

Did you know?

Facts and trends at the outset of the
2030 development agenda



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2030 development agenda



Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific 2015

The full *Yearbook* and database is available online at: <http://www.unescap.org/stat/data/>

Contents

	SDG 1	End poverty in all its forms everywhere 1
		<i>Poverty</i> 1
	SDG 2	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture 1
		<i>Hunger</i> 1
		<i>Sustainable agriculture</i> 2
	SDG 3	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages 3
		<i>Communicable and non-communicable diseases</i> 3
		<i>Mental health</i> 4
		<i>Health coverage, financial risk protection and access to health services</i> 4
		<i>Behaviour and health</i> 5
		<i>Maternal and child health</i> 5
	SDG 4	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all 6
		<i>Achieving equitable and good-quality basic education for all</i> 6
		<i>Youth and adult literacy</i> 6
		<i>Tertiary education</i> 7
		<i>Financing education</i> 7
	SDG 5	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls 8
		<i>Economic empowerment of women</i> 8
		<i>Women's political leadership</i> 9
		<i>Access to sexual and reproductive health services</i> 9
	SDG 6	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all 9
		<i>Universal access to safe drinking water</i> 9
		<i>Access to basic sanitation for all</i> 10
		<i>Sustainable water consumption and management</i> 10
		<i>Untreated wastewater</i> 10
	SDG 7	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all 11
		<i>Ensuring universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services</i> 11
		<i>Increasing the share of renewable energy</i> 11
		<i>Efficient use of energy</i> 11
		<i>Energy security</i> 12
	SDG 8	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all 12
		<i>Economic growth: sustained and sustainable</i> 12
		<i>Trade for development</i> 13
		<i>Employment situation and job creation</i> 13
		<i>Decent working conditions: child labour and forced labour</i> 14



SDG 9	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	15
	<i>Safe and sustainable transport infrastructure</i>	15
	<i>Research and science, technology and innovation</i>	15
	<i>Access to information and communications technology</i>	16



SDG 10	Reduce inequality within and among countries	16
	<i>Economic equality and inequality</i>	16
	<i>Provision of social services</i>	16
	<i>Financing development</i>	17



SDG 11	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	18
	<i>Urbanization</i>	18
	<i>Urban environment</i>	18
	<i>Quality of housing</i>	19
	<i>Resilient cities and human settlements</i>	19



SDG 12	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	20
	<i>Resource use</i>	20
	<i>Efficiency in resource use</i>	21
	<i>Production and consumption by-products: greenhouse gas emissions</i>	21



SDG 13	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	22
	<i>Climate-related disasters</i>	22
	<i>Emissions</i>	22



SDG 14	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	23
	<i>Ocean fishing</i>	23
	<i>Healthy marine and coastal ecosystems</i>	24



SDG 15	Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	25
	<i>Critical losses to primary forests in Asia and the Pacific</i>	25
	<i>Nationally protected areas are refuges for biodiversity</i>	25



SDG 16	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	26
	<i>Homicide</i>	26
	<i>Prisons</i>	26
	<i>Legal identity</i>	27



SDG 17	Strengthening data and statistics to support monitoring	27
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End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Poverty

1 Of the 1.2 billion people worldwide that have lifted themselves out of extreme poverty since 1990, 1.1 billion were living in Asia and the Pacific

The number of people worldwide living in extreme poverty (living on less than \$1.25 per day in 2005 PPP) fell from 2.4 billion in 1990 to approximately 1.2 billion in 2012. Over the same period, the number of people living on less than \$2 per day (in 2005 PPP) fell from 3.6 billion people to 2.6 billion.



End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Hunger

2 Nearly 795 million people are undernourished globally; an estimated 490 million of them are living in Asia and the Pacific

In the period 1990-1992, nearly 1 in 4 people (23.8 per cent) in the region suffered from undernourishment compared with fewer than 1 in 8 (11.9 per cent) in the period 2014-2016. Although more than 1 billion people were added to the regional population over the period, 241 million fewer people now suffer from undernourishment.

3 Malnutrition contributed to the stunting of 70 million children in Asia and the Pacific in 2013

The proportion of stunted children (under age 5) in Asia and the Pacific was 19.6 per cent in 2013, equivalent to 70 million children.

Sustainable agriculture

4 Agricultural production in the Asia-Pacific region has nearly doubled since 1990

Agricultural production in Asia and the Pacific has been increasing steadily since 1990. Measured in terms of constant prices (average 2004–2006 United States dollars), the food produced in the Asia-Pacific region increased in value from \$736 billion in 1990 to \$1,351 billion in 2013, an 84 per cent increase.

5 The Asia-Pacific region accounts for 70 per cent of the world's irrigated agricultural land and uses more than half the world's total chemical fertilizers

Since 1961, irrigated agricultural areas have doubled in size in the region to reach 228 million hectares. The use of chemical fertilizers has also greatly increased, from 72.2 million tons in 2002 to 92.4 million tons in 2013.

6 A total of 90 million hectares of agricultural area was lost in Asia and the Pacific between 2000 and 2013 – three times more than the global total of 30 million hectares

A total of 90 million hectares of agricultural area was lost in Asia and the Pacific between 2000 and 2013, but this amount has been partly offset by increases in Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean.

7 The water situation is considered critical in a number of countries in Asia and the Pacific

In the region, five countries are withdrawing more than the critical 40 per cent of their internal renewable water resources.

8 There has been a thirtyfold increase in the consumption of meat in China from 1983 to 2014

Meat consumption in China was 1.7 kg per capita per year in 1983, but had increased by 30 times to reach nearly 50 kg per capita per year in 2014.

9 Agricultural subsidies are increasing in some middle-income countries in the Asia-Pacific region

Since 2008, the level of agricultural subsidies increased ninefold in China, from \$26.7 billion to \$244.7 billion. The level of agricultural subsidies also dramatically increased in Indonesia, from \$5.5 billion in 2009 to \$25.7 billion in 2014.



Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all ages

Communicable and non-communicable diseases

10 The mortality rate for non-communicable diseases in Asia and the Pacific is between 1.3 and 22.1 times higher than that of communicable diseases

Across the Asia-Pacific region, more people aged 15-60 years die of non-communicable diseases than of communicable diseases and injuries. The age-standardised mortality rate associated with non-communicable diseases is between 1.3 and 22.1 times higher than that of communicable diseases, and between 4.0 and 9.8 times higher than that of injuries.

11 2.3 million people in Asia and the Pacific contracted malaria in 2013, 400,000 fewer than the 2.7 million people in 2012

In 2013, malaria affected 78 of every 100,000 people living in low income countries in Asia and the Pacific. In contrast, malaria has been eradicated in all but one of the region's high income countries,

namely the Republic of Korea, where the incidence of malaria was 1 for every 100,000 people.

12 The incidence of tuberculosis is more than 4 times higher in Asia-Pacific low income countries than in high income countries

In 2013, there were an estimated 5.8 million new TB cases in Asia and the Pacific, or 64 per cent of all new cases worldwide. India, China and Indonesia had the highest incidence, or the largest numbers of new cases, accounting for 23 per cent, 11 per cent and 6 per cent respectively of the global total.

Mental health

13 In 2012, 38 percent of Asia-Pacific countries had rates of suicide among men that were double the rates of suicide among women

Suicide is a major health challenge in all countries; in Asia and the Pacific, male suicide rates range from 2 per 100,000 people in Azerbaijan to 46 per 100,000 people in the Sri Lanka, while female suicide rates range from 0.9 per 100,000 in Armenia to 35 in the Democratic Republic of Korea.

Health coverage, financial risk protection and access to health services

14 Per capita spending on health by governments in Asia and the Pacific in 2011 ranged from as high as 2,540 USD per person PPP in high income economies, to as low as 4 USD per person PPP in low income economies

In 2011, the allocation and expenditure of budgetary resources on health services per capita in USD per person 2005 PPP were highest in Australia (2,529), Japan (2,540) and New Zealand (2,524) and lowest in Afghanistan (8) and Myanmar (4). This difference in spending is in part responsible for the higher life expectancy of people living in higher income economies, which in 2011 ranged from 81 to 83 for Australia, Japan and New Zealand to between 59 and 65 in Afghanistan and Myanmar.

Behaviour and health

15 Nearly three quarters of a million fatalities occurred on the roads of Asia and the Pacific in 2013

In Asia and the Pacific, 733,541 people died on roads in 2013, which is equivalent to 17.2 fatalities per 100,000 people, a rate marginally lower than the global average of 17.4 per 100,000 people.

16 In Asia and the Pacific, 40 per cent of males and 5 per cent of females smoked tobacco in 2011

Tobacco use poses a significant threat to health. Yet, across the Asia-Pacific region, 40 per cent of males aged 15 years and older smoke tobacco compared with 5 per cent of females. These figures equated to 726 million tobacco users in Asia and the Pacific in 2011, 647 million men and 79 million women.

17 The average alcohol consumption in Asia and the Pacific increased by a third from 1990 to 2010

Alcohol consumption in Asia and the Pacific has increased from 3.0 litres to 4.1 litres per person per year between 1990 and 2010. This

is still below the global average which increased from 4.7 litres to 5.0 litres per person per year over the same period.

Maternal and child health

18 Maternal, infant and child mortality rates in Asia and the Pacific are 16, 9 and 10 times higher respectively in low income economies than in high income economies

Across the Asia-Pacific region, the number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births decreased by 61 per cent from 1990 to 2013, from 323 to 127. Infant mortality rates in Asia and the Pacific have also decreased dramatically. The number of children estimated to have died within the first year of their birth decreased by 53 per cent in 2013, that is, from 64 per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 30 per 1,000 live births. The number of children estimated to die before reaching 5 years of age decreased by 57 per cent, from 88 per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 38 per 1,000 live births in 2013.



4 QUALITY EDUCATION
Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Achieving equitable and good-quality basic education for all

19 The overall regional gross enrolment ratio for secondary education in Asia and the Pacific increased from 55.6 per cent in 2000 to 76.6 per cent in 2013

However, disparities across income groups remained pronounced in 2013. With an estimated GER of 56.6 per cent, the region's low income countries lagged behind the gross enrolment ratio of 92.1 per cent in upper middle-income economies.

20 Of every 20 children of primary school age in Asia and the Pacific, 1 is out of school

Participation in education has increased at all levels in the region. Consequently the percentage of out-of-school children of primary school age has also decreased, from 11.4 per cent in 2000 to 5.0 per cent in 2013.

Youth and adult literacy

21 In Asia and the Pacific, 478 million adults cannot read and write, accounting for 3 of every 5 adult illiterates in the world

Of the 757 million adults around the world who could not read and write in 2013, three fifths of them – a total of 478 million adults – were living in Asia and the Pacific.

22 Of every 10 youths aged 15-24 years in Asia and the Pacific, 9 can both read and write

Literacy rates in Asia and the Pacific for those aged 15-24 (youths) are generally higher than for adults. In 2013, 91 per cent of female youths were literate compared with 80 per cent of female adults, and 94 per cent of male youths were literate compared with 90 per cent of male adults.

Tertiary education

23 Between 2000 and 2013, the proportion of people in Asia and the Pacific enrolled in tertiary education more than doubled, from 14 to 30 per cent of those eligible

There were 101 million students enrolled in tertiary education in the region in 2013, more than half of total global enrolments and an increase of 62 million enrolments compared with that of 2000.

24 In Asia and the Pacific, more people (1 in 3) graduated with tertiary degrees in social sciences, business and law than in any other programme in 2013

Agriculture is the least popular field of tertiary study, accounting for about 3 of every 100 graduates in the region.

Financing education

25 The proportion of public expenditure made on education in Asia and the Pacific ranges from 6.7 per cent to 21.7 per cent

Countries in the region allocate from less than 1 per cent to less than 10 per cent of their government expenditure on education - on pre-primary education, which has recently been promoted as one of the strongest factors in school success.

26 In 2013, for every 29 pupils in low income economies in Asia and the Pacific there was 1 secondary school teacher; for high income economies, the number of pupils per teacher was 11

The number of pupils per teacher in Asia and the Pacific in 2013 was, on average, 1 teacher for every 24 primary school pupils and 19 secondary school pupils.

5



Achieve gender equality and power all women and girls

Economic empowerment of women

27 Women in Asia and the Pacific are less likely to be employed than men.

The employment sex ratio in the region was at 83.9 employed females per 100 males in high income countries and areas in 2013, while it was about half that level in lower middle-income countries.

28 Employed women and men in Asia and the Pacific are concentrated in different sectors, with women being more likely than men to be in low-paying, precarious jobs

Over the last two decades, particularly in low income and lower middle-income countries, the agricultural sector has remained the primary source of employment for both women and men. In 2013, the percentage of female employment (41.9 per cent) in this sector exceeded the percentage of male employment (32.2 per cent).

29 Females continue to earn less than males

The size of the gender wage gap varies within subregions and within country-income categories. For instance, in countries such as Azerbaijan (2010), Georgia (2010) and Nepal (2008), females earned about 40 per cent less than males, while in the Philippines (2011) and Turkey (2010) females earned more than males.

30 Women are less likely than men to own and to be able to access productive resources such as land and capital.

Beyond employment, productive resources, such as land and capital, are critical means through which women and men can generate livelihoods. Sex-based inequalities are, however, evident in the ownership of productive assets, as they are in the area of employment and decent work.

Women's political leadership

31 Women continue to be underrepresented in national parliaments

In 44 countries in the region, women continue to hold a minority of seats in national (lower house) parliaments, less than the critical mass of 30 per cent which by international consensus is considered significant to ensure meaningful change.

Access to sexual and reproductive health services

32 Full and free access to contraception has yet to be achieved for all women in Asia and the Pacific

Based on data spanning the period 2004-2014, in countries such as Afghanistan, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste and Tuvalu, less than half the women of reproductive age (15-49 years old) or their sexual partners use some method of contraception.



Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Universal access to safe drinking water

33 Approximately 277 million people in Asia and the Pacific did not have access to safe drinking water in 2015 despite the significant progress made since 1990

94 per cent of the region had access to safe drinking water in 2015. However, 277 million people still lacked such access; 138 million of whom were living in South and South-West Asia.

34 While access to clean drinking water is nearly universal in the urban settings of Asia and the Pacific, 1 in every 10 rural residents still lives without access to safe drinking water

In 2015, 213 million rural residents in the region still did not have access to clean drinking water; they account for three quarters of those living without access to clean drinking water in the region.

Access to basic sanitation for all

35 The percentage of the population with access to basic sanitation in Asia and the Pacific has increased from 44 per cent in 1990 to 65 per cent in 2015

An estimated 1.4 billion people in Asia and the Pacific have gained access to basic sanitation since 1990. Nevertheless, improvements among Asia-Pacific subregions vary in terms of both speed of progress and attainment levels.

36 About half the population in Asia and the Pacific living in rural areas do not have access to basic sanitation

Of the 1.5 billion people in the Asia-Pacific region who did not have access to basic sanitation in 2015, 1.1 billion of them resided in rural areas – equivalent to about half the total rural population in the region.

Sustainable water consumption and management

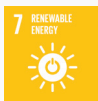
37 Some countries in Asia and the Pacific are facing acute water scarcity problems

Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan withdrew freshwater exceeding half of their total renewable water availability.

Untreated wastewater

38 Much of the wastewater produced in urban areas in Asia and the Pacific is not treated

The largest producer of municipal wastewater in the region is China, where about 70 per cent of municipal wastewater is treated; in terms of the quantities involved, 38.0 billion m³ were produced in 2010 and 26.6 billion m³ were treated in 2009.



Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Ensuring universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

39 People living in high income economies use 36 times more electricity than those living in low income economies

Residential electricity consumption per capita in Asia and the Pacific nearly doubled between 1995 and 2012, from 212 to 424 kWh.

40 Access to electricity is still far from universal in Asia and the Pacific

A 2014 estimate by the International Energy Agency indicated that 621 million people in Asia and the Pacific were without access to electricity in 2012.

41 More than 2 billion people in Asia and the Pacific depend on solid fuels to meet their residential energy needs

Approximately 2.1 billion people in Asia and the Pacific depend on solid fuels to meet their residential energy needs, such as for cooking and heating.

Increasing the share of renewable energy

42 Increases in the use of renewable energy in Asia and the Pacific are not keeping up with increases in fossil fuel use

Between 1995 and 2012, the renewable energy supply in the Asia-Pacific region increased from 590 to 794 million tons of oil equivalent (Mtoe). During the same period, however, the share of renewables in the total energy supply (total primary energy supply, or TPES) decreased from 17 to 12 per cent.

43 The Asia-Pacific region accounted for 78 per cent of the world's solar and wind energy in 2013

In Asia and the Pacific there was a 15-fold increase in the consumption of solar and wind energy between 1990 and 2013, from 1,327 thousand tons of oil equivalent (ktoe) to 20,629 ktoe.

Efficient use of energy

44 In Asia and the Pacific, a third less energy was required in 2012 to generate the same economic output as in 1995

The region has greatly improved its energy intensity during past decades; the current level of 380 kilograms of oil equivalent (koe) should be viewed in comparison with the figure for 1995 when the energy intensity was 406 koe per \$1,000 GDP (2005 USD).

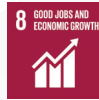
45 Changes in energy intensity vary by sector

A number of developing economies in Asia and the Pacific continue to rely on traditional forms of agriculture with low levels of mechanization. In contrast, agriculture in higher-income economies is more energy intensive, having achieved increased levels of productivity through deployment of modern energy services.

Energy security

46 More than half of the countries in Asia and the Pacific are not self-sufficient with energy

Of the 33 countries in Asia and the Pacific for which data are available, 14 were energy self-sufficient in 2012. The remaining 19 countries depended on imports from the international market to meet domestic demand.



Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Economic growth: sustained and sustainable

47 GDP growth in the Asia-Pacific region was 4.2 per cent annually between 2011 and 2013, a drop from the 5.2 per cent it had been during the period 2002-2007

Economic growth in the Asian and Pacific region is high relative to other regions in the world, but the growth rate has slowed in recent years. Between 2011 and 2013, the entire Asia-Pacific region grew on average by 4.2 per cent per year, which was slower than the average growth rate of 5.2 per cent recorded during the years prior to the global crisis, that is, the period 2002-2007.

48 Output per employed person in Asia and the Pacific was \$7,500 in 2014, or 42 per cent of the global average of \$17,900

Labour productivity in the Asian and Pacific region rose in the past decade but remained generally low relative to other regions in the world.

49 Export product diversification in Asia and the Pacific ranges from 4,500 separate items in China to 6 or fewer in some Pacific island countries

Levels of export diversification correspond broadly – although not exactly – with income levels and are also related to the size of countries. For instance, in 2013 China was the most diversified country in the region by number of products, exporting more than 4,500 separate items (at the HS six-digit level of classification).

Trade for development

50 The region's economies now account for more than 37 per cent of global merchandise exports

Growing world trade has been an important engine for economic growth and development in recent decades. Countries in the Asian and Pacific region have been at the centre of these rising trade flows, with the region's economies now accounting for more than 37 per cent of global merchandise exports.

51 The Aid for Trade contributions to least developed countries in the Asia-Pacific region increased by 70 per cent from 2012 to 2013, growing in value from \$4.2 billion to \$7.1 billion

Globally, Aid for Trade rose from US\$25 billion in 2005 to approximately US\$55 billion in 2013. Overall assistance in the Asia-Pacific rose from US\$9 Billion to US\$21 Billion over the same period.

Employment situation and job creation

52 In Asia and the Pacific, 22.7 million more people were employed in 2014 than in 2013

Just over 2 billion people in Asia and the Pacific were employed in 2014, accounting for 63 per cent of global employment, with China and India accounting for nearly 40 per cent of the global total.

53 Of the Asia-Pacific labour force, 4.6 per cent were unemployed in 2013, which represents less than half of the unemployment rate of 10.7 per cent in Europe

Of the labor force in Asia and the Pacific, 4.6 per cent were unemployed in 2013, representing about 95 million people, a rise from the 93 million unemployed in 2012.

54 Asia and the Pacific receives the second largest number of tourists in the world, at 29 per cent of the global total

Although Europe receives the largest share (43 per cent) of tourism arrivals worldwide, the Asia-Pacific region receives the second largest share at 29 per cent of the global total.

**Decent working conditions:
child labour and forced labour**

55 The number of cases of child labour (involving young people aged 5 to 17) in Asia and the Pacific has dropped significantly in the period 2008-2012, from 113.6 million to 77.7 million

With an estimated child population (persons aged 5-17 years) of 835 million in 2012 throughout the Asian and Pacific region, approximately 1 in every 11 children in this age group is engaged in child labour.

56 Forced labour generated more than \$50 billion in Asia and the Pacific in 2012

The Asia-Pacific region accounts for the largest number of forced labourers in the world at 11.7 million persons, or 56 per cent of the global total.



9 INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Safe and sustainable transport infrastructure

57 The Asian and Pacific region continues to account for the major share of global port container traffic, with that share being more than 57 per cent in 2012

The share of port container traffic coming to the Asia-Pacific region has been gradually rising since 2000 when the region's share was only 48 per cent of the global total.

58 A total of 1.26 billion passengers flew with airlines registered in Asia and the Pacific in 2014, an annual increase of 8.6 per cent a year since 2010

Passengers flying both domestically and internationally with airlines registered in the Asian and Pacific region have been steadily increasing in number, growing from 902 million air passengers in 2010 to just under 1.26 billion in 2014.

Research and science, technology and innovation

59 Spending on research and development increased tenfold in China between 1999 and 2013

Economies in Asia and the Pacific have actively invested in research and development over the past decade. In 2013, in high income economies, 2.3 per cent of GDP was spent on such activity, compared with only 0.3 per cent in low income economies.

60 The high income economies of Asia and the Pacific have over 30 times more researchers per person than the low income economies

The number of researchers per million inhabitants is increasing throughout the Asia-Pacific region; the numbers increased the fastest in the upper middle-income economies at 7.7 per cent per year from 1999 to 2013.

Access to information and communications technology

61 In Asia and the Pacific, there was just under one mobile-cellular phone subscription per person in 2014

The number of mobile-cellular subscriptions in the region continued to increase, from 89.3 per 100 population in 2013 to 93.3 in 2014.

62 In 2014, despite recent progress there were only 8.7 fixed broadband subscriptions per 100 people in Asia and the Pacific, which is below the global average of 10.4

The number of fixed broadband subscriptions in the Asia-Pacific region increased from 0.4 per 100 people in 2001 to 8.7 in 2014.



Reduce inequality within and among countries

Economic equality and inequality

63 The income of the richest 20 per cent of people living in the countries of Asia and the Pacific is between 11 and 4 times higher than the income of the poorest 20 per cent

While income inequality has declined since the early 1990s in some countries in Asia and the Pacific, the share of total income received by the poorest quintile in 11 of 17 countries for which data were available has decreased.

Provision of social services

64 Social protection floors in Asia and the Pacific range from solid to fragile

People living in East and North-East Asia, followed by those in North and Central Asia, have greater access to social protection measures than people living in South and South-West Asia, the Pacific and South-East Asia.

65 Varied targeting of social expenditure means that the poorest do not always benefit

Social assistance is one method of addressing systemic inequalities in the living standards and access to basic services of the most “vulnerable” members of a population; however, such persons are not always the recipients of that kind of assistance. For example, a smaller proportion of the poorest quintile in Maldives, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste receive social assistance expenditures compared with the richest quintile.

Financing development

66 Official development assistance for Asia and the Pacific increased from \$30.6 billion in 2009 to \$32.4 billion in 2013, but its share of all such assistance decreased from 24.1 per cent to 21.6

ODA accounts for a substantial share of total GDP for some countries. Of the 10 countries in Asia and the Pacific where ODA constitutes the highest share of GDP, 9 are small island developing States, with Tuvalu receiving the greatest share at 70 per cent.

67 Foreign direct investment inflows to Asia and the Pacific were worth \$533 billion in 2014, representing 43 per cent of all such investment globally

FDI inflows to the Asia and Pacific region have flattened over the last three years, with a slight decrease in inflows in 2014 to \$533 billion from \$541 billion in 2013, rebounding after a dip in 2009 following the global financial crisis.

68 Remittances amounted to \$226 billion in Asia and the Pacific, with India accounting for 30 per cent of the total

Remittances into the Asian and Pacific region have been steadily increasing over the years, rising from \$20 billion in 1991 to more than \$226 billion in 2013.



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Urbanization

69 By 2018, half of the population of Asia and the Pacific will live in towns or cities

The population of Asia and the Pacific will be more than 50 per cent urban by 2018. A rapid and profound change since 1950, when four fifths (80 per cent) of people in the Asia-Pacific region lived in rural settlements.

70 Of every 10 people living in high income economies, 8 live in towns and cities; by comparison, of those living in low income economies, only 3 of every 10 people live in towns and cities

Levels and rates of urbanization in Asia and the Pacific are closely linked to levels of economic development. While high income countries have been urbanized for several decades, upper middle-income countries have experienced the fastest pace of urbanization since 1950, particularly from 1980 onwards.

71 While more people than ever live in towns and cities in Asia and the Pacific, the overall rate of urbanization in the region is slowing

Between 2015 and 2040 urban population growth in Asia and the Pacific is expected to be nearly universal, resulting in 3 billion people living in towns and cities in 2040, an increase of 0.89 billion people since 2015.

72 Nearly half of urban dwellers live in small cities of fewer than 500,000 inhabitants

Only 14 per cent of the urban population live in megacities; 48 per cent of the regional population live in cities and towns classified as having populations of fewer than 500,000 people.

Urban environment

73 Access to green and public spaces is necessary for inclusive and liveable cities

According to the Asian Green Cities Index, in 22 major Asian cities the average total of green space per capita is 38.6 m², ranging from as low as 1.8 m² per capita in Kolkata, India, to 166.3 m² in Guangzhou, China.

Quality of housing

74 While the proportion of urban dwellers living in slums is decreasing, more than half a billion people in Asia and the Pacific still live in slums

Despite the rapid pace of urbanization across Asia and the Pacific, the proportion of urban dwellers living in slums has actually decreased by an average of 19 percentage points between 1990 and 2009, the absolute number of such slum dwellers has however increased.

Resilient cities and human settlements

75 Between 1970 and 2014, more than 2 million people died as a result of natural disasters in Asia and the Pacific; the region accounted for 57.4 per cent of the total deaths in the world due to disasters

Asia and the Pacific is the most disaster-prone region in the world. Between 1970 and 2014, the region has been affected by more than 5,223 natural disasters – 43.4 per cent of the globally reported events.

76 From 1970 to 2014, more than 6 billion people in Asia and the Pacific were affected by natural disasters, accounting for 88.8 per cent of the global total

In the past decade, a person living in the Asia-Pacific region was more than twice as likely to be affected by a natural disaster as a person living in Africa; more than 3 times as likely as someone living in Latin America and the Caribbean, more than 7 times as likely as someone living in North America more than 25 times as likely as someone living in Europe.

77 From 1970 to 2014, natural disasters in the Asian and Pacific region caused economic losses worth \$1.22 trillion, amounting to 44 per cent of the global total

Asia and the Pacific alone reported economic losses worth \$1.22 trillion for the period 1970-2014, or 44 per cent of the global total.



Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Resource use

78 Material consumption in the Asia-Pacific region has increased at a higher rate than the population growth rate and that of GDP

Between 1990 and 2010, the domestic material consumption of the region increased threefold from 12.4 billion tons to 37.1 billion tons per year, which equates to an average growth rate of 5.6 per cent annually – more than four times the population growth rate and 0.9 percentage points higher than the average GDP growth rate during the period.

79 Material consumption in Asia-Pacific economies depends on natural resources from outside the region

In 2010, the Asia-Pacific region was a net importer of fossil fuels (1.0 billion tons), metal ores (0.1 billion tons) and biomass (0.2 billion tons).

80 Material use per person has been increasing over the last two decades

Consumption per capita increased steadily, resulting in a doubling of domestic material consumption from 4.2 tons per capita in 1990 to 9.7 tons in 2010. This represents an average annual increase of 4.3 per cent.

81 Material footprint of consumption in Asia and the Pacific has grown rapidly since the 1990s

“Material footprint” is a consumption-based indicator of resource use and represents the “global allocation of used raw material extraction to the final demand of an economy”. Since 1990, the Asia-Pacific region increased its material footprint of consumption on average by 5.5 per cent annually.

82 Energy consumption of fossil fuels in the Asia-Pacific region continues to increase

Trends in the regional total primary energy supply show that demand for electricity, gas and transport fuel almost doubled between 1990 and 2012.

Efficiency in resource use

83 Mixed signals concerning efficiency of material utilization in Asia and the Pacific

On average, GDP produced in Asia and the Pacific in 2010 required the use of 2.8 kg of materials per United States dollar GDP (constant 2005), an increase from 2.0 kg per dollar in 1990.

84 Energy intensity is improving at a sluggish rate

Improvements in energy intensity have been driven mainly by the upper middle economies which improved their energy efficiency by 44.4 per cent between 1990 and 2012.

Production and consumption impact greenhouse gas emissions

85 Aggregate and per capita greenhouse gas emissions are increasing

Total GHG emissions of economies in Asia and the Pacific increased from 15.8 billion tons of carbon dioxide (CO₂) equivalent in 1990 to 26.7 billion tons in 2012, a 2.4 per cent average rate of annual increase.

86 Greenhouse gas emissions per unit of GDP decreased over the past two decades

In Asia and the Pacific GHG emissions increased by 69.6 per cent between 1990 and 2012, while GDP doubled. These increases suggest that the GHG emission-intensity of the economies in the region – the amount of GHG emissions per unit of economic output – declined despite an overall increase in aggregate and per capita GHG emissions.



Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Climate-related disasters

87 Over the last decade, climate-related disasters in Asia and the Pacific affected the largest number of people and accounted for the majority of damage and loss from all types of disasters

During the past 10 years, hydrological, meteorological and climatological disasters in Asia and the Pacific caused damages of \$367 billion, resulted in the death of nearly 300,000 people, and a total of 1.37 billion people were affected (injured, required immediate assistance or made homeless).

Emissions

88 Emissions continue to increase globally, with countries in Asia and the Pacific being responsible for more than half of global greenhouse gas emissions

Countries in the Asia-Pacific region, which is home to more than two thirds of the world's population, were responsible for emitting more

than 26,725 million tons of carbon-dioxide-equivalent emissions in 2012, just over half (50.6 per cent) of the total of such emissions globally.

89 Middle- and high-income countries are responsible for 99 per cent of all greenhouse gas emissions in the Asia-Pacific region

Middle- and high-income countries in the region are responsible for 99 per cent of total regional GHG emissions, or 26,429 million tons of CO₂ equivalent.

90 Greenhouse gas emissions per capita are lower in Asia and the Pacific than any other region in the world except for Africa

In 2012, the Asia-Pacific region emitted an average of 6.3 tons of GHG (CO₂ equivalent) per capita, lower than any other region globally except for Africa (average emissions of 5.3 tons of GHG (CO₂ equivalent) per capita).

91 The amount of greenhouse gas produced per unit of GDP is decreasing

The region's GHG emissions intensity has continued to fall steadily compared with the levels in 1990, to 1.0 tons per \$1,000 of GDP in 2012, which is higher than the global average of 0.7 tons per \$1,000 of GDP. The region's reduction in GHG intensity since 1990 (–61 per cent) has been higher than the global average (–56 per cent).

92 In 2012, Asia and the Pacific emitted 32 per cent more methane and 22 per cent more nitrous oxide than in 1990

Methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O) are greenhouse gases that have potential climate-warming effects that are 21 and 310 times, respectively, more powerful than that of carbon dioxide.



Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Ocean fishing

93 The value of fish caught in the territorial waters of some small island developing States is worth up to three times their GDP

In the most recent five-year period, the value of the tuna catches in the territorial waters of Kiribati and Tuvalu was about three to four times the value of the total gross production of these States.

94 Tuna catches in the territorial waters of countries in Asia and the Pacific have more than doubled, from 612,000 tons to 1.6 million tons, between 1997 and 2015

The volumes of tuna catches in Asia and the Pacific that are sustainable are not known. As is the case with many other species targeted by commercial fishing vessels, tuna can habituate over vast ranges of international waters as well as the territorial waters of individual countries.

Healthy marine and coastal ecosystems

95 More than 200 threatened fish species inhabit the national waters of India alone

Threatened species are defined in the Red List database, which is produced by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), and classified as critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable.

96 Indonesia has the largest area of mangrove forests in the Asia-Pacific region, but those forests decreased in size by one third since 2000

Although Indonesia has the largest area of mangrove cover in the Asia-Pacific region, that area has decreased in size by one third since 2000. In contrast, there has been substantial growth in the area of mangrove forests in other countries, such as Papua New Guinea, the Philippines and Viet Nam.

97 The vast majority of Asia-Pacific countries with a coastline protect less than 5 per cent of their territorial waters for biodiversity conservation

Australia is home to the world's largest coral reef system, a substantial portion of which is managed as a national park. Nevertheless, more than 100 threatened fish species still inhabit the territorial waters of Australia.



Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Critical losses to primary forests in Asia and the Pacific

98 During the past five years, the Asia-Pacific region permanently lost the equivalent of approximately 27,000 square meters of primary forest per day

The destruction of Asian and Pacific primary forests during the past five years is equivalent in area to an average of 3,842 football fields per day.

99 The proportion of primary to total forest area in Asia and the Pacific is below the global average, at just over one quarter

Total forest area includes places with tree canopy cover of at least 10 per cent spanning more than half a hectare; total forest area includes plantation forests and areas covered with non-indigenous species.

Nationally protected areas are refuges for biodiversity

100 In the Asia-Pacific region hundreds of species are threatened with extinction

The two countries in the Asia-Pacific region with the largest total number of threatened species are Indonesia and Malaysia.



Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Homicide

101 Homicide rates in Asia and the Pacific are among the lowest in the world

In 2011, the latest year for which comparable data are available for all regions of the world, the Asia-Pacific region had 2.8 homicides per 100,000 population compared with the global average of 5.7 homicides per 100,000.

102 Homicide rates in Asia and the Pacific are decreasing

In East and North-East Asia and North and Central Asia, homicide rates have declined, although the rates in North and Central Asia are still substantially higher than in the rest of the region.

Prisons

103 Asia and the Pacific has the lowest number of persons held in prisons per 100,000 population in the world

In 2013, the majority of these prisoners were in China (1.68 million) followed by the Russian Federation (677,287). In 2012, nearly a third (31 per cent) of all prisoners in the world were held in China and the Russian Federation.

104 More than 450,000 prisoners in Asia and the Pacific are being held without trial or are awaiting trial

The proportion of prisoners held without trial or awaiting trial varies substantially across countries in the region, from a low in Georgia of 4.2 per cent of all prisoners to a high of more than 60 per cent of all prisoners in three countries: the Philippines (61.6 per cent); Bangladesh (64.2 per cent); and India (67.6 per cent). In India alone, that statistic equates to more than a quarter of a million prisoners being held without trial or awaiting trial.

Legal identity

105 More than 135 million people in Asia and the Pacific have not had their births registered

The three countries in the region with the lowest proportion of registered births are Bangladesh (31 per cent), Pakistan (34 per cent) and Afghanistan (37 per cent).

106 Poorer families and those living in rural settlements are less likely to register the birth of their children than wealthier families and those living in urban settlements

While there are only small differences between the birth registration rates of females and males, in many countries a child born into wealthier families is more likely to have its birth registered than a child born into a less wealthy family.



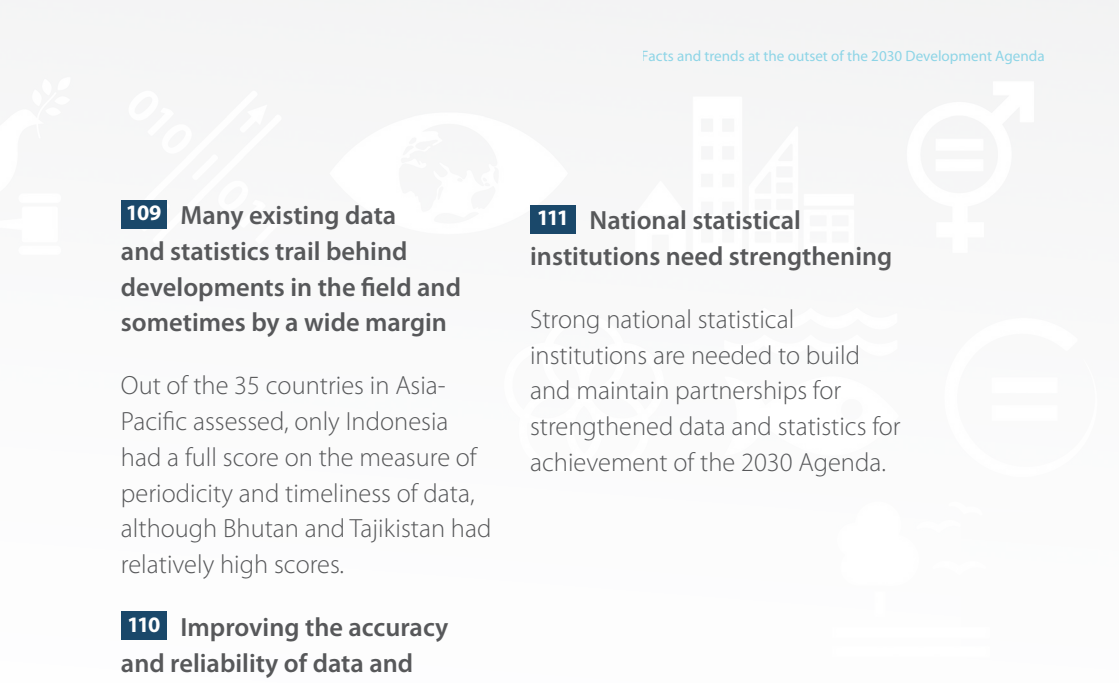
Strengthening data and statistics to support monitoring

107 Tremendous gaps exist in the availability and quality of data and statistics for monitoring the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Preliminary assessments indicate that data availability is weak across a number of domains, in particular those related to water and sanitation (Goal 6), inequality (Goal 10), urbanization (Goal 11), sustainable consumption and production (Goal 12), marine resources (Goal 14), forests and land degradation (Goal 15) and peace and justice (Goal 16).

108 Improving key data sources should be a high priority

Asia and the Pacific scores 62 out of a possible 100 for the adequacy of source data. This score is based on the availability and frequency of such key statistical surveys as poverty surveys, health surveys, population censuses, agricultural censuses and vital registration systems.



109 Many existing data and statistics trail behind developments in the field and sometimes by a wide margin

Out of the 35 countries in Asia-Pacific assessed, only Indonesia had a full score on the measure of periodicity and timeliness of data, although Bhutan and Tajikistan had relatively high scores.

110 Improving the accuracy and reliability of data and statistics should be a high priority

The urgency to improve the accuracy and reliability of available data and statistics in high-priority policy areas is evident in Asia and the Pacific. An example is the count of people with disabilities. Despite the high level of policy priority, the exact figure reflecting the prevalence of disability varies wildly across countries, ranging from about 1 per cent of the population at one end of the spectrum to as high as almost 20 per cent at the other.

111 National statistical institutions need strengthening

Strong national statistical institutions are needed to build and maintain partnerships for strengthened data and statistics for achievement of the 2030 Agenda.



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The full Yearbook and database is available online at: <http://www.unescap.org/stat/data/>