



# INTEGRATED SDG INSIGHTS MONGOLIA

This initiative supports the articulation of national commitments to SDG transformation, towards accelerated SDG action in the second half of the 2030 Agenda.



# HOW TO READ THIS REPORT



Integrated SDG Insights provides an overview of a country's economic growth trajectory, highlighting potential conflicts between growth, environmental concerns, and societal well-being (referred to as the **SDG Moment**).



It builds from the foundation of national SDG progress through the lens of the 5Ps and uses machine learning to analyse national development ambition with an SDG lens (**SDG Trends & Priorities**).



Combined, these insights are mapped against SDG interlinkages to define policy choices that accelerate SDG progress, tailored to national context (**SDG Interlinkages**).



These policy choices are made against fiscal constraints and opportunities for stimulus to ensure choices translate to development impact and leave no one behind (**Finance & Stimulus**).

# SDG MOMENT: MONGOLIA

While economic growth is a key element in achieving the SDGs, many countries are intent on moving beyond growth as a yardstick for progress. In the short run, growth enables the SDGs; but in the long run, the SDGs aim to transform the pattern of growth itself.

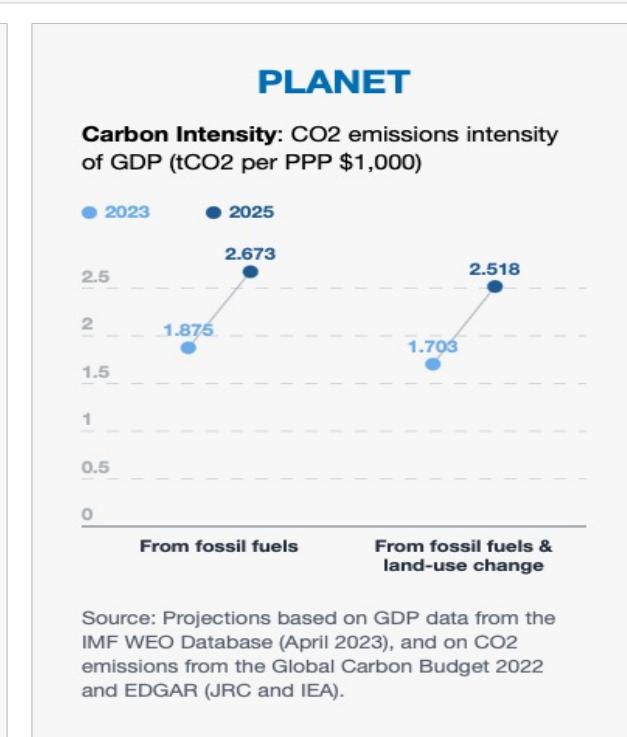
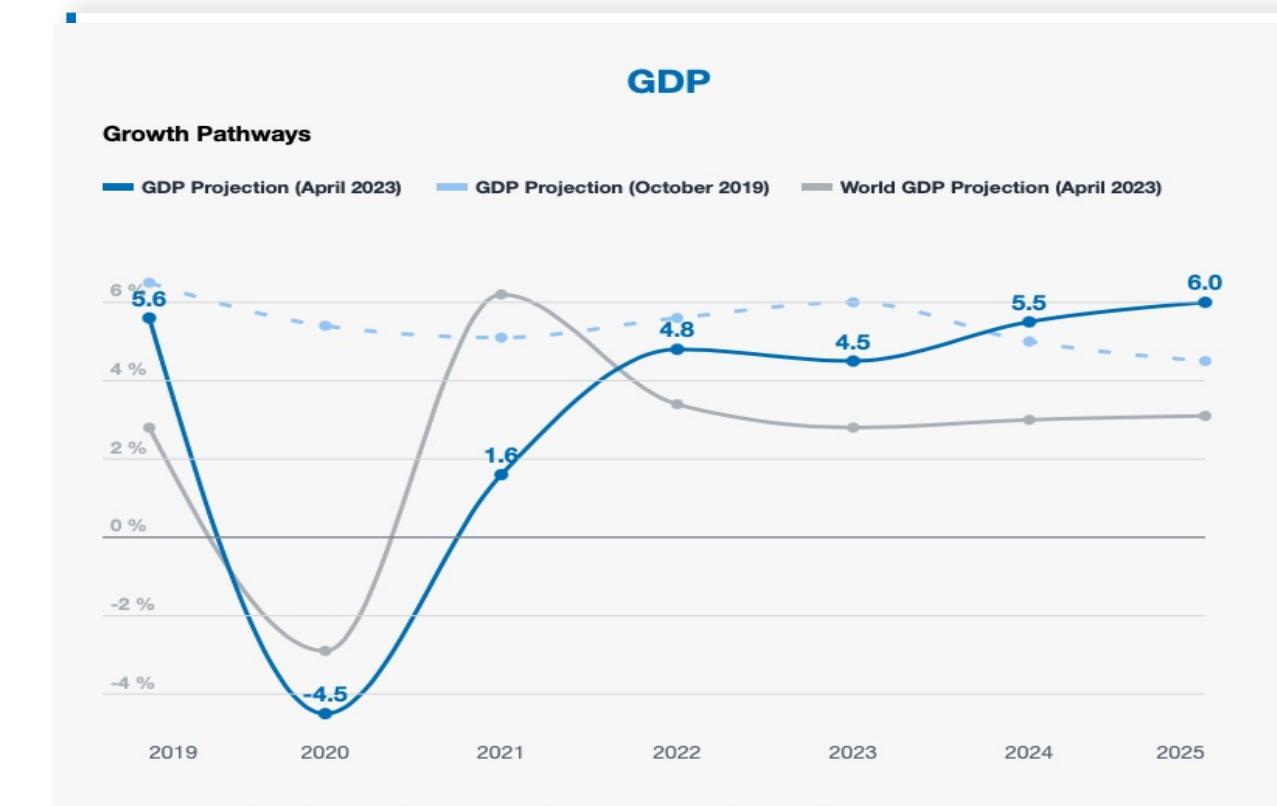
Mongolia's economic growth cycle in 2023-2025 is in acceleration, with growth rates expected to be 79% higher, on average, than that of the world's forecast and converging to the country's growth trajectory forecasted before the pandemic.<sup>1</sup> Economic growth is expected to exert a positive effect on reducing poverty at \$2.15 and \$3.65 a day. Despite years of robust macroeconomic growth, before the pandemic, Mongolia faced challenges in reducing absolute poverty, which fell by only 2.6 thousand people (from 907.5 thousand in 2016 to 904.9 thousand in 2018). Despite high literacy rate among females 99.3% and males 99.1%, poverty and inequality persist. According to the multidimensional poverty index (MPI 2018 estimates for Mongolia), 230 thousand people or 7.3% of population are considered as multidimensionally poor while an additional 15.5% are classified as vulnerable to multidimensional poverty. The intensity of deprivation is 38.8% to which the standard of living contributes 52.1%.

The analysis suggests that the impact of economic growth in poverty reduction, however, is minimal. The slow decline in poverty is due to high population growth, lack of employment opportunities, and increasing inequalities due to poor access to productive resources and jobs for vulnerable groups of the population such as single heads of household, women, and youth. According to the World Bank 2018 poverty update, a third of Mongolia's GDP comes from the capital-intensive mining and related activities, which does not absorb an increase in the labour force. If the gains of growth are evenly distributed across all sectors of the economy, all sectors can benefit, especially the low-skilled workers in the informal sectors<sup>2</sup>.

The economic expansion would increase carbon emissions, and at the current condition, the country's carbon emissions intensity of GDP is expected to increase at annual rates of 21%-24%.<sup>3</sup> The rise is expected due to increased use of fossil fuel and from increase in livestock husbandry practices.

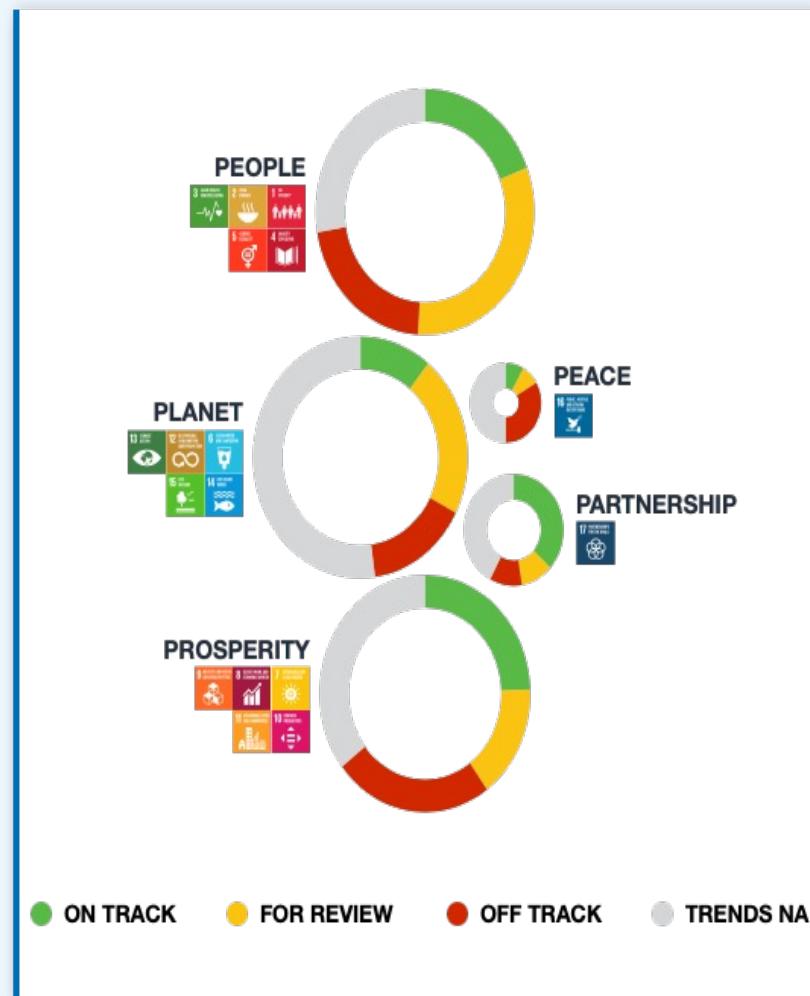
<sup>1</sup> The economic cycle is determined by adjusting the country's current GDP growth forecasts (April 2023) by their gap relative to the forecasts made before the pandemic and subsequent crises (October 2019). If the adjusted rates (not shown) are below 2%, the economy is considered in mitigation; it is coping if the adjusted rates range between 2%-4%, and it is in acceleration if they are above 4%.

<sup>2</sup> CO2 emissions intensity of GDP is computed as tonnes of CO2 per \$1,000 (2017 PPP).



# SDG TRENDS

Understanding how Mongolia performs against the SDG targets provides a baseline landscape against which to build integrated SDG pathways. SDG progress tracking follows UN Stats standards and methodology, and is aligned with country profiles.



*Trends in detail:*

<https://data.undp.org/sdg-push-diagnostic/MNG/sdq-trends>

# SDG PRIORITIES

Mongolia's national priorities are analysed using machine learning to reveal the most prominent SDGs referenced in national policy documents. This analysis uses a custom-built model for SDG classification. It considers 100k+ terms, including phrases and expressions.



**Key documents for analysis:**

1. "Vision 2050" Long-Term Development Policy of Mongolia (2020)
2. Mongolia's Five-Year Development Guidelines for 2021-2025 (2020)
3. Action Plan of the Government of Mongolia for 2020-2024 (2020)

*Priorities in detail:*

<https://data.undp.org/sdg-push-diagnostic/MNG/current-priorities>

# Government of Mongolia SDG ACCELERATORS

SDG Accelerators detail actions of the national priorities identified by analyzing three key government documents. SDG Accelerators will take action to foster initiatives undertaken by both the public and private sector, either independently or in collaboration, to expedite the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

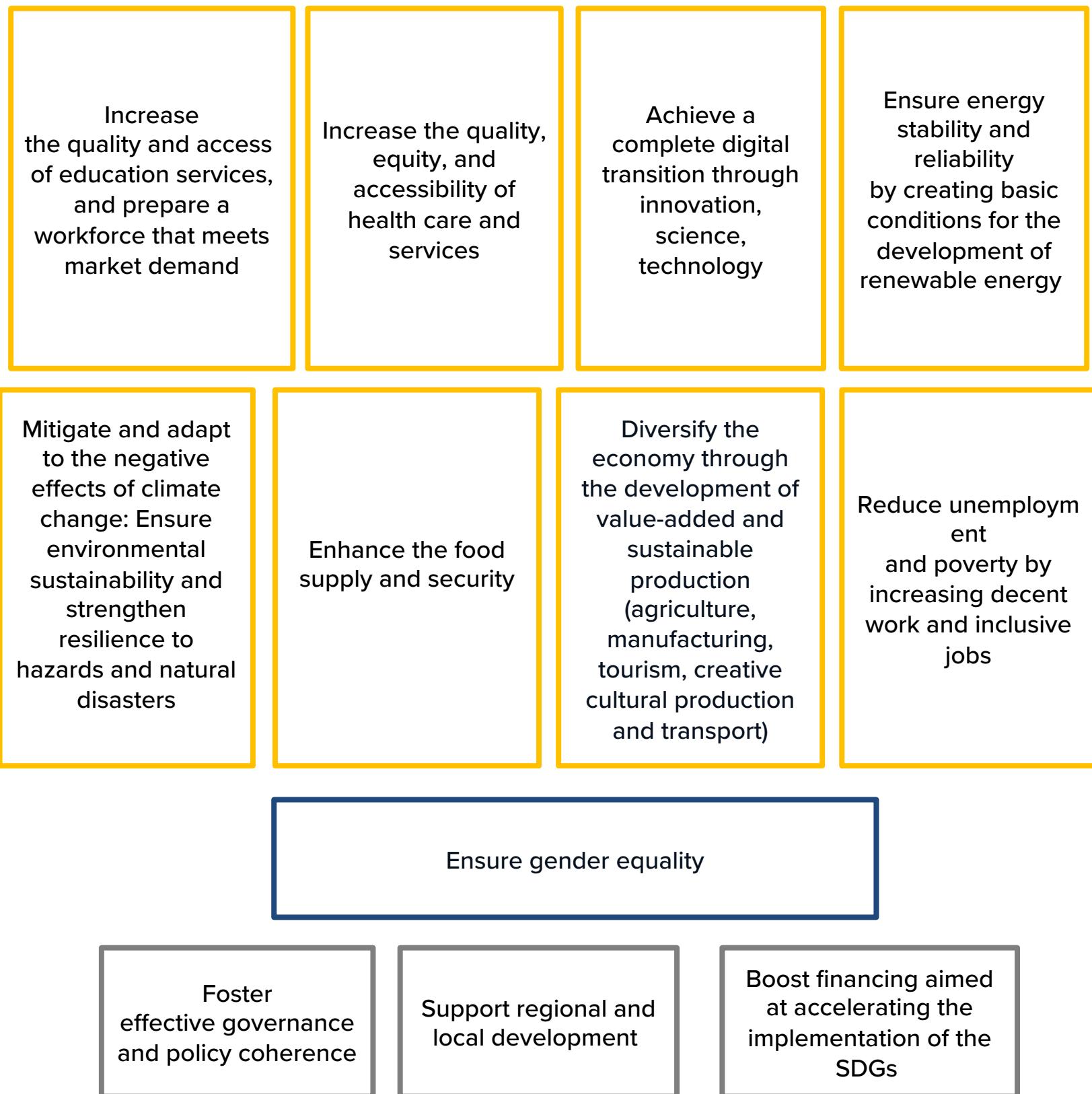
These actions encompass new initiatives or those building upon ongoing efforts, such as scaling up existing projects or entering a new phase, with the primary aim of advancing progress towards achieving one or more of the 17 SDGs. These actions also take into account the interconnectedness of the 2030 Agenda, aiming to address the complex and interlinked challenges towards sustainable development in the country.

The Government of Mongolia has devised eight accelerators based on its national priorities to boost the achievement of SDGs. At its core, the SDG Accelerators will address gender equality as a crosscutting feature and use three important action levers for accelerating SDGs, which include fostering effective governance and improving policy coherence, decentralization of development to bridge urban-rural divide, and boosting public and private finance for SDGs.

The VNR 2023 affirms that Ensuring Gender Equality and providing equal opportunities to women is crosscutting priority for the government. The National Committee on Gender Equality, chaired by the Prime Minister of Mongolia, has approved the Interdisciplinary Strategic Plan for Ensuring Gender Equality (2022-2031), which aims to stimulate cross-sectoral cooperation to strengthen the gender-sensitive implementation of adopted laws, policies and programmes and the assessment of their effectiveness in terms of gender equality.<sup>[1]</sup>

Further, the Prime Minister has established an energy recovery accelerator, which is working on resolving issues related to electricity, heating sources as well as transmission and distribution networks with active partnership between the public and private sectors and investors.

[1] VNR Government of Mongolia 2023.



# SDG INTERLINKAGES

SDG Interlinkages reveal how actions directed towards one SDG can impact others. Uncovering and understanding these interactions can help Mongolia to achieve the 2030 Agenda and navigate trade-offs. Based on a global framework for interlinkages, Mongolia's SDG progress is color coded at the target level.

Building from national priorities and accelerators, the following pathways reflect policy investments with the most potential to accelerate the SDGs for Mongolia:

- Target 2.3: Double the productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers
- Target 3.8: Achieve universal health coverage
- Target 4.3: Equal access to affordable technical, vocational and higher education
- Target 7.2: Increase global percentage of renewable energy
- Target 8.2: Diversify, innovate and technologically upgrade for economic productivity
- Target 9.1: Develop sustainable, resilient and inclusive infrastructures
- Target 9.5: Enhance research and upgrade industrial technologies
- Target 10.2: Promote universal social, economic and political inclusion
- Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related disasters
- Target 16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions
- Target 17.3: Mobilize resources to improve domestic revenue collection



## ACCELERATION PATHWAYS



# SDG INTERLINKAGES

**2.3: Double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.**

Increasing agriculture productivity and a push for rural development is among the top priorities of the Government of Mongolia and is part of its New Recovery Policy based SDG Accelerators. This initiative will not only catalyze diversification of the economy, but also decentralize economic activity from the capital to the regions and provinces to address rural to urban migration by creating economic and employment opportunities in rural areas.

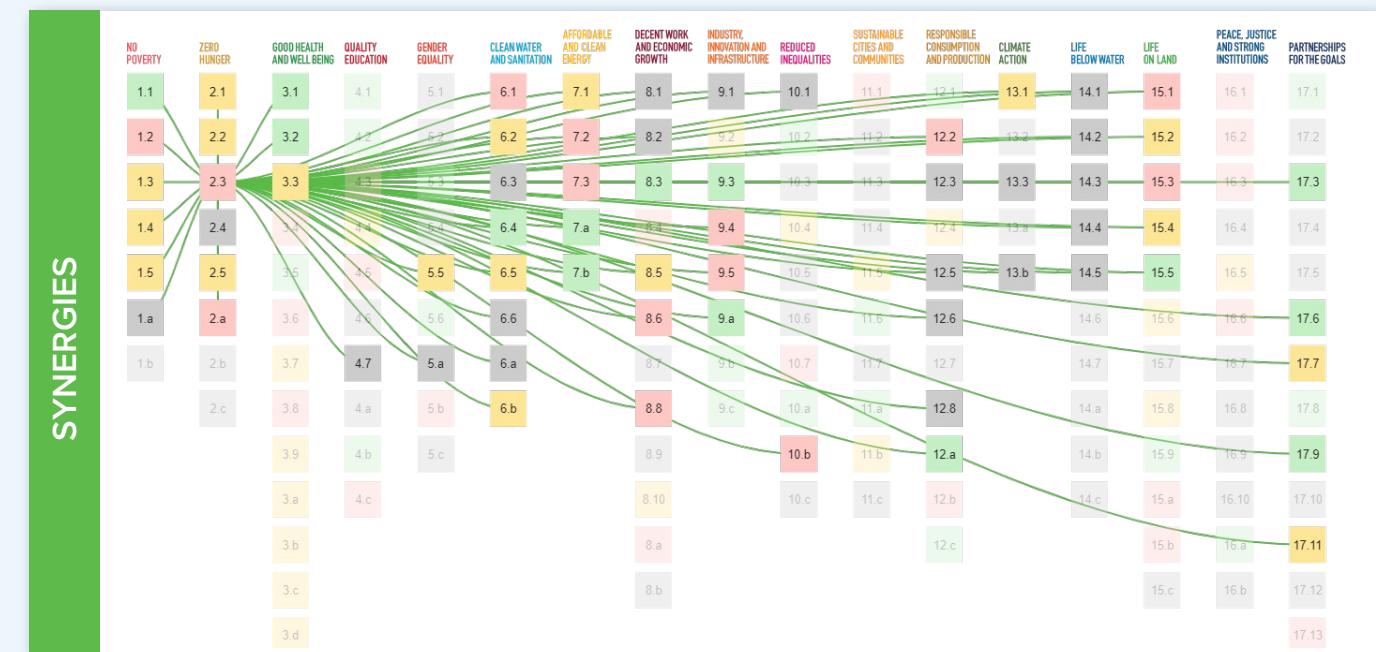
Focusing on SDG target 2.3 can positively impact other SDGs such as poverty and hunger [SDG 1,2] good health [SDG 3], water and sanitation [SDG 6], energy [SDG 7], jobs [SDG 8], and reducing inequalities [SDG 10], including the provision of opportunities and resources to women in rural areas [SDG 5]. The synergies with renewable energy generation to provide access to low-carbon energy for rural enterprises such as agricultural processing industry - as emphasized in rural revival policy – will trigger a larger multiplier effect on all the SDGs via SDG7.

The “Food Supply and Safety” national campaign, initiated by the President of Mongolia is focusing on establishing and developing clusters, raw material supply chains and transport and logistics networks in line with regional development, protecting livestock health, providing fiscal and financial incentives, and unlocking private sector capital. To increase agriculture and rural development the government is providing fiscal and financial support for agriculture and food sector enterprises that are newly created.

In its urban and rural revival policy the Government is placing emphasis on increasing rural development. This new policy will increase the population of large settlements by 20 percent while creating 600 new jobs in rural areas and 700 new jobs within the framework of energy revival. The energy sector development will broadly support rural economic development as new renewable and hydro energy projects will be located across the country.

Synergies with other SDGs will reinforce overall SDG acceleration due to interlinkages, yet trade-offs are also possible via negative impacts if action on other SDGs are not coordinated. An increase in economic activity in rural areas may trigger deterioration in health and wellbeing (SDG-3), clean water and sanitation (SDG-6), responsible consumption and production (SDG-12), and life on land (SDG-15).

● ON TRACK      ● FOR REVIEW      ● OFF TRACK      ● TRENDS NA



Explore the interlinkages at:

<https://data.undp.org/sdg-push-diagnostic/MNG/synergies-and-tradeoffs>

# SDG INTERLINKAGES

**3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all**

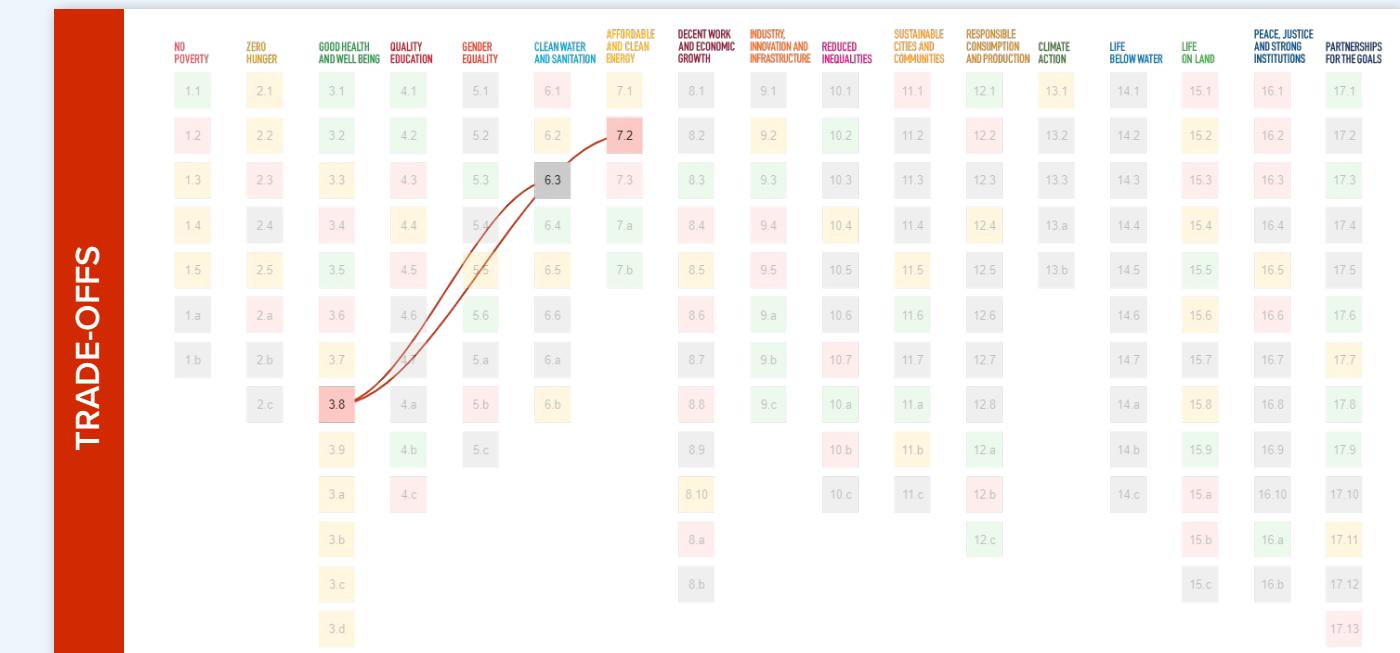
Improving access and quality of health services is among the top-level priorities for Mongolia. As stated in the Vision 2050 and on the SDG National commitments, the Government of Mongolia identifies health as an accelerator for development, which stems from the recognition that a healthy and thriving population forms the foundation for sustainable progress.

Investments on SDG target 3.8 can have multiple positive effects on a vast range of development outcomes, such as reducing poverty and inequalities [SDG 1, 10], quality education (SDG4), human capital and labour productivity [SDG 8].

Despite significant progress in improving healthcare access and quality over the years – as reflected by the national statistics of 85 percent of coverage rate of essential healthcare services in 2020 - several challenges persist in healthcare. The country's vast and sparsely populated geography, coupled with harsh climatic conditions, has posed obstacles to delivering healthcare services to all citizens, particularly to women and those residing in rural and remote areas. While Mongolia's healthcare expenditure need has increased over the years, the funding remains a challenge. The government's constrained ability to allocate sufficient resources to the healthcare sector affects the quality and availability of services.

To enhance the quality and accessibility of the healthcare system in the country, the Government will focus its efforts on expanding e-health, setting up a national health insurance system, improving the capabilities of domestic organ transplant and cancer treatment facilities, and elevating the standards of domestically available medicines.

● ON TRACK      ● FOR REVIEW      ● OFF TRACK      ● TRENDS NA



Explore the interlinkages at:

<https://data.undp.org/sdg-push-diagnostic/MNG/synergies-and-tradeoffs>

# SDG INTERLINKAGES

## 4.3: By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university

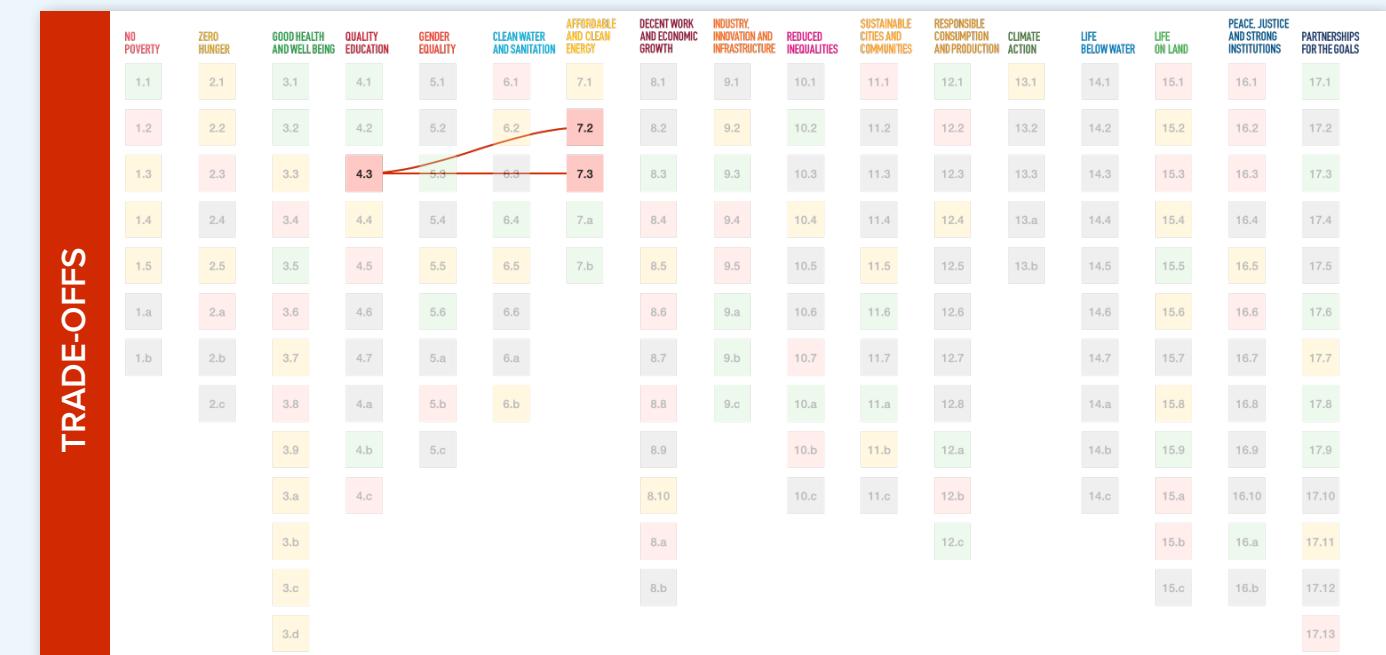
Promoting a productive workforce is crucial for Mongolia's government, as reflected in several strategies and policies. A skilled workforce is essential for driving economic growth and diversification, enhancing employability and reducing unemployment rates [SDG 8] - particularly important for the youth that face high levels of unemployment (19.4% as of 2022) and can benefit from the integration of innovation and technology in various sectors.

Access to relevant skills enables individuals to break the cycle of poverty [SDG 1] and can also support and accelerate the process of digital transition. The successful integration of digital technology into various sectors requires a workforce that understands and can effectively develop and utilize relevant and innovative technologies and tools. Targeted investments on SDG Target 4.3 (Quality Vocational and High Education) together with SDG Target 3.8 (Universal Health Coverage) can also create a mutually reinforcing dynamics that improves human capital, (SDG 3,4,5) enhances workforce capabilities, reduces poverty ([SDG-1]), and builds concrete acceleration pathways for sustainable development in Mongolia.

While Mongolia has an impressive rate of literacy (99 percent) and enrollment, the vocational and higher education systems are weak and there is still a need to improve the quality and effectiveness of education. The learning outcome needs to commensurate with years of schooling. The skills supplied by the education sector are not matching labor market needs. Also, higher and quality education provision is concentrated mainly in urban areas and needs to reach the rural population. Consequently, the proportion of youth aged 15–24 years not in education, employment or training is high, at around 18 percent.

To increase youth employment, the Government focuses on improving the vocational education and training system to meet its priorities in development and to provide students with high professional skills, as stated in Vision 2050.

● ON TRACK      ● FOR REVIEW      ● OFF TRACK      ● TRENDS NA



Explore the interlinkages at:

<https://data.undp.org/sdg-push-diagnostic/MNG/synergies-and-tradeoffs>

# SDG INTERLINKAGES

## 7.2: By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix

Improvements in renewable energy, energy efficiency, and clean energy technology are imperative for Mongolia's just energy transition and can serve as a catalyst for economic diversification and decentralisation of its developmental trajectory.

Mongolia's demand for energy, electricity and heating has been increasing by 5 to 7% per annum over the past years due to population growth, urbanization, and economic development, which is stressing the existing energy infrastructure. Coal power generation is the largest contributor to CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. The government has pledged to decrease greenhouse gas emissions by 22.7% by 2030. Currently, Mongolia is lagging behind on its target for increasing the share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption and increasing renewable energy intensity in its primary energy sources.<sup>[1]</sup>

In its Voluntary National Review (VNR) 2023 the government of Mongolia has acknowledged the need for increasing focus and investment on renewable energy and is committed to creating an enabling environment for low-carbon energy transition and financing.

Achieving SDG Target 7.2 will have a cascading impact on other SDGs as SDG target 7.1 will impact all other SDG7 targets, including target 7.3.

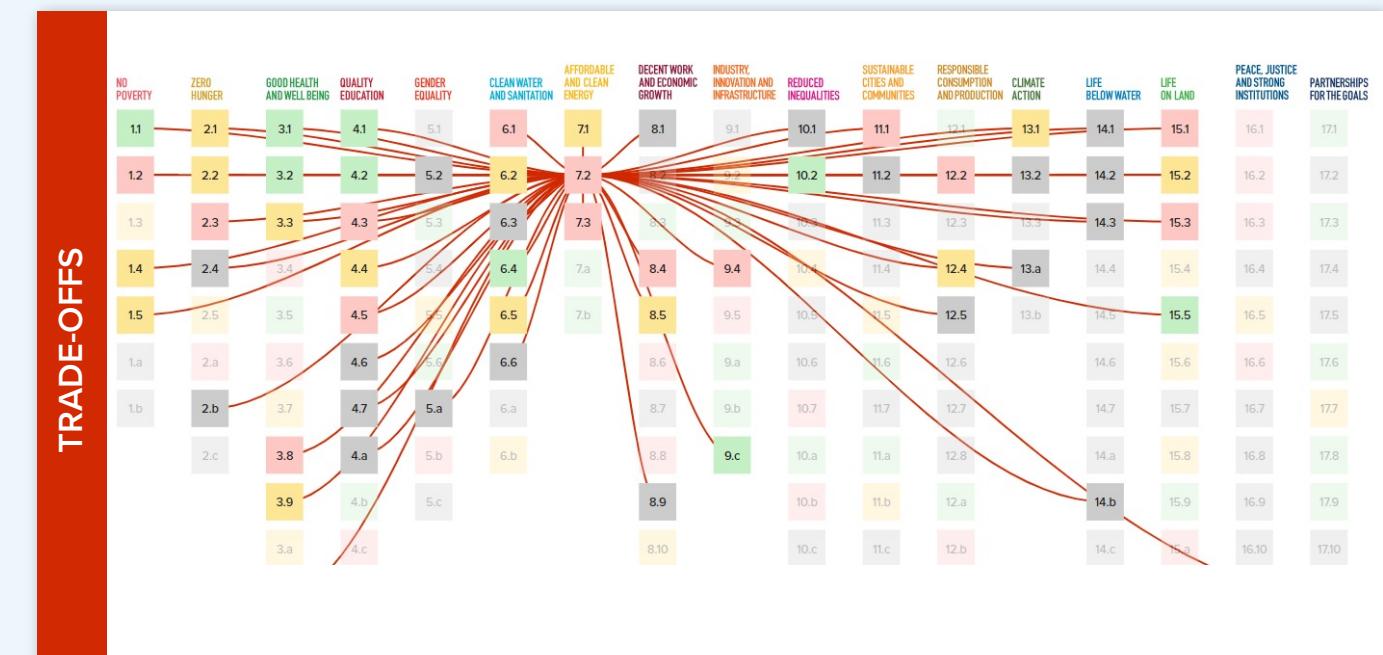
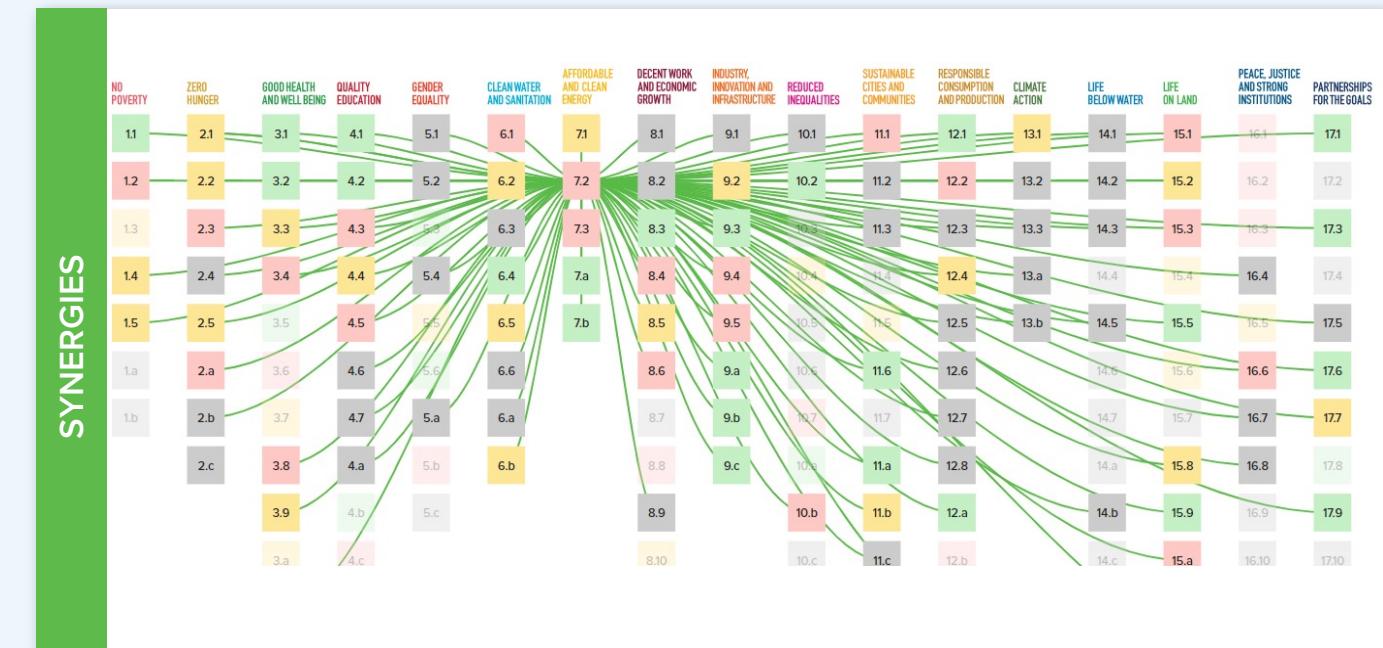
[1] GOM VNR 2023

● ON TRACK

● FOR REVIEW

● OFF TRACK

● TRENDS NA



Explore the interlinkages at:

<https://data.undp.org/sdg-push-diagnostic/MNG/synergies-and-tradeoffs>

# SDG INTERLINKAGES

## 8.2: Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value-added and labor-intensive sectors

Mongolia's path to achieving elevated economic productivity hinges on a strategic blend of economic diversification, development decentralization, technological upgrading, and innovation. A heavy reliance on mining in Mongolia has resulted in higher economic vulnerability to global market fluctuations, especially variation in global commodity prices. This can lead to significant economic shocks, affecting government revenue, foreign exchange, and employment. By expanding beyond traditional sectors (mining, and herding animals) and venturing into emerging industries such as renewable energy, technology, services sector, agribusiness and agricultural and food processing, Mongolia can fortify its economy against volatility while tapping into new sources of growth. Simultaneously, investments in education and skill development must empower the workforce to embrace these modern industries.

Central to this endeavor is a concerted focus on labor-intensive sectors, nurturing a robust environment for startups and SMEs, and building efficient infrastructure that binds the economy together. For instance, investments in sustainable agriculture, food processing, cashmere, meat, copper, steel making, tourism, transit services, infrastructure, renewable energy, health, and education related technology sectors will provide opportunities for economic diversification. It also requires placing larger emphasis on supporting women's empowerment and access to finance to optimize the gains in productivity and economic diversification.

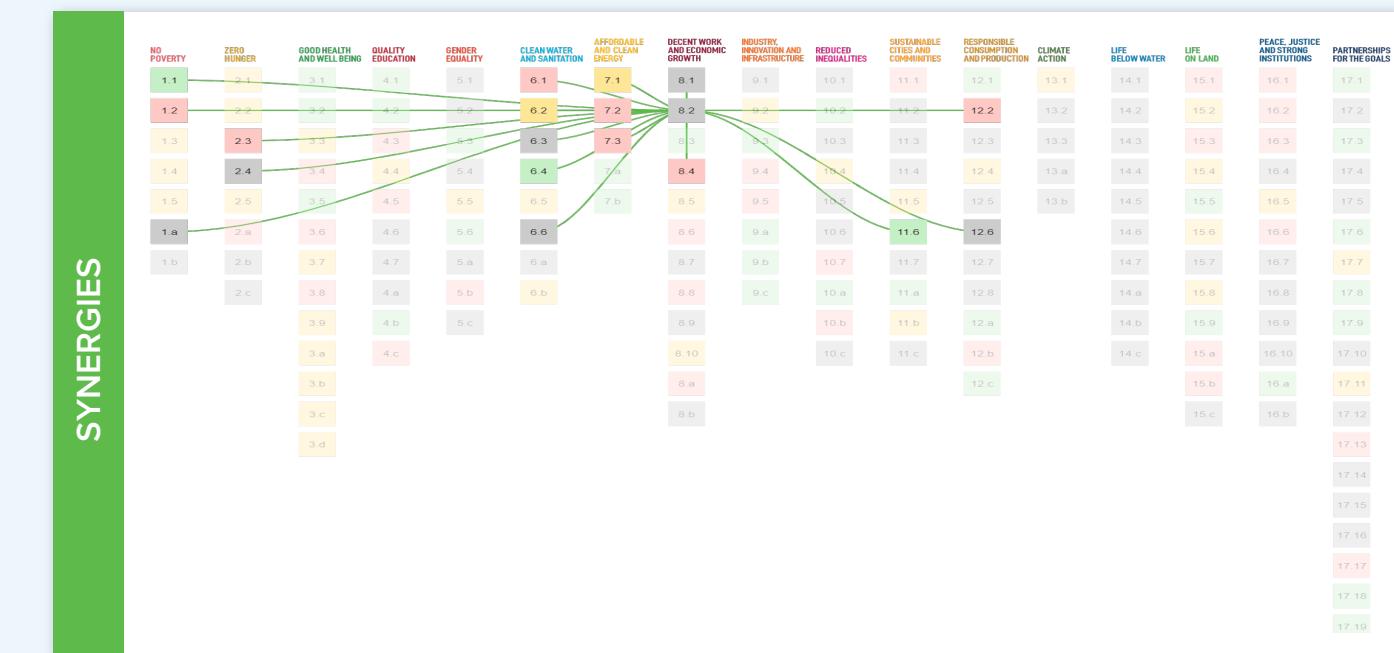
Achievements in 8.2 have the acceleration potential throughout the SDG framework, with reductions in poverty and hunger [SDG 1,2], sustainable use of resources [SDG 12] and affordable and clean energy [SDG 7].

● ON TRACK

● FOR REVIEW

● OFF TRACK

● TRENDS NA



Explore the interlinkages at:

<https://data.undp.org/sdg-push-diagnostic/MNG/synergies-and-tradeoffs>

# SDG INTERLINKAGES

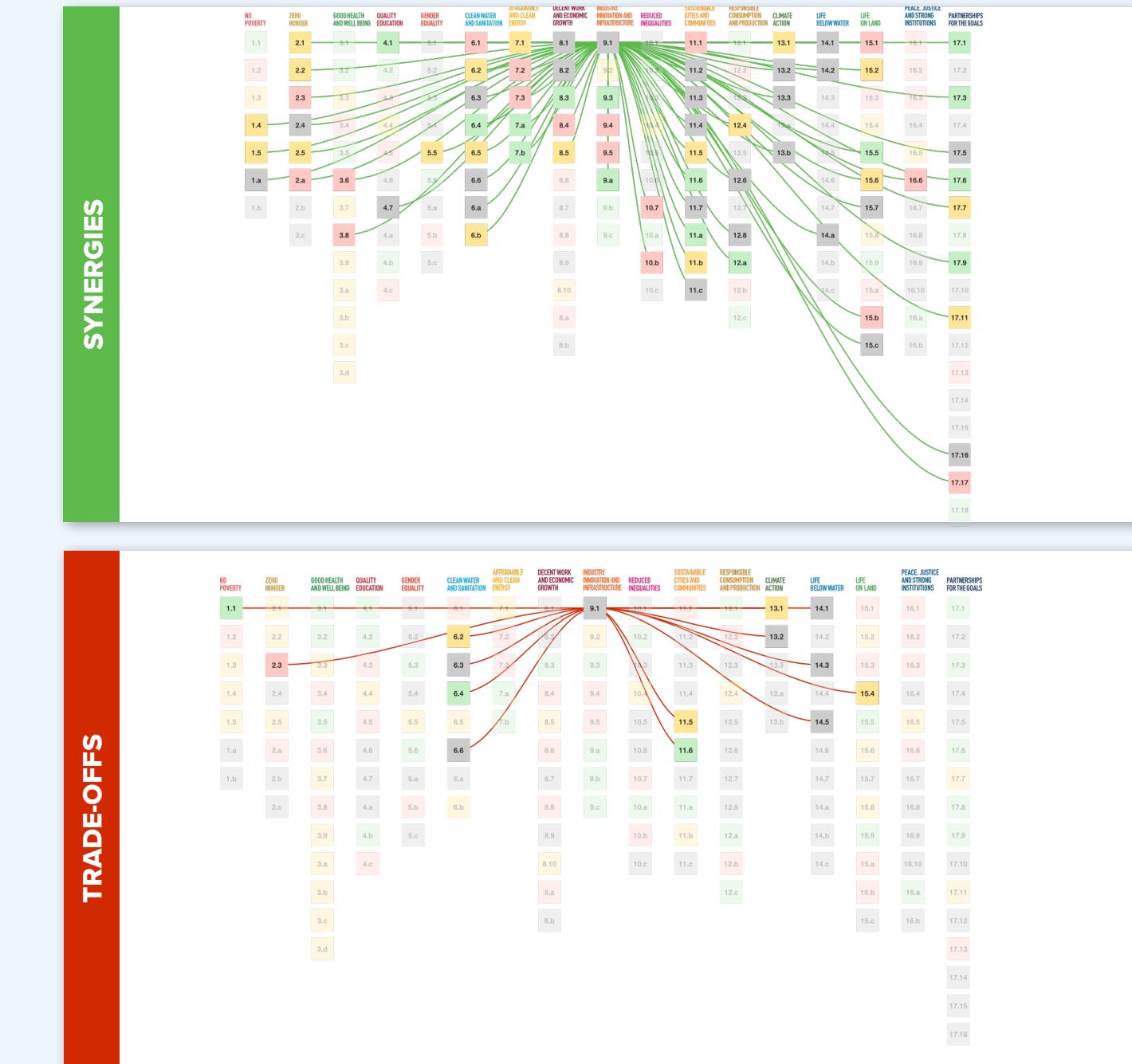
**9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all**

● ON TRACK

● FOR REVIEW

● OFF TRACK

● TRENDS NA



Explore the interlinkages at:

<https://data.undp.org/sdg-push-diagnostic/MNG/synergies-and-tradeoffs>

# SDG INTERLINKAGES

**9.5: Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending**

● ON TRACK

● FOR REVIEW

● OFF TRACK

● TRENDS NA



Explore the interlinkages at:

<https://data.undp.org/sdg-push-diagnostic/MNG/synergies-and-tradeoffs>

# SDG INTERLINKAGES

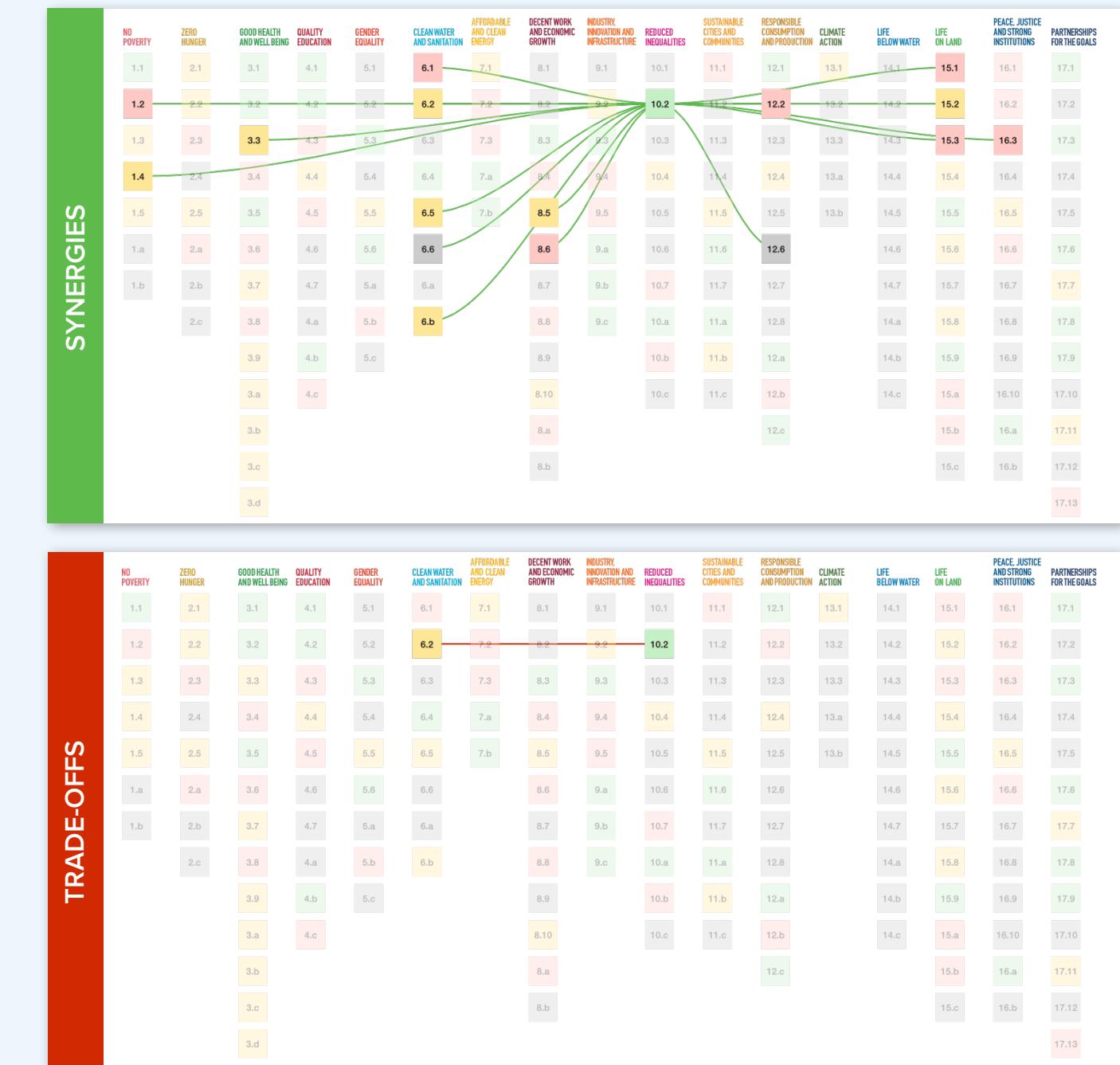
10.2: By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status

● ON TRACK

● FOR REVIEW

● OFF TRACK

● TRENDS NA



Explore the interlinkages at:

<https://data.undp.org/sdg-push-diagnostic/MNG/synergies-and-tradeoffs>

# SDG INTERLINKAGES

## 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters

Mongolia's average air temperature has increased by 2.14°C over the past 70 years, which is 2-3 times higher than the global average over the past 100 years. Due to its geographical location, vulnerable ecosystem, people's nomadic lifestyles and economic system, Mongolia is one of the countries that are susceptible to the impacts of climate change making it vulnerable and putting it at high-risk in terms of threats to its social-ecological system. Thus, it is important to strengthen the capacity of vulnerable groups in Mongolian society and provide support to key economic sectors to adapt to climate change to strengthen their resilience thereby ensuring sustainability of Mongolia's economy, preserving its unique biodiversity, and safeguarding the well-being of its people.

To boost the nation's disaster management capabilities, the Government will prioritize policy actions in the NDC and Vision 2050, aimed at strengthening the disaster prevention systems against various hazards and natural calamities. This will involve enhancing the capacity of early warning systems for climate and weather-related hazards, constructing wastewater treatment and recycling facilities, and expanding surface water storage.

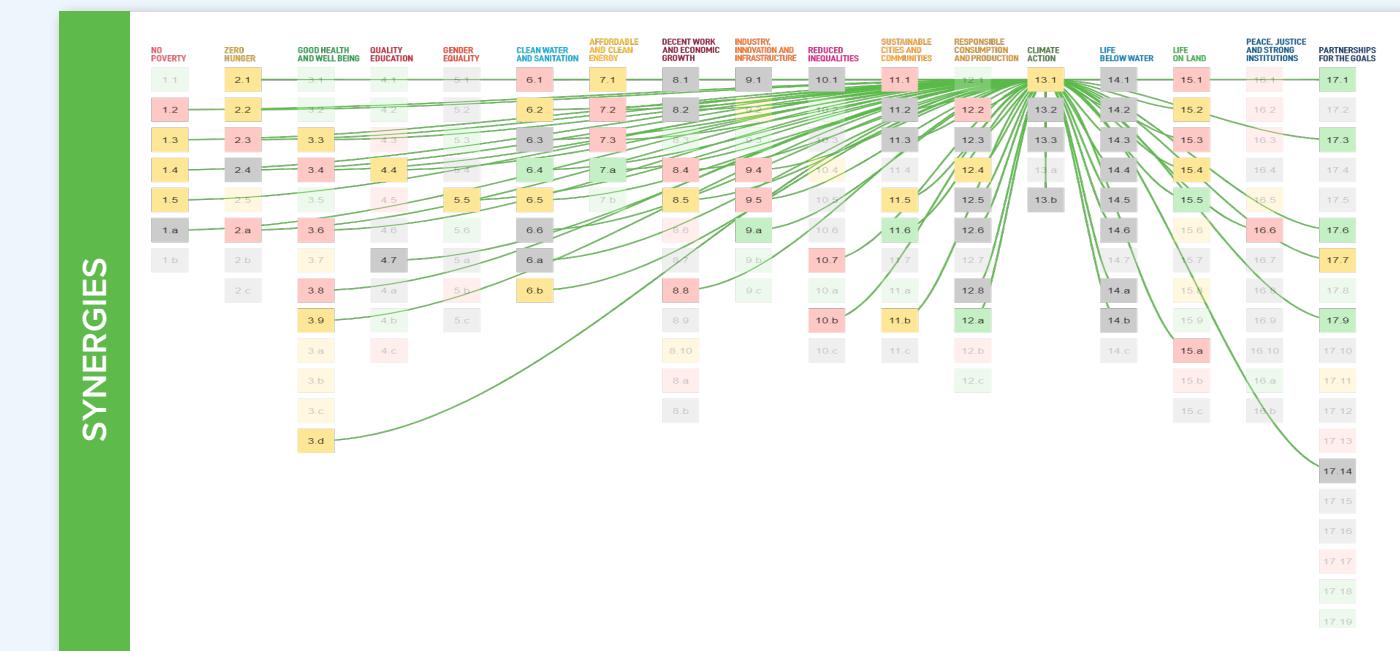
Investments on SDG Target 13.1 can have multiple synergies across a vast range of development outcomes. A resilient and adaptive society provides stable needs for the people and therefore contributes to accelerating the elimination of poverty and hunger [SDG 1, 2], enhancing the provision of water and sanitation [SDG 6], as well as increasing economic productivity [SDG 8], access to safe and affordable housing [SDG 11], and efficient use of natural resources [SDG 12]. However, trade-offs may negatively impact SDG linkages due to the development related investments.

● ON TRACK

● FOR REVIEW

● OFF TRACK

● TRENDS NA



Explore the interlinkages at:

<https://data.undp.org/sdg-push-diagnostic/MNG/synergies-and-tradeoffs>

# SDG INTERLINKAGES

## 16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

● ON TRACK

● FOR REVIEW

● OFF TRACK

● TRENDS NA



Explore the interlinkages at:

<https://data.undp.org/sdg-push-diagnostic/MNG/synergies-and-tradeoffs>

# SDG INTERLINKAGES

17.3: Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources

ON TRACK

FOR REVIEW

OFF TRACK

TRENDS NA



Explore the interlinkages at:

<https://data.undp.org/sdg-push-diagnostic/MNG/synergies-and-tradeoffs>

# FINANCE & STIMULUS

Many countries are facing reduced fiscal space, high debt levels, rising interest rates and downgrades on credit ratings. Fiscal and financial constraints tend to slow or even reverse SDG progress.

The radar diagram shows low frequency data points linked to government revenue and debt as a percentage of GDP as well as the natural resource share of total revenue. The financial indicator graphs show external debt servicing relative to revenue as well as the country's sovereign credit rating.

Mongolia's gross government debt, expected at 76.2% of GDP in 2023, is nearly 28 percentage points (pp) above the low-income developing countries (LIDC) group with an average of 48.3% of GDP. The country is expected to collect 36% of GDP in revenue this year – more than double the LIDC group's 14.9% – with natural resources accounting for about a fifth of the said revenue.

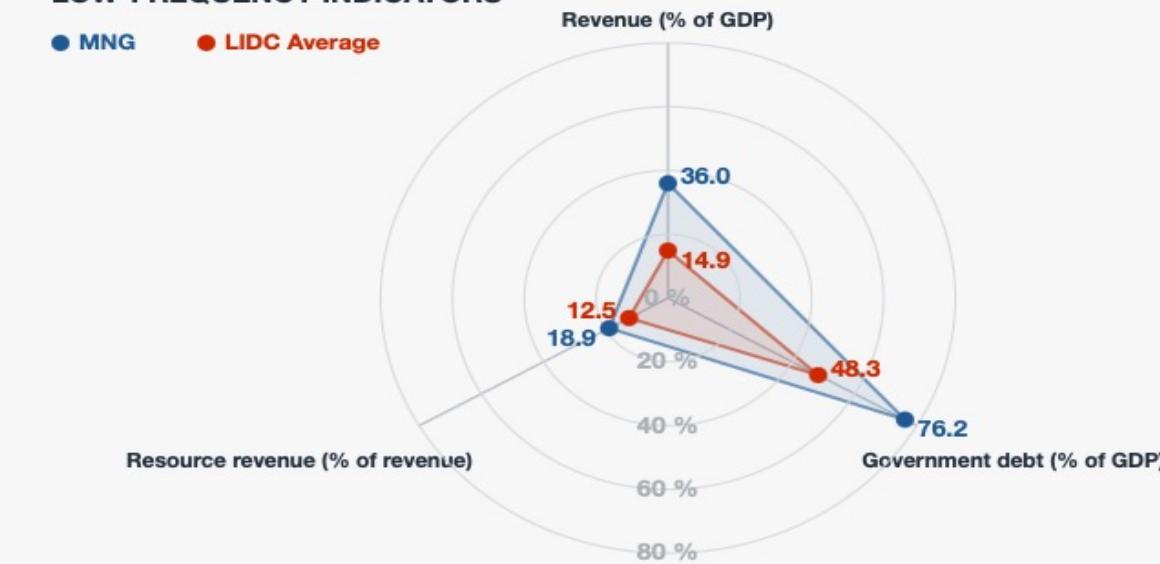
Mongolia's external debt servicing relative to revenue is expected to be as high as 19.1% this year, which is 5 pp above the average of 14.1% for LIDC. The country's credit rating – is close to the LIDC average –which is in the 'highly speculative' category.

Mongolia is using an Integrated National Financing Framework to address key fiscal and financial constraints and build a more sustainable financial architecture at the national level. Priority actions include enhancing domestic revenue mobilization through reforms of taxation and strengthening tax administration, especially in the extractives sector; better alignment of public spending with the SDGs; attracting private investments in SDG-aligned assets and projects by creating the enabling environment, and introducing new sustainability-linked instruments and solutions.

As part of the effort to create an enabling environment for sustainable private investments, Mongolia has developed ESG reporting standards as well as SDG taxonomy and has identified specific investment opportunity areas in sectors with high potential for SDG impact. Adopting a sustainability and ESG reporting system will allow Mongolian companies to access sustainable and green finance as ESG is becoming a major requirement for gaining access to institutional sources of finance that require companies to align their business operations with sustainable development.

## LOW-FREQUENCY INDICATORS

● MNG ● LIDC Average



## FINANCIAL INDICATORS

● MNG ● LIDC Average

Total external debt servicing (% of revenue)

Credit rating

**Notes:** External debt covers public and publicly guaranteed debt. The LIDC average of resource revenue (% of revenue) only includes the 38 countries that reported data for that indicator. The credit rating shows the numerical average of S&P's, Moody's, and FITCH's ratings, expressed in S&P's scale in brackets.

**Sources:** UNU-WIDER GRD (resource revenue, data from 2021), IMF WEO April 2023 (debt and revenue, forecasts for 2023), IDS (external debt, data from 2023), S&P, Moody's and FITCH (credit ratings, data from 2023).

# SDG STIMULUS

The [UN Secretary General's SDG Stimulus Plan](#) lays out a blueprint for action within the existing financial architecture. It includes:

- Providing liquidity to support recovery in the near term
- Enhancing debt relief for vulnerable countries
- Expanding development financing by MDBs
- Aligning financial flows with the SDGs and the Paris Agreement, according to country-level priorities and needs, for example through the roll-out of the UN Integrated National Financing Framework (INFFs).

Given the projected fiscal and financial constraints faced by Mongolia, possible financing options for the investments derived from the identified interlinkages are:

- Align public sector finance to unlock private sector capital for SDGs and climate objectives
- Address the high cost of debt and rising debt distress risks through strategies like converting short-term high-interest borrowing into long-term debt at lower rates for SDGs or make use of debt for climate swaps
- Expand fiscal space by implementing environmental taxes
- Redirect existing harmful subsidies toward sustainable development
- Develop innovative financing instruments such as thematic bonds and blended financing
- Strengthen the Development Bank of Mongolia by enhancing capacity and fostering collaboration between national and multilateral banks
- Enhance the business environment and investment climate to align with SDGs

**United Nations  
Secretary-General's  
SDG Stimulus  
to Deliver  
Agenda 2030**

FEBRUARY 2023



# METHODOLOGY

Click [here](#) to view the Methodological Note for the Integrated SDG Insights



## SDG MOMENT

### Methodology

Assesses challenges and opportunities in national growth trajectories with insights on environmental sustainability and inclusiveness.

### Data Sources

Future trajectories to 2025 are based on IMF-WEO GDP projections, distributions of per capita income or consumption from the World Bank, and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from the Global Carbon Budget 2022 and EDGAR (JRC and IEA).



## TRENDS & PRIORITIES

### Methodology

SDG trends tracks progress from 2015 to date for the 231 indicators. National priorities are analysed using machine learning to reveal the most prominent SDGs referenced in national policy documents.

### Data Source

Trends utilizes official [UN statistics](#) to assess [SDG progress](#), supplemented with national data when available. Priorities uses a custom-built model for SDG classification. The policy documents analyses are provided by Governments.



## INTERLINKAGES

### Methodology

Global target-level interlinkages are drawn from the [KnowSDGs Platform by European Commission](#). SDG interlinkages were retrieved through a structured literature review in Scopus and Google Scholar to tap both grey literature and peer-reviewed publications as a source of information.

### Data Source

The exercise globally considered a total of 454 documents published from 2015 to August 2022. ([Miola et al., 2019](#) updated in [2021-2022](#))



## FINANCE & STIMULUS

### Methodology

Provides insight into indicators of fiscal and financial stress with options (INFF) for stimulus and other means to accelerate progress.

### Data Source

Most recent resource data from UNU-WIDER GRD (between 2018 and 2021), debt and revenue from IMF WEO (between 2020 and forecasts for 2023), external debt from IDS (2023), yields from Haver Analytics (8 June 2023), credit ratings from S&P, Moodys and FITCH (2023), and DSA ratings from World Bank/IMF (31 May 2023).