of population using basic sanitation services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic hygiene services in health care facilities (%)	99.0	2021	➡

Luxembourg

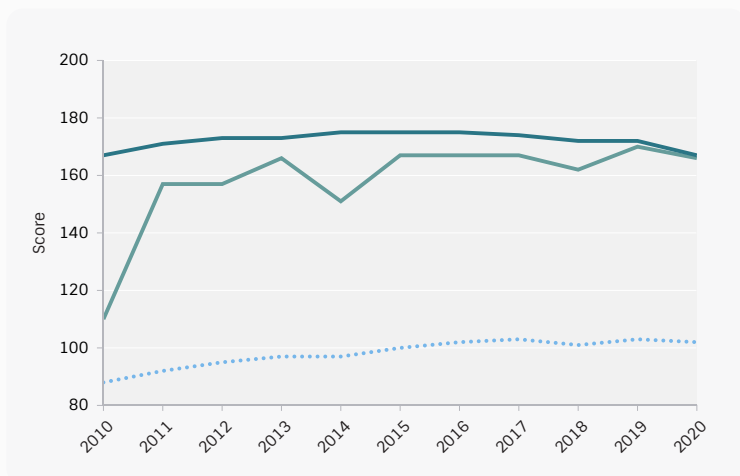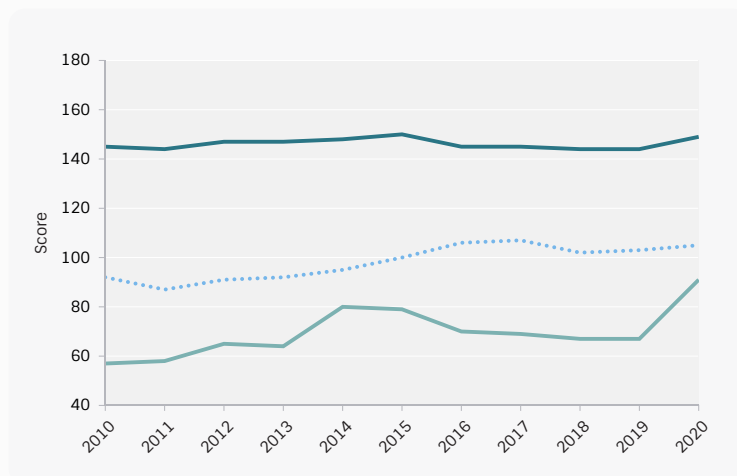| Population	Income group	Gross national income per capita	Subregion
643 922	**High**	**US$ 78 651**	**western Europe**

Priority area 1. Air quality
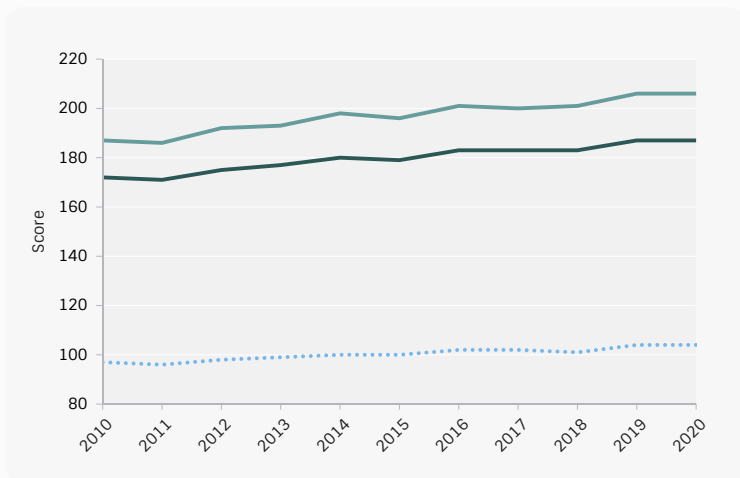
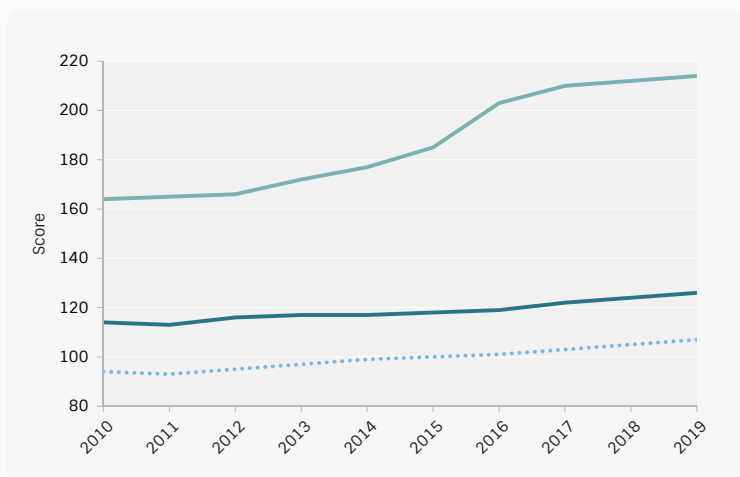### Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene
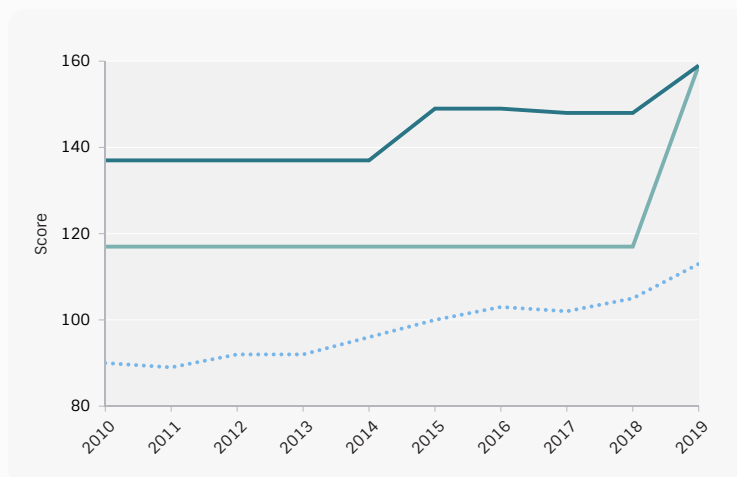

Priority area 3. Chemicals

Priority area 4. Waste

Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation

Priority area 6. Sustainable cities

—— Luxembourg　　—— western Europe average　　••••• WHO European Region average

SDG indicator		Value	Year	Trend

Priority area 1. Air quality

3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100 000 population)	12.0	2019	–
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
11.6.2	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities (population weighted, µgr/m^3)	8.7	2019	⬆

Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene

1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic drinking-water (%)	99.9	2020	➡
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic sanitation (%)	97.6	2020	➡
3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100 000 population)	1.9	2019	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic drinking-water (%)	–	–	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities (%)	–	–	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic handwashing facilities (%)	–	–	–
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking-water services (%)	99.5	2020	➡
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	96.8	2020	↗
6.3.1	Proportion of safely treated domestic wastewater flows (%)	98.6	2022	⬆
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%)	–	–	–

Priority area 3. Chemicals

3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100 000 population)	0.2	2019	⬆
3.d.1	International Health Regulations capacity and health emergency preparedness score (worst 0–100 best)	60.0	2021	⬇
12.4.1	Average degree of compliance with international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (worst 0–100 best)	69.6	2020	⬇
3.9.1	Lead control legislation	Yes		

Priority area 4. Waste

8.4.1	Material footprint (raw material consumption, tonnes/capita)	28.6	2020	↗
12.4.2	Hazardous waste generated (kg/capita)	396.8	2020	⬆
12.4.2	Proportion of hazardous waste treated or disposed (%)	30.3	2020	↗
12.5.1	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	55.3	2021	⬆

Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation

7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	20.8	2020	↗
13.1.1	Average number of people who died, went missing or were impacted by disasters over last 5-year period (per 100 000 population)	0	2020	–
13.1.2	Adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (score: worst 0–1 best)	–	–	–

Priority area 6. Sustainable cities

3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100 000 population)	4.1	2019	⬆
11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)	–	–	–
16.1.4	Proportion of population feeling safe walking alone around the area they live (%)	72.0	2017	–

Priority area 7. Sustainable health systems

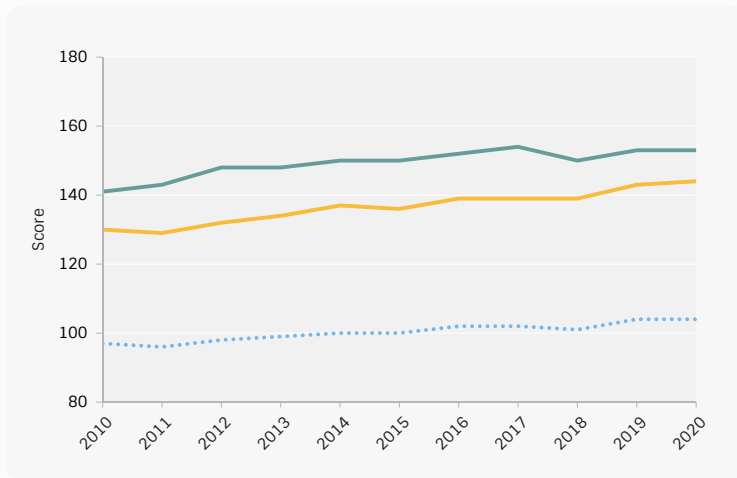| 12.7.1 | Implementation of sustainable public procurement policies and actions (worst 0–4 best) | – | – | – |
	Proportion of population using basic water services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic sanitation services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic hygiene services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–

Malta

Population	Income group	Gross national income per capita	Subregion
532 375	**High**	**US$ 41 684**	**southern Europe**

Priority area 1. Air quality

Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene

Priority area 3. Chemicals

Priority area 4. Waste

Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation

Priority area 6. Sustainable cities

—— Malta —— southern Europe average ⋯⋯ WHO European Region average

SDG indicator		Value	Year	Trend

Priority area 1. Air quality

3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100 000 population)	21.0	2019	–
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
11.6.2	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities (population weighted, µgr/m^3)	13.0	2019	↗

Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene

1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic drinking-water (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic sanitation (%)	100.0	2020	➡
3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100 000 population)	4.6	2019	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic drinking-water (%)	–	–	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities (%)	–	–	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic handwashing facilities (%)	–	–	–
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking-water services (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	91.9	2020	➡
6.3.1	Proportion of safely treated domestic wastewater flows (%)	1.1	2022	⬇
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%)	–	–	–

Priority area 3. Chemicals

3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100 000 population)	0.1	2019	⬆
3.d.1	International Health Regulations capacity and health emergency preparedness score (worst 0–100 best)	73.0	2021	⬇
12.4.1	Average degree of compliance with international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (worst 0–100 best)	67.0	2020	➡
3.9.1	Lead control legislation	Yes		

Priority area 4. Waste

8.4.1	Material footprint (raw material consumption, tonnes/capita)	12.0	2019	↗
12.4.2	Hazardous waste generated (kg/capita)	80.6	2020	⬆
12.4.2	Proportion of hazardous waste treated or disposed (%)	1.5	2020	➡
12.5.1	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	13.6	2021	➡

Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation

7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	9.2	2020	➡
13.1.1	Average number of people who died, went missing or were impacted by disasters over last 5-year period (per 100 000 population)	–	–	–
13.1.2	Adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (score: worst 0–1 best)	–	–	–

Priority area 6. Sustainable cities

3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100 000 population)	4.1	2019	⬇
11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)	–	–	–
16.1.4	Proportion of population feeling safe walking alone around the area they live (%)	–	–	–

Priority area 7. Sustainable health systems

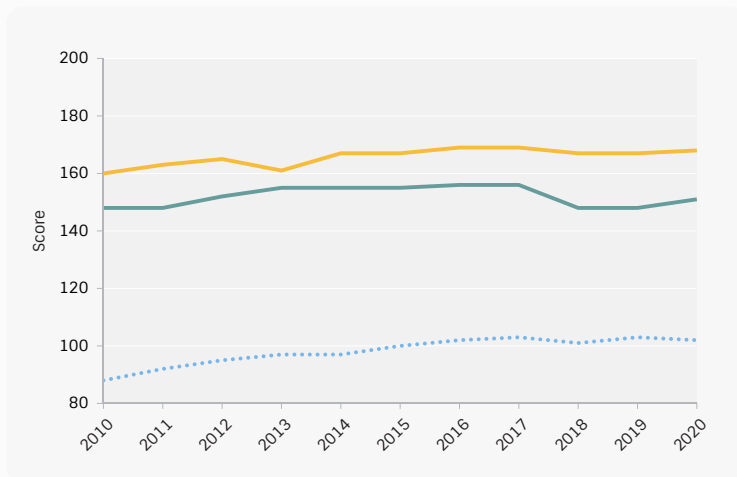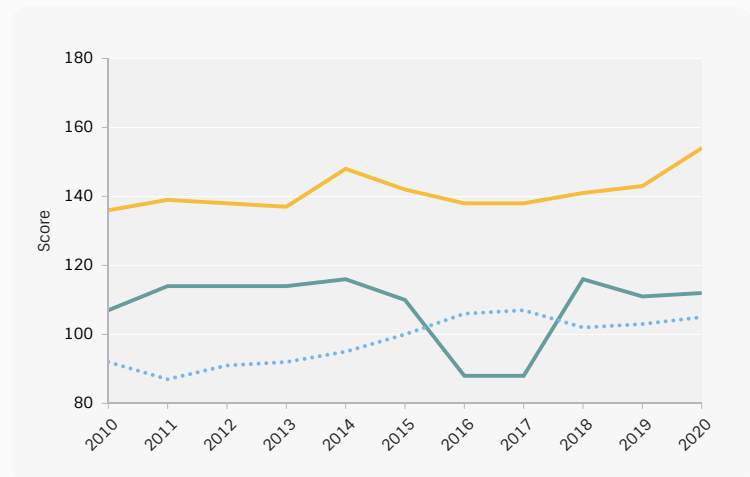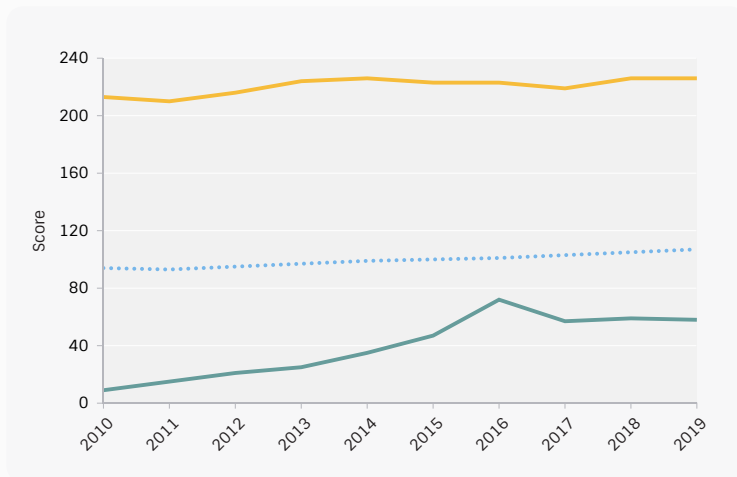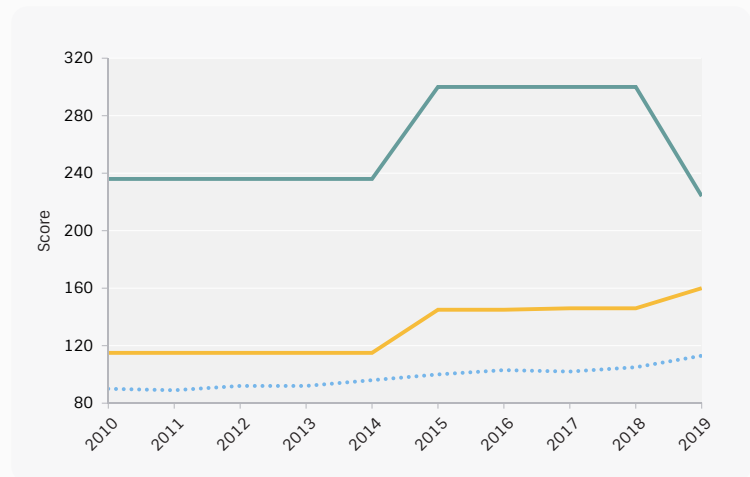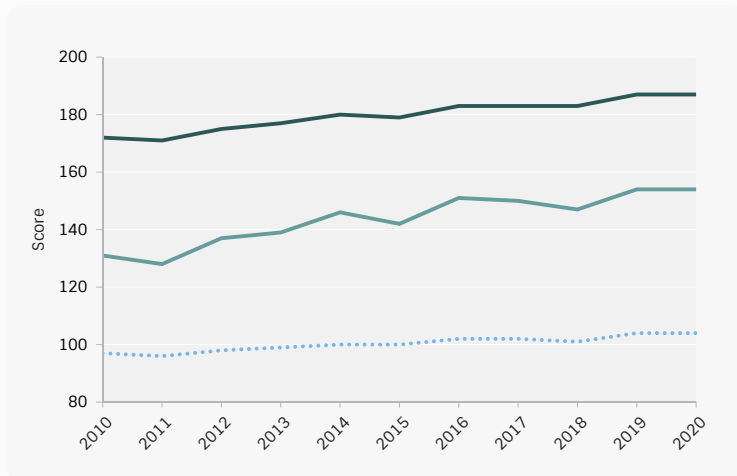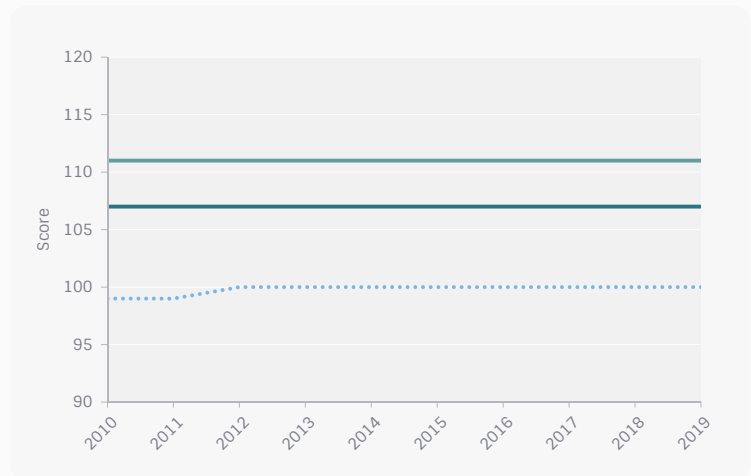|				
12.7.1	Implementation of sustainable public procurement policies and actions (worst 0–4 best)	0	2020	–
	Proportion of population using basic water services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic sanitation services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic hygiene services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–

Monaco

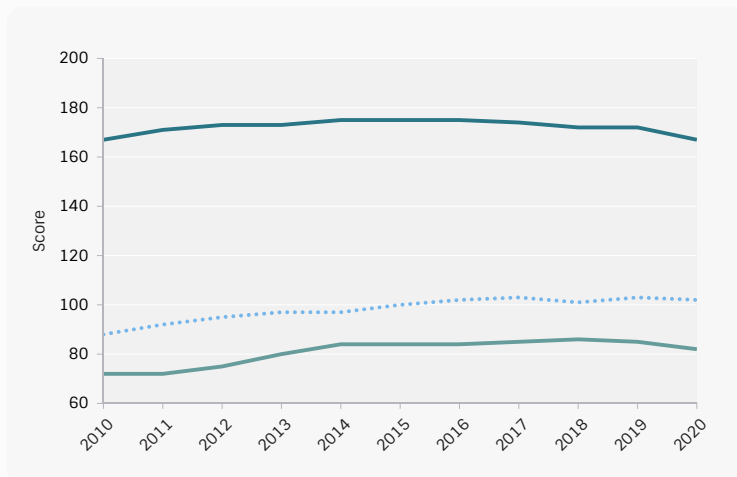| Population	Income group	Gross national income per capita	Subregion
36 561	**High**		**western Europe**

Priority area 1. Air quality
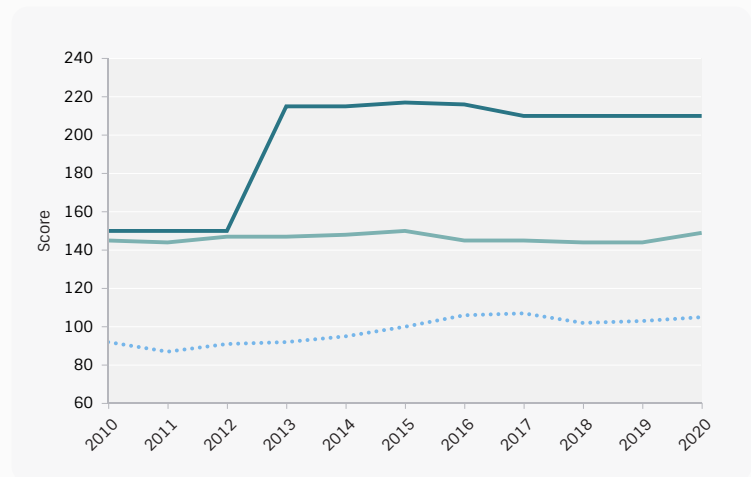

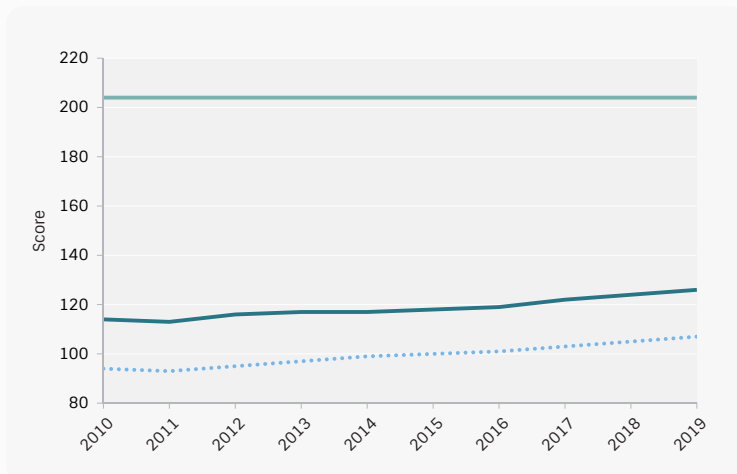### Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene

Priority area 3. Chemicals

Priority area 4. Waste

Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation

Priority area 6. Sustainable cities

–

No information available

—— Monaco   —— western Europe average   •••• WHO European Region average

| SDG indicator		Value	Year	Trend
Priority area 1. Air quality				
3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100 000 population)	–	–	–
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
11.6.2	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities (population weighted, µgr/m^3)	9.2	2019	⬆
Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene				
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic drinking-water (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic sanitation (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100 000 population)	–	–	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic drinking-water (%)	100.0	2021	⬆
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities (%)	100.0	2021	⬆
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic handwashing facilities (%)	100.0	2021	⬆
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking-water services (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
6.3.1	Proportion of safely treated domestic wastewater flows (%)	96.8	2022	➡
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%)	–	–	–
Priority area 3. Chemicals				
3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100 000 population)	–	–	–
3.d.1	International Health Regulations capacity and health emergency preparedness score (worst 0–100 best)	77.0	2021	⬇
12.4.1	Average degree of compliance with international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (worst 0–100 best)	56.0	2020	⬇
3.9.1	Lead control legislation	Yes		
Priority area 4. Waste				
8.4.1	Material footprint (raw material consumption, tonnes/capita)	–	–	–
12.4.2	Hazardous waste generated (kg/capita)	5.4	2017	–
12.4.2	Proportion of hazardous waste treated or disposed (%)	82.4	2017	–
12.5.1	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	–	–	–
Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation				
7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	–	–	–
13.1.1	Average number of people who died, went missing or were impacted by disasters over last 5-year period (per 100 000 population)	0	2020	–
13.1.2	Adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (score: worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2018	–
Priority area 6. Sustainable cities				
3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100 000 population)	–	–	–
11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)	–	–	–
16.1.4	Proportion of population feeling safe walking alone around the area they live (%)	–	–	–
Priority area 7. Sustainable health systems				
12.7.1	Implementation of sustainable public procurement policies and actions (worst 0–4 best)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic water services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic sanitation services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic hygiene services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–

Montenegro

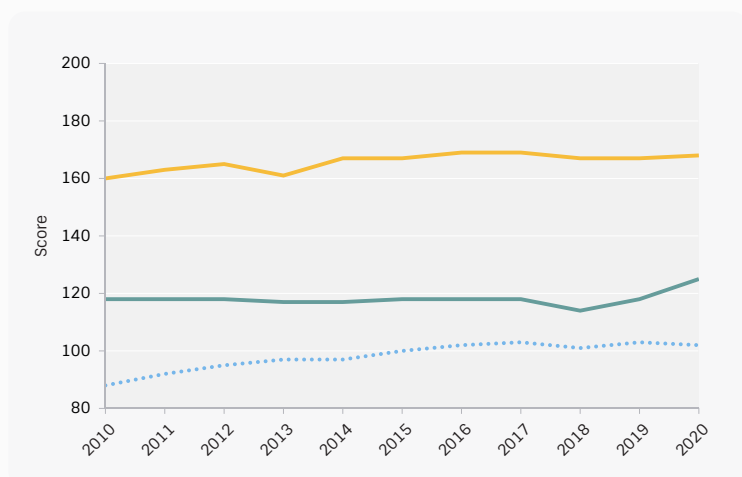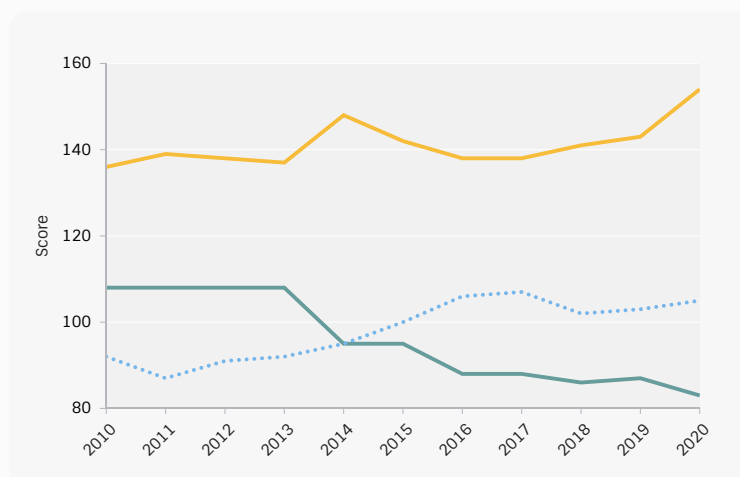|			
Population	Income group	Gross national income per capita	Subregion
627 512	**Upper middle**	**US$ 21 037**	**southern Europe**

Priority area 1. Air quality
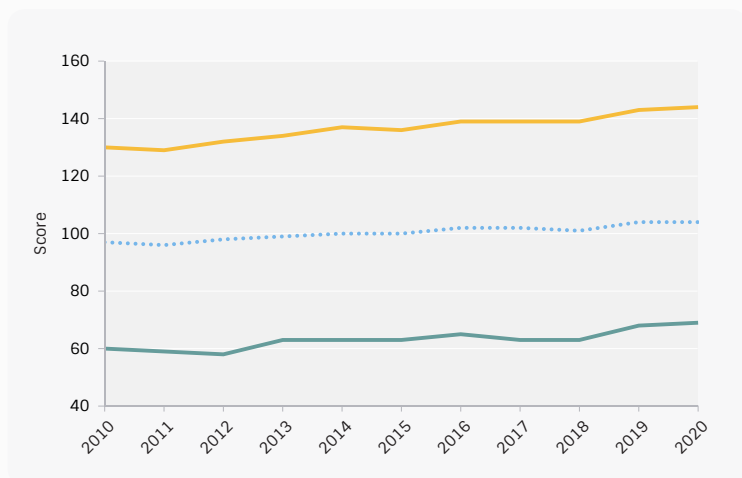
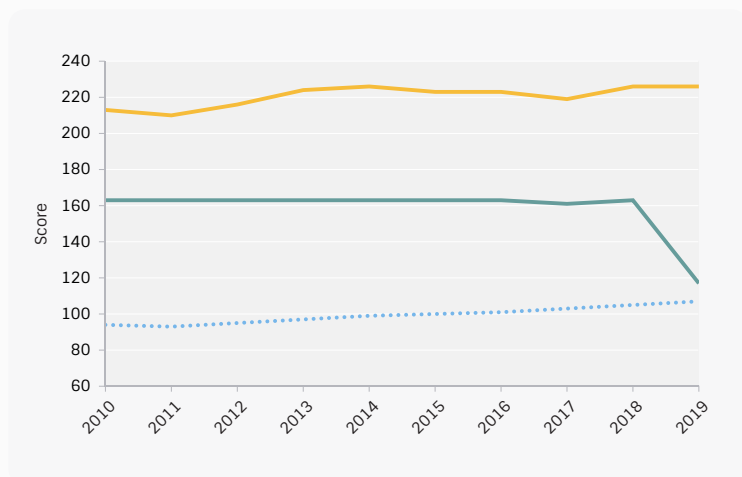## Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene
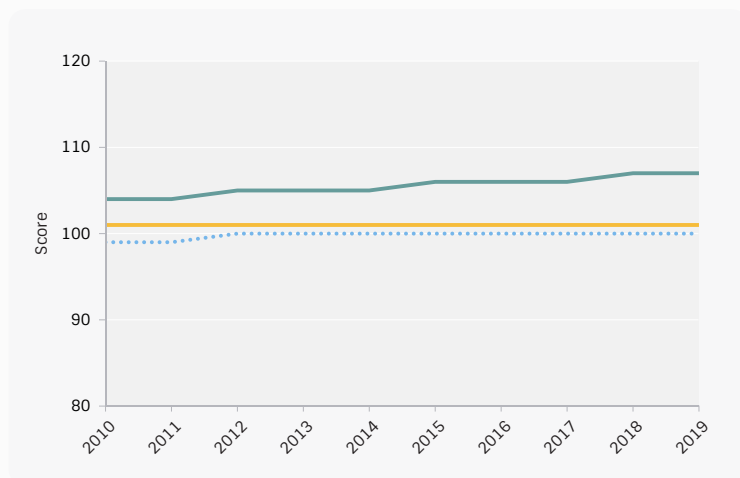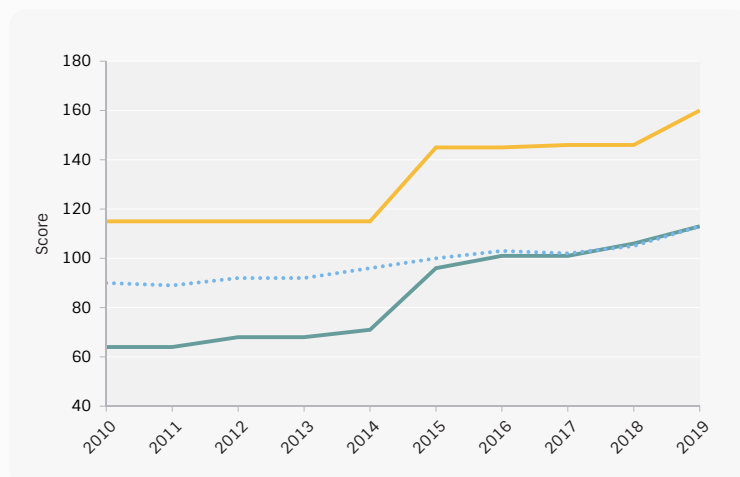

Priority area 3. Chemicals

Priority area 4. Waste

Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation

Priority area 6. Sustainable cities

—— Montenegro　　—— southern Europe average　　••••• WHO European Region average

| SDG indicator		Value	Year	Trend
Priority area 1. Air quality				
3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100 000 population)	115.0	2019	–
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)	62.4	2020	➡
11.6.2	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities (population weighted, µgr/m^3)	18.3	2019	↗
Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene				
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic drinking-water (%)	98.9	2020	⬆
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic sanitation (%)	97.8	2020	⬆
3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100 000 population)	1.8	2019	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic drinking-water (%)	–	–	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities (%)	–	–	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic handwashing facilities (%)	–	–	–
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking-water services (%)	85.1	2020	➡
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	45.4	2020	➡
6.3.1	Proportion of safely treated domestic wastewater flows (%)	55.3	2022	↗
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%)	88.1	2020	⬇
Priority area 3. Chemicals				
3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100 000 population)	0.6	2019	➡
3.d.1	International Health Regulations capacity and health emergency preparedness score (worst 0–100 best)	53.0	2021	⬇
12.4.1	Average degree of compliance with international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (worst 0–100 best)	82.6	2020	⬆
3.9.1	Lead control legislation	Yes		
Priority area 4. Waste				
8.4.1	Material footprint (raw material consumption, tonnes/capita)	–	–	–
12.4.2	Hazardous waste generated (kg/capita)	546.7	2020	➡
12.4.2	Proportion of hazardous waste treated or disposed (%)	92.6	2020	⬇
12.5.1	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	4.7	2021	–
Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation				
7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	39.6	2020	⬇
13.1.1	Average number of people who died, went missing or were impacted by disasters over last 5-year period (per 100 000 population)	530.8	2020	–
13.1.2	Adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (score: worst 0–1 best)	0	2019	–
Priority area 6. Sustainable cities				
3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100 000 population)	7.6	2019	↗
11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)	8.8	2020	↗
16.1.4	Proportion of population feeling safe walking alone around the area they live (%)	–	–	–
Priority area 7. Sustainable health systems				
12.7.1	Implementation of sustainable public procurement policies and actions (worst 0–4 best)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic water services in health care facilities (%)	100.0	2021	⬆
	Proportion of population using basic sanitation services in health care facilities (%)	84.6	2021	➡
	Proportion of population using basic hygiene services in health care facilities (%)	100.0	2021	⬆

Netherlands (Kingdom of the)
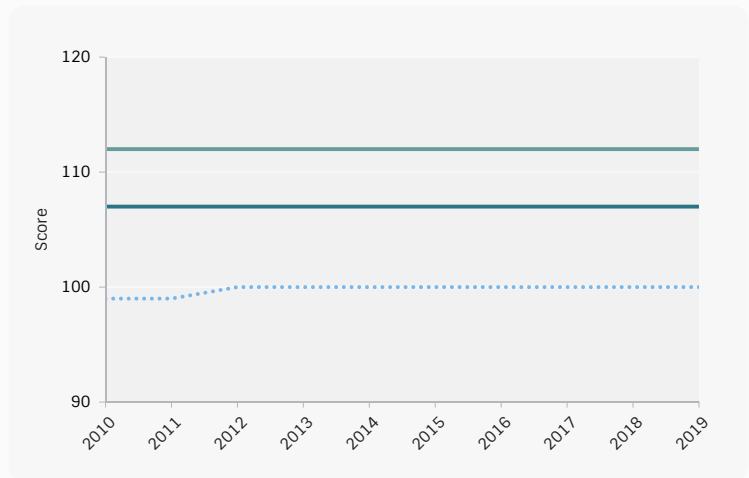
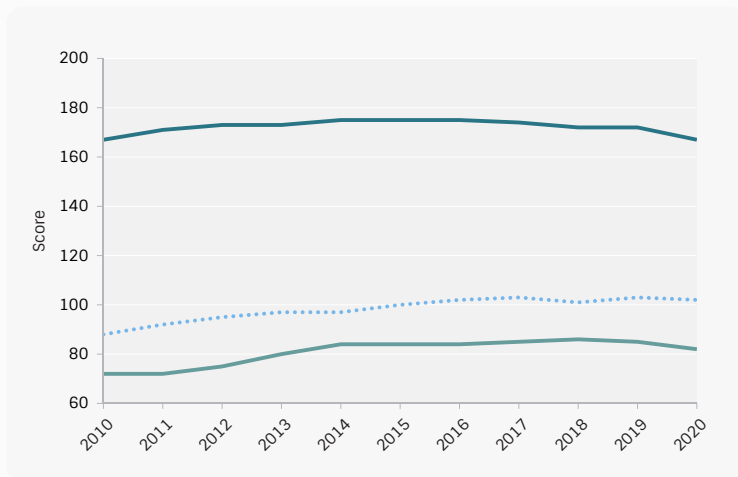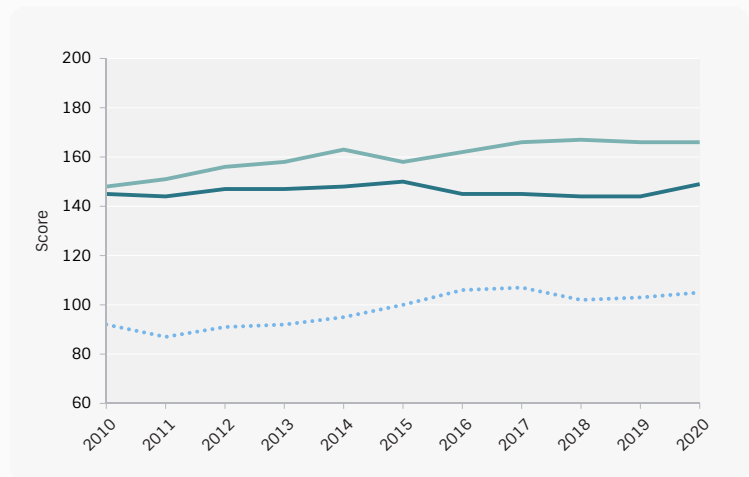| Population	Income group	Gross national income per capita	Subregion
17 536 553	**High**	**US$ 56 425**	**western Europe**

Priority area 1. Air quality
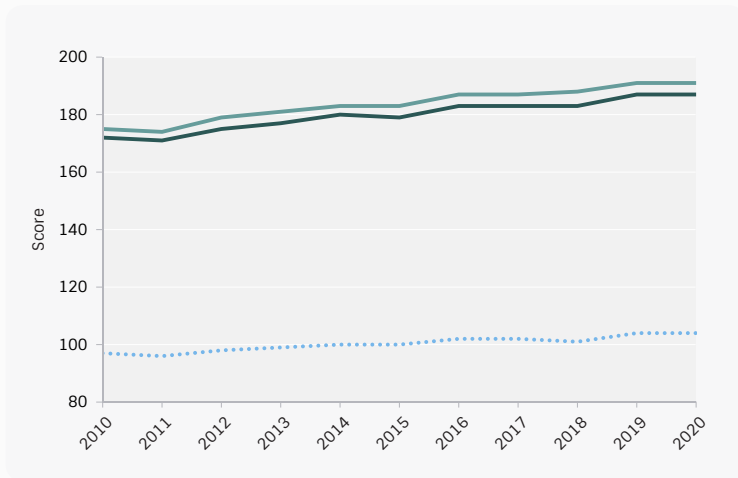
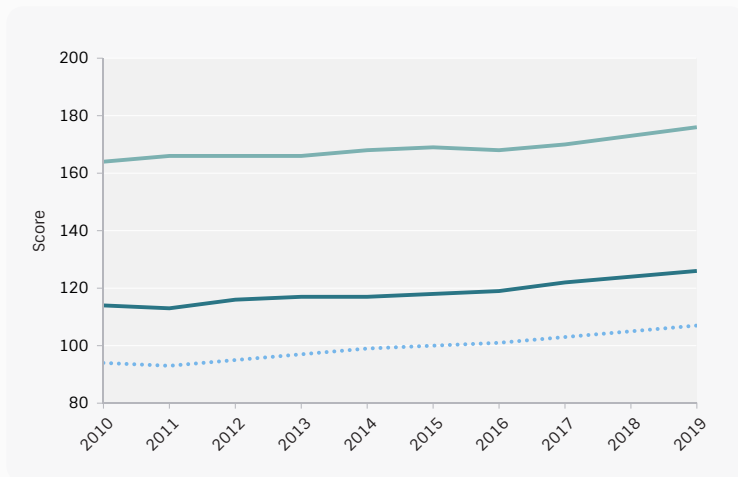## Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene
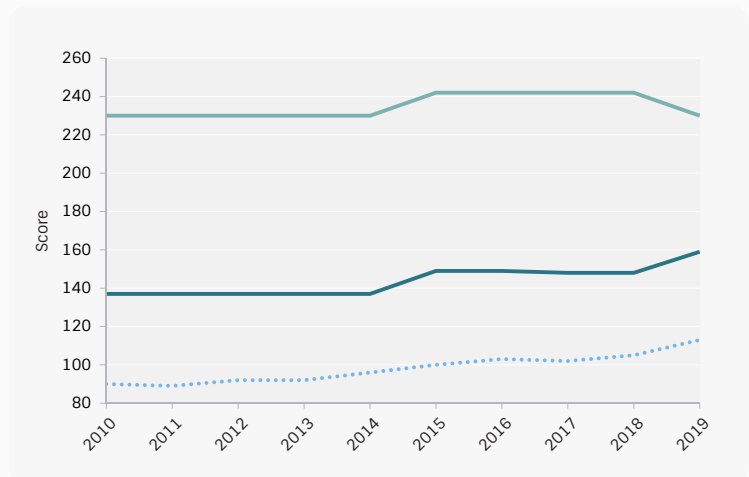

Priority area 3. Chemicals

Priority area 4. Waste

Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation

Priority area 6. Sustainable cities

Netherlands (Kingdom of the) — western Europe average — WHO European Region average

| SDG indicator		Value	Year	Trend
Priority area 1. Air quality				
3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100 000 population)	13.0	2019	–
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
11.6.2	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities (population weighted, µgr/m^3)	11.1	2019	⬆
Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene				
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic drinking-water (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic sanitation (%)	97.7	2020	➡
3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100 000 population)	3.4	2019	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic drinking-water (%)	100.0	2019	⬆
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities (%)	100.0	2019	⬆
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic handwashing facilities (%)	100.0	2019	⬆
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking-water services (%)	100.0	2020	➡
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	97.5	2020	➡
6.3.1	Proportion of safely treated domestic wastewater flows (%)	99.8	2022	➡
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%)	95.9	2020	➡
Priority area 3. Chemicals				
3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100 000 population)	0.1	2019	⬆
3.d.1	International Health Regulations capacity and health emergency preparedness score (worst 0–100 best)	84.0	2021	⬇
12.4.1	Average degree of compliance with international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (worst 0–100 best)	70.6	2020	⬇
3.9.1	Lead control legislation	Yes		
Priority area 4. Waste				
8.4.1	Material footprint (raw material consumption, tonnes/capita)	7.7	2020	⬆
12.4.2	Hazardous waste generated (kg/capita)	288.0	2020	➡
12.4.2	Proportion of hazardous waste treated or disposed (%)	97.2	2020	⬇
12.5.1	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	57.8	2021	⬆
Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation				
7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	10.8	2020	➡
13.1.1	Average number of people who died, went missing or were impacted by disasters over last 5-year period (per 100 000 population)	0	2020	–
13.1.2	Adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (score: worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2017	–
Priority area 6. Sustainable cities				
3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100 000 population)	4.0	2019	➡
11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)	–	–	–
16.1.4	Proportion of population feeling safe walking alone around the area they live (%)	–	–	–
Priority area 7. Sustainable health systems				
12.7.1	Implementation of sustainable public procurement policies and actions (worst 0–4 best)	3.0	2020	–
	Proportion of population using basic water services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic sanitation services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic hygiene services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–

North Macedonia

Population	Income group	Gross national income per capita	Subregion
2 098 541	**Upper middle**	**US$ 15 722**	**southern Europe**

Priority area 1. Air quality
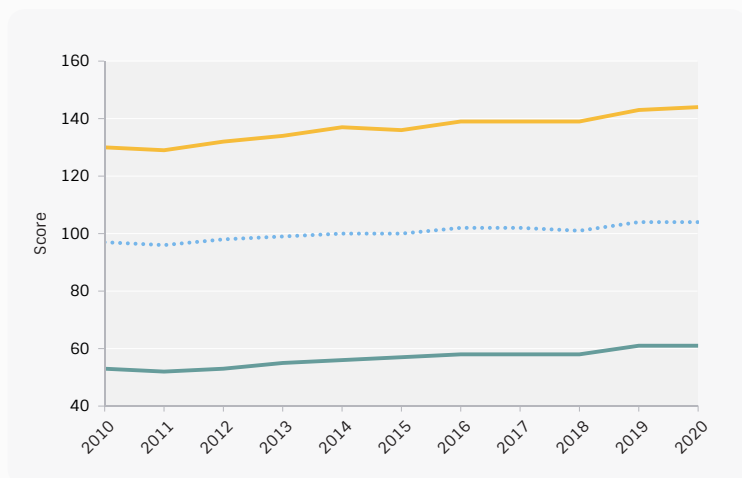
Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene
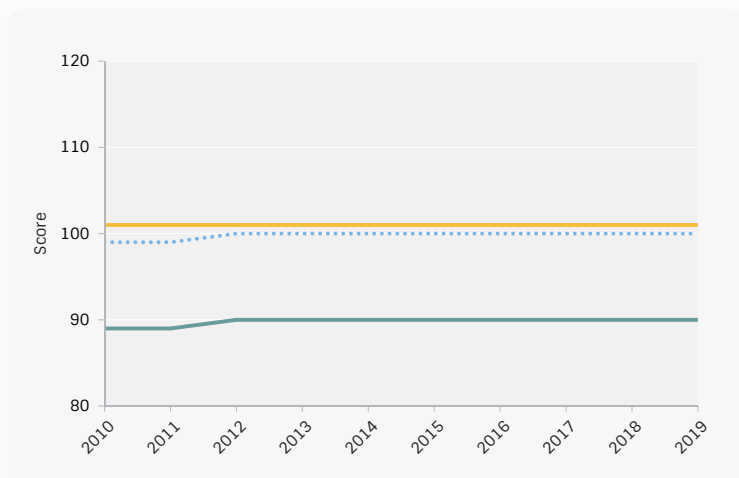
Priority area 3. Chemicals
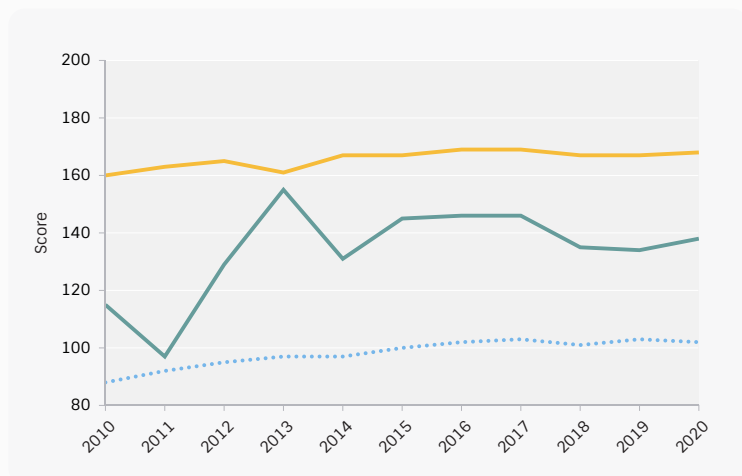
Priority area 4. Waste
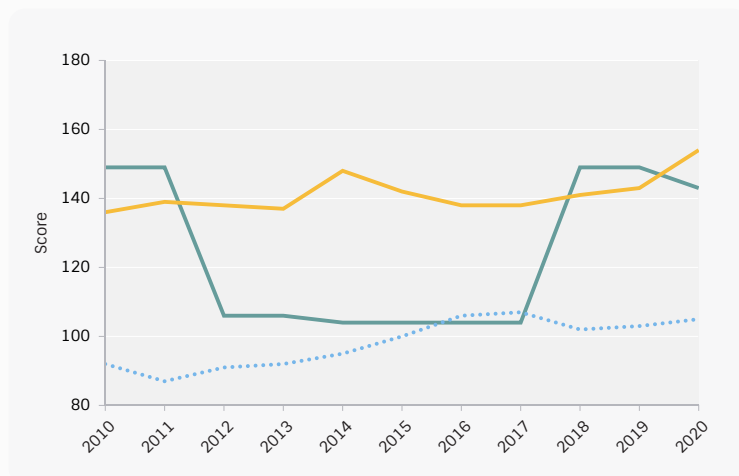
Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation
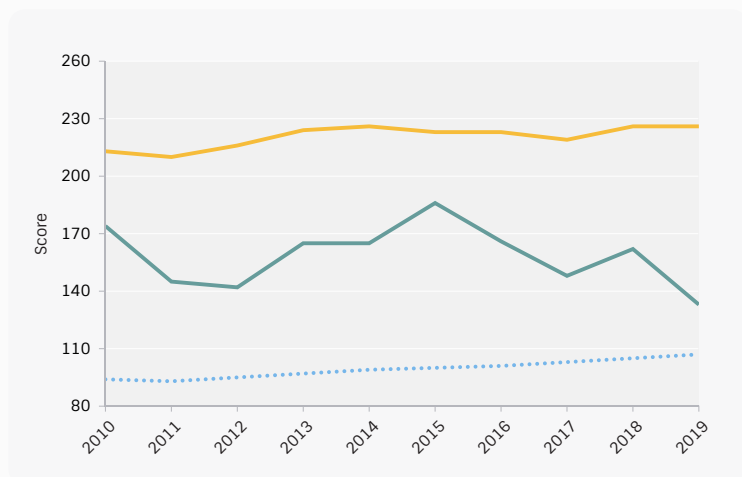
Priority area 6. Sustainable cities
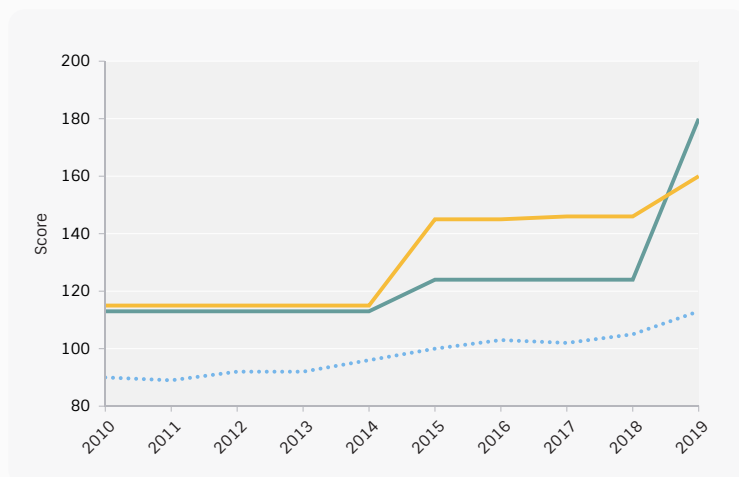
North Macedonia —— southern Europe average ····· WHO European Region average

SDG indicator		Value	Year	Trend

Priority area 1. Air quality

		Value	Year	Trend
3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100 000 population)	96.0	2019	–
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)	78.1	2020	↗
11.6.2	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities (population weighted, μgr/m^3)	33.1	2019	↗

Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene

		Value	Year	Trend
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic drinking-water (%)	97.7	2020	→
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic sanitation (%)	98.3	2020	⬆
3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100 000 population)	1.0	2019	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic drinking-water (%)	–	–	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities (%)	–	–	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic handwashing facilities (%)	–	–	–
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking-water services (%)	76.8	2020	⬇
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	12.2	2020	⬇
6.3.1	Proportion of safely treated domestic wastewater flows (%)	4.9	2022	⬇
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%)	70.0	2020	⬆

Priority area 3. Chemicals

		Value	Year	Trend
3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100 000 population)	0.5	2019	→
3.d.1	International Health Regulations capacity and health emergency preparedness score (worst 0–100 best)	66.0	2021	⬇
12.4.1	Average degree of compliance with international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (worst 0–100 best)	69.3	2020	→
3.9.1	Lead control legislation	Yes		

Priority area 4. Waste

		Value	Year	Trend
8.4.1	Material footprint (raw material consumption, tonnes/capita)	–	–	–
12.4.2	Hazardous waste generated (kg/capita)	198.1	2020	→
12.4.2	Proportion of hazardous waste treated or disposed (%)	99.5	2020	⬆
12.5.1	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	0	2021	–

Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation

		Value	Year	Trend
7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	20.3	2020	⬇
13.1.1	Average number of people who died, went missing or were impacted by disasters over last 5-year period (per 100 000 population)	–	–	–
13.1.2	Adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (score: worst 0–1 best)	–	–	–

Priority area 6. Sustainable cities

		Value	Year	Trend
3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100 000 population)	5.1	2019	⬆
11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)	–	–	–
16.1.4	Proportion of population feeling safe walking alone around the area they live (%)	–	–	–

Priority area 7. Sustainable health systems

		Value	Year	Trend
12.7.1	Implementation of sustainable public procurement policies and actions (worst 0–4 best)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic water services in health care facilities (%)	100.0	2021	⬆
	Proportion of population using basic sanitation services in health care facilities (%)	100.0	2021	⬆
	Proportion of population using basic hygiene services in health care facilities (%)	100.0	2021	⬆

Norway

Population
5 414 319
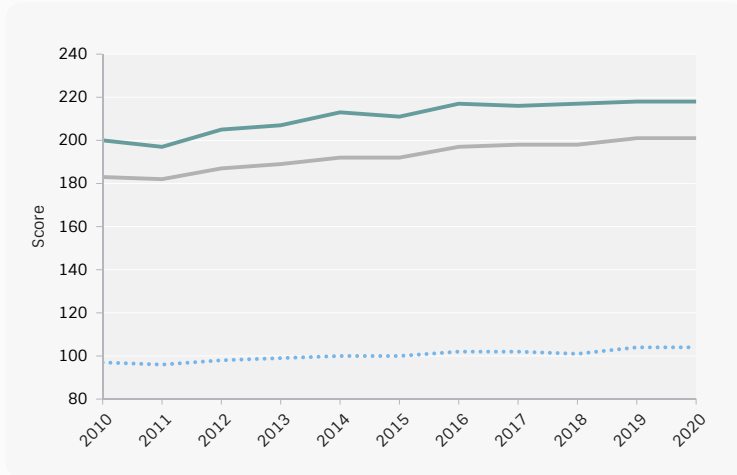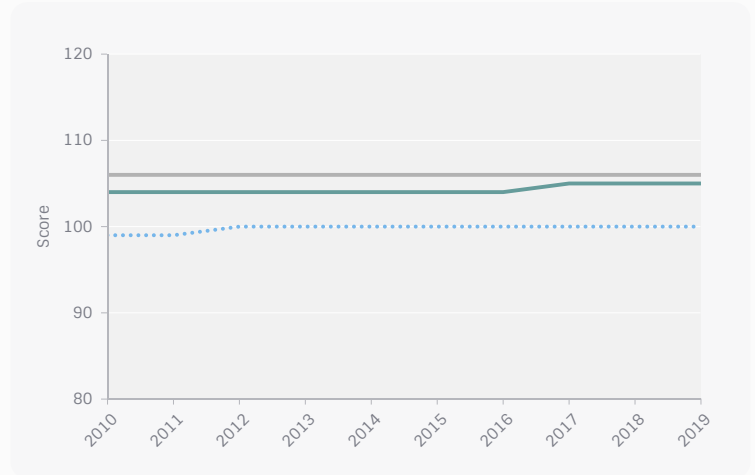
Income group
High

Gross national income per capita
US$ 68 737
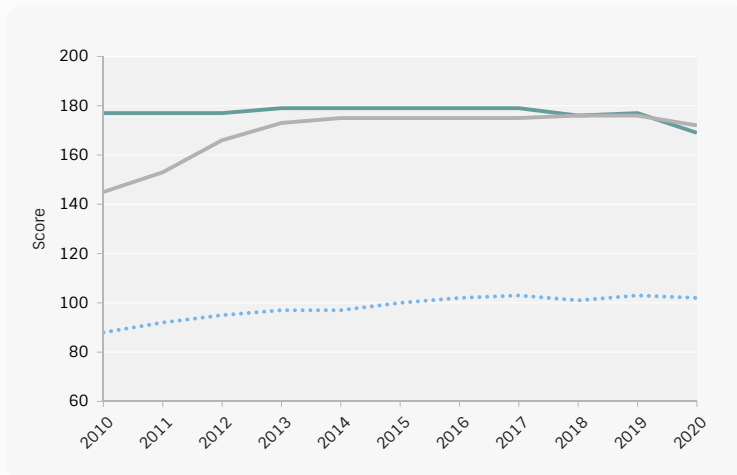
Subregion
northern Europe
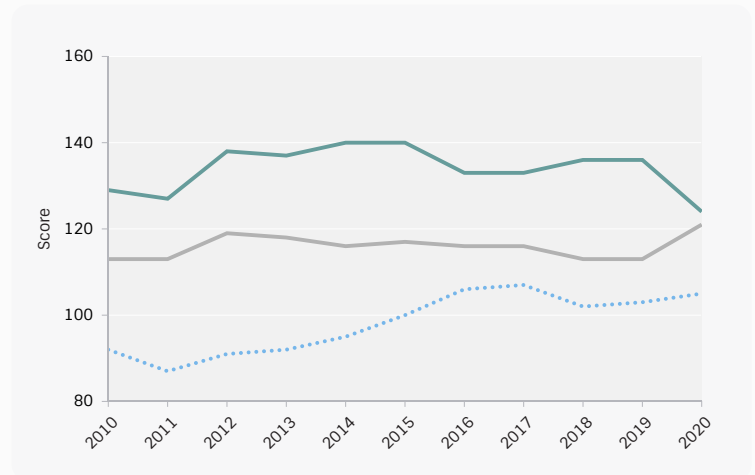
Priority area 1. Air quality

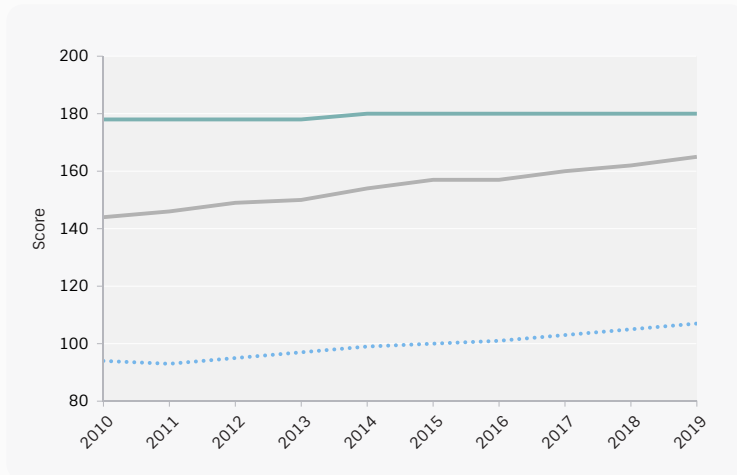## Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene
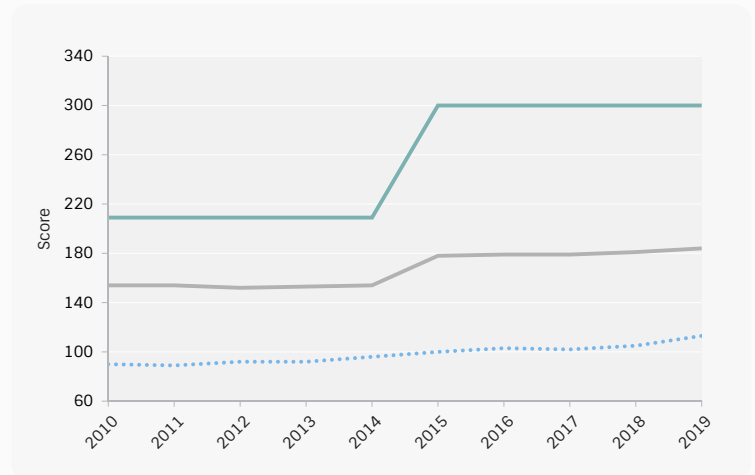

Priority area 3. Chemicals

Priority area 4. Waste

Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation

Priority area 6. Sustainable cities

—— Norway   —— northern Europe average   ····· WHO European Region average

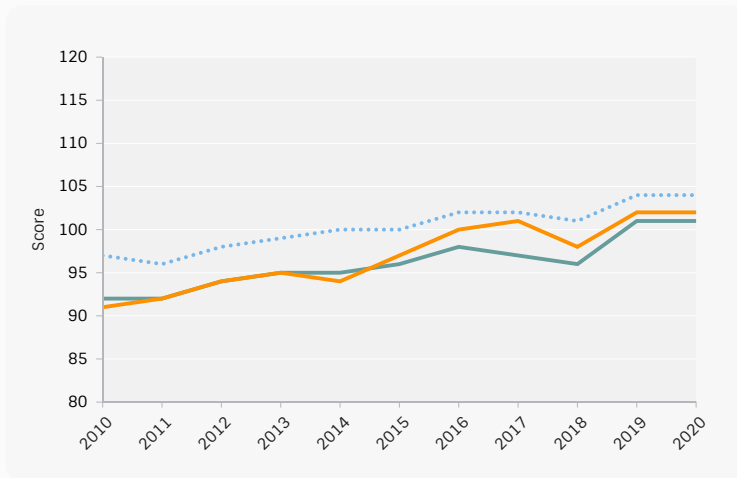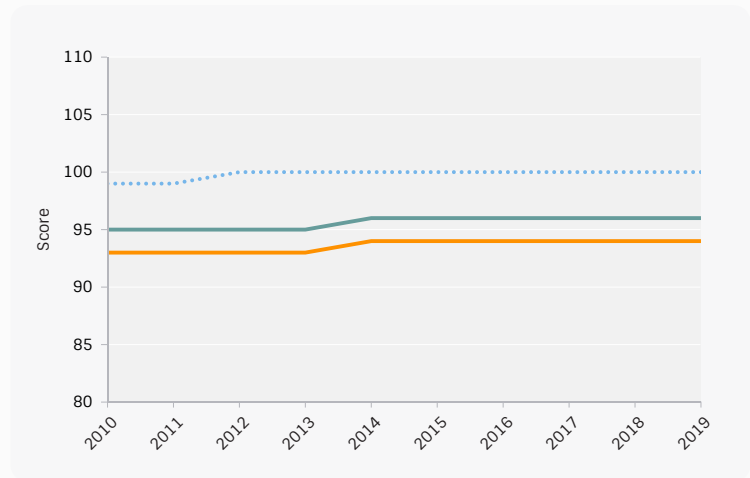| SDG indicator		Value	Year	Trend
Priority area 1. Air quality				
3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100 000 population)	8.0	2019	–
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
11.6.2	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities (population weighted, μgr/m^3)	7.5	2019	⬆
Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene				
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic drinking-water (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic sanitation (%)	98.1	2020	➡
3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100 000 population)	3.6	2019	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic drinking-water (%)	100.0	2019	⬆
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities (%)	100.0	2019	⬆
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic handwashing facilities (%)	100.0	2019	⬆
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking-water services (%)	98.6	2020	➡
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	65.4	2020	➡
6.3.1	Proportion of safely treated domestic wastewater flows (%)	75.8	2022	➡
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
Priority area 3. Chemicals				
3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100 000 population)	0.3	2019	➡
3.d.1	International Health Regulations capacity and health emergency preparedness score (worst 0–100 best)	95.0	2021	⬇
12.4.1	Average degree of compliance with international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (worst 0–100 best)	78.8	2020	⬇
3.9.1	Lead control legislation	Yes		
Priority area 4. Waste				
8.4.1	Material footprint (raw material consumption, tonnes/capita)	–	–	–
12.4.2	Hazardous waste generated (kg/capita)	346.8	2020	➡
12.4.2	Proportion of hazardous waste treated or disposed (%)	75.1	2020	⬇
12.5.1	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	38.2	2021	⬇
Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation				
7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	61.3	2020	⬆
13.1.1	Average number of people who died, went missing or were impacted by disasters over last 5-year period (per 100 000 population)	403.7	2020	–
13.1.2	Adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (score: worst 0–1 best)	1.0	2019	➡
Priority area 6. Sustainable cities				
3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100 000 population)	2.1	2019	⬆
11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)	–	–	–
16.1.4	Proportion of population feeling safe walking alone around the area they live (%)	–	–	–
Priority area 7. Sustainable health systems				
12.7.1	Implementation of sustainable public procurement policies and actions (worst 0–4 best)	2.0	2020	–
	Proportion of population using basic water services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic sanitation services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic hygiene services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–

Poland

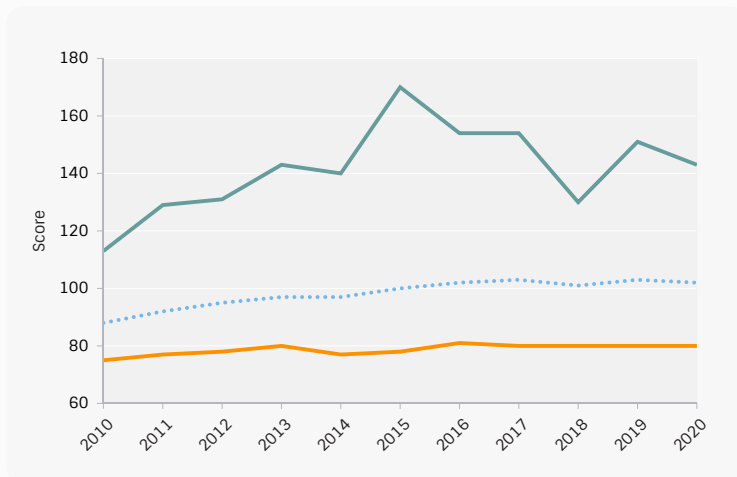| Population	Income group	Gross national income per capita	Subregion
38 236 684	**High**	**US$ 33 264**	**eastern Europe**

Priority area 1. Air quality
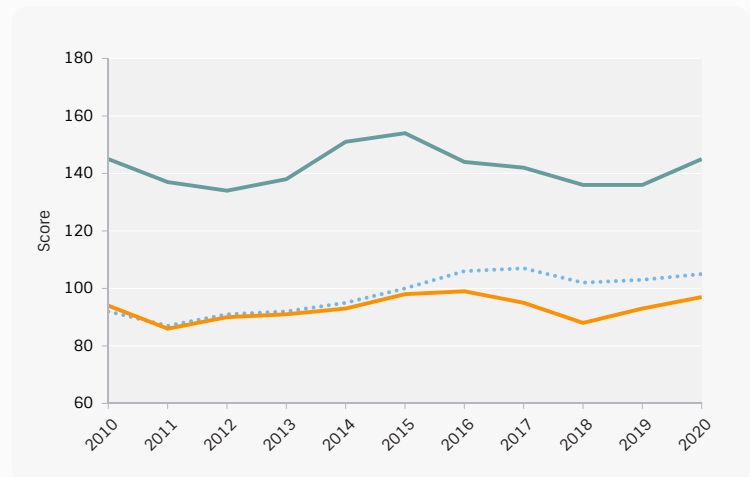

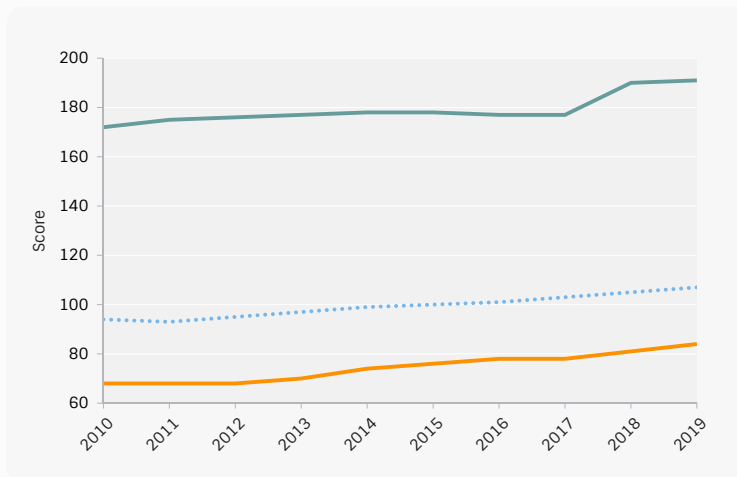## Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene

Priority area 3. Chemicals
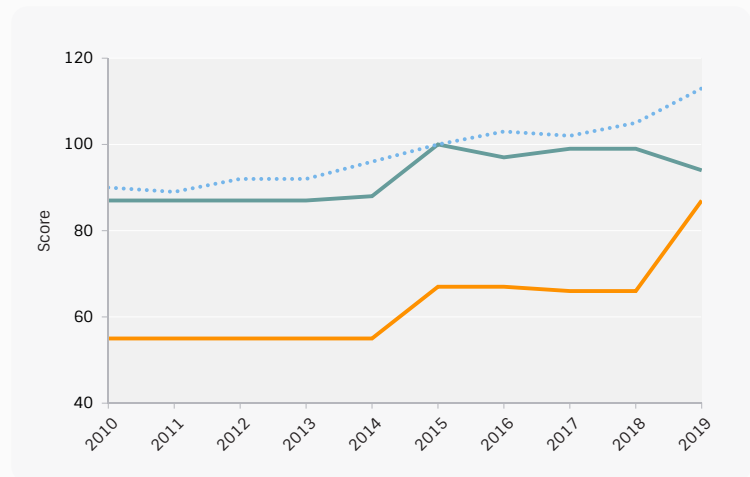

Priority area 4. Waste

Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation

Priority area 6. Sustainable cities

—— Poland   —— eastern Europe average   ···· WHO European Region average

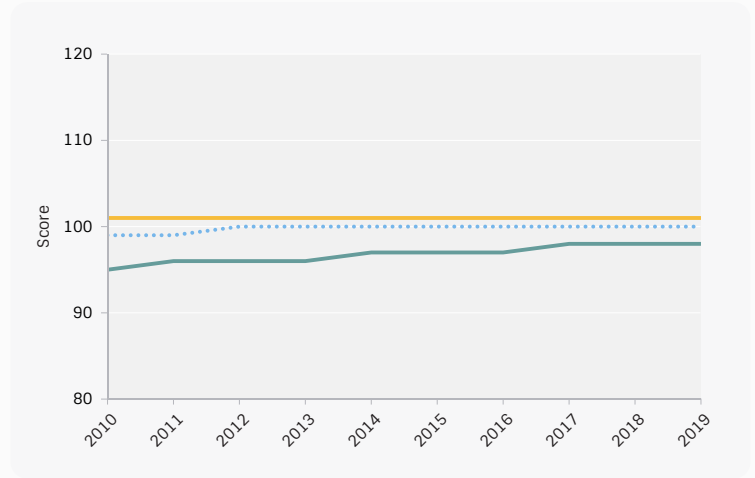| SDG indicator		Value	Year	Trend
Priority area 1. Air quality				
3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100 000 population)	41.0	2019	–
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
11.6.2	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities (population weighted, μgr/m^3)	20.4	2019	⬆
Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene				
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic drinking-water (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic sanitation (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100 000 population)	5.4	2019	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic drinking-water (%)	100.0	2016	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities (%)	100.0	2016	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic handwashing facilities (%)	100.0	2016	–
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking-water services (%)	98.3	2020	⬆
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	90.5	2020	➡
6.3.1	Proportion of safely treated domestic wastewater flows (%)	77.4	2022	⬇
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%)	96.1	2020	⬆
Priority area 3. Chemicals				
3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100 000 population)	0.5	2019	➡
3.d.1	International Health Regulations capacity and health emergency preparedness score (worst 0–100 best)	69.0	2021	⬇
12.4.1	Average degree of compliance with international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (worst 0–100 best)	96.0	2020	⬇
3.9.1	Lead control legislation	Yes		
Priority area 4. Waste				
8.4.1	Material footprint (raw material consumption, tonnes/capita)	17.6	2020	⬇
12.4.2	Hazardous waste generated (kg/capita)	58.7	2020	➡
12.4.2	Proportion of hazardous waste treated or disposed (%)	71.7	2020	⬇
12.5.1	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	40.3	2021	↗
Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation				
7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	16.1	2020	➡
13.1.1	Average number of people who died, went missing or were impacted by disasters over last 5-year period (per 100 000 population)	0	2020	–
13.1.2	Adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (score: worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2019	↗
Priority area 6. Sustainable cities				
3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100 000 population)	9.4	2019	⬇
11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)	–	–	–
16.1.4	Proportion of population feeling safe walking alone around the area they live (%)	70.1	2019	⬇
Priority area 7. Sustainable health systems				
12.7.1	Implementation of sustainable public procurement policies and actions (worst 0–4 best)	2.0	2020	–
	Proportion of population using basic water services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic sanitation services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic hygiene services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–

Portugal

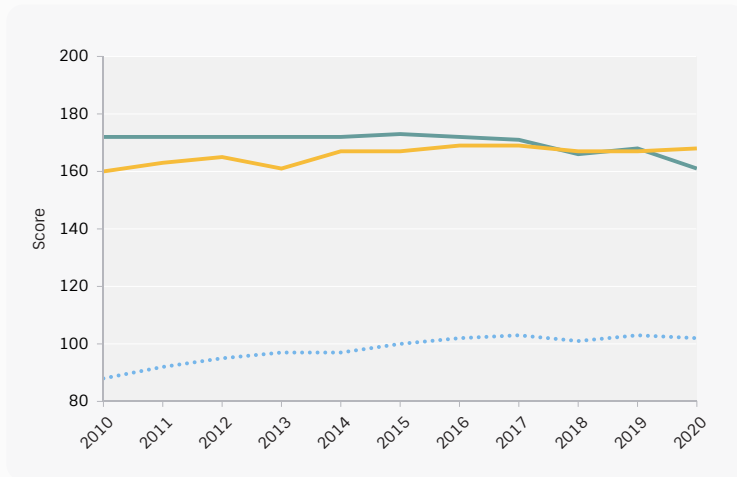| Population	Income group	Gross national income per capita	Subregion
10 282 222	**High**	**US$ 33 268**	**southern Europe**

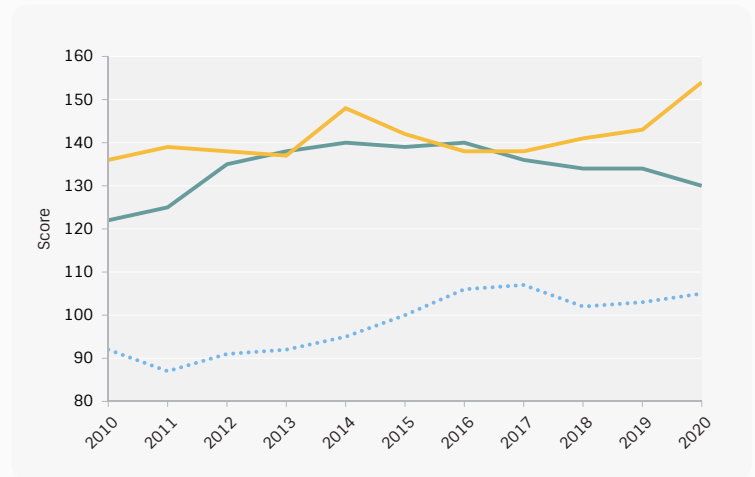## Priority area 1. Air quality
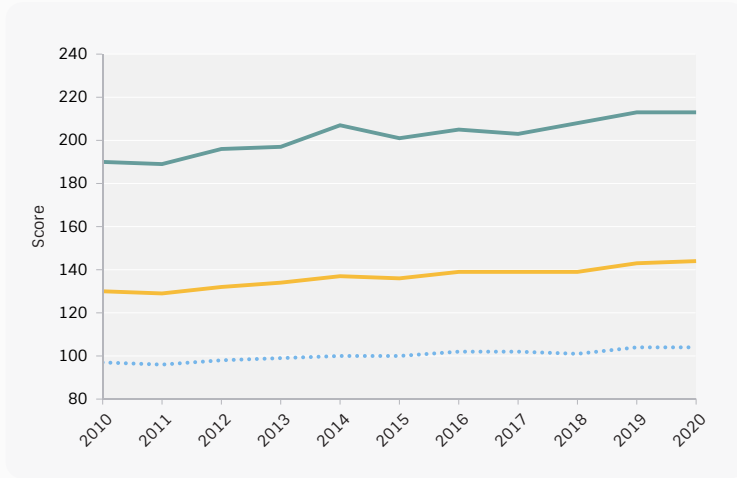
Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene
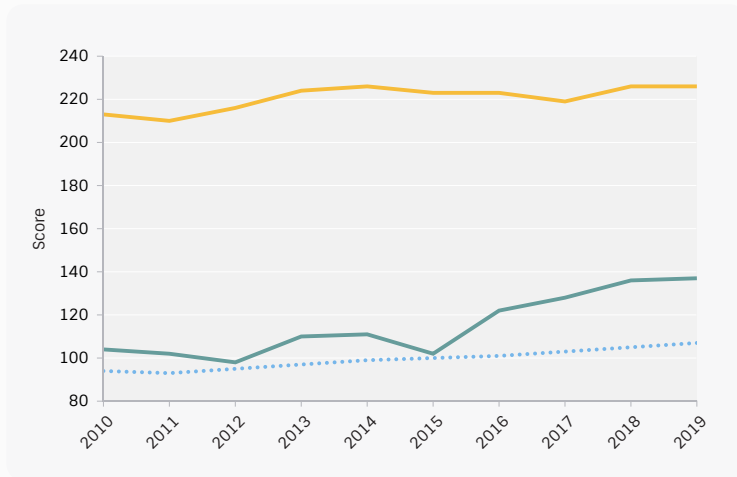

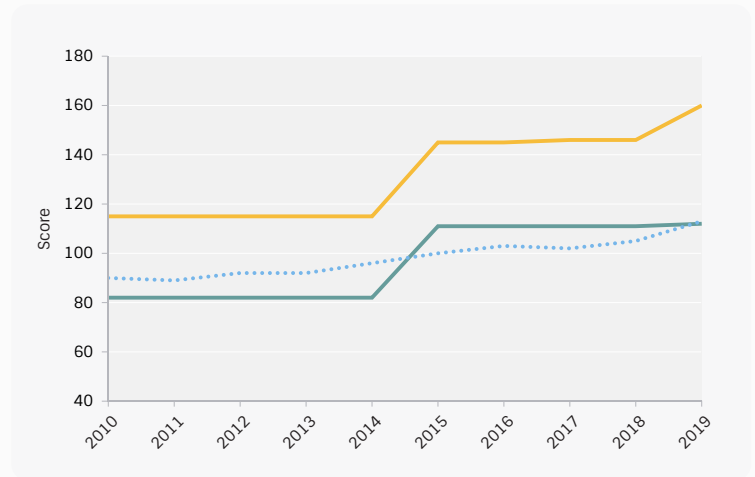## Priority area 3. Chemicals

Priority area 4. Waste

Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation

Priority area 6. Sustainable cities

— Portugal — southern Europe average ···· WHO European Region average

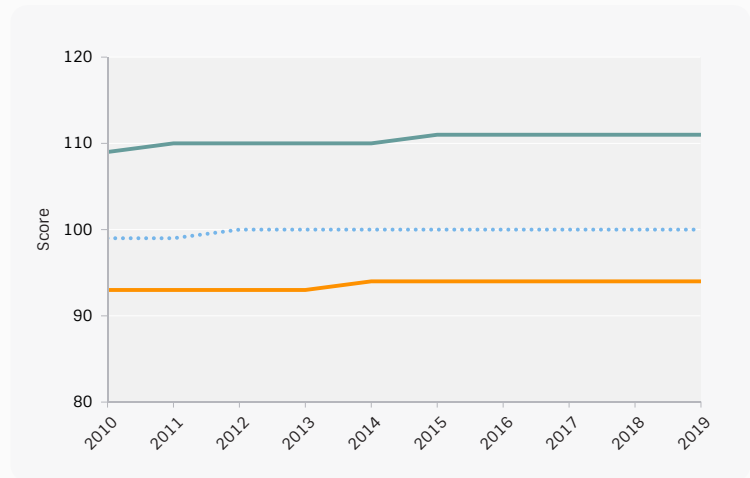| SDG indicator		Value	Year	Trend
Priority area 1. Air quality				
3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100 000 population)	10.0	2019	–
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
11.6.2	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities (population weighted, μgr/m^3)	8.0	2019	⬆
Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene				
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic drinking-water (%)	99.9	2020	➡
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic sanitation (%)	99.6	2020	↗
3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100 000 population)	6.8	2019	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic drinking-water (%)	100.0	2018	⬆
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities (%)	100.0	2018	⬆
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic handwashing facilities (%)	100.0	2018	⬆
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking-water services (%)	95.4	2020	➡
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	85.1	2020	↗
6.3.1	Proportion of safely treated domestic wastewater flows (%)	87.5	2022	⬆
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%)	–	–	–
Priority area 3. Chemicals				
3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100 000 population)	0.3	2019	➡
3.d.1	International Health Regulations capacity and health emergency preparedness score (worst 0–100 best)	85.0	2021	⬇
12.4.1	Average degree of compliance with international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (worst 0–100 best)	71.0	2020	⬇
3.9.1	Lead control legislation	Yes		
Priority area 4. Waste				
8.4.1	Material footprint (raw material consumption, tonnes/capita)	17.1	2020	⬇
12.4.2	Hazardous waste generated (kg/capita)	90.8	2020	➡
12.4.2	Proportion of hazardous waste treated or disposed (%)	46.9	2020	⬇
12.5.1	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	30.5	2021	➡
Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation				
7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	31.2	2020	➡
13.1.1	Average number of people who died, went missing or were impacted by disasters over last 5-year period (per 100 000 population)	821.6	2020	–
13.1.2	Adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (score: worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2019	⬆
Priority area 6. Sustainable cities				
3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100 000 population)	8.2	2019	➡
11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)	–	–	–
16.1.4	Proportion of population feeling safe walking alone around the area they live (%)	–	–	–
Priority area 7. Sustainable health systems				
12.7.1	Implementation of sustainable public procurement policies and actions (worst 0–4 best)	3.0	2020	–
	Proportion of population using basic water services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic sanitation services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic hygiene services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–

Republic of Moldova

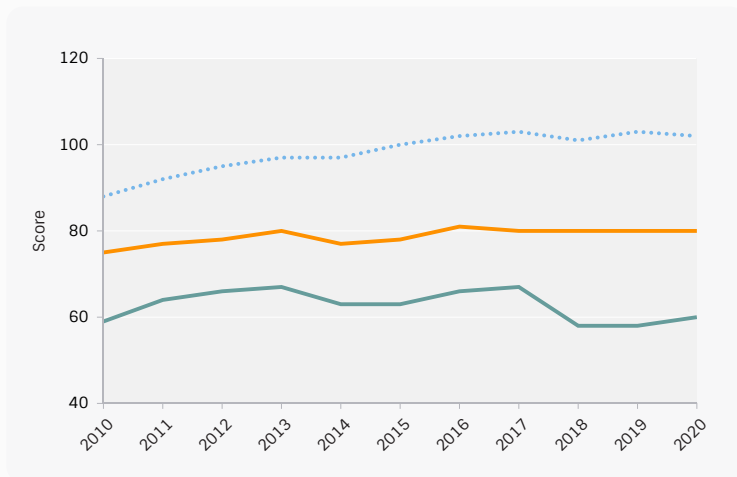| Population	Income group	Gross national income per capita	Subregion
3 048 343	**Upper middle**	**US$ 14 389**	**eastern Europe**

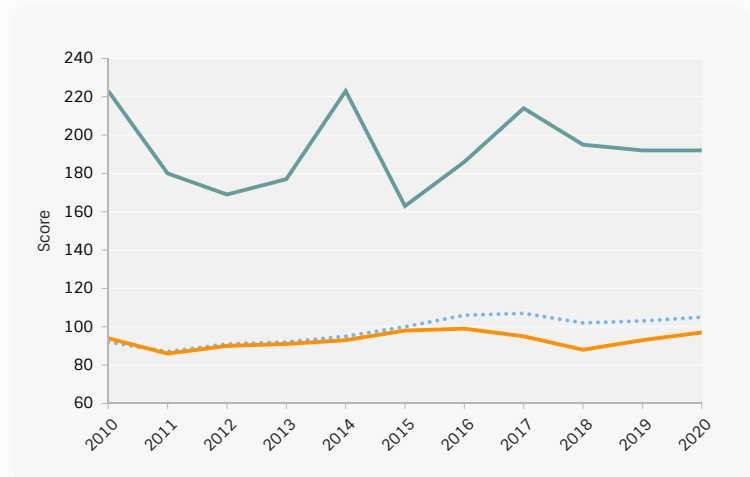### Priority area 1. Air quality
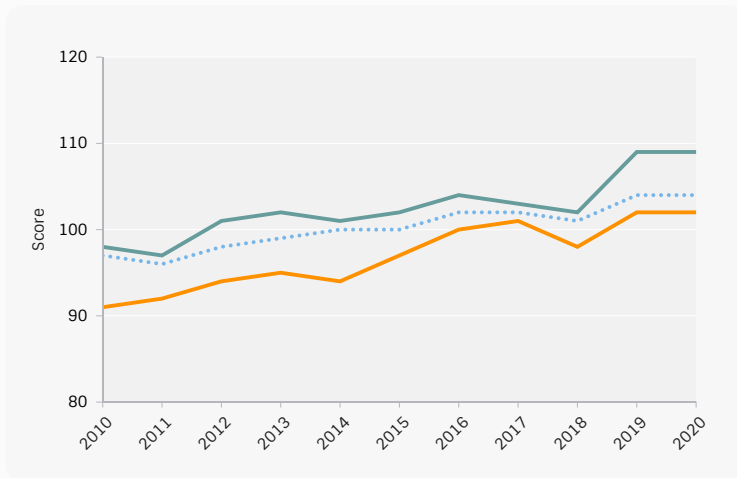
Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene
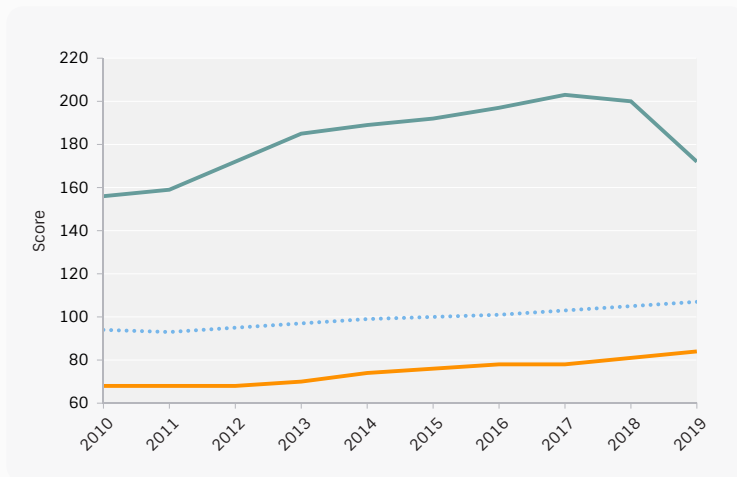

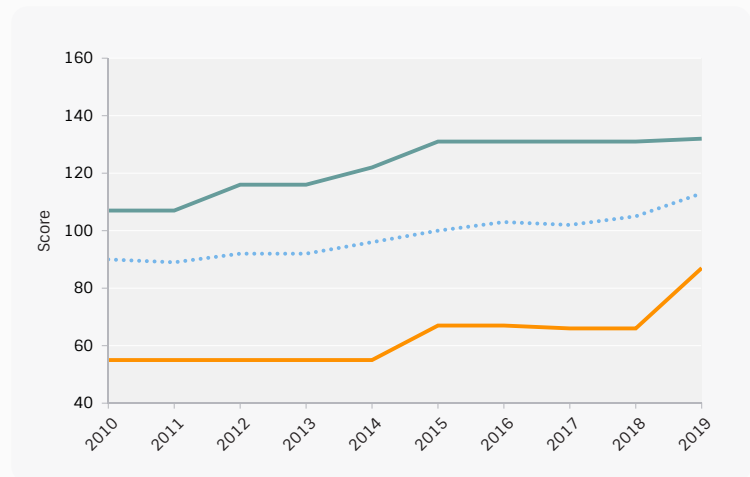### Priority area 3. Chemicals

Priority area 4. Waste

Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation

Priority area 6. Sustainable cities

Republic of Moldova ——— eastern Europe average ——— WHO European Region average ••••

SDG indicator		Value	Year	Trend

Priority area 1. Air quality

		Value	Year	Trend
3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100 000 population)	69.0	2019	–
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)	95.8	2020	↗
11.6.2	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities (population weighted, μgr/m^3)	13.6	2019	⬆

Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene

		Value	Year	Trend
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic drinking-water (%)	90.6	2020	↗
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic sanitation (%)	78.7	2020	➡
3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100 000 population)	3.6	2019	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic drinking-water (%)	100.0	2019	⬆
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities (%)	100.0	2019	⬆
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic handwashing facilities (%)	100.0	2019	⬆
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking-water services (%)	74.1	2020	➡
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	–	–	–
6.3.1	Proportion of safely treated domestic wastewater flows (%)	46.2	2022	↗
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%)	–	–	–

Priority area 3. Chemicals

		Value	Year	Trend
3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100 000 population)	5.5	2019	↗
3.d.1	International Health Regulations capacity and health emergency preparedness score (worst 0–100 best)	60.0	2021	⬇
12.4.1	Average degree of compliance with international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (worst 0–100 best)	68.2	2020	➡
3.9.1	Lead control legislation	No		

Priority area 4. Waste

		Value	Year	Trend
8.4.1	Material footprint (raw material consumption, tonnes/capita)	–	–	–
12.4.2	Hazardous waste generated (kg/capita)	2.8	2019	⬆
12.4.2	Proportion of hazardous waste treated or disposed (%)	57.3	2019	⬆
12.5.1	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	–	–	–

Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation

		Value	Year	Trend
7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	23.7	2020	⬇
13.1.1	Average number of people who died, went missing or were impacted by disasters over last 5-year period (per 100 000 population)	–	–	–
13.1.2	Adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (score: worst 0–1 best)	–	–	–

Priority area 6. Sustainable cities

		Value	Year	Trend
3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100 000 population)	7.3	2019	⬆
11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)	6.5	2018	➡
16.1.4	Proportion of population feeling safe walking alone around the area they live (%)	–	–	–

Priority area 7. Sustainable health systems

|		Value	Year	Trend
12.7.1	Implementation of sustainable public procurement policies and actions (worst 0–4 best)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic water services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic sanitation services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic hygiene services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–

Romania

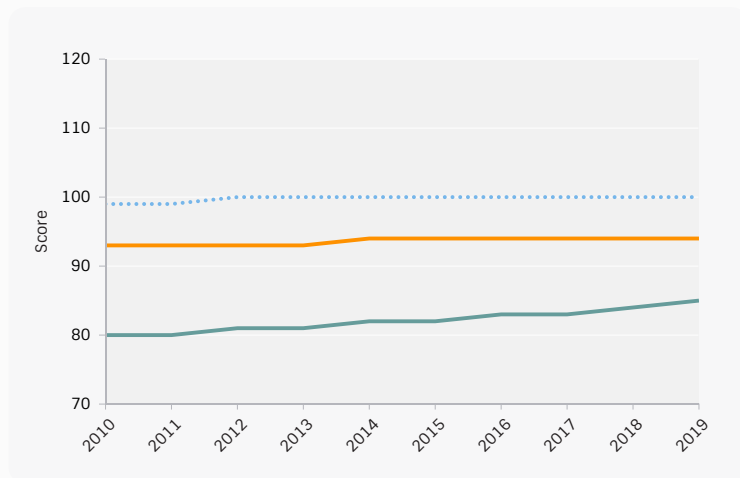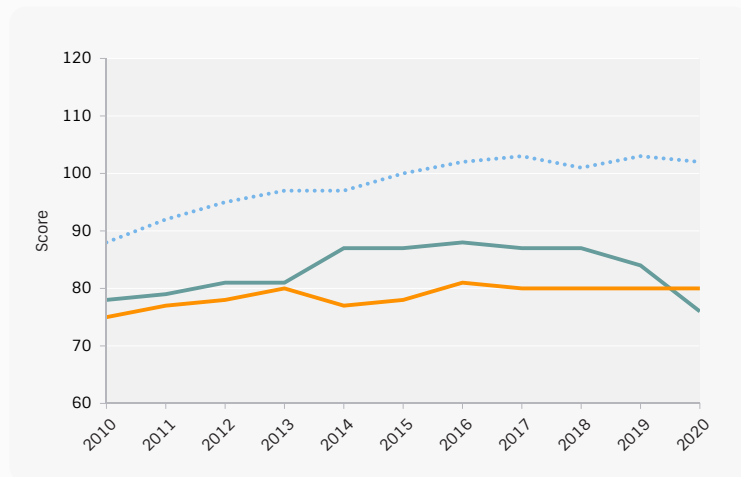| Population	Income group	Gross national income per capita	Subregion
19 262 773	**Upper middle**	**US$ 30 227**	**eastern Europe**

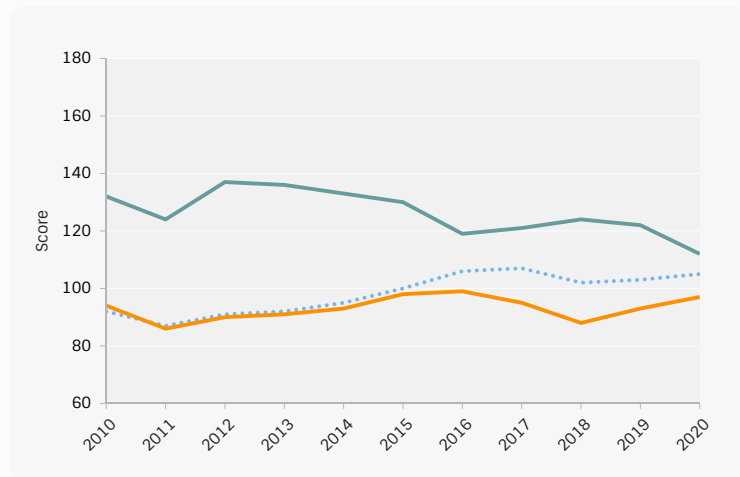## Priority area 1. Air quality
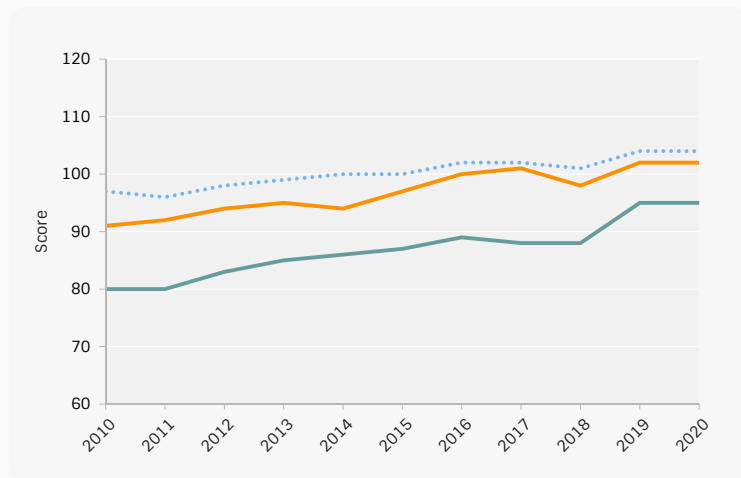
Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene
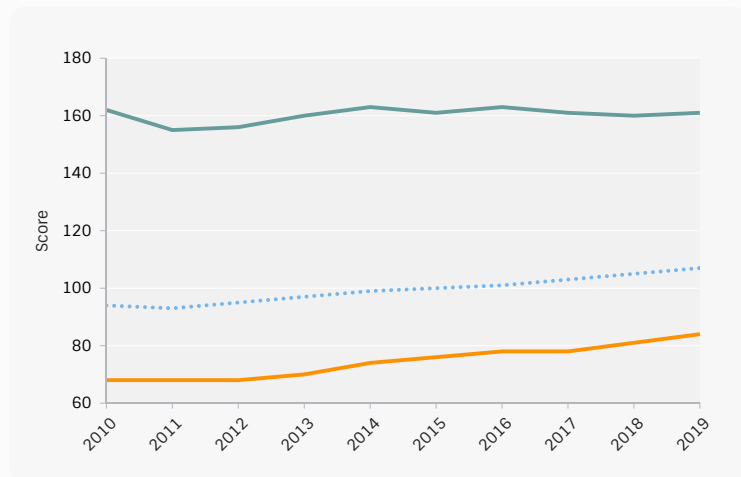

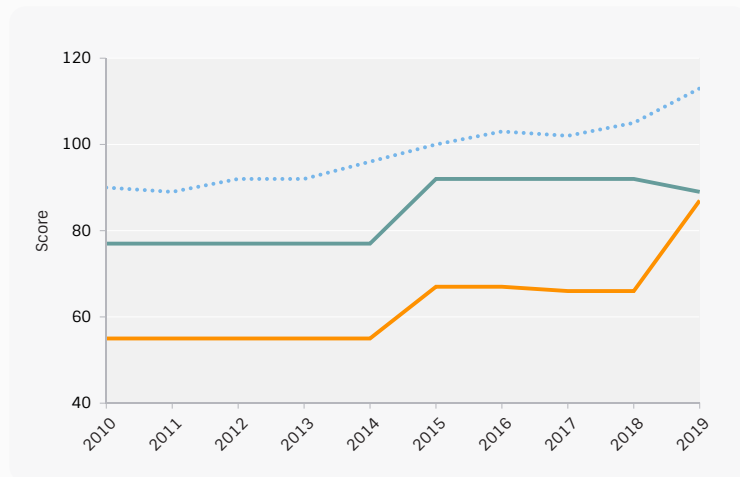## Priority area 3. Chemicals

Priority area 4. Waste

Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation

Priority area 6. Sustainable cities

Romania   eastern Europe average   WHO European Region average

SDG indicator		Value	Year	Trend
Priority area 1. Air quality				
3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100 000 population)	68.0	2019	–
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)	87.7	2020	➡
11.6.2	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities (population weighted, μgr/m^3)	14.6	2019	⬆
Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene				
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic drinking-water (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic sanitation (%)	87.1	2020	↗
3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100 000 population)	7.2	2019	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic drinking-water (%)	–	–	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities (%)	–	–	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic handwashing facilities (%)	–	–	–
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking-water services (%)	82.0	2020	➡
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	83.1	2020	⬆
6.3.1	Proportion of safely treated domestic wastewater flows (%)	30.1	2022	⬇
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%)	83.7	2020	⬆
Priority area 3. Chemicals				
3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100 000 population)	1.9	2019	➡
3.d.1	International Health Regulations capacity and health emergency preparedness score (worst 0–100 best)	63.0	2021	⬇
12.4.1	Average degree of compliance with international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (worst 0–100 best)	66.5	2020	⬇
3.9.1	Lead control legislation	Yes		
Priority area 4. Waste				
8.4.1	Material footprint (raw material consumption, tonnes/capita)	29.6	2020	⬇
12.4.2	Hazardous waste generated (kg/capita)	39.8	2020	➡
12.4.2	Proportion of hazardous waste treated or disposed (%)	48.4	2020	⬇
12.5.1	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	11.3	2021	⬇
Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation				
7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	24.1	2020	➡
13.1.1	Average number of people who died, went missing or were impacted by disasters over last 5-year period (per 100 000 population)	80.6	2020	–
13.1.2	Adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (score: worst 0–1 best)	0	2019	–
Priority area 6. Sustainable cities				
3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100 000 population)	10.3	2019	⬇
11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)	–	–	–
16.1.4	Proportion of population feeling safe walking alone around the area they live (%)	–	–	–
Priority area 7. Sustainable health systems				
12.7.1	Implementation of sustainable public procurement policies and actions (worst 0–4 best)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic water services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic sanitation services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic hygiene services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–

Russian Federation

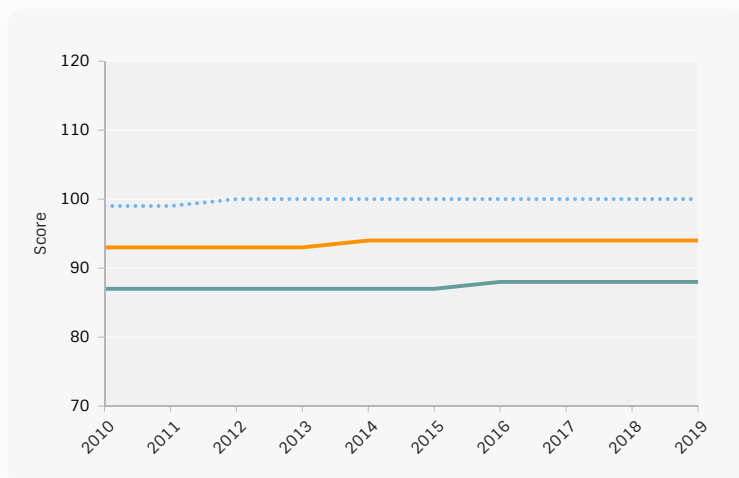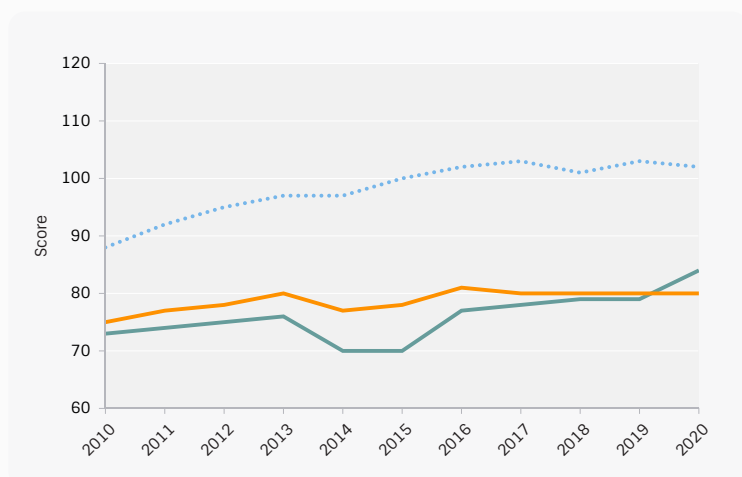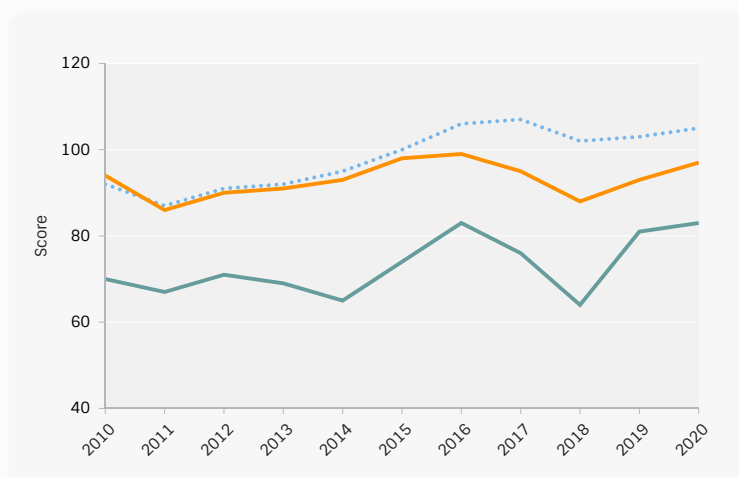|			
Population	Income group	Gross national income per capita	Subregion
144 732 516	**Upper middle**	**US$ 26 556**	**eastern Europe**

Priority area 1. Air quality
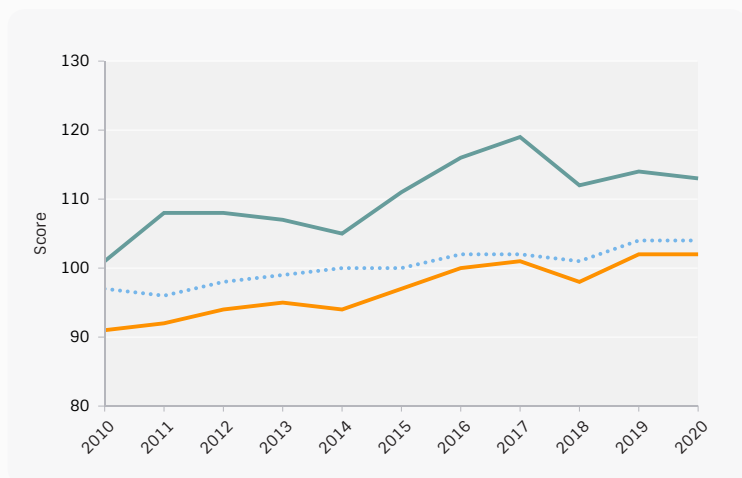
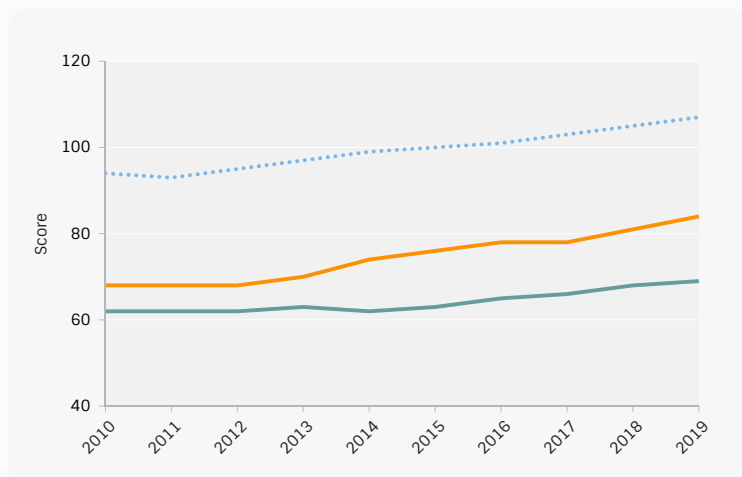## Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene
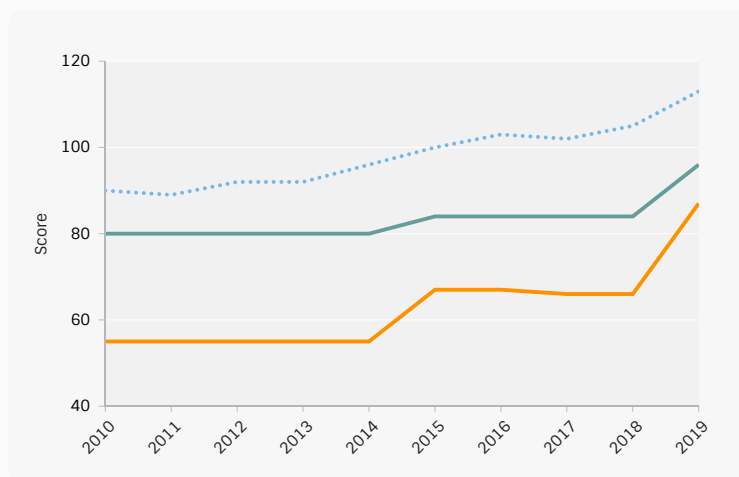

Priority area 3. Chemicals

Priority area 4. Waste

Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation

Priority area 6. Sustainable cities

Russian Federation — eastern Europe average ····· WHO European Region average

SDG indicator		Value	Year	Trend

Priority area 1. Air quality

		Value	Year	Trend
3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100 000 population)	67.0	2019	–
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)	86.3	2020	⬇
11.6.2	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities (population weighted, μgr/m^3)	10.2	2019	⬆

Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene

		Value	Year	Trend
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic drinking-water (%)	97.0	2020	➡
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic sanitation (%)	89.4	2020	➡
3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100 000 population)	3.2	2019	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic drinking-water (%)	–	–	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities (%)	–	–	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic handwashing facilities (%)	–	–	–
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking-water services (%)	76.1	2020	➡
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	60.8	2020	➡
6.3.1	Proportion of safely treated domestic wastewater flows (%)	14.7	2022	➡
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%)	96.0	2020	➡

Priority area 3. Chemicals

		Value	Year	Trend
3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100 000 population)	3.8	2019	↗
3.d.1	International Health Regulations capacity and health emergency preparedness score (worst 0–100 best)	100.0	2021	⬆
12.4.1	Average degree of compliance with international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (worst 0–100 best)	83.1	2020	⬆
3.9.1	Lead control legislation	Yes		

Priority area 4. Waste

		Value	Year	Trend
8.4.1	Material footprint (raw material consumption, tonnes/capita)	–	–	–
12.4.2	Hazardous waste generated (kg/capita)	812.3	2021	➡
12.4.2	Proportion of hazardous waste treated or disposed (%)	–	–	–
12.5.1	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	–	–	–

Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation

		Value	Year	Trend
7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	3.7	2020	➡
13.1.1	Average number of people who died, went missing or were impacted by disasters over last 5-year period (per 100 000 population)	739.3	2020	–
13.1.2	Adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (score: worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2020	⬆

Priority area 6. Sustainable cities

		Value	Year	Trend
3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100 000 population)	12.0	2019	⬆
11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)	–	–	–
16.1.4	Proportion of population feeling safe walking alone around the area they live (%)	89.3	2018	–

Priority area 7. Sustainable health systems

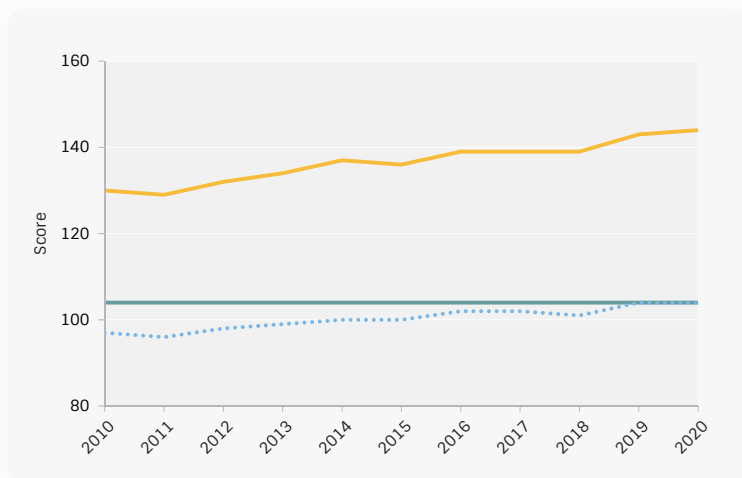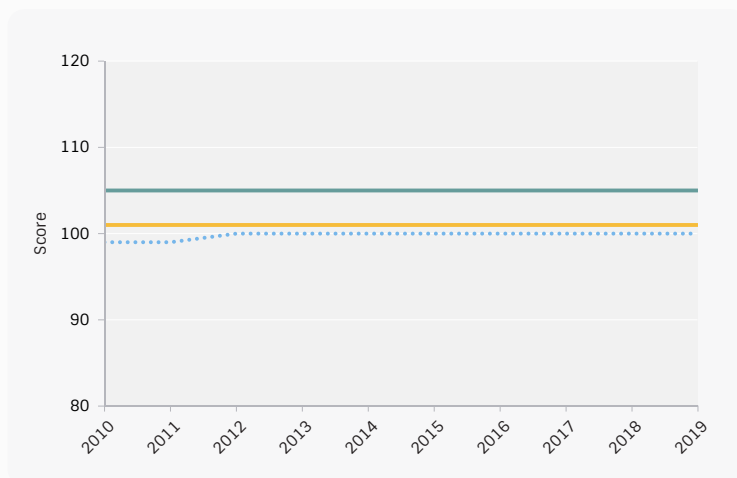|		Value	Year	Trend
12.7.1	Implementation of sustainable public procurement policies and actions (worst 0–4 best)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic water services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic sanitation services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic hygiene services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–

San Marino

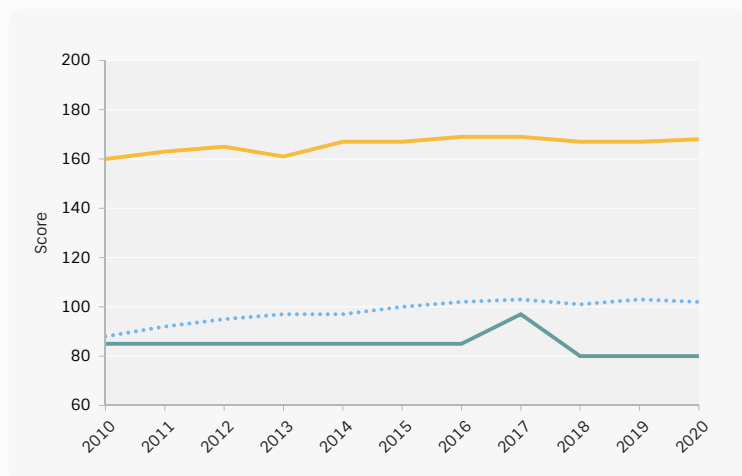| Population	Income group	Gross national income per capita	Subregion
33 669	**High**	**US$ 50 895**	**southern Europe**

Priority area 1. Air quality

Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene

Priority area 3. Chemicals

Priority area 4. Waste

–

No information available

Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation

–

No information available

Priority area 6. Sustainable cities

–

No information available
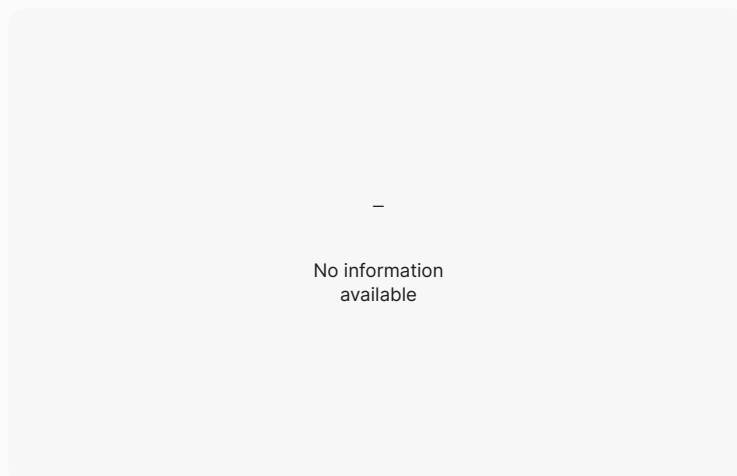
--- San Marino ━━ southern Europe average ••••• WHO European Region average

SDG indicator		Value	Year	Trend

Priority area 1. Air quality

3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100 000 population)	–	–	–
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
11.6.2	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities (population weighted, μgr/m³)	–	–	–

Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene

1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic drinking-water (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic sanitation (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100 000 population)	–	–	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic drinking-water (%)	100.0	2020	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities (%)	100.0	2020	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic handwashing facilities (%)	100.0	2020	–
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking-water services (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	70.4	2020	➡
6.3.1	Proportion of safely treated domestic wastewater flows (%)	90.2	2022	➡
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%)	–	–	–

Priority area 3. Chemicals

3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100 000 population)	–	–	–
3.d.1	International Health Regulations capacity and health emergency preparedness score (worst 0–100 best)	29.0	2021	–
12.4.1	Average degree of compliance with international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (worst 0–100 best)	100.0	2020	⬆
3.9.1	Lead control legislation	–		

Priority area 4. Waste

8.4.1	Material footprint (raw material consumption, tonnes/capita)	–	–	–
12.4.2	Hazardous waste generated (kg/capita)	–	–	–
12.4.2	Proportion of hazardous waste treated or disposed (%)	–	–	–
12.5.1	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	–	–	–

Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation

7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	–	–	–
13.1.1	Average number of people who died, went missing or were impacted by disasters over last 5-year period (per 100 000 population)	–	–	–
13.1.2	Adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (score: worst 0–1 best)	–	–	–

Priority area 6. Sustainable cities

3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100 000 population)	–	–	–
11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)	–	–	–
16.1.4	Proportion of population feeling safe walking alone around the area they live (%)	–	–	–

Priority area 7. Sustainable health systems

12.7.1	Implementation of sustainable public procurement policies and actions (worst 0–4 best)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic water services in health care facilities (%)	100.0	2021	⬆
	Proportion of population using basic sanitation services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic hygiene services in health care facilities (%)	100.0	2021	⬆

Serbia

Population	Income group	Gross national income per capita	Subregion
7 261 591	**Upper middle**	**US$ 19 043**	**southern Europe**

Priority area 1. Air quality

Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene
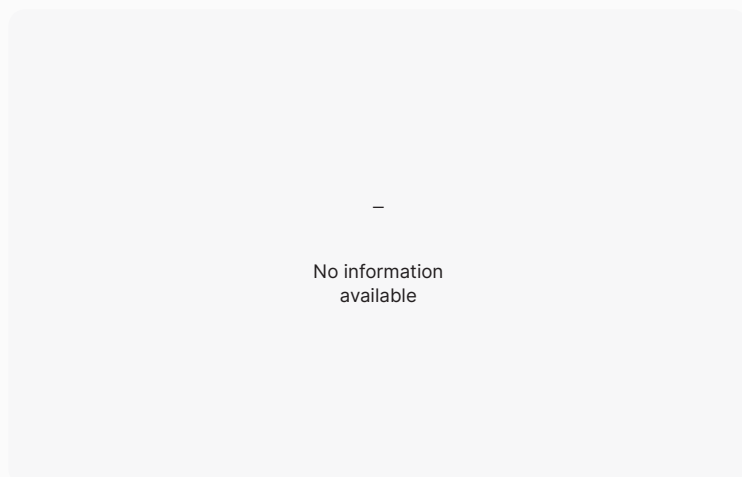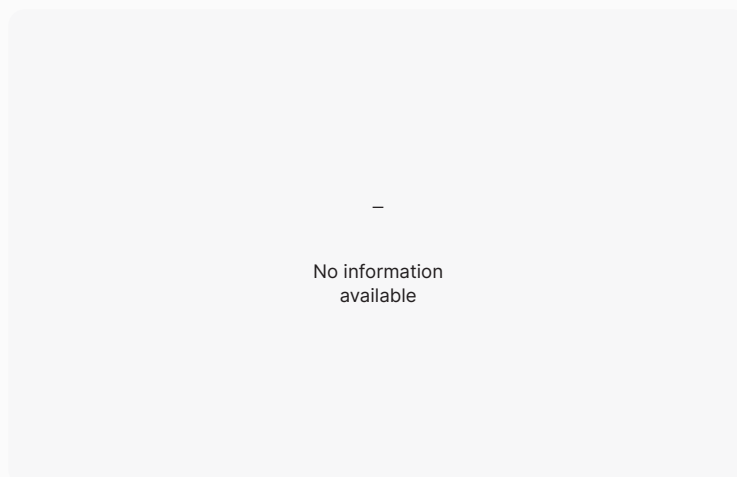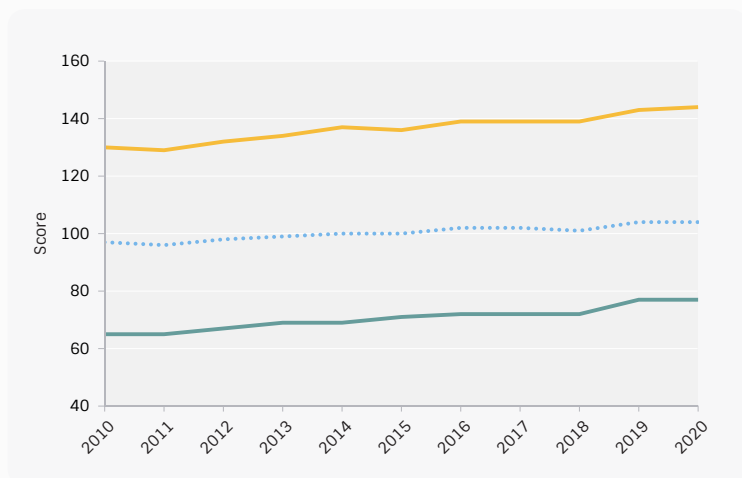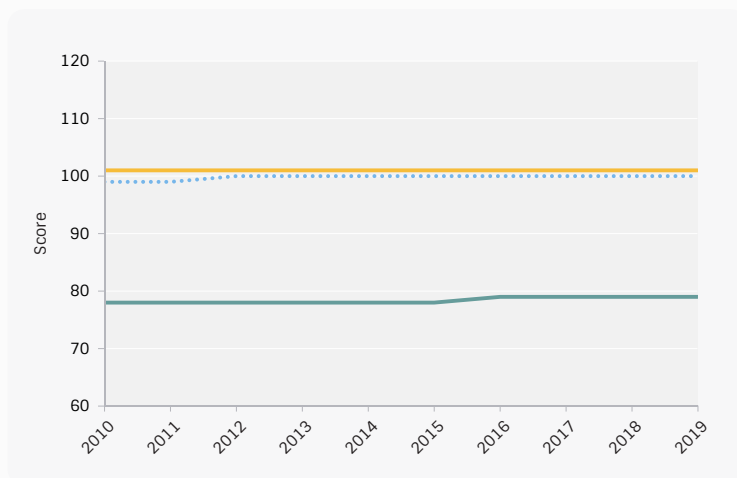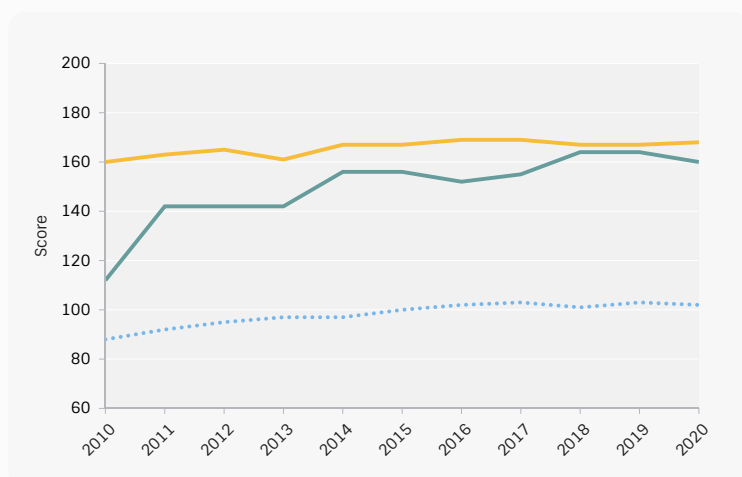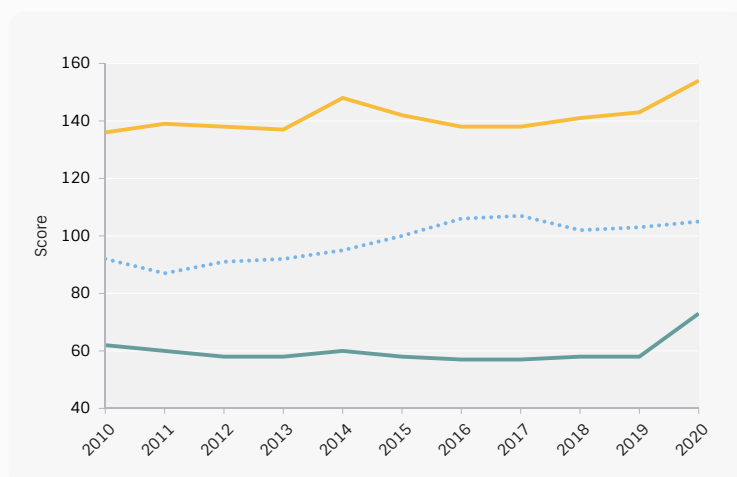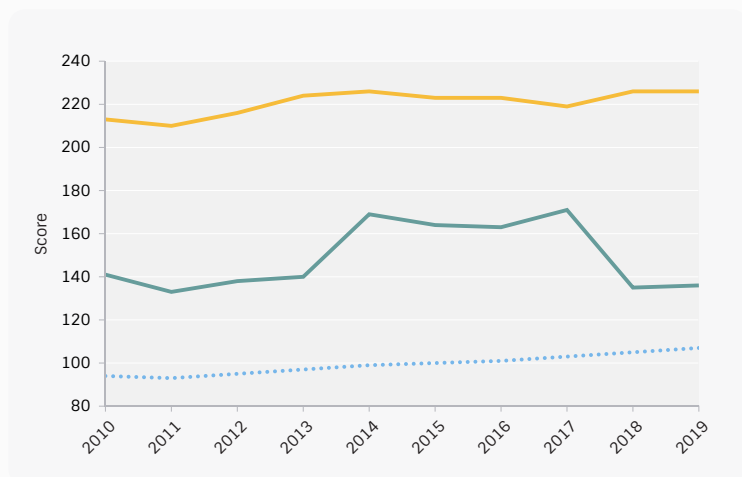

Priority area 3. Chemicals

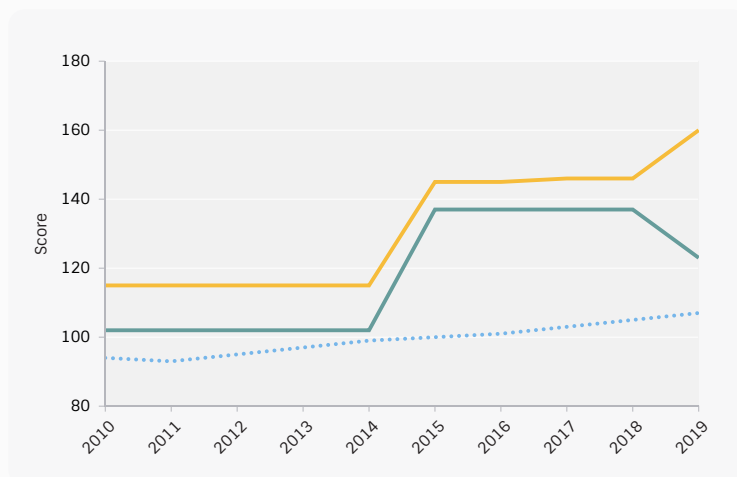## Priority area 4. Waste

Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation

Priority area 6. Sustainable cities

Serbia — southern Europe average ······ WHO European Region average

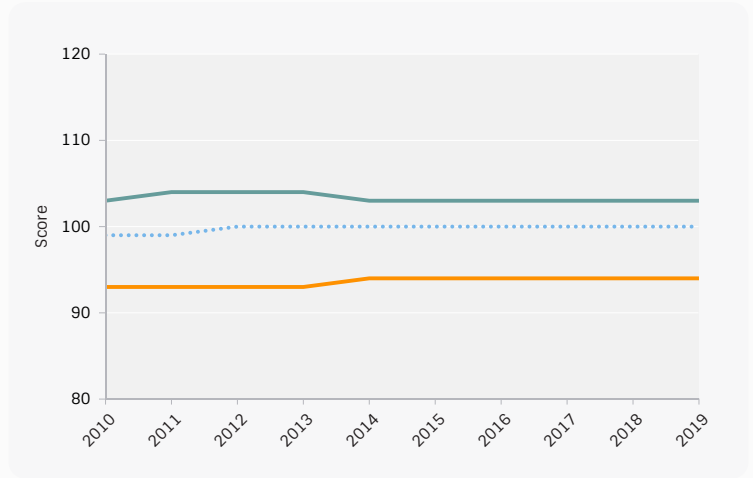| SDG indicator		Value	Year	Trend
Priority area 1. Air quality				
3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100 000 population)	71.0	2019	–
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)	79.8	2020	↗
11.6.2	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities (population weighted, μgr/m^3)	21.9	2019	↗
Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene				
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic drinking-water (%)	95.3	2020	↗
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic sanitation (%)	97.9	2020	↗
3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100 000 population)	3.9	2019	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic drinking-water (%)	–	–	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities (%)	–	–	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic handwashing facilities (%)	–	–	–
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking-water services (%)	75.0	2020	→
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	18.4	2020	↓
6.3.1	Proportion of safely treated domestic wastewater flows (%)	36.5	2022	↗
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%)	83.1	2020	–
Priority area 3. Chemicals				
3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100 000 population)	0.3	2019	↑
3.d.1	International Health Regulations capacity and health emergency preparedness score (worst 0–100 best)	68.0	2021	↑
12.4.1	Average degree of compliance with international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (worst 0–100 best)	78.5	2020	↓
3.9.1	Lead control legislation	Yes		
Priority area 4. Waste				
8.4.1	Material footprint (raw material consumption, tonnes/capita)	–	–	–
12.4.2	Hazardous waste generated (kg/capita)	1542.3	2020	↗
12.4.2	Proportion of hazardous waste treated or disposed (%)	99.9	2020	→
12.5.1	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	15.4	2020	↗
Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation				
7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	26.0	2020	→
13.1.1	Average number of people who died, went missing or were impacted by disasters over last 5-year period (per 100 000 population)	111.2	2020	–
13.1.2	Adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (score: worst 0–1 best)	0	2018	–
Priority area 6. Sustainable cities				
3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100 000 population)	7.5	2019	↓
11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)	–	–	–
16.1.4	Proportion of population feeling safe walking alone around the area they live (%)	–	–	–
Priority area 7. Sustainable health systems				
12.7.1	Implementation of sustainable public procurement policies and actions (worst 0–4 best)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic water services in health care facilities (%)	98.1	2021	→
	Proportion of population using basic sanitation services in health care facilities (%)	6.3	2021	→
	Proportion of population using basic hygiene services in health care facilities (%)	85.6	2021	→

Slovakia

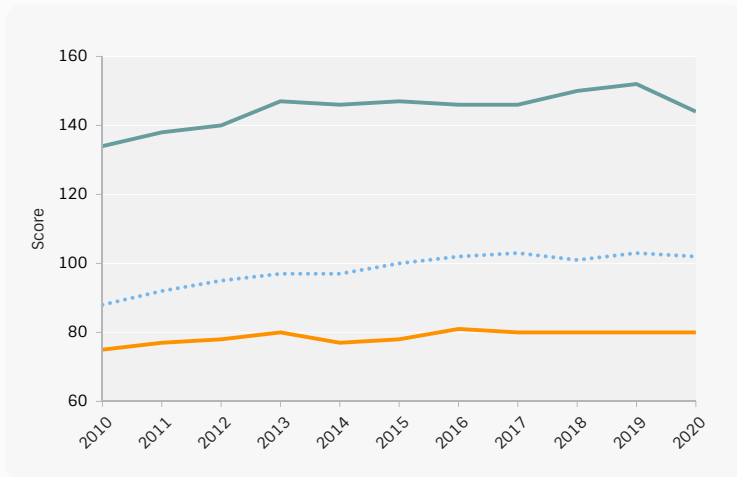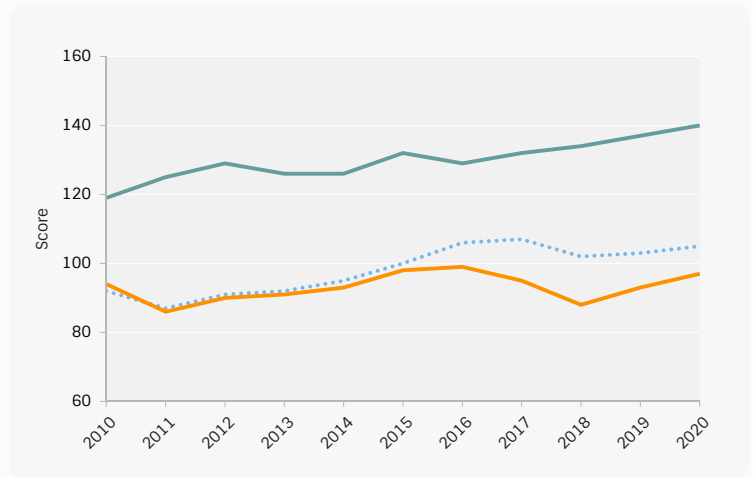| Population	Income group	Gross national income per capita	Subregion
5 439 435	**High**	**US$ 29 516**	**eastern Europe**

Priority area 1. Air quality
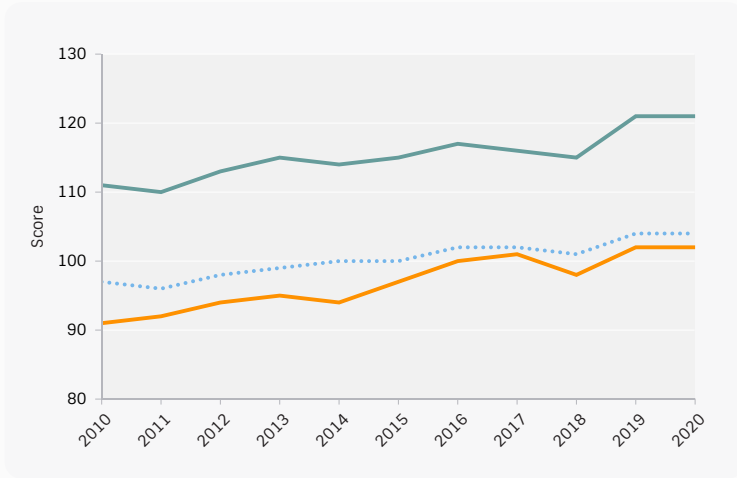
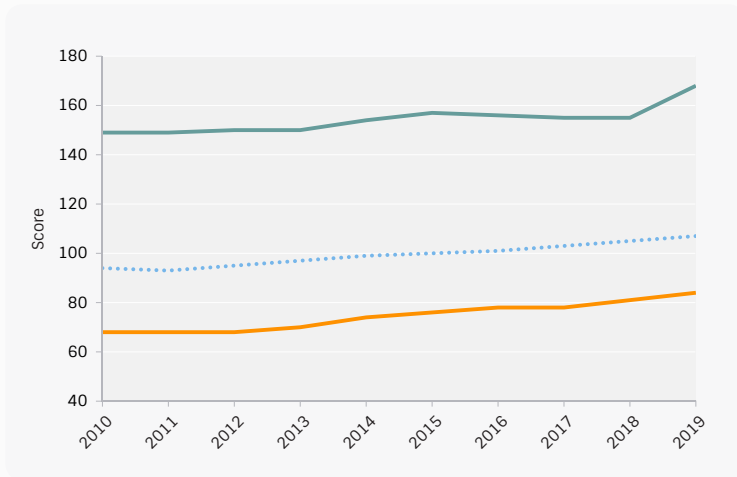## Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene
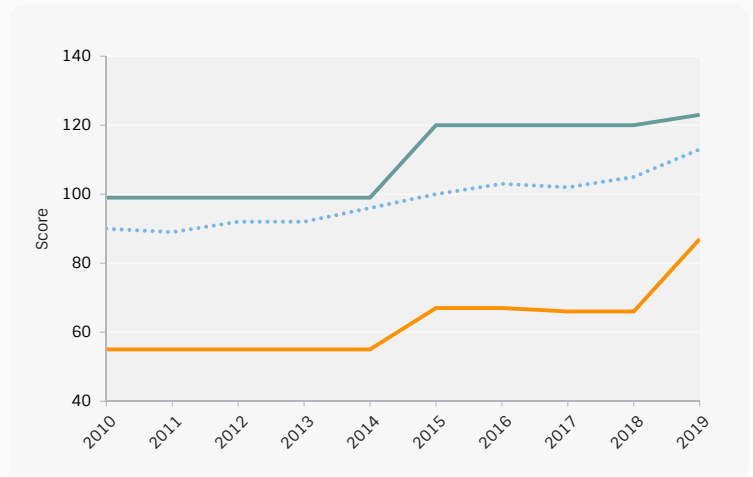

Priority area 3. Chemicals

Priority area 4. Waste

Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation

Priority area 6. Sustainable cities

—— Slovakia   —— eastern Europe average   ···· WHO European Region average

SDG indicator		Value	Year	Trend

Priority area 1. Air quality

		Value	Year	Trend
3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100 000 population)	30.0	2019	–
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
11.6.2	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities (population weighted, μgr/m^3)	16.6	2019	⬆

Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene

		Value	Year	Trend
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic drinking-water (%)	99.8	2020	➡
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic sanitation (%)	97.5	2020	➡
3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100 000 population)	3.6	2019	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic drinking-water (%)	100.0	2016	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities (%)	100.0	2016	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic handwashing facilities (%)	100.0	2016	–
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking-water services (%)	99.2	2020	↗
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	81.9	2020	⬇
6.3.1	Proportion of safely treated domestic wastewater flows (%)	82.0	2022	↗
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%)	57.2	2020	⬇

Priority area 3. Chemicals

		Value	Year	Trend
3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100 000 population)	0.5	2019	↗
3.d.1	International Health Regulations capacity and health emergency preparedness score (worst 0–100 best)	64.0	2021	⬇
12.4.1	Average degree of compliance with international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (worst 0–100 best)	77.6	2020	⬇
3.9.1	Lead control legislation	Yes		

Priority area 4. Waste

		Value	Year	Trend
8.4.1	Material footprint (raw material consumption, tonnes/capita)	13.3	2020	⬇
12.4.2	Hazardous waste generated (kg/capita)	79.9	2020	➡
12.4.2	Proportion of hazardous waste treated or disposed (%)	28.1	2020	⬇
12.5.1	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	48.9	2021	⬆

Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation

		Value	Year	Trend
7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	17.6	2020	➡
13.1.1	Average number of people who died, went missing or were impacted by disasters over last 5-year period (per 100 000 population)	0	2020	–
13.1.2	Adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (score: worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2017	–

Priority area 6. Sustainable cities

		Value	Year	Trend
3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100 000 population)	6.1	2019	➡
11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)	–	–	–
16.1.4	Proportion of population feeling safe walking alone around the area they live (%)	74.0	2013	–

Priority area 7. Sustainable health systems

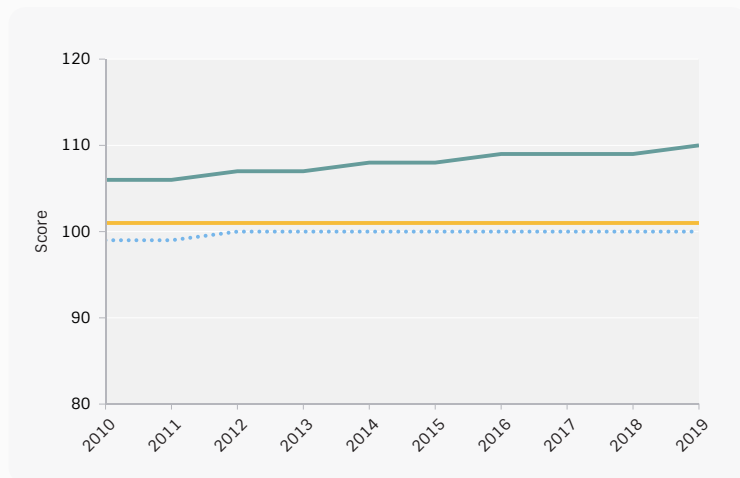|		Value	Year	Trend
12.7.1	Implementation of sustainable public procurement policies and actions (worst 0–4 best)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic water services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic sanitation services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic hygiene services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–

Slovenia

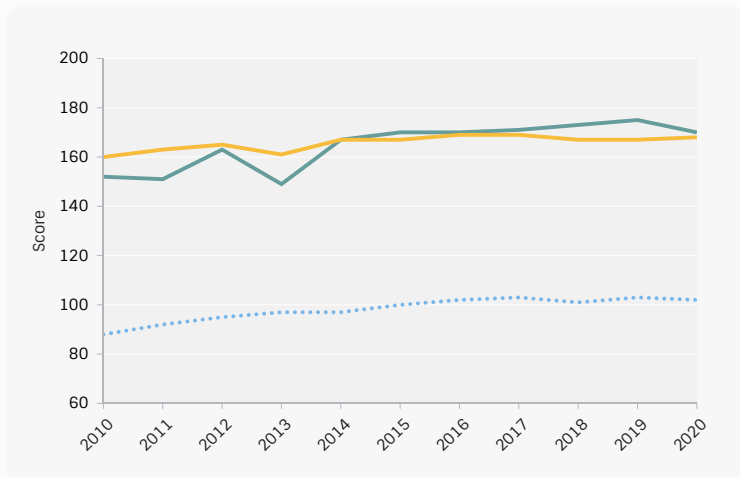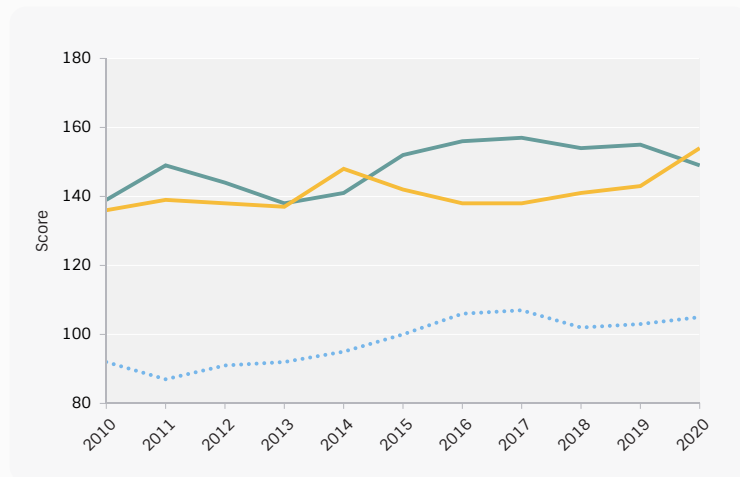| Population	Income group	Gross national income per capita	Subregion
2 119 789	**High**	**US$ 39 478**	**southern Europe**

Priority area 1. Air quality
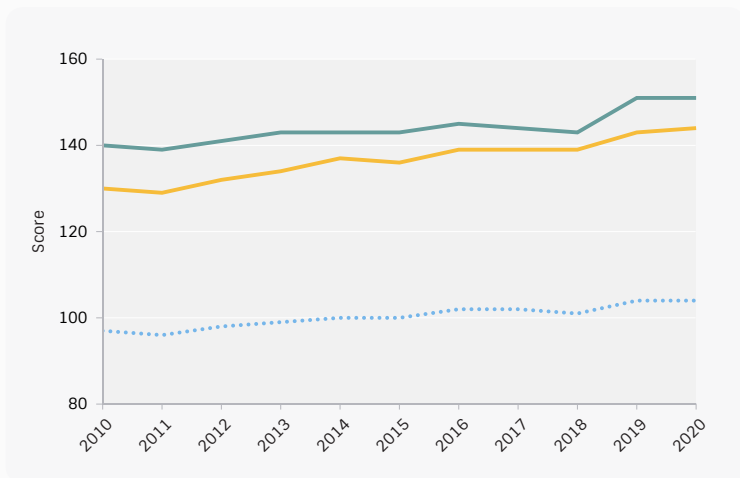
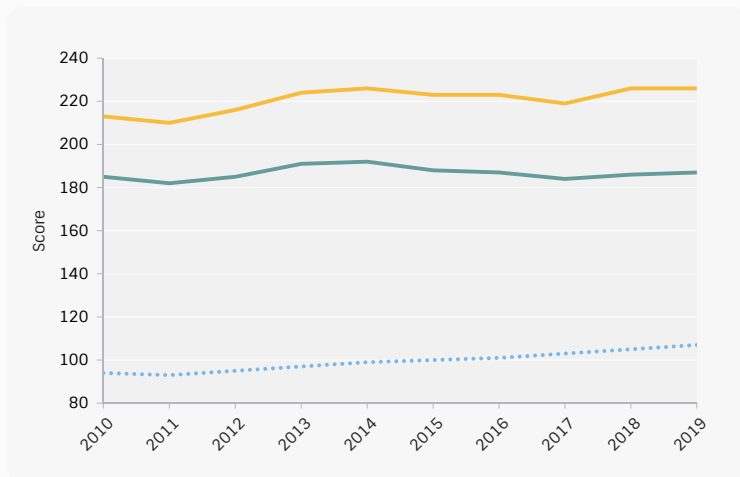### Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene
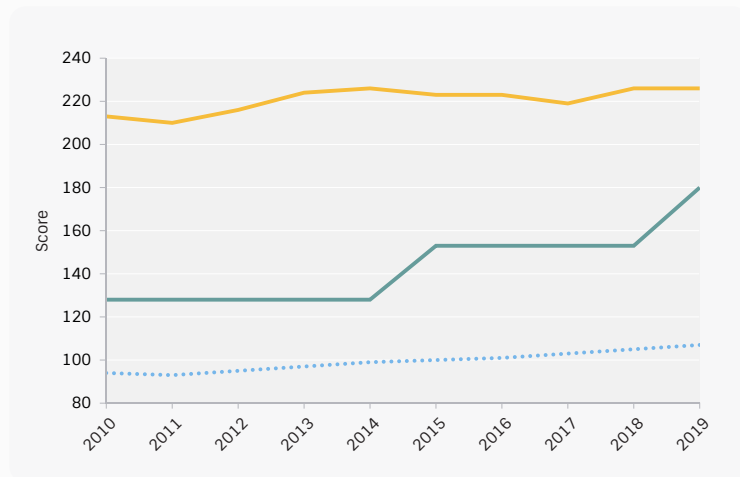

Priority area 3. Chemicals

Priority area 4. Waste

Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation

Priority area 6. Sustainable cities

Slovenia —— southern Europe average —— WHO European Region average ·····

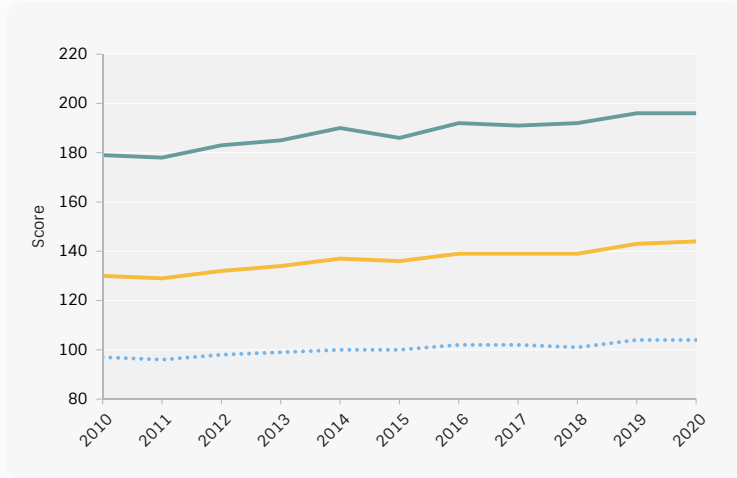| SDG indicator		Value	Year	Trend
Priority area 1. Air quality				
3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100 000 population)	19.0	2019	–
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
11.6.2	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities (population weighted, $\mu gr/m^3$)	16.0	2019	⬆
Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene				
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic drinking-water (%)	99.5	2020	➡
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic sanitation (%)	98.1	2020	➡
3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100 000 population)	1.9	2019	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic drinking-water (%)	100.0	2016	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities (%)	100.0	2016	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic handwashing facilities (%)	100.0	2016	–
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking-water services (%)	98.3	2020	⬆
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	71.5	2020	↗
6.3.1	Proportion of safely treated domestic wastewater flows (%)	65.2	2022	⬇
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%)	83.9	2020	⬆
Priority area 3. Chemicals				
3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100 000 population)	0.2	2019	⬆
3.d.1	International Health Regulations capacity and health emergency preparedness score (worst 0–100 best)	78.0	2021	➡
12.4.1	Average degree of compliance with international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (worst 0–100 best)	88.6	2020	⬇
3.9.1	Lead control legislation	Yes		
Priority area 4. Waste				
8.4.1	Material footprint (raw material consumption, tonnes/capita)	16.9	2020	⬇
12.4.2	Hazardous waste generated (kg/capita)	62.6	2020	➡
12.4.2	Proportion of hazardous waste treated or disposed (%)	46.2	2020	⬇
12.5.1	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	60.0	2021	⬆
Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation				
7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	22.4	2020	➡
13.1.1	Average number of people who died, went missing or were impacted by disasters over last 5-year period (per 100 000 population)	93.6	2020	–
13.1.2	Adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (score: worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2019	–
Priority area 6. Sustainable cities				
3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100 000 population)	5.1	2019	⬆
11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)	–	–	–
16.1.4	Proportion of population feeling safe walking alone around the area they live (%)	–	–	–
Priority area 7. Sustainable health systems				
12.7.1	Implementation of sustainable public procurement policies and actions (worst 0–4 best)	2.0	2020	–
	Proportion of population using basic water services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic sanitation services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic hygiene services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–

Spain

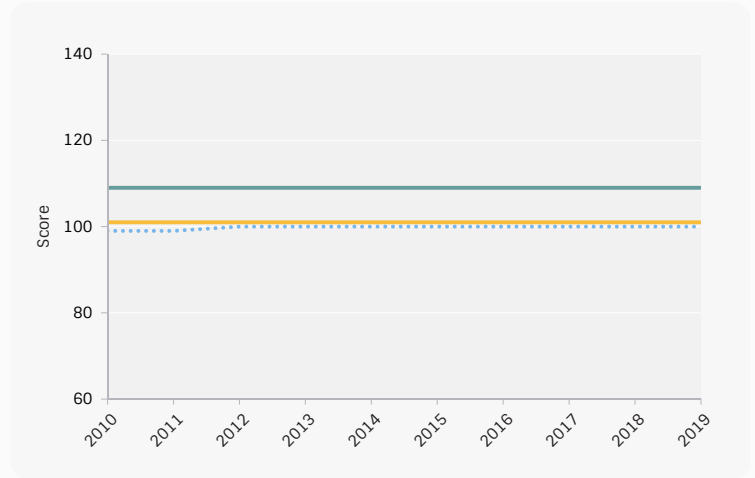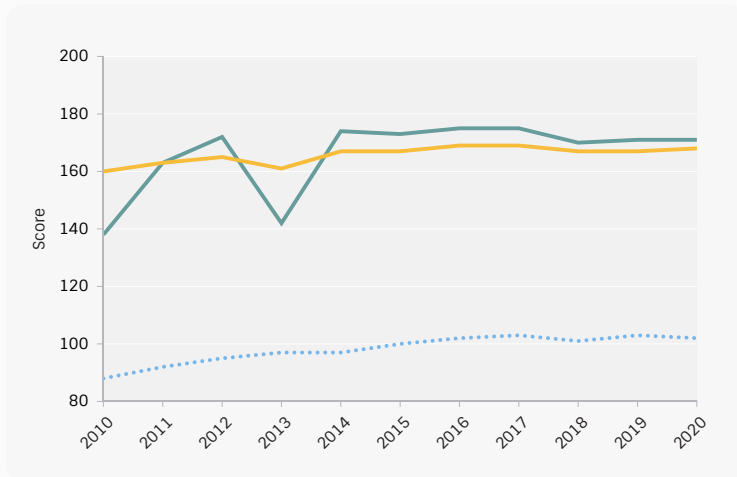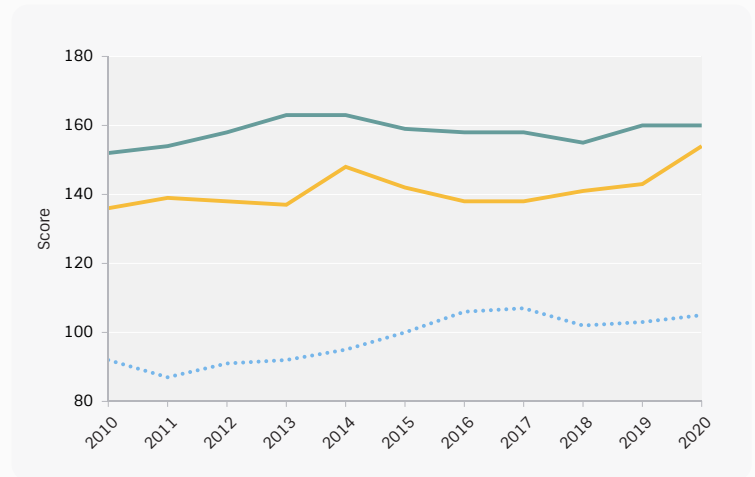| Population	Income group	Gross national income per capita	Subregion
47 576 210	**High**	**US$ 38 112**	**southern Europe**

Priority area 1. Air quality

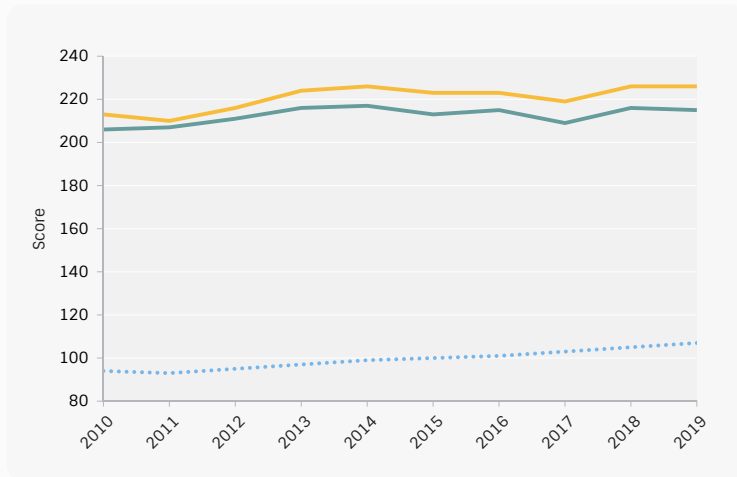## Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene
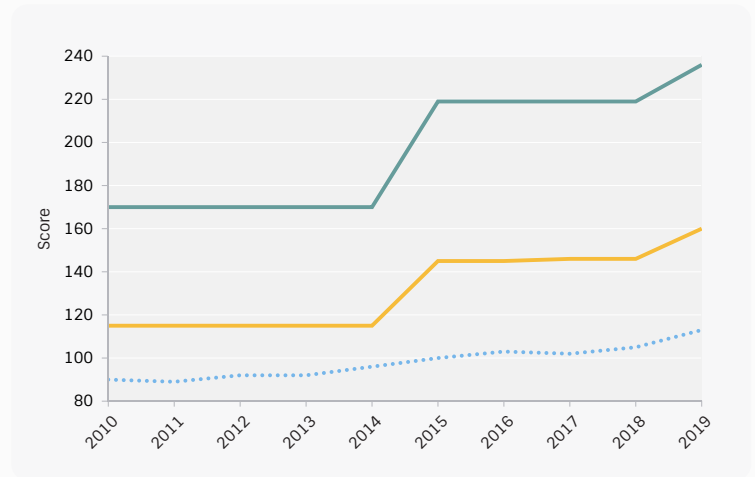

Priority area 3. Chemicals

Priority area 4. Waste

Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation

Priority area 6. Sustainable cities

——— Spain   ——— southern Europe average   ••••• WHO European Region average

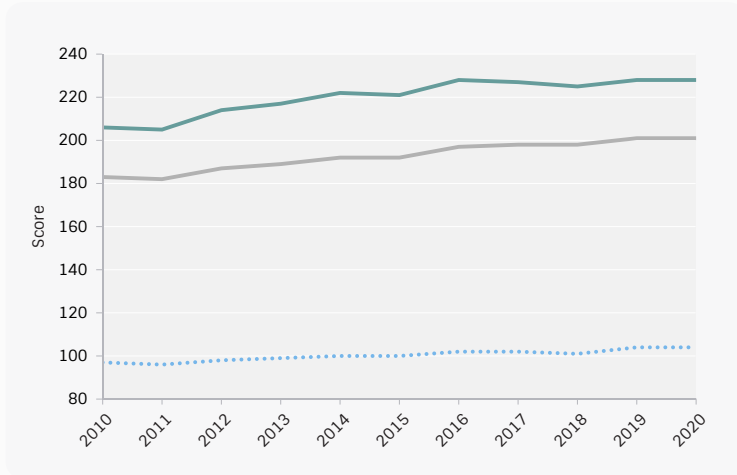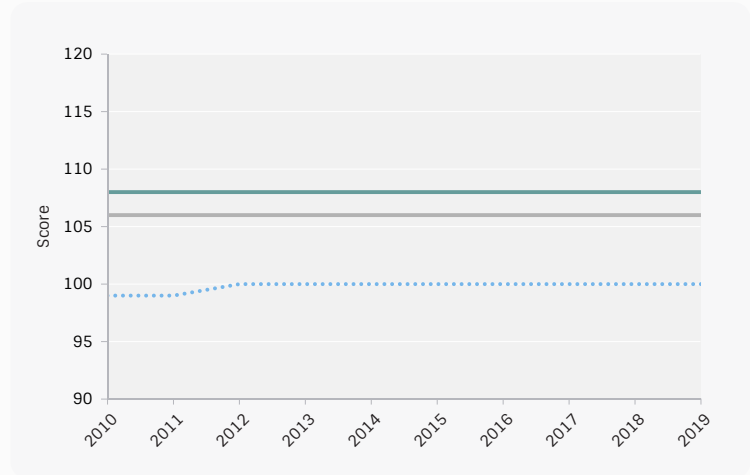| SDG indicator		Value	Year	Trend
Priority area 1. Air quality				
3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100 000 population)	10.0	2019	–
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
11.6.2	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities (population weighted, μgr/m^3)	10.2	2019	⬆
Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene				
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic drinking-water (%)	99.9	2020	➡
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic sanitation (%)	99.9	2020	➡
3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100 000 population)	3.2	2019	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic drinking-water (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic handwashing facilities (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking-water services (%)	99.6	2020	➡
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	95.7	2020	➡
6.3.1	Proportion of safely treated domestic wastewater flows (%)	79.9	2022	⬇
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	–	–	–
Priority area 3. Chemicals				
3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100 000 population)	0.4	2019	➡
3.d.1	International Health Regulations capacity and health emergency preparedness score (worst 0–100 best)	80.0	2021	⬇
12.4.1	Average degree of compliance with international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (worst 0–100 best)	89.1	2020	⬇
3.9.1	Lead control legislation	Yes		
Priority area 4. Waste				
8.4.1	Material footprint (raw material consumption, tonnes/capita)	9.9	2020	➡
12.4.2	Hazardous waste generated (kg/capita)	69.8	2020	➡
12.4.2	Proportion of hazardous waste treated or disposed (%)	66.0	2020	⬇
12.5.1	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	36.7	2021	➡
Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation				
7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	19.4	2020	➡
13.1.1	Average number of people who died, went missing or were impacted by disasters over last 5-year period (per 100 000 population)	0.1	2020	–
13.1.2	Adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (score: worst 0–1 best)	–	–	–
Priority area 6. Sustainable cities				
3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100 000 population)	3.9	2019	⬆
11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)	–	–	–
16.1.4	Proportion of population feeling safe walking alone around the area they live (%)	–	–	–
Priority area 7. Sustainable health systems				
12.7.1	Implementation of sustainable public procurement policies and actions (worst 0–4 best)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic water services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic sanitation services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic hygiene services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–

Sweden

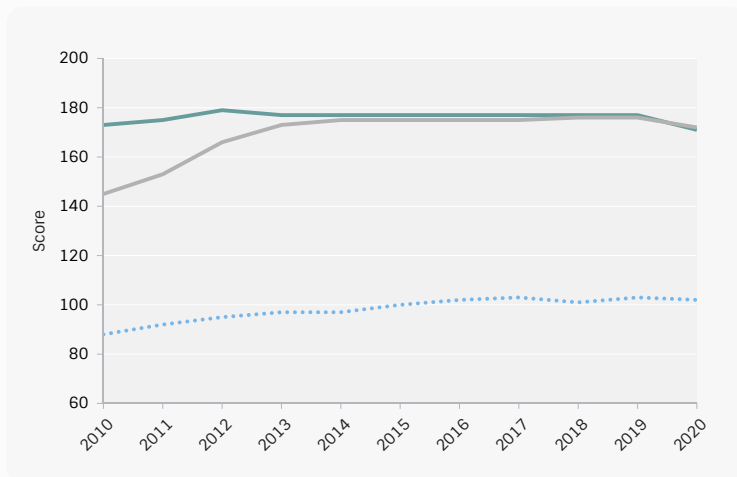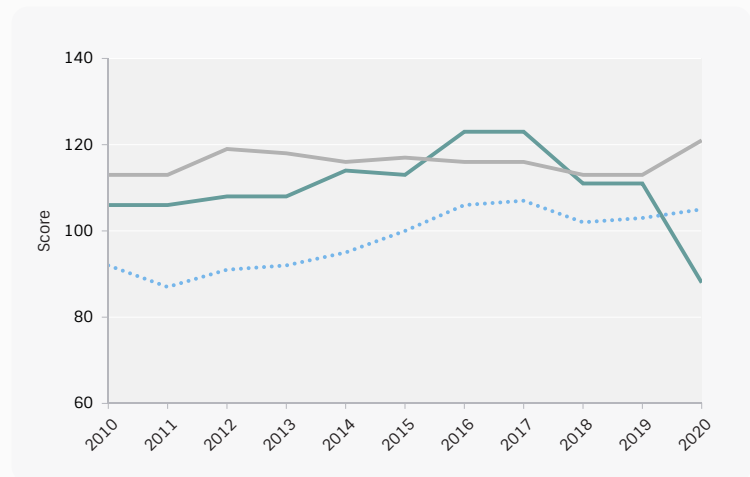| Population	Income group	Gross national income per capita	Subregion
10 517 669	**High**	**US$ 55 150**	**northern Europe**

Priority area 1. Air quality

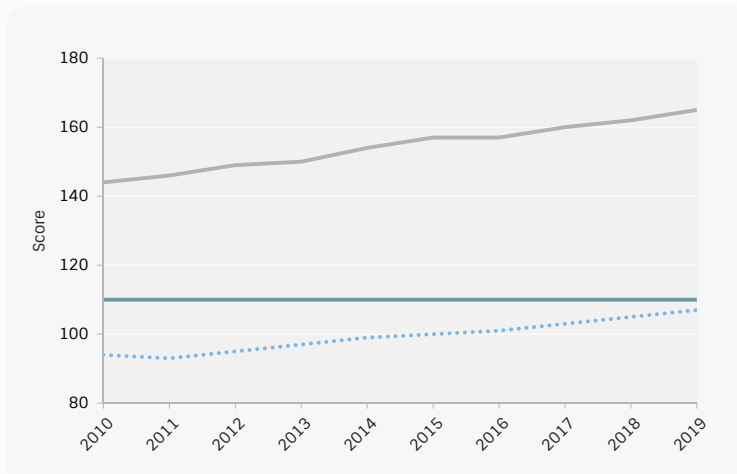## Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene
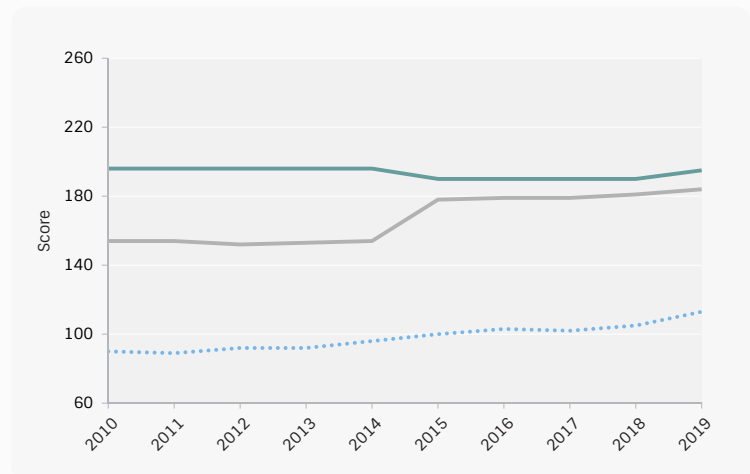

Priority area 3. Chemicals

Priority area 4. Waste

Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation

Priority area 6. Sustainable cities

Legend: Sweden — northern Europe average ···· WHO European Region average

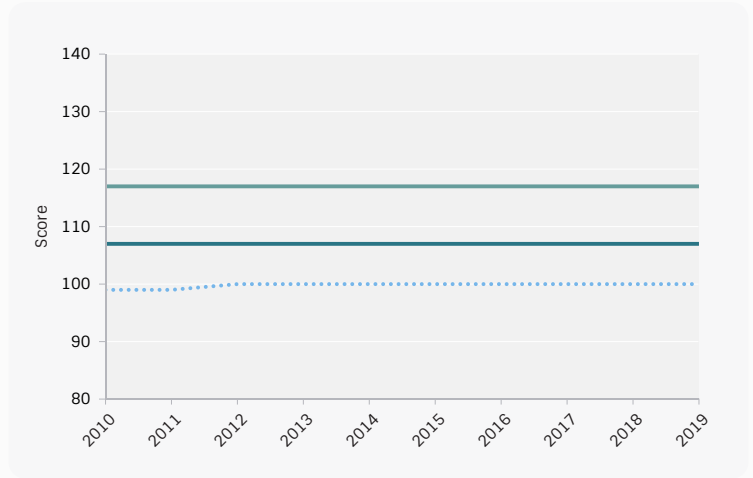| SDG indicator		Value	Year	Trend
Priority area 1. Air quality				
3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100 000 population)	8.0	2019	–
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
11.6.2	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities (population weighted, µgr/m^3)	6.7	2019	⬆
Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene				
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic drinking-water (%)	99.8	2020	⬈
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic sanitation (%)	99.3	2020	➡
3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100 000 population)	3.0	2019	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic drinking-water (%)	–	–	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities (%)	–	–	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic handwashing facilities (%)	–	–	–
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking-water services (%)	99.8	2020	➡
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	94.9	2020	➡
6.3.1	Proportion of safely treated domestic wastewater flows (%)	97.0	2022	⬆
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%)	48.4	2020	➡
Priority area 3. Chemicals				
3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100 000 population)	0.2	2019	➡
3.d.1	International Health Regulations capacity and health emergency preparedness score (worst 0–100 best)	88.0	2021	⬇
12.4.1	Average degree of compliance with international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (worst 0–100 best)	86.1	2020	⬇
3.9.1	Lead control legislation	Yes		
Priority area 4. Waste				
8.4.1	Material footprint (raw material consumption, tonnes/capita)	24.9	2020	⬇
12.4.2	Hazardous waste generated (kg/capita)	766.6	2020	➡
12.4.2	Proportion of hazardous waste treated or disposed (%)	87.8	2020	⬆
12.5.1	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	39.5	2021	⬇
Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation				
7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	58.4	2020	⬆
13.1.1	Average number of people who died, went missing or were impacted by disasters over last 5-year period (per 100 000 population)	894.1	2020	–
13.1.2	Adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (score: worst 0–1 best)	0	2019	➡
Priority area 6. Sustainable cities				
3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100 000 population)	3.1	2019	⬆
11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)	–	–	–
16.1.4	Proportion of population feeling safe walking alone around the area they live (%)	72.0	2019	➡
Priority area 7. Sustainable health systems				
12.7.1	Implementation of sustainable public procurement policies and actions (worst 0–4 best)	2.0	2020	–
	Proportion of population using basic water services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic sanitation services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic hygiene services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–

Switzerland

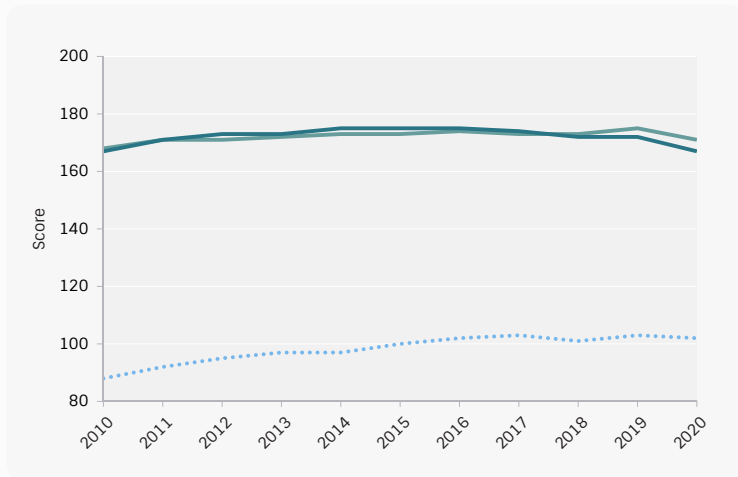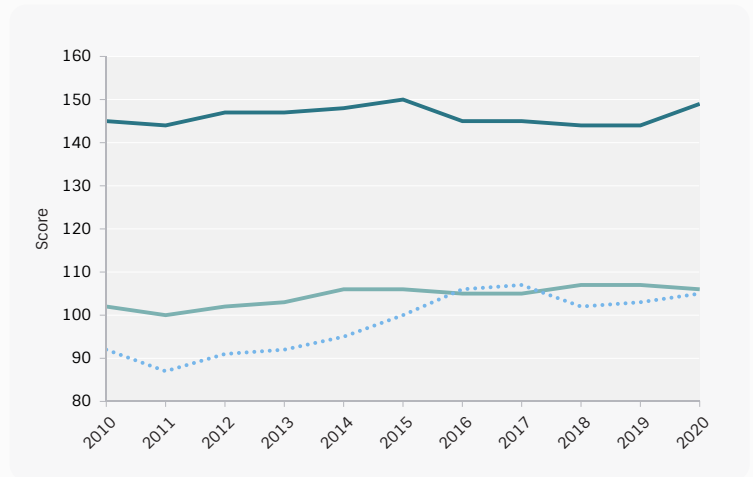| Population	Income group	Gross national income per capita	Subregion
8 712 018	**High**	**US$ 66 267**	**western Europe**

Priority area 1. Air quality
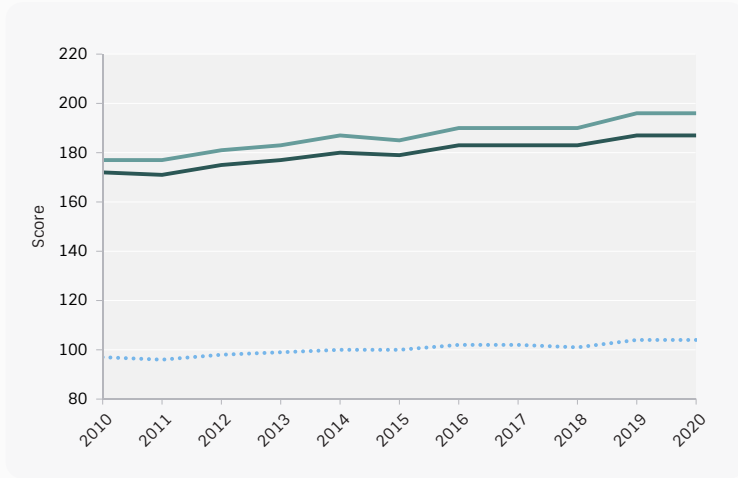
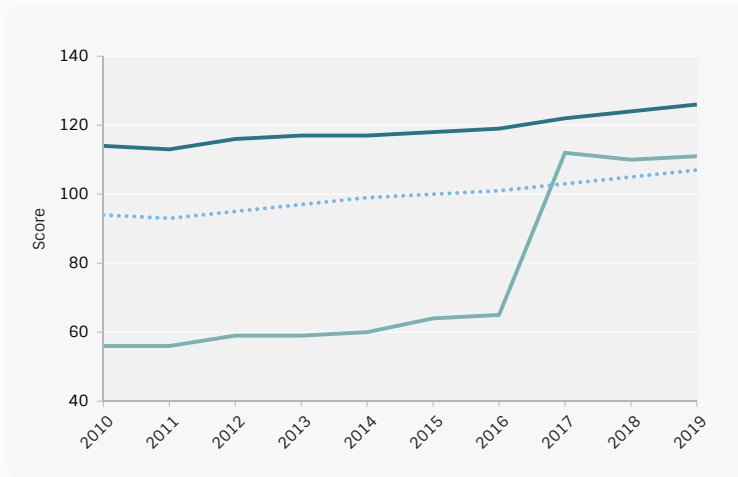## Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene

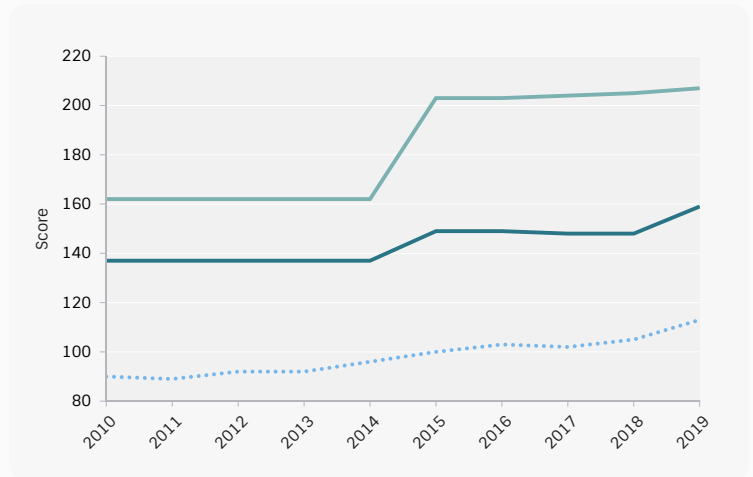
Priority area 3. Chemicals

Priority area 4. Waste

Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation

Priority area 6. Sustainable cities

Legend: —— Switzerland   —— western Europe average   •••• WHO European Region average

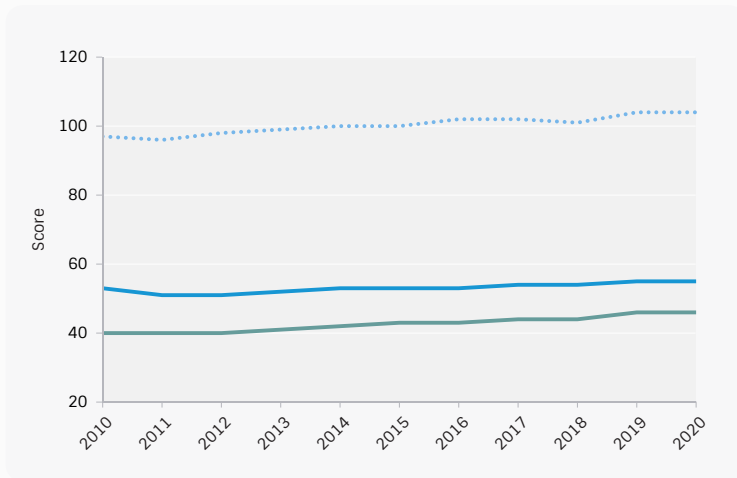| SDG indicator		Value	Year	Trend
Priority area 1. Air quality				
3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100 000 population)	11.0	2019	–
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
11.6.2	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities (population weighted, µgr/m^3)	10.2	2019	⬆
Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene				
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic drinking-water (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic sanitation (%)	99.9	2020	➡
3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100 000 population)	2.5	2019	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic drinking-water (%)	100.0	2016	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities (%)	100.0	2016	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic handwashing facilities (%)	100.0	2016	–
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking-water services (%)	98.2	2020	➡
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	99.7	2020	➡
6.3.1	Proportion of safely treated domestic wastewater flows (%)	99.3	2022	↗
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%)	61.1	2020	⬇
Priority area 3. Chemicals				
3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100 000 population)	0.2	2019	➡
3.d.1	International Health Regulations capacity and health emergency preparedness score (worst 0–100 best)	92.0	2021	➡
12.4.1	Average degree of compliance with international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (worst 0–100 best)	82.6	2020	⬇
3.9.1	Lead control legislation	Yes		
Priority area 4. Waste				
8.4.1	Material footprint (raw material consumption, tonnes/capita)	17.2	2019	➡
12.4.2	Hazardous waste generated (kg/capita)	–	–	–
12.4.2	Proportion of hazardous waste treated or disposed (%)	–	–	–
12.5.1	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	53.3	2021	➡
Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation				
7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	26.4	2020	➡
13.1.1	Average number of people who died, went missing or were impacted by disasters over last 5-year period (per 100 000 population)	4055.3	2020	–
13.1.2	Adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (score: worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2019	⬆
Priority area 6. Sustainable cities				
3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100 000 population)	2.2	2019	⬆
11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)	–	–	–
16.1.4	Proportion of population feeling safe walking alone around the area they live (%)	88.8	2019	⬆
Priority area 7. Sustainable health systems				
12.7.1	Implementation of sustainable public procurement policies and actions (worst 0–4 best)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic water services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic sanitation services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic hygiene services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–

Tajikistan

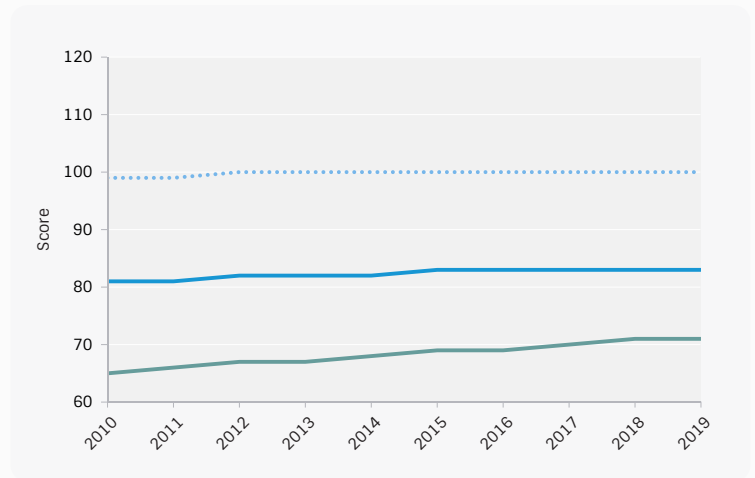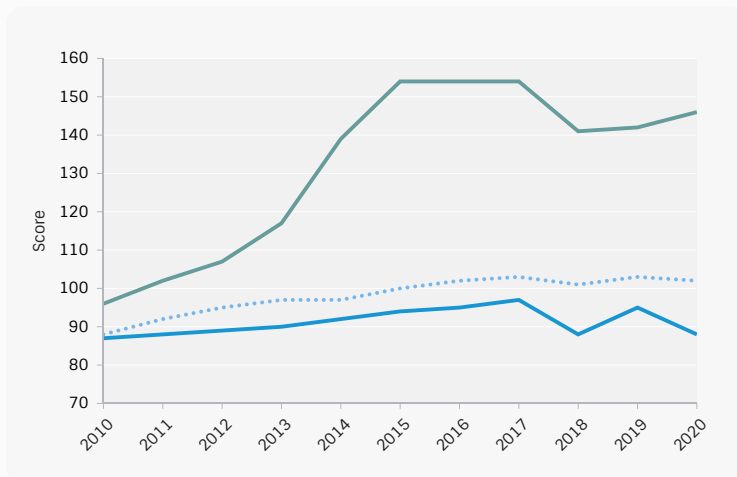| Population	Income group	Gross national income per capita	Subregion
9 856 531	**Lower middle**	**US$ 3709**	**central Asia**

Priority area 1. Air quality

Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene

Priority area 3. Chemicals

Priority area 4. Waste

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No information available

Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation

Priority area 6. Sustainable cities

Legend: Tajikistan ▬▬ central Asia average ▬▬ WHO European Region average ••••

SDG indicator		Value	Year	Trend

Priority area 1. Air quality

3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100 000 population)	204.0	2019	–
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)	82.4	2020	↗
11.6.2	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities (population weighted, μgr/m^3)	62.0	2019	↗

Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene

1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic drinking-water (%)	81.9	2020	↗
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic sanitation (%)	96.8	2020	↗
3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100 000 population)	9.0	2019	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic drinking-water (%)	–	–	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities (%)	–	–	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic handwashing facilities (%)	–	–	–
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking-water services (%)	55.2	2020	➡
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	–	–	–
6.3.1	Proportion of safely treated domestic wastewater flows (%)	–	–	–
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%)	–	–	–

Priority area 3. Chemicals

3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100 000 population)	0.4	2019	➡
3.d.1	International Health Regulations capacity and health emergency preparedness score (worst 0–100 best)	57.0	2021	⬇
12.4.1	Average degree of compliance with international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (worst 0–100 best)	52.5	2020	➡
3.9.1	Lead control legislation	No		

Priority area 4. Waste

8.4.1	Material footprint (raw material consumption, tonnes/capita)	–	–	–
12.4.2	Hazardous waste generated (kg/capita)	–	–	–
12.4.2	Proportion of hazardous waste treated or disposed (%)	–	–	–
12.5.1	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	–	–	–

Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation

7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	38.8	2020	⬇
13.1.1	Average number of people who died, went missing or were impacted by disasters over last 5-year period (per 100 000 population)	29.2	2020	–
13.1.2	Adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (score: worst 0–1 best)	1.0	2020	⬆

Priority area 6. Sustainable cities

3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100 000 population)	15.7	2019	↗
11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)	17.1	2020	↗
16.1.4	Proportion of population feeling safe walking alone around the area they live (%)	–	–	–

Priority area 7. Sustainable health systems

12.7.1	Implementation of sustainable public procurement policies and actions (worst 0–4 best)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic water services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic sanitation services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic hygiene services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–

Türkiye

Population	Income group	Gross national income per capita	Subregion
85 091 633	**Upper middle**	**US$ 27 224**	**western Asia**

Priority area 1. Air quality

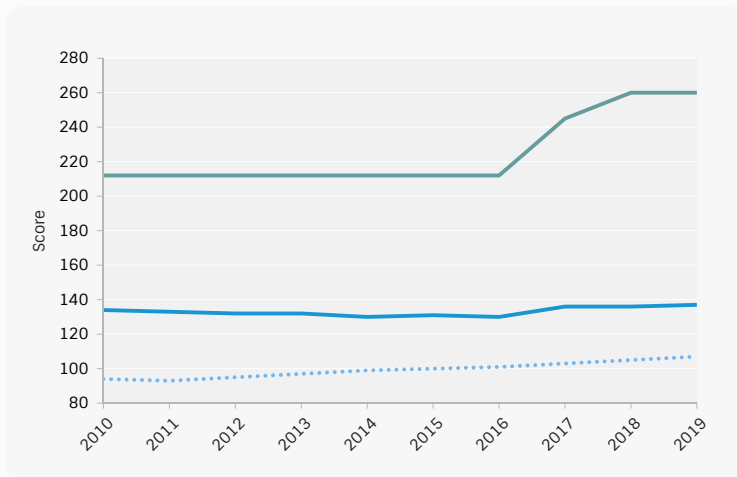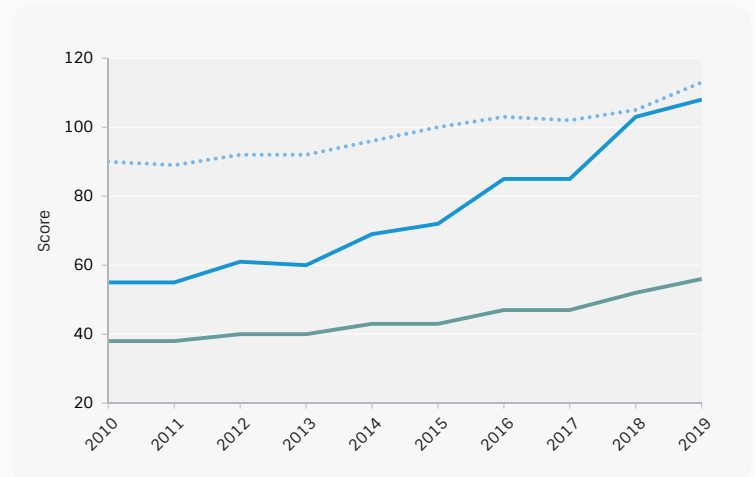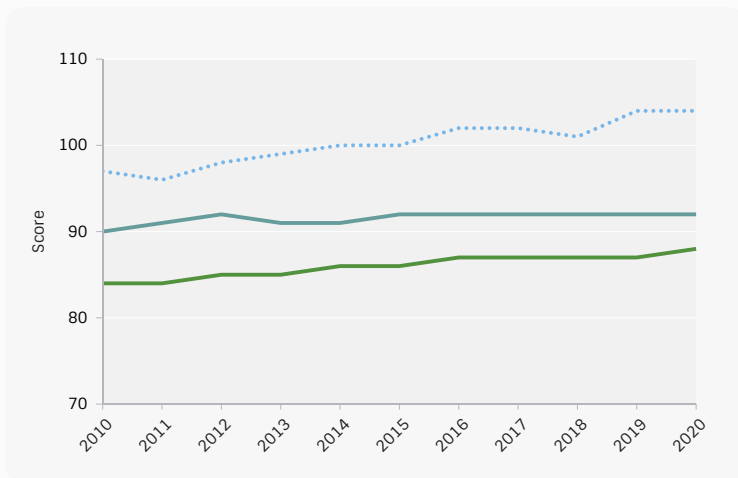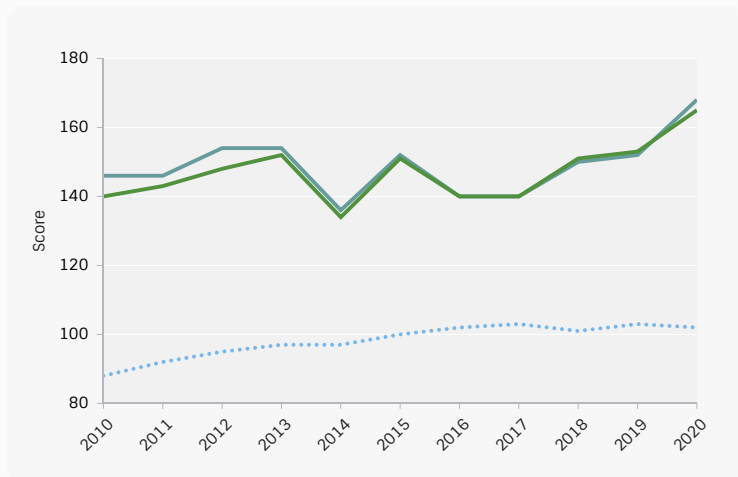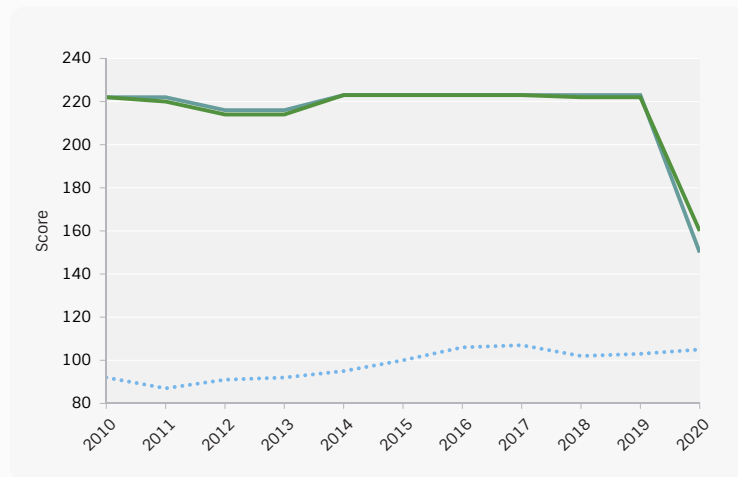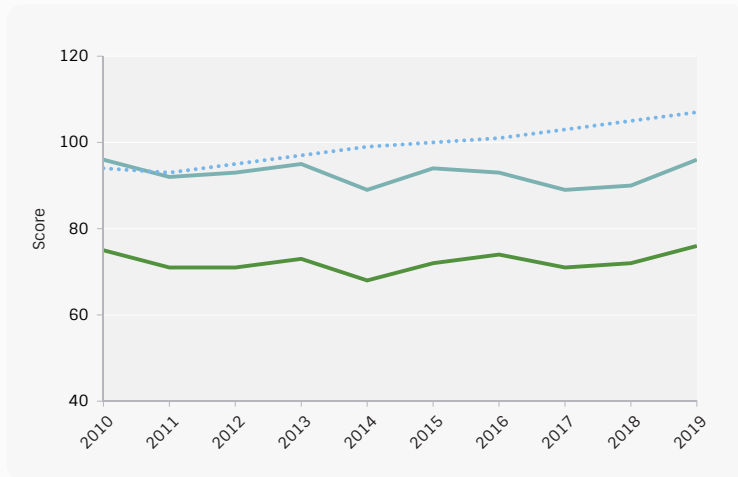### Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene

Priority area 3. Chemicals
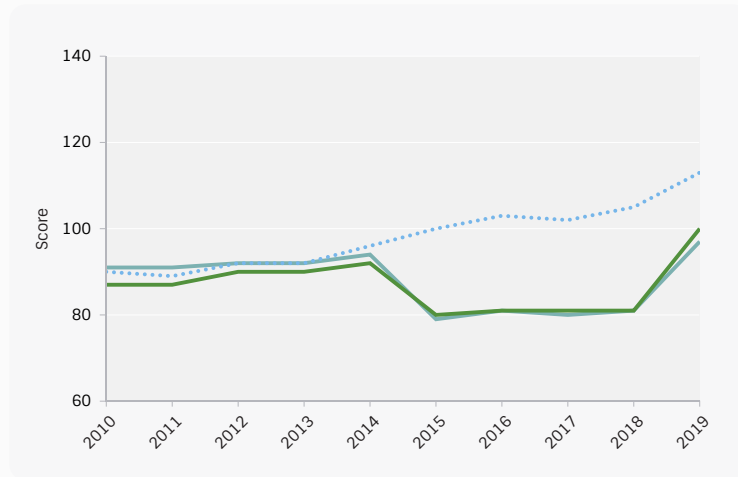

Priority area 4. Waste

Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation

Priority area 6. Sustainable cities

— Türkiye   — western Asia average   ···· WHO European Region average

| SDG indicator		Value	Year	Trend
Priority area 1. Air quality				
3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100 000 population)	46.0	2019	–
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)	95.2	2020	➡
11.6.2	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities (population weighted, μgr/m³)	23.5	2019	➡
Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene				
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic drinking-water (%)	97.0	2020	↗
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic sanitation (%)	99.2	2020	⬆
3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100 000 population)	2.5	2019	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic drinking-water (%)	–	–	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities (%)	–	–	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic handwashing facilities (%)	–	–	–
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking-water services (%)	–	–	–
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	78.4	2020	➡
6.3.1	Proportion of safely treated domestic wastewater flows (%)	64.7	2022	➡
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%)	–	–	–
Priority area 3. Chemicals				
3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100 000 population)	0.4	2019	➡
3.d.1	International Health Regulations capacity and health emergency preparedness score (worst 0–100 best)	88.0	2020	➡
12.4.1	Average degree of compliance with international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (worst 0–100 best)	81.3	2020	⬆
3.9.1	Lead control legislation	No		
Priority area 4. Waste				
8.4.1	Material footprint (raw material consumption, tonnes/capita)	–	–	–
12.4.2	Hazardous waste generated (kg/capita)	364.4	2020	➡
12.4.2	Proportion of hazardous waste treated or disposed (%)	100	2020	⬆
12.5.1	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	–	–	–
Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation				
7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	13.7	2020	➡
13.1.1	Average number of people who died, went missing or were impacted by disasters over last 5-year period (per 100 000 population)	148.6	2020	–
13.1.2	Adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (score: worst 0–1 best)	0	2017	–
Priority area 6. Sustainable cities				
3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100 000 population)	6.7	2019	⬆
11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)	14.1	2018	➡
16.1.4	Proportion of population feeling safe walking alone around the area they live (%)	61.5	2019	↗
Priority area 7. Sustainable health systems				
12.7.1	Implementation of sustainable public procurement policies and actions (worst 0–4 best)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic water services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic sanitation services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic hygiene services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–

Turkmenistan

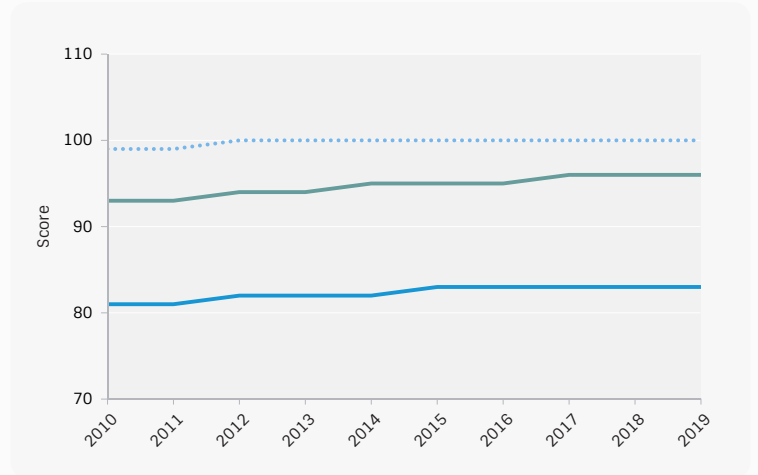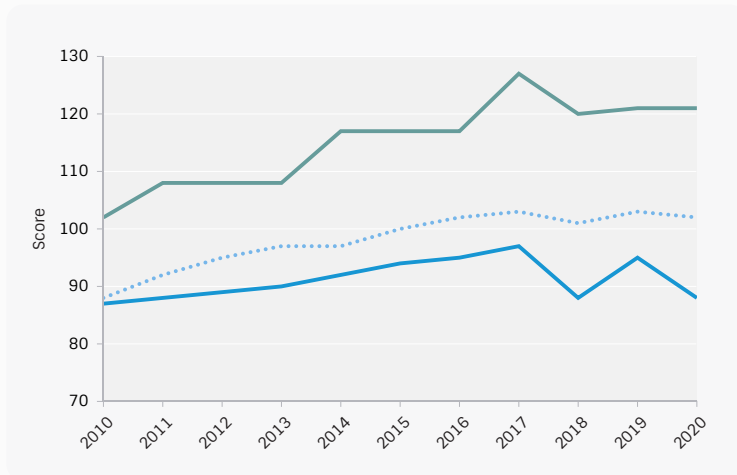|			
Population **6 387 200**	Income group **Upper middle**	Gross national income per capita **US$ 13 135**	Subregion **central Asia**

Priority area 1. Air quality
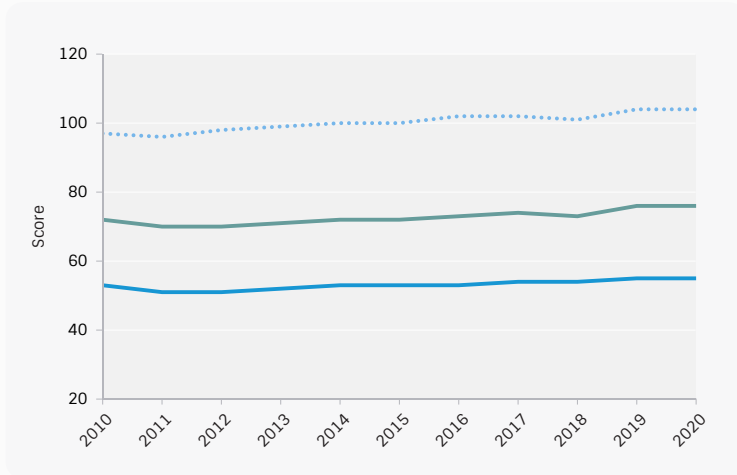
Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene

Priority area 3. Chemicals

Priority area 4. Waste

–

No information available
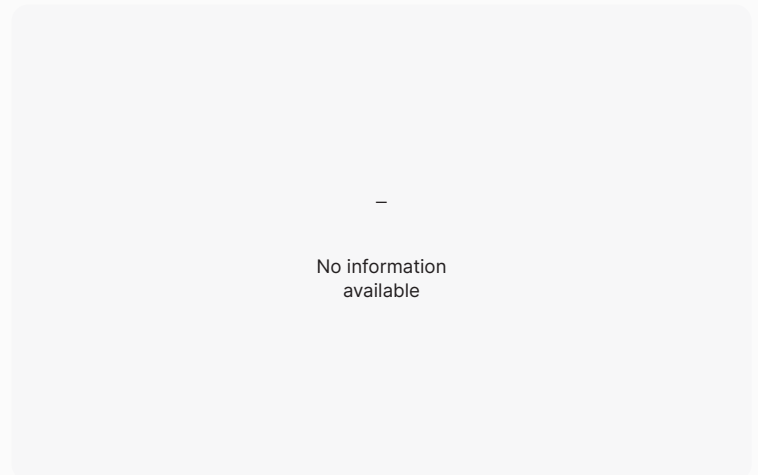
Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation
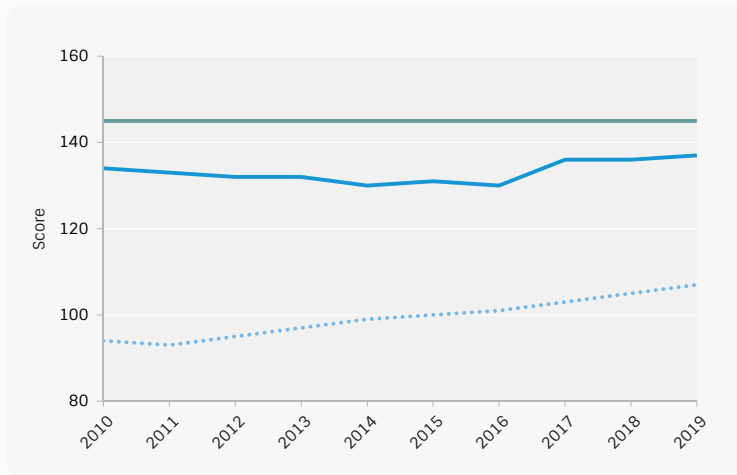
Priority area 6. Sustainable cities
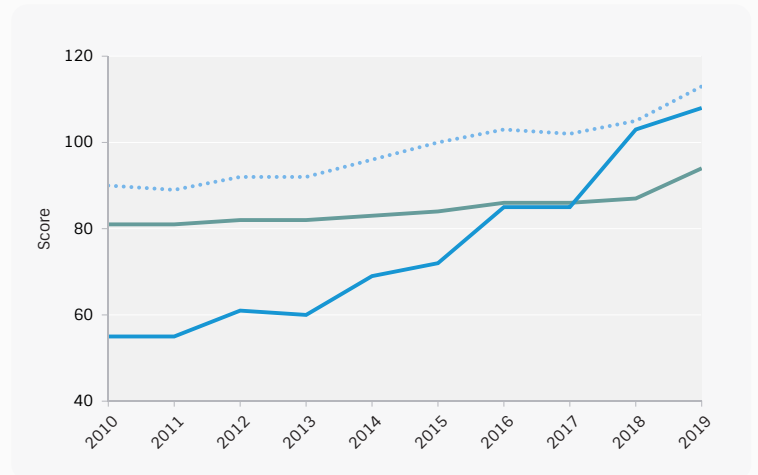
—— Turkmenistan   —— central Asia average   ••••• WHO European Region average

SDG indicator		Value	Year	Trend
Priority area 1. Air quality				
3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100 000 population)	88.0	2019	–
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)	99.9	2020	➡
11.6.2	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities (population weighted, µgr/m^3)	25.5	2019	↗
Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene				
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic drinking-water (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic sanitation (%)	99.4	2020	⬆
3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100 000 population)	5.7	2019	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic drinking-water (%)	100.0	2020	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities (%)	100.0	2020	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic handwashing facilities (%)	100.0	2020	–
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking-water services (%)	94.8	2020	⬆
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	–	–	–
6.3.1	Proportion of safely treated domestic wastewater flows (%)	–	–	–
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%)	–	–	–
Priority area 3. Chemicals				
3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100 000 population)	0.6	2019	↗
3.d.1	International Health Regulations capacity and health emergency preparedness score (worst 0–100 best)	81.0	2021	⬇
12.4.1	Average degree of compliance with international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (worst 0–100 best)	60.0	2020	➡
3.9.1	Lead control legislation	–		
Priority area 4. Waste				
8.4.1	Material footprint (raw material consumption, tonnes/capita)	–	–	–
12.4.2	Hazardous waste generated (kg/capita)	–	–	–
12.4.2	Proportion of hazardous waste treated or disposed (%)	–	–	–
12.5.1	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	–	–	–
Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation				
7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	0.1	2020	➡
13.1.1	Average number of people who died, went missing or were impacted by disasters over last 5-year period (per 100 000 population)	0	2020	–
13.1.2	Adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (score: worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2019	–
Priority area 6. Sustainable cities				
3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100 000 population)	13.5	2019	↗
11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)	8.5	2020	➡
16.1.4	Proportion of population feeling safe walking alone around the area they live (%)	–	–	–
Priority area 7. Sustainable health systems				
12.7.1	Implementation of sustainable public procurement policies and actions (worst 0–4 best)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic water services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic sanitation services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic hygiene services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–

Ukraine

| Population	Income group	Gross national income per capita	Subregion
43 334 204	**Lower middle**	**US$ 12 540**	**eastern Europe**

Priority area 1. Air quality

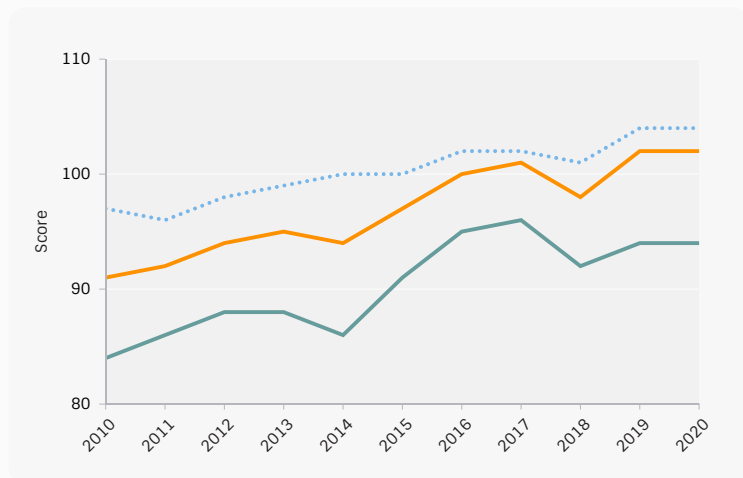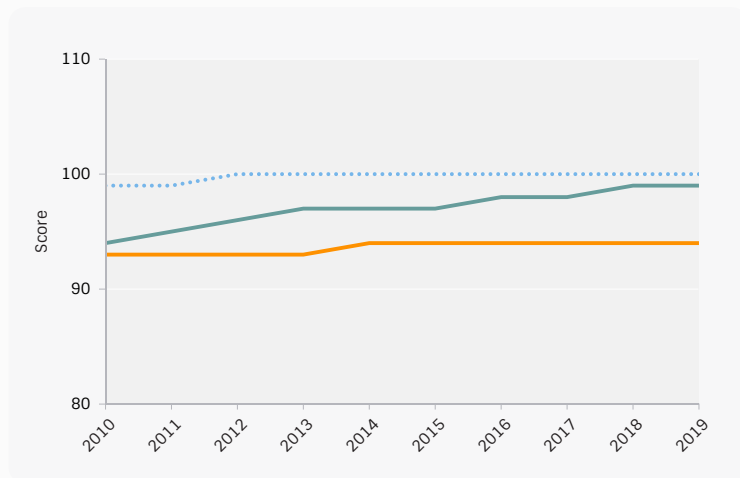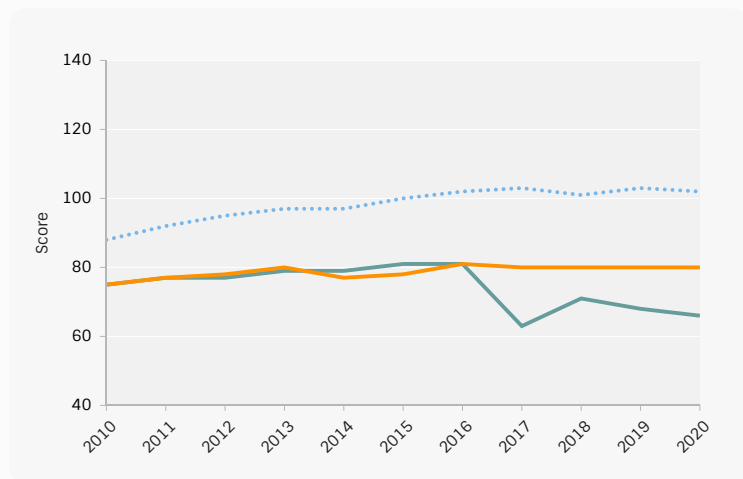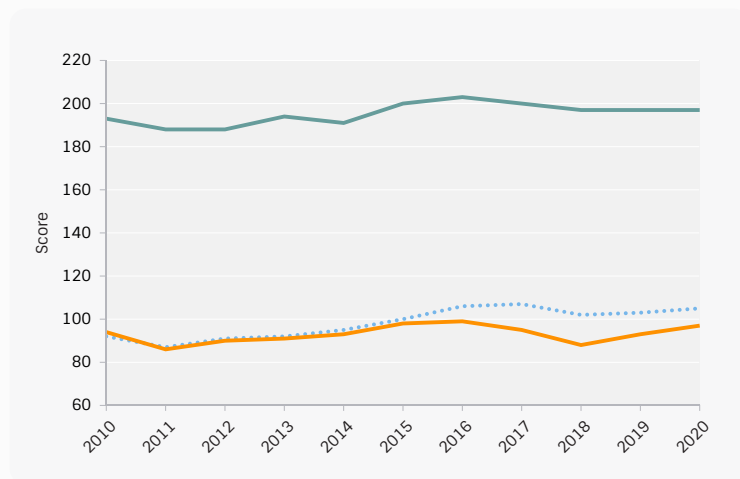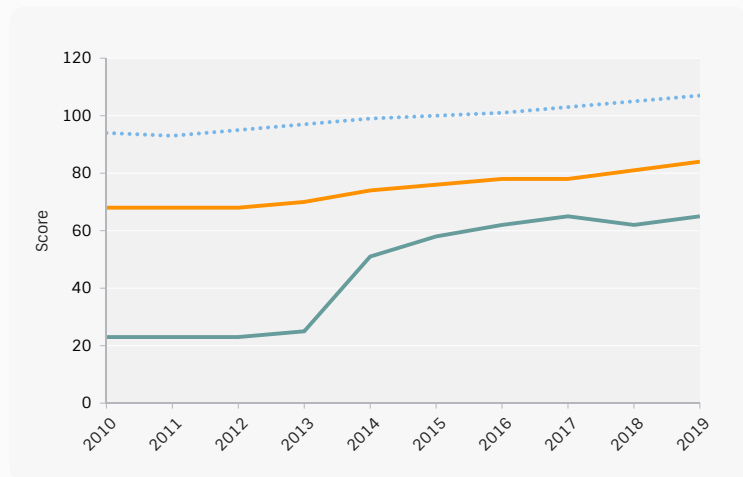## Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene
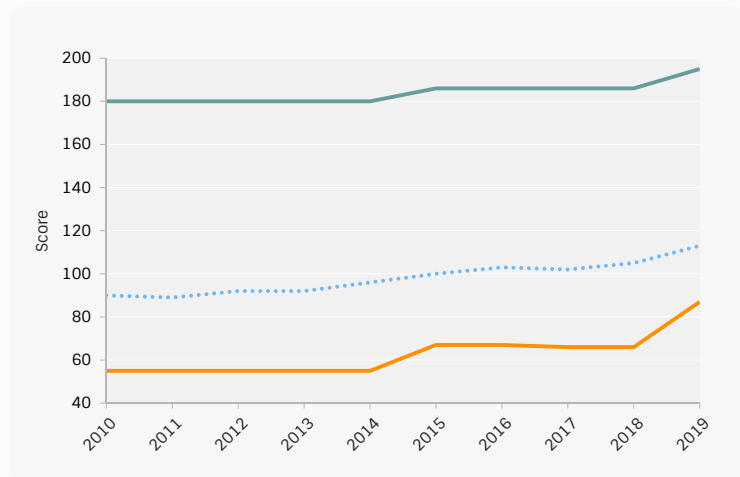

Priority area 3. Chemicals

Priority area 4. Waste

Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation

Priority area 6. Sustainable cities

Ukraine ———— eastern Europe average ———— WHO European Region average ·······

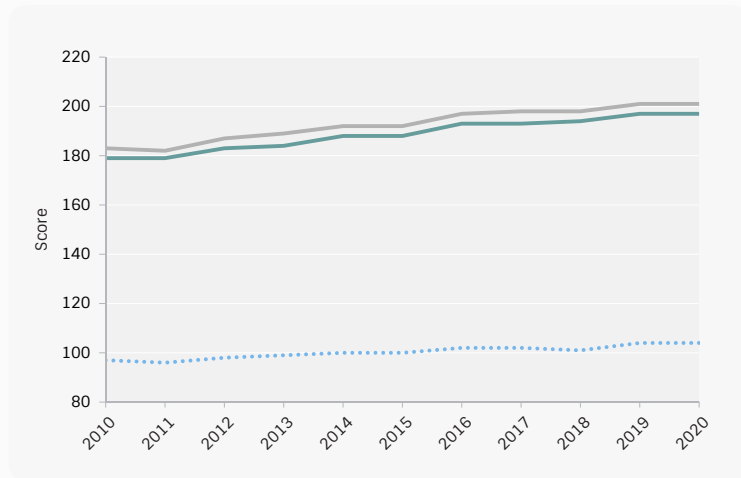| SDG indicator		Value	Year	Trend
Priority area 1. Air quality				
3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100 000 population)	78.0	2019	–
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)	94.9	2020	➡
11.6.2	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities (population weighted, μgr/m^3)	14.7	2019	↗
Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene				
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic drinking-water (%)	93.9	2020	➡
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic sanitation (%)	97.7	2020	➡
3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100 000 population)	2.3	2019	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic drinking-water (%)	–	–	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities (%)	–	–	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic handwashing facilities (%)	97.8	2020	↗
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking-water services (%)	89.0	2020	➡
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	72.0	2020	↗
6.3.1	Proportion of safely treated domestic wastewater flows (%)	50.2	2022	⬆
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%)	–	–	–
Priority area 3. Chemicals				
3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100 000 population)	2.5	2019	⬇
3.d.1	International Health Regulations capacity and health emergency preparedness score (worst 0–100 best)	65.0	2021	⬇
12.4.1	Average degree of compliance with international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (worst 0–100 best)	53.4	2020	⬇
3.9.1	Lead control legislation	Yes		
Priority area 4. Waste				
8.4.1	Material footprint (raw material consumption, tonnes/capita)	–	–	–
12.4.2	Hazardous waste generated (kg/capita)	12.5	2019	➡
12.4.2	Proportion of hazardous waste treated or disposed (%)	64.4	2019	⬇
12.5.1	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	–	–	–
Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation				
7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	8.7	2020	➡
13.1.1	Average number of people who died, went missing or were impacted by disasters over last 5-year period (per 100 000 population)	627.0	2020	–
13.1.2	Adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (score: worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2020	➡
Priority area 6. Sustainable cities				
3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100 000 population)	10.2	2019	⬆
11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)	1.1	2018	➡
16.1.4	Proportion of population feeling safe walking alone around the area they live (%)	–	–	–
Priority area 7. Sustainable health systems				
12.7.1	Implementation of sustainable public procurement policies and actions (worst 0–4 best)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic water services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic sanitation services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic hygiene services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–

United Kingdom

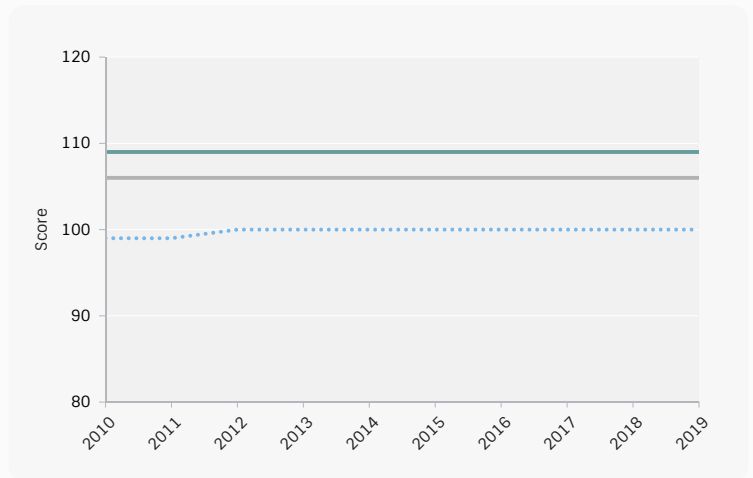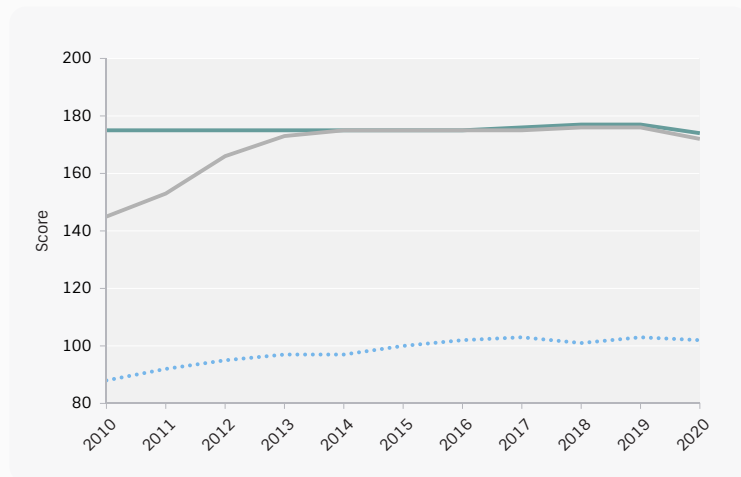| Population	Income group	Gross national income per capita	Subregion
67 394 305	**High**	**US$ 44 680**	**northern Europe**

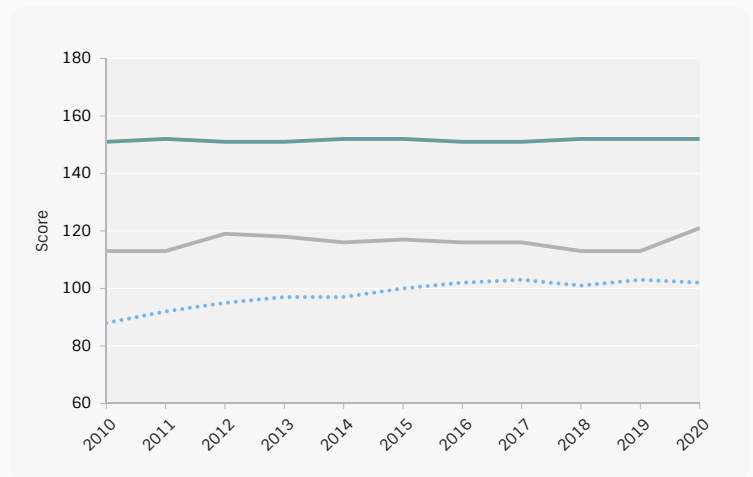## Priority area 1. Air quality

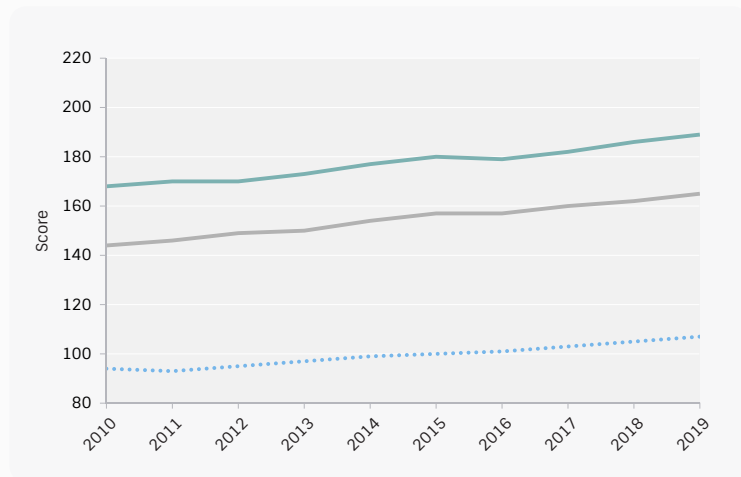## Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene

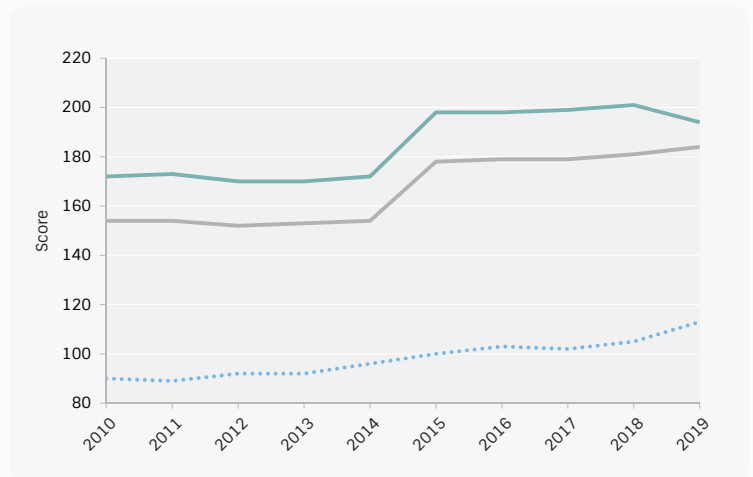## Priority area 3. Chemicals

Priority area 4. Waste

Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation

Priority area 6. Sustainable cities

━━━ United Kingdom   ━━━ northern Europe average   ••••• WHO European Region average

SDG indicator		Value	Year	Trend

Priority area 1. Air quality

3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100 000 population)	13.0	2019	–
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
11.6.2	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities (population weighted, μgr/m^3)	10.0	2019	⬆

Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene

1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic drinking-water (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic sanitation (%)	99.1	2020	➡
3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100 000 population)	6.1	2019	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic drinking-water (%)	–	–	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities (%)	–	–	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic handwashing facilities (%)	–	–	–
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking-water services (%)	99.8	2020	➡
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	98.1	2020	➡
6.3.1	Proportion of safely treated domestic wastewater flows (%)	97.5	2022	⬇
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%)	89.9	2020	↗

Priority area 3. Chemicals

3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100 000 population)	0.3	2019	➡
3.d.1	International Health Regulations capacity and health emergency preparedness score (worst 0–100 best)	93.0	2021	⬆
12.4.1	Average degree of compliance with international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (worst 0–100 best)	90.1	2020	⬇
3.9.1	Lead control legislation	Yes		

Priority area 4. Waste

8.4.1	Material footprint (raw material consumption, tonnes/capita)	–	–	–
12.4.2	Hazardous waste generated (kg/capita)	93.3	2018	–
12.4.2	Proportion of hazardous waste treated or disposed (%)	32.7	2018	–
12.5.1	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	44.1	2018	–

Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation

7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	13.5	2020	➡
13.1.1	Average number of people who died, went missing or were impacted by disasters over last 5-year period (per 100 000 population)	1.2	2020	–
13.1.2	Adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (score: worst 0–1 best)	1.0	2021	⬆

Priority area 6. Sustainable cities

3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100 000 population)	3.2	2019	⬆
11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)	–	–	–
16.1.4	Proportion of population feeling safe walking alone around the area they live (%)	77.9	2019	↗

Priority area 7. Sustainable health systems

|				
12.7.1	Implementation of sustainable public procurement policies and actions (worst 0–4 best)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic water services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic sanitation services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic hygiene services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–

Uzbekistan

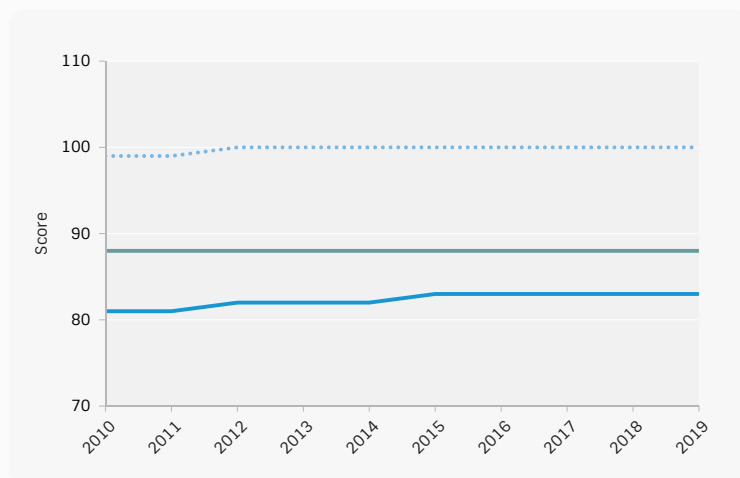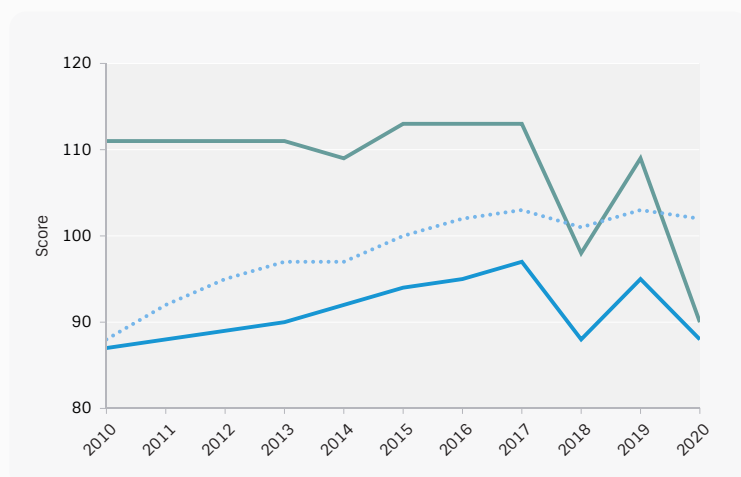| Population	Income group	Gross national income per capita	Subregion
34 353 048	**Lower middle**	**US$ 6974**	**central Asia**

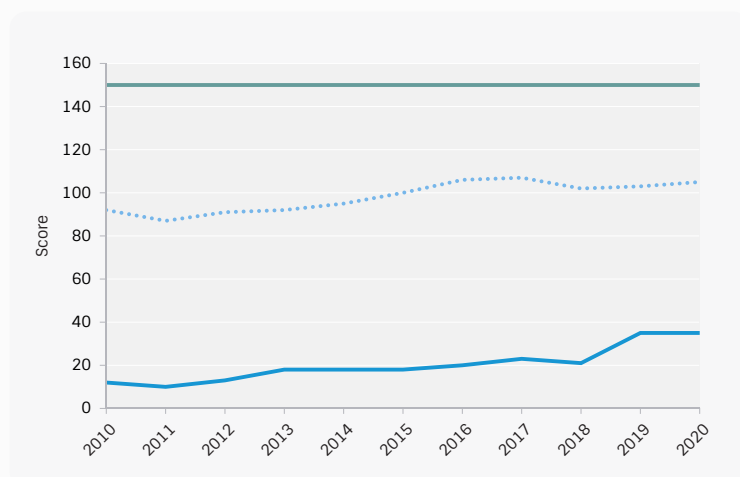## Priority area 1. Air quality
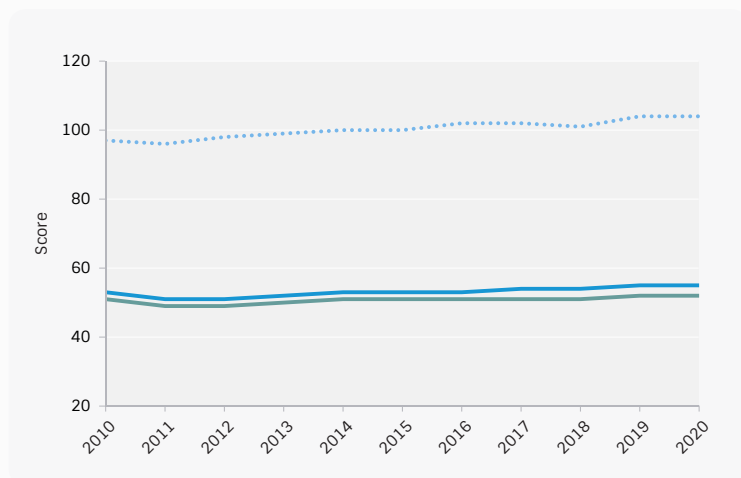
Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene
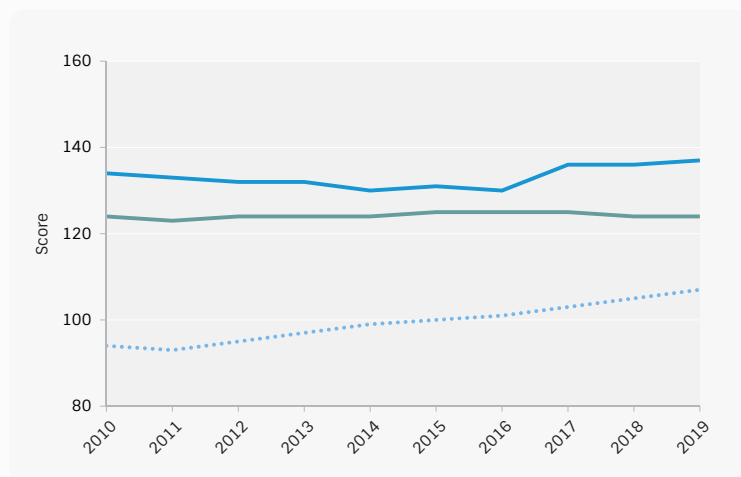

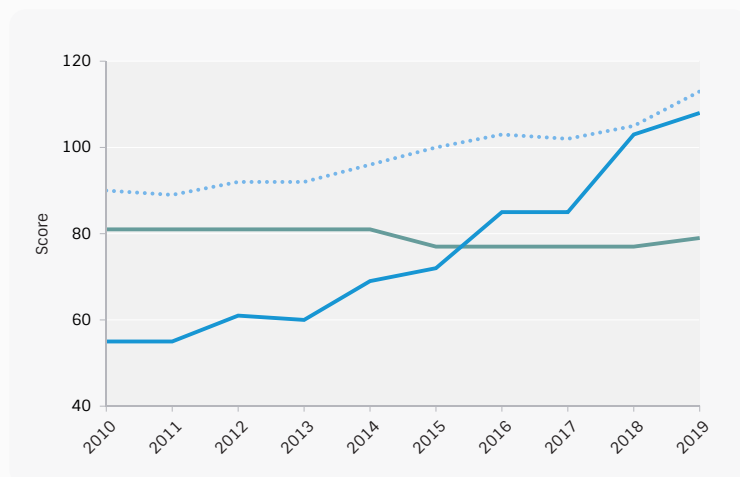## Priority area 3. Chemicals

Priority area 4. Waste

Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation

Priority area 6. Sustainable cities

Uzbekistan — central Asia average ••••• WHO European Region average

SDG indicator		Value	Year	Trend
	Priority area 1. Air quality			
3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100 000 population)	152.0	2019	–
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)	84.3	2020	⬇
11.6.2	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities (population weighted, μgr/m^3)	47.0	2019	↗
	Priority area 2. Water, sanitation and hygiene			
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic drinking-water (%)	97.8	2020	➡
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to at least basic sanitation (%)	100.0	2020	⬆
3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100 000 population)	2.9	2019	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic drinking-water (%)	–	–	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities (%)	–	–	–
4.a.1	Proportion of upper-secondary schools with access to basic handwashing facilities (%)	–	–	–
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking-water services (%)	58.8	2020	⬇
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	–	–	–
6.3.1	Proportion of safely treated domestic wastewater flows (%)	32.3	2020	–
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%)	–	–	–
	Priority area 3. Chemicals			
3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100 000 population)	0.8	2019	➡
3.d.1	International Health Regulations capacity and health emergency preparedness score (worst 0–100 best)	65.0	2021	⬇
12.4.1	Average degree of compliance with international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (worst 0–100 best)	40.0	2020	⬇
3.9.1	Lead control legislation	–		
	Priority area 4. Waste			
8.4.1	Material footprint (raw material consumption, tonnes/capita)	–	–	–
12.4.2	Hazardous waste generated (kg/capita)	2.7	2021	⬆
12.4.2	Proportion of hazardous waste treated or disposed (%)	0	2021	⬇
12.5.1	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	–	–	–
	Priority area 5. Climate adaptation and mitigation			
7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	1.0	2020	⬇
13.1.1	Average number of people who died, went missing or were impacted by disasters over last 5-year period (per 100 000 population)	144.4	2020	–
13.1.2	Adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (score: worst 0–1 best)	1.0	2020	➡
	Priority area 6. Sustainable cities			
3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100 000 population)	11.7	2019	➡
11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)	–	–	–
16.1.4	Proportion of population feeling safe walking alone around the area they live (%)	–	–	–
	Priority area 7. Sustainable health systems			
12.7.1	Implementation of sustainable public procurement policies and actions (worst 0–4 best)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic water services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic sanitation services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–
	Proportion of population using basic hygiene services in health care facilities (%)	–	–	–

The WHO Regional Office for Europe

The World Health Organization (WHO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations created in 1948 with the primary responsibility for international health matters and public health. The WHO Regional Office for Europe is one of six regional offices throughout the world, each with its own programme geared to the particular health conditions of the countries it serves.

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