

Sustainable Development Goals Tracker

KSA 2026

Voluntary National Review

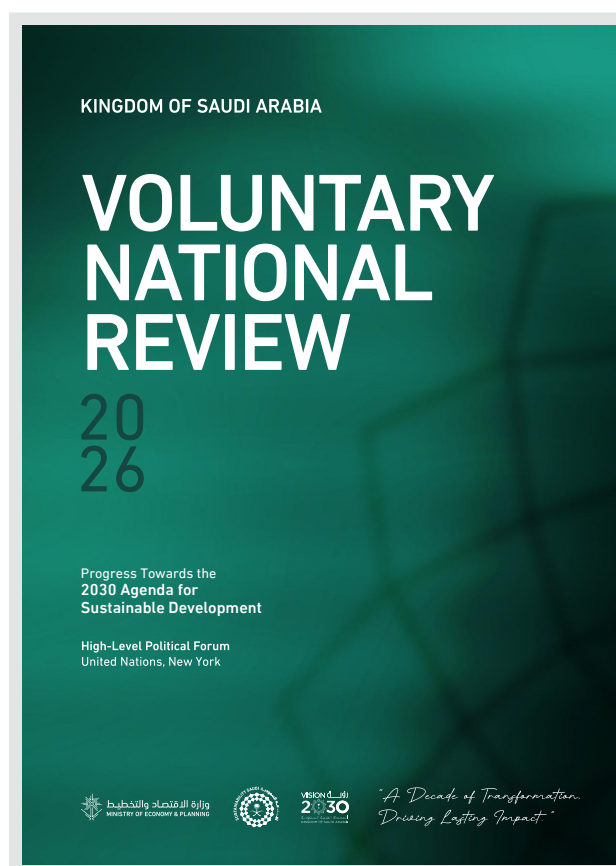




Saudi Arabia VNR 2023
Report



Saudi Arabia VNR 2018
Report



Saudi Arabia VNR 2026
Report



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Kingdom of *Saudi Arabia* 2026 Voluntary National Review (VNR)



Introduction

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) Voluntary National Review (VNR) 2026, submitted to the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) on 18 June 2026, presents the Kingdom's progress in implementing the **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** through the framework of **Saudi Vision 2030**. Rather than reporting by individual SDGs, the VNR is structured around nine national missions that integrate economic diversification, social development and environmental sustainability. The report highlights measurable progress across sectors, including renewable energy capacity increasing from **0.3 GW (2019)** to **6.2 GW (2025)**, life expectancy reaching **79.7 years (2024)**, and beneficiary satisfaction with social services rising to **88.7% (2025)**, demonstrating Saudi Arabia's integrated approach to sustainable development (**United Nations, 2026a; United Nations, 2026b**).



VNR Framework Approach to assess KSA's Progress Towards the 2030 Agenda

A VNR is a self-assessment process through which the United Nations (UN) Member States review and report on their progress in implementing the **2030 Agenda** for Sustainable Development and its **17 SDGs**. These reviews are voluntary, country-led, and inclusive, allowing each nation to share experiences, identify challenges, and highlight best practices.

VNRs are essential because they promote accountability and transparency in the implementation of the SDGs, allowing countries to demonstrate their commitment and progress openly. They help governments track progress, identify gaps, and strengthen policies, ensuring that national development strategies remain aligned with the **2030 Agenda**. Moreover, VNRs facilitate knowledge sharing among nations by enabling the exchange of experiences, innovations, and lessons learned. They also encourage multi-stakeholder participation, bringing together government institutions, civil society, the private sector, and academia in a collaborative effort to advance sustainable development. Finally, the VNRs serve as the foundation for the UN High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) reviews, providing evidence-based insights that guide global discussions on accelerating progress towards achieving the SDGs.

Objectives of VNRs

- Assess a country's progress towards achieving the SDGs.
- Identify key challenges and barriers to implementation.
- Share lessons learned and innovative approaches.
- Mobilise support, partnerships, and policy coherence for sustainable development.

Methodology to Measure VNRs Progress

VNRs assess development performance using quantitative and qualitative data, aligning national priorities with SDGs targets. Countries use available indicators and national statistics to evaluate whether they are:

- Achieved, on-track, moderately off-track, seriously off-track or no progress.
- Facing data gaps or methodological challenges.

Due to incomplete or inconsistent data, some assessments rely on proxy indicators or qualitative descriptions of progress. Each SDG is rated on a **0–5 scale** to measure KSA's progress towards the **2030 Agenda**.

- 0 – No Progress:** No measurable progress or data available.
- 1 – Severely Off-Track:** Very little advancement; major gaps persist.
- 2 – Off-Track:** Limited progress with minimal improvement.
- 3 – Moderately Off-Track:** Some progress achieved, but key challenges remain.
- 4 – On-Track:** Noticeable progress made; close to achieving the target.
- 5 – Achieved:** Goal fully met with sustained performance and monitoring in place.

This scale helps to quantify KSA's SDGs performance, showing where strong progress exists and where further policy actions are needed. VNRs are vital tools for evaluating and accelerating progress towards the **2030 Agenda**. They enable countries to reflect on achievements, recognise shortcomings, and strengthen collective action for a more sustainable and equitable world.

Explanation of Analysis (Applied to KSA SDG Report)

This analysis applies the *VNR framework* to KSA's SDG Report. Initially, the report was processed using an AI tool to extract, summarise, and categorise data related to the **17 SDGs**. The AI provided preliminary insights into KSA's progress, challenges, and measurable indicators. Following the AI

review, the information was cross-verified by two independent human experts to ensure factual accuracy, contextual relevance, and alignment with the official UN SDG indicators. This validation step strengthened the reliability of the data interpretation.

Finally, a team of SDG experts conducted an in-depth qualitative and quantitative analysis to identify key challenges, potential solutions, and policy-level recommendations. The comprehensive approach, integrating AI-driven insights with expert validation, provides a balanced, evidence-based assessment of KSA’s progress towards achieving economic growth, highlighting strategic areas for improvement, innovation, and sustainability.

Overall Progress

Table 1 presents KSA’s progress across the **17 SDGs**, with ratings assigned to each goal based on the report’s findings. The ratings reflect the extent of progress made, highlight areas where challenges have been addressed, and identify those that remain unresolved.

Table 1. SDG Progress Scoring

Score: 4		1 NO POVERTY
Justification	- Saudi Arabia strengthened social protection through the Daman Programme (redesigned in 2021), the Citizen Account Programme, GOSI pensions and the Tamkeen Empowerment Programme to support vulnerable and low-income households.	
Challenges	- The VNR highlights the need to continue improving employment opportunities and economic empowerment while ensuring adequate social protection for vulnerable groups.	
Progress/ Solutions	- The Citizen Account Programme registered over 10.4 million beneficiaries. Beneficiary satisfaction with social services reached 88.7% in 2025 (target: 75%). - GOSI pension expenditure increased from SAR 29.2 billion (2023) to over SAR 31.1 billion (2024), civil pension expenditure exceeded SAR 61.0 billion (2024), and a minimum monthly pension of SAR 1,983 was introduced. - The Tamkeen Programme empowered 33.4% of able-bodied beneficiaries in 2025, up from 1% in 2017.	
Unsolved Challenges	- Continued expansion of inclusive employment, sustained social protection financing and reducing regional disparities remain priorities to ensure that no vulnerable groups are left behind.	

Score : 4		2 ZERO HUNGER
Justification	- The Resilient Food Systems mission aims to strengthen food security by expanding domestic production while ensuring the sustainable use of agricultural resources.	
Challenges	- Key challenges include the water–food nexus, limited financial services for low-income and rural populations, strengthening animal disease surveillance, expanding national vaccine production, biosecurity gaps, high sodium levels in foods, and enhanced food safety monitoring.	

Progress/ Solutions	- Poultry self-sufficiency increased from 47.3% (2017) to 72% (2025); caloric self-sufficiency rose from 34% (2017) to 66.7% (2025); fish farming production increased from 30,000 tonnes (2015) to 246,880 tonnes (2025); irrigation efficiency reached 54.9% ; and food loss and waste declined by 16% , from 33.1% to 27.9% .
Unsolved Challenges	- The VNR identifies the need to raise irrigation efficiency from 54.9% to the 2030 target of 75% , expand treated wastewater reuse, strengthen disease surveillance and vaccine production, improve livestock biosecurity, reduce sodium content in foods and further enhance food safety monitoring.

3 GOOD HEALTH
AND WELL-BEING



Score: 5	
Justification	- The Longer, Healthier Lives mission seeks to improve healthcare quality, accessibility and efficiency while promoting disease prevention and healthier lifestyles.
Challenges	- The VNR recognises the continuing need to prevent behavioural risk factors such as tobacco use, obesity and physical inactivity while ensuring equitable access and improving service quality.
Progress/ Solutions	- Life expectancy reached 79.7 years (2024). Basic healthcare coverage increased from 84.13% (2019) to 97.4% (2024), exceeding the 88% target. - The Sehhaty application exceeded 31 million registered accounts and supported more than 51 million instant consultations. - Traffic fatalities declined by 57.4% since 2016, with the death rate falling from 28.41 to 12.13 per 100,000 populations, while ambulance response time improved from 14.41 minutes (2019) to 10.13 minutes (Q3 2025). - Workplace fatalities fell to 1.1 per 100,000 (2024) and 16 Saudi cities received World Health Organisation (WHO) Healthy Cities accreditation.
Unsolved Challenges	- The VNR identifies the continued need to reduce behavioural health risks, expand preventive care, strengthen healthcare quality and efficiency, and maintain equitable healthcare access across all regions.

4 QUALITY
EDUCATION



Score: 4	
Justification	- Saudi Arabia seeks to provide quality, equitable and inclusive education through the Human Capability Development Program (HCDP) and the Early Childhood Development Policy (ECDP), while strengthening lifelong learning and aligning education with labour market needs.
Challenges	- The VNR identifies the need to further integrate competency-based learning, STEM and AI, sustainability and global citizenship into curricula, strengthen higher education quality, and improve labour market readiness through Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET).

Progress/ Solutions	- The adjusted net enrolment rate one year before primary school increased from 56.59% (2022) to 64.35% (2024). - The tertiary gross enrolment ratio increased from 69.35% (2022) to 83.88% (2024), while the proportion of out-of-school primary children declined from 3.41% (2021) to 0.53% (2024). - Universities in the Times Higher Education World University Ranking increased from 6 (2019) to 34 (2026), and the Ministry of Education facilitated 114 international agreements for Saudi universities.
Unsolved Challenges	- The VNR emphasises the continued need to strengthen education quality, expand industry partnerships, enhance research and innovation, and improve graduates' employability in emerging sectors.

5 GENDER
EQUALITY



Score: 4

Justification	- Saudi Arabia promotes gender equality through equal opportunity policies, women's economic empowerment, leadership participation and programmes supporting work–life balance.
Challenges	- The VNR highlights the need to continue expanding women's participation in the labour market, leadership positions and entrepreneurship while ensuring equal opportunities across sectors.
Progress/ Solutions	- Saudi female labour force participation reached 34.5%, women held 44.2% of management roles, and women owned 48% of Small and Medium-sized Enterprise (SMEs). - The VNR also highlights the implementation of Cabinet Resolution No. 416 together with the Qurrah and Wusool programmes to support women's employment.
Unsolved Challenges	- Continued progress is required to further strengthen women's economic empowerment, sustain equal opportunity implementation and increase women's participation across all sectors of the economy.

6 CLEAN WATER
AND SANITATION



Score: 3

Justification	- Saudi Arabia aims to strengthen water security by improving water efficiency, ensuring universal access, expanding wastewater treatment and protecting groundwater resources under the Saudi Water Law and the National Water Strategy.
Challenges	- The principal challenge remains the water–food nexus, requiring efficient water use while supporting agricultural production and safeguarding non-renewable groundwater resources.
Progress/ Solutions	- The VNR reports that irrigation efficiency reached 54.9%, while treated wastewater reuse reached 553 Mm³/year. - The National Water Strategy shifted policy towards integrated water demand management, conservation, desalination and wastewater reuse.
Unsolved Challenges	- The VNR states that irrigation efficiency must increase from 54.9% to the 2030 target of 75%, alongside further expansion of treated wastewater reuse to sustain food production without increasing groundwater depletion.



Score : 4

Justification	- Saudi Arabia is accelerating the transition to a sustainable energy system through renewable energy deployment, energy efficiency and the Saudi Green Initiative (SGI), while maintaining energy security.
Challenges	- The VNR identifies the need to accelerate renewable energy deployment, improve energy efficiency, expand grid infrastructure and strengthen carbon management to achieve net zero emissions by 2060.
Progress/ Solutions	- Renewable energy capacity increased from 0.3 GW (2019) to 6.2 GW (2025). - The National Renewable Energy Programme awarded projects with a total capacity of 27.3 GW by 2025. - Energy intensity improved from 151.3 tonnes of oil equivalent per million SAR Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (2015) to 108.7 (2023).
Unsolved Challenges	- The VNR highlights the need to continue scaling renewable energy, strengthen electricity transmission infrastructure, increase clean energy integration and meet long-term decarbonisation targets.



Score : 5

Justification	- Saudi Arabia promotes inclusive economic growth through economic diversification, private sector development, labour market reforms and entrepreneurship under Vision 2030 .
Challenges	- The VNR notes the need to sustain productivity growth, expand quality employment, strengthen SME competitiveness and enhance workforce skills for emerging industries.
Progress/ Solutions	- Real GDP reached approximately SAR 3.4 trillion (2024). The unemployment rate among Saudis declined to 7.0% (2024), achieving the Vision 2030 target ahead of schedule. - SME contribution to GDP increased to 24% (2024), while tourism contributed 5% of GDP (2024).
Unsolved Challenges	- Continued diversification beyond the oil sector, increasing labour productivity, strengthening innovation-driven enterprises and creating high-quality employment remain ongoing priorities.



Score: 5

Justification	- Saudi Arabia aims to build a diversified, innovation-driven economy by strengthening research, digital transformation, advanced manufacturing and resilient infrastructure.
Challenges	- The VNR highlights the need to expand research commercialisation, strengthen technology transfer, develop advanced manufacturing capabilities and increase private sector investment in innovation.

Progress/ Solutions	- Saudi Arabia ranked 1st globally in the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Development Index (2025). - The Kingdom advanced to 14th in the Global Competitiveness Index (2024) and 47th in the Global Innovation Index (2024). - The number of technology companies and digital infrastructure investments continued to grow under Vision 2030 initiatives.
Unsolved Challenges	- The VNR identifies the need to further improve Research and Development (R&D) investment, strengthen industry–academia collaboration, expand high-tech industries and enhance innovation capacity to support sustainable industrial development.

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



Score: 4

Justification	- Saudi Arabia promotes inclusive growth through comprehensive social protection, equal access to public services, labour market participation and economic empowerment programmes to ensure that no one is left behind.
Challenges	- The VNR highlights the need to strengthen economic inclusion, increase employment opportunities for vulnerable groups and ensure equitable access to quality services across all regions.
Progress/ Solutions	- The Citizen Account Programme supported over 10.4 million beneficiaries. Beneficiary satisfaction with social services reached 88.7% in 2025, exceeding the 75% target. - The Tamkeen Empowerment Programme increased the proportion of empowered beneficiaries from 1% (2017) to 33.4% (2025).
Unsolved Challenges	- The VNR identifies the continued need to reduce regional disparities, expand inclusive employment and sustain social protection systems to improve economic inclusion.

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



Score: 4

Justification	- Saudi Arabia is developing sustainable, liveable and resilient cities through urban planning, cultural development, public safety, environmental protection and improved quality of life under Vision 2030.
Challenges	- The VNR identifies challenges in balancing rapid urbanisation with environmental sustainability, improving urban mobility and expanding resilient infrastructure and public spaces.
Progress/ Solutions	- Sixteen Saudi cities received WHO Healthy Cities accreditation. Traffic fatalities declined by 57.4% since 2016, with the mortality rate falling from 28.41 to 12.13 per 100,000 populations. - The Quality-of-Life Programme continued to enhance cultural, recreational and urban services across the Kingdom.
Unsolved Challenges	- The VNR highlights the need to further improve sustainable urban planning, expand green and public spaces, strengthen disaster resilience and enhance integrated urban transport systems.



Score: 3

Justification	- Saudi Arabia promotes sustainable production and consumption through the Circular Carbon Economy (CCE) framework, resource efficiency, waste reduction and circular economy initiatives.
Challenges	- The VNR identifies challenges in reducing waste generation, improving resource efficiency, increasing recycling rates and promoting sustainable production and consumption practices across all sectors.
Progress/Solutions	- Food loss and waste declined by 16% , from 33.1% to 27.9% . Irrigation efficiency reached 54.9% , while treated wastewater reuse increased to 553 Mm³/year , supporting more efficient resource utilisation.
Unsolved Challenges	- The VNR emphasises the need to further reduce food loss and waste, expand circular economy practices, improve recycling and resource recovery, increase treated wastewater reuse and achieve the 2030 irrigation efficiency target of 75% .



Score: 4

Justification	- Saudi Arabia is implementing climate action through the SGI, the CCE framework and the commitment to achieve net zero emissions by 2060.
Challenges	- The VNR identifies the need to accelerate greenhouse gas emission reductions, expand renewable energy deployment, improve energy efficiency and strengthen carbon capture and climate resilience.
Progress/Solutions	- Renewable energy capacity increased from 0.3 GW (2019) to 6.2 GW (2025). - The National Renewable Energy Programme awarded projects with a total capacity of 27.3 GW by 2025. - Energy intensity improved from 151.3 tonnes of oil equivalent per million SAR GDP (2015) to 108.7 (2023).
Unsolved Challenges	- The VNR highlights the continued need to expand renewable energy, strengthen carbon management technologies, improve climate resilience and achieve the 2060 net zero emissions target.



Score: 3

Justification	- Saudi Arabia aims to protect marine ecosystems and ensure the sustainable use of coastal and marine resources through integrated water management, biodiversity conservation and marine environmental protection.
Challenges	- The VNR highlights challenges related to safeguarding marine biodiversity, improving coastal ecosystem resilience and balancing economic development with marine conservation.
Progress/Solutions	- The National Water Strategy strengthened integrated water resource management, while treated wastewater reuse increased to 553 Mm³/year , reducing pressure on freshwater resources and supporting environmental sustainability.
Unsolved Challenges	- The VNR identifies the need to further strengthen marine ecosystem conservation, improve coastal resource management and expand measures to protect biodiversity in marine environments.



Score: 3

Justification	- Saudi Arabia promotes terrestrial ecosystem conservation through sustainable land management, biodiversity protection, afforestation and combating land degradation under the SGI.
Challenges	- The VNR identifies the need to restore degraded ecosystems, conserve biodiversity, improve sustainable land management and address desertification and water scarcity.
Progress/Solutions	- Irrigation efficiency reached 54.9% , supporting more sustainable agricultural resource use. - The VNR also reports continued implementation of biodiversity conservation and ecosystem restoration initiatives under the SGI.
Unsolved Challenges	- The VNR emphasises the need to increase irrigation efficiency to the 2030 target of 75% , continue ecosystem restoration, strengthen biodiversity conservation and enhance sustainable management of natural resources.



Score: 4

Justification	- Saudi Arabia seeks to strengthen effective, accountable and inclusive institutions through digital government, justice reforms, public safety, transparency and improved public services under Vision 2030 .
Challenges	- The VNR highlights the need to continue improving institutional efficiency, strengthen governance, enhance digital transformation and ensure equitable access to public services across all regions.
Progress/Solutions	- The National Risk Register and the National Centre for Emergency Management were established to strengthen national resilience. - Traffic fatalities declined by 57.4% since 2016, with the death rate falling from 28.41 to 12.13 per 100,000 populations . - The VNR also highlights continued expansion of digital government services and institutional reforms to improve service delivery.
Unsolved Challenges	- The VNR identifies the continued need to strengthen institutional resilience, enhance governance, improve emergency preparedness and sustain digital transformation to deliver high-quality public services.



Score: 5

Justification	- Saudi Arabia advances sustainable development through national and international partnerships, financing, knowledge exchange, digital transformation and collaboration with the private sector, civil society and international organisations.
Challenges	- The VNR highlights the need to strengthen multi-stakeholder partnerships, expand international cooperation, improve data systems and mobilise investment to accelerate implementation of the SDGs.

<i>Progress/ Solutions</i>	- The Ministry of Education facilitated 114 international agreements for Saudi universities, strengthening international academic collaboration. - The VNR also highlights partnerships implemented through Vision 2030, the (SGI), and collaboration with international organisations to support sustainable development and knowledge sharing.
<i>Unsolved Challenges</i>	- The VNR emphasises the need to further strengthen international partnerships, improve SDG data availability, mobilise sustainable finance and expand collaboration across government, private sector, academia and civil society to accelerate progress towards the 2030 Agenda.

Source: (United Nations, 2026a; United Nations, 2026b).

Major Challenges

- Balancing rapid economic diversification with environmental sustainability and achieving net zero emissions by **2060**.
- Managing the water–food nexus, including improving irrigation efficiency from **54.9%** towards the **2030 target** of **75%**.
- Strengthening climate resilience, biodiversity conservation and sustainable natural resource management.
- Further reducing food loss and waste beyond the **16%** reduction achieved between **2019** and **2025**.
- Expanding women’s economic participation, employment opportunities and inclusive growth across all regions.
- Enhancing research commercialisation, innovation capacity and workforce skills to support emerging industries.

Key Lessons Learned

- Integrate sustainable development into a long-term national vision supported by measurable targets and regular monitoring.
- Adopt a whole-of-government approach that aligns economic, social and environmental policies under a unified implementation framework.
- Use digital transformation to improve access to public services, healthcare, education and governance.
- Combine social protection programmes with economic empowerment initiatives to promote inclusive growth rather than long-term dependency.
- Invest simultaneously in renewable energy, innovation and human capital to achieve sustainable economic diversification.
- Promote partnerships between government, the private sector, academia and international organisations to accelerate SDG implementation.

Notable Contribution

- Renewable energy capacity increased from **0.3 GW (2019)** to **6.2 GW (2025)**, with **27.3 GW** of projects awarded under the National Renewable Energy Programme by **2025**.
- Life expectancy reached **79.7 years (2024)**, while basic healthcare coverage increased to **97.4% (2024)**.
- Traffic fatalities declined by **57.4%** since **2016**, with the mortality rate falling from **28.41** to **12.13 per 100,000 populations**.
- Poultry self-sufficiency increased from **47.3% (2017)** to **72% (2025)**, while caloric self-sufficiency increased from **34% (2017)** to **66.7% (2025)**.
- The adjusted net enrolment rate one year before primary school increased from **56.59% (2022)** to **64.35% (2024)**, and tertiary gross enrolment rose from **69.35% (2022)** to **83.88% (2024)**.
- Beneficiary satisfaction with social services reached **88.7% (2025)**, exceeding the **75% target**.

Recommendations

- Continue accelerating renewable energy deployment and energy efficiency to support the **2060** net zero commitment.
- Improve water resource management by increasing irrigation efficiency and expanding treated wastewater reuse.
- Strengthen biodiversity conservation, ecosystem restoration and climate adaptation measures.
- Enhance research, innovation, technology transfer and industry–academia collaboration to support knowledge-based economic growth.
- Expand inclusive employment opportunities, women’s economic empowerment and regional development to ensure that no one is left behind.
- Continue strengthening SDG monitoring systems, data quality and multi-stakeholder partnerships to sustain progress towards the **2030 Agenda**.

Conclusion

The **VNR** concludes that Saudi Arabia has made significant progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals through coordinated reforms under **Saudi Vision 2030**. Notable achievements include improvements in renewable energy, healthcare, education, food security, digital transformation and social protection, while recognising that challenges remain in areas such as climate resilience, water security, biodiversity conservation and inclusive economic growth. The report reaffirms the Kingdom’s commitment to strengthening partnerships, enhancing institutional capacity and sustaining evidence-based policies to accelerate progress towards the **2030 Agenda** and fulfil its commitment to achieving net zero emissions by **2060**.

Reference

United Nations (2026a): Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs), High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development 2026. Available at: <https://hlpf.un.org/2026>

United Nations (2026b): *Saudi Arabia Voluntary National Reviews 2026*. High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development. Available at: <https://hlpf.un.org/countries/saudi-arabia/voluntary-national-reviews-2026>

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The SDG Tracker (SDGT) is a global research initiative, developed under the auspices of the World Association for Sustainable Development (WASD), designed to systematically analyse and score the Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) submitted by United Nations member states. The SDGT aims to enhance global accountability, promote transparency, provide evidence-based insights for policymakers, and facilitate cross-country comparison and benchmarking, with all its comprehensive findings made publicly available on the dedicated SDGs Tracker Platform. For more information about this report and/or any other activities of the initiative, please visit: www.sdgstracker.org and contact us: director@sdgstracker.org.



WASD COLLABORATION WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

WASD is delighted to be working very closely with various United Nations Agencies, most specifically with the UN Joint Inspection Unit (JIU). Both JIU and WASD are inspired by the conviction that the UN Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development (SD) and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) provide the momentum for renewed UN engagement with the public and private sectors.

In 2018, WASD collaborated with JIU on the UN project **Strengthening policy research uptake in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**, aimed at reviewing the policy research uptake in service of the 2030 Agenda for SD. For the first time in its 52 year history, the UN (aided by WASD) officially consulted academics and researchers from all over the world on the policy research uptake in the UN.

In 2019, WASD also worked very closely with the UN JIU to undertake a UN system-wide review of policies, programmes, and platforms to support learning and enhancing the adequacy of training policies in the UN. The report **Policies and platforms in support of learning: towards more coherence, coordination, and convergence** was launched officially on 28 October 2020 at the opening of WASD's Online Learning Conference.

These various initiatives and events with the UN JIU have encouraged WASD to launch its **Sustainable Development Goals Tracker (SDGT)**.



Sustainability Tracker

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