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The ESCAP secretariat supports inclusive, resilient and sustainable development in the region by generating action-oriented knowledge, and by providing technical assistance and capacity-building services in support of national development objectives, regional agreements and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

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ASIA AND THE PACIFIC
SDG PROGRESS REPORT 2023

Championing sustainability despite adversities

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2023 marks the midpoint of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, providing us an opportune moment to reflect on progress in the Asia-Pacific region towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as the significant work that remains to be done.

While there are impressive national accomplishments across the 17 Goals, none of the countries in the region are on track to reach them and overall achievement is much lower than anticipated for the midpoint. One impediment to success is gaps in available data.

Countries throughout the region have made critical advances in improving data availability; however, in developed and developing countries alike, persistent data gaps remain. Governments must renew their commitments to producing relevant, timely, granular, high-quality information to monitor and review the march towards the Sustainable Development Goals.

The Asia and the Pacific SDG Progress Report 2023 shines a spotlight on countries that have demonstrated advancement and regained momentum towards achieving the Goals. Their strong performance deserves recognition, and their experiences provide important lessons and illuminate pathways for moving forward in the years ahead.

In these times of great uncertainty and change, it is critical to use every possible means available to strive for sustainability across the economic, social and environmental dimensions of development. As we cope with climate change, which has become the greatest risk to human health, we are also responding to human-made disasters, the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and military conflict, and difficult economic conditions as manifested in low economic growth, high inflation and rising levels of debt. These have direct social and economic consequences, particularly in terms of access to affordable energy, ensuring food security and reducing poverty.

This report features good practices on data-driven approaches for effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda, which provide lessons to countries and can be leveraged to advance sustainable development in the region.

We will continue to support our member States in collaboration with our partners both at regional and country-level as we report on progress to inform development dialogue, contribute to setting priorities for action and facilitate regional cooperation to achieve our shared vision.

Armida Salsiah Alisjahbana

Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations and Executive Secretary of ESCAP
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# Abbreviations and acronyms

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CO₂</td>
<td>carbon dioxide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COVID-19</td>
<td>coronavirus disease 2019</td>
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<tr>
<td>DAC</td>
<td>Development Assistance Committee (under OECD)</td>
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<tr>
<td>DRIVE</td>
<td>Document Renewal and Information Verification Exercise</td>
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<td>DRR</td>
<td>disaster risk reduction</td>
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<tr>
<td>ESCAP</td>
<td>Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific</td>
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<td>FAO</td>
<td>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</td>
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<tr>
<td>FDI</td>
<td>foreign direct investment</td>
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<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>gross domestic product</td>
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<tr>
<td>GHG</td>
<td>greenhouse gas</td>
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<tr>
<td>ICCS</td>
<td>International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes</td>
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<td>ILO</td>
<td>International Labour Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>IOM</td>
<td>International Organization for Migration</td>
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<tr>
<td>IRENA</td>
<td>International Renewable Energy Agency</td>
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<tr>
<td>KOSTAT</td>
<td>Statistics Korea</td>
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<tr>
<td>LDCs</td>
<td>least developed countries</td>
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<tr>
<td>LLDCs</td>
<td>landlocked developing countries</td>
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<tr>
<td>ODA</td>
<td>official development assistance</td>
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<tr>
<td>OECD</td>
<td>Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PM2.5</td>
<td>particulate matter of diameter of 2.5 micrometres or less</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDGs</td>
<td>Sustainable Development Goals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIAP</td>
<td>Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific</td>
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<tr>
<td>SIDS</td>
<td>small island developing States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNCTAD</td>
<td>United Nations Conference on Trade and Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN-CTS</td>
<td>United Nations Survey on crime trends and operations of criminal justice systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNEP</td>
<td>United Nations Environment Programme</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNESCO</td>
<td>United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNFCC</td>
<td>United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</td>
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<td>UNFPA</td>
<td>United Nations Population Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees</td>
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<td>UN-IAFAQ</td>
<td>United Nations Illicit Arms Flows Questionnaire</td>
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<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>United Nations Children’s Fund</td>
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<td>UNODC</td>
<td>United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime</td>
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<tr>
<td>UN Women</td>
<td>United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHO</td>
<td>World Health Organization</td>
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Readers are encouraged to keep the following points in mind as they consider the findings of this report:

**Keep in mind!**

Every country counts equally in the analysis, irrespective of the size of the population, economy and/or land area.

Results in this report are not comparable with previous reports because a revised set of SDG indicators and updated historical data are used each year.

Results of figures 1.2 and 1.3 are not comparable due to difference in methodologies used. Refer to Annex 1 for more details on methodology.

Data for countries in the Asia-Pacific region were drawn from the Global SDG Indicators Database maintained by Statistics Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Only SDG indicators with at least two data points available for more than half of the countries in the region were included in the calculations. To assess progress toward SDG targets for which no indicator with sufficient data was available, seven additional indicators from global SDG data custodian agencies were used (see Annex 2).

Disaggregated statistics on 29 indicators were incorporated in the analysis to show progress.

Country performance in chapter 2 is based on the rate of progress rather than actual indicator value.
Executive summary

The Asia and the Pacific SDG Progress Report 2023 provides an analysis of progress on 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets in the region. This year’s report showcases national achievements in harnessing evidence for effective policies to accelerate progress. Recognizing that data gaps are an impediment to SDG progress, the report provides guidelines, resources and examples of national initiatives towards filling the most critical gaps in data availability.

Although the region has made progress toward a few of the goals, overall progress is slow. At the midpoint towards the 2030 target year, the region should have made 50 per cent of the progress needed to achieve the goals, yet the overall progress has reached only 14.4 per cent. Based on current trends, achieving the SDGs in the Asia-Pacific region will take several more decades. At the current pace, the Asia-Pacific region will miss 90 per cent of the 118 measurable SDG targets by 2030 unless efforts are multiplied. One in five SDG targets are regressing and need a complete trend reversal.

The strongest progress in the region has been made on affordable and clean energy (Goal 7) and industry, innovation and infrastructure (Goal 9). Climate change (Goal 13), however, continues to regress and must be given priority to reverse negative trends, in particular in countries in special situations, namely least developed countries (LDCs), landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) and small island developing states (SIDS). These countries have been making efforts to advance the sustainable development agenda with assistance from international development partners. However, given the unique vulnerabilities of these countries, it is crucial that targeted assistance is provided for them to progress towards achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. On decent work and economic growth (Goal 8), reduced inequalities (Goal 10) and partnership for the goals (Goal 17) the region has managed to reverse some of the regressing trends since 2016.

Despite the slow pace of progress in the region overall, there are areas where some countries have made faster progress. The report identifies and highlights heartening examples of expanded data use for progress monitoring, informed decision-making and evidence-based initiatives in the region. The examples of national initiatives include reducing child marriages in India, increasing the rate of births attended by skilled personnel in Cambodia, Pakistan and Timor-Leste and improving the processing of identity documents for Afghan refugees in Pakistan — which enables the provision of services for vulnerable refugee populations.

Although data availability for the SDGs has doubled since 2017, data remain insufficient for 51 out of 169 targets. Gaps in data availability are asymmetrical across the region with SIDS having significantly lower data availability than LDCs and LLDCs, though data availability has gradually improved over time.

---

1 For the list of countries in special situations, see Annex 4: Countries in the Asia-Pacific region and the SDG Gateway: Methodology, definitions and country groupings, see: https://data.unescap.org/stories/escap-database.
High-income countries also have some significant data gaps including for gender equality (Goal 5), life below water (Goal 14) and peace justice and strong institutions (Goal 16), and these countries should set a good example by filling data gaps as quickly as possible.

United Nations partners have developed many methods and tools to improve SDG monitoring. These and other resources are highlighted in the report, and they can help countries to fill the data gaps and facilitate SDG monitoring.
Since 2015, the implementation of global agendas have hit several obstacles, including waning multilateralism and cooperation for global sustainable development, migrant crises, climate change, trade wars, worsening inequality, health crises and geopolitical conflict, all of which should serve to highlight the need for action. Throughout the region and the world, despite unprecedented recent challenges, countries have demonstrated an ongoing commitment to sustainable development. The SDGs have served time and again as a framework for navigating and emerging from crises. However, eight years after the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) it would take extraordinary effort to achieve them by the target year of 2030.

We must not give up on the ambition to achieve the goals, but we need to act quickly, think smarter, make intelligent investments, strengthen global partnerships and build on the collective commitment to the SDGs to achieve a sustainable, prosperous and inclusive future.

The average overall progress towards achieving all 17 SDGs in the Asia-Pacific region has increased slowly from 4.4 per cent in 2017 to 14.4 per cent in 2022 (figure 1.1). The total number of years required to achieve the SDG targets in the Asia-Pacific region has increased, which means the region will miss the 2030 target year by several decades.
In 2022, the areas of greatest progress for the Asia-Pacific region were affordable and clean energy (Goal 7) and industry, innovation and infrastructure (Goal 9). Progress towards achieving Goal 7 was largely driven by achievements in access to electricity and international support for clean and renewable energy, while there was little progress in the share of renewable energy consumption. Although more than 90 per cent of the population had access to electricity in most countries in the region, there are five countries where more than 25 per cent of the population still lacked access to electricity as of 2020 – the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu. Progress towards achieving Goal 9 was driven by successes in mobile network coverage and total official flows for infrastructure development in the least developed countries (LDCs).

Progress towards climate action (Goal 13) is slipping away. The region is both a victim of the impact of climate change and a perpetrator of climate change, with a responsibility to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Countries are not on track to achieve greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets, and more countries must report emissions levels for all sectors to properly monitor their contribution towards global climate agendas. The region is also regressing on Goal 13 owing to the increase in deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters. Although the number of people affected by disasters is declining, the increasing trend in some countries may be caused by data reporting modalities which included deaths related to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) in reports on deaths attributed to disasters.
Since 2015, the Asia-Pacific region has managed to reverse the regressing trend of decent work and economic growth (Goal 8), reduced inequalities (Goal 10) and partnerships for the goals (Goal 17).

Despite this, the least progress made by States in the region since 2015 has been on Goals 8 and 17, along with clean water and sanitation (Goal 6), responsible consumption and production (Goal 12) and life below water (Goal 14). Where data are available, disparities between women and men persist, including in average hourly earnings and the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.

The latest data show that 6 in 10 adults in Asia and the Pacific have a bank account. This reflects an increase in the proportion of women and men with a bank account, although there is still a lower proportion of women with a bank account.

Figure 1.2 provides a snapshot of SDG progress in Asia and the Pacific and illustrates that accelerated action is required to achieve most of the goals. Snapshots of SDG progress in each subregion can be found in Annex 3. Further details on the methodology to measure progress can be found in Annex 1.
Figure 1.2 Snapshot of progress in Asia and the Pacific, 2022
1.1 Unpacking the data to assess progress

As the midpoint of delivering the SDGs approaches, the targets are still a long way off. Looking beyond the goals and at the target level, at the current pace, the Asia-Pacific region will miss 90 per cent of the 118 measurable targets by 2030. Among these, one in five targets are regressing and need a trend reversal. The lack of sufficient data for 51 out of 169 targets calls for statistical systems in the region to redouble efforts to fill data gaps (see chapter 3).

The region will miss all or most of the targets of every goal unless efforts are accelerated between now and 2030.

Current trends indicate the region will fall short of the majority of the measurable targets, including targets of goals that have good overall progress. For example, on affordable and clean energy (Goal 7), there is strong progress towards international support for clean and renewable energy in LDCs, but the region is unlikely to achieve any of the other targets of Goal 7 at the current pace of progress, and the share of renewable energy is regressing (figure 1.3). While the region is regressing on climate action (Goal 13), the region is on track to achieve its target for indicator 13.1.2 on the adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies. It is important to recognize that the lack of progress on most of the targets in the region overall masks many national achievements (see chapter 2). Indicators used for the progress assessment are available in Annex 2.

In figure 1.3, the SDG targets that have the highest priority for action in the region are indicated in red. Priority areas include climate policies, sustainable production, access to renewable energy, full employment and decent work, preserving water-related ecosystems and biodiversity, reducing violence, increasing health coverage and providing equal access to quality education. The current trends in these areas must be reversed, and evidence must be produced on 51 targets which cannot be measured yet or else there will be no prospect of achieving the SDGs in the Asia-Pacific region.
1.2 Progress of countries in special situations

There are similarities between the SDG progress of countries in special situations, including least developed countries (LDCs), landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) and small island developing states (SIDS), and the progress of the Asia-Pacific region overall. Countries in special situations tended to have better performance on affordable and clean energy (Goal 7) as well as industry, innovation and infrastructure (Goal 9) (figure 1.4).

Across countries in special situations as in the region overall, performance on climate action (Goal 13) is unequivocally worse than on any other goal.

Given the unique situations and vulnerabilities of these countries, they are acutely affected by climate change and face major constraints in accessing regional markets. Acknowledging these constraints, Governments have been making efforts to advance the sustainable development agenda with assistance from international development partners. The progress of countries in special situations will determine the achievement of sustainable development in the Asia-Pacific region. Hence, it is crucial that targeted assistance are provided for these countries to progress towards implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

In LDCs, it is notable that the greatest progress was recorded for life on land (Goal 15). This was driven mainly by the flow of official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity (indicator 15.a.1). In terms of forest area as a proportion of total land area (indicator 15.1.1) and sustainable forest management (indicator 15.2.1), LDCs are found to be regressing. Although decent work and economic growth (Goal 8) is regressing, some progress has been made on the growth rate of real gross domestic product (GDP) per capita (indicator 8.1.1), the proportion of adults with a bank account (indicator 8.10.2) and the proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (indicator 8.6.1). Targeted efforts are needed to make progress on material footprint (indicator 8.4.1), domestic material consumption (indicator 8.4.2) and the unemployment rate (indicator 8.5.2).

In LLDCs, good progress had been recorded for sustainable cities and communities (Goal 11). There was a decrease in the proportion of the urban population living in slums (indicator 11.1.1), and these countries had good scores for the adoption and implementation of disaster risk reduction strategies (indicator 11.b.1). The proportion of urban populations living in slums was reduced in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan by approximately 84 per cent since 2014. Food insecurity and a high food price anomalies continue to be of concern for LLDCs. Among countries with available data, only Armenia recorded continuous improvement to achieve food security, but the food price anomalies increased in many of the LLDCs between 2019 and 2020, with the most significant increases found in Afghanistan, Bhutan and Kyrgyzstan.

In SIDS, the rate of progress for the three best performing goals is slightly lower than for other countries in special situations. In addition to Goals 7 and 9, SIDS are progressing towards achieving quality education (Goal 4). The participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training (indicator 4.3.1) is on track to be achieved. Responsible consumption and production (Goal 12) and clean water and sanitation (Goal 6) are among the three worst performing goals for SIDS. Fossil fuel subsidies as a percentage of GDP (indicator 12.c.1) increased between 2019 and 2020 in the Federated States of Micronesia, Papua New Guinea and Singapore. Material footprint and domestic material consumption continue to regress among SIDS.
**Figure 1.4** Top three regressing and progressing goals in countries in special situations

- **LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES**
  - **Regression**
  - **Progress since 2015**
  - **Insufficient indicators**

- **LANDLOCKED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**
  - **Regression**
  - **Progress since 2015**
  - **Insufficient indicators**

- **SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES**
  - **Regression**
  - **Progress since 2015**
  - **Insufficient indicators**

**Note:** The methodology is available at [https://data.unescap.org/resource-guides/progress-assessment-methodology](https://data.unescap.org/resource-guides/progress-assessment-methodology).
1.3 COVID-19 impact on SDG progress

Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, the region was not on track to achieve any of the SDGs by 2030. But the pandemic and other global development challenges must not be an excuse to curtail efforts towards achieving sustainable development, as the 2030 Agenda remains the most comprehensive road map for recovery and a framework for a better development pathway. While it is undeniable that the COVID-19 pandemic has hampered progress towards sustainable development – putting vulnerable populations at risk, exposing profound inequalities in our societies and exacerbating existing disparities within and between nations – we still see areas and countries where progress is being made, providing hope for the future.

Although the full impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is yet to be fully quantified, the data from 2019 to 2022 on a limited number of indicators are beginning to reveal recent impacts on people, planet and prosperity in Asia and the Pacific.

---

People

Data show that COVID-19 impacted poverty, deaths from disasters, food prices and health. Of the four countries with recent data on international poverty (as of 2020), Georgia and Kyrgyzstan recorded an increase in poverty rates (figure 1.5).\(^3\) Between 2019 and 2020, the data showed a sharp increase in deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters, which reflect deaths due to COVID-19 in several countries in the region.

Figure 1.5 Percentage of population living in poverty in Asian countries with recent data, 2015 – 2020

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<tr>
<td>Armenia</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyrgyzstan</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>1.1</td>
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</table>

Note: Based on the threshold of $1.90 per day at 2011 purchasing power parity.

Zero hunger (Goal 2) includes an indicator on the average food price anomalies in the region, and these anomalies were greater than 0.5 (moderately high) in nearly half of the countries with data and greater than 1 (abnormally high) in 12 countries. The countries with the highest food price anomalies as of 2020 were Australia (2.68), Pakistan (1.94) and Bhutan (1.89) (figure 1.6). In 2021, China recorded the highest price anomalies for rice (1.82), wheat (1.8) and maize (1.16).
Figure 1.6 Food price anomalies (index), top 10 Asia-Pacific countries, 2019 and 2020


For good health and well-being (Goal 3), available data for births attended by skilled health personnel (indicator 3.1.2) revealed declining rates in Pakistan and Palau between 2019 and 2020 (figure 1.7).

Figure 1.7 Percentage of live births attended by skilled health personnel, selected Asia-Pacific countries, 2019 and 2020

Despite assumptions that COVID-19 lockdowns had a positive impact on the environment, available data cast this into doubt. For affordable and clean energy (Goal 7), although the amount of renewable electricity per capita steadily increased in Asia and the Pacific between 2019 and 2021, the rate of growth reduced from 14 per cent in 2020 to 10 per cent in 2021 (figure 1.8). Countries have missed the opportunity to invest in a low-carbon recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic.4

Figure 1.8 Total renewable electricity capacity, (kilowatts per capita), Asia-Pacific region and subregions, 2019 – 2021

For life below water (Goal 14), beach litter originating from national land-based sources that washes ashore from the ocean steadily increased from 2019 to 2021. This figure stood at 3.36 million tons in 2019 and increased to 3.92 million tons in 2021.5


5 Based on data available for 34 countries in the Asia-Pacific region.
Prosperity

COVID-19 had a clear negative impact on the economy. For decent work and economic growth (Goal 8), the Asia-Pacific region recorded a decrease in the growth rate of real GDP per employed person from 3.6 per cent in 2019 to 1.3 per cent in 2020, with the sharpest decline in South-East Asia (figure 1.9).

This decreasing trend continued in a third of the countries in the region in 2021. Informal employment in non-agricultural sectors increased in 2020 in Georgia, India, Mongolia and Viet Nam. Comparing the different Asia-Pacific subregions, youth unemployment and overall unemployment rates have increased from 2019 to 2020 in the Pacific, South-East Asia and North and Central Asia (figure 1.10).

Figure 1.10 Unemployment rate by age groups (percentage of workforce), Asia-Pacific subregions, 2019 and 2020


Note: Data for the East and North-East Asia subregion were insufficient to be compared.

For industry, innovation and infrastructure (Goal 9), almost all countries in the Asia-Pacific region recorded a slight decrease in container port traffic and freight transported by air in 2020. Almost all countries observed a decrease in goods transported by railways. The average percentage of manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP in the Asia-Pacific region decreased slightly in 2021.
Even though SDG progress in Asia and the Pacific is too slow to achieve the goals by 2030, there are reasons to be optimistic about individual country achievements. This chapter focuses on notable progress and good practices at the country level, with examples that demonstrate remarkable achievements that can close the gap and deliver on commitments to sustainable development.

Part 1 provides a goal-by-goal review of the pace of progress. For each goal, it lists the pace leaders, emphasizing the great strides that have been made across the region. Part 2 highlights national initiatives and good practices. These examples, provided by United Nations partners, show the potential to achieve SDG progress even during challenging times.
Chapter 2 Countries in the spotlight

2.1 Regional pace leaders

The pace of progress towards the SDGs is an important measure at the mid-point towards the 2030 target year. The emphasis of this section, goal by goal, is on the countries that outperformed the regional average of progress towards achieving the SDG targets since 2015.

It is important to emphasize that the countries that have performed well in terms of the pace of progress are not always leaders in terms of achieving the SDG targets.

Some of the countries making the most dramatic progress may be advancing from a very low baseline, and the pace of progress may have slowed in some other countries as they get closer to achieving the target. The accomplishments of countries making the greatest strides in SDG progress show what is possible in overcoming obstacles, and the countries with the fastest progress will make a strong contribution to the achievement of the SDGs in the region if they can maintain their performance in the coming years.

Meanwhile, they are providing important lessons for countries in similar situations.

Figure 2.1 shows, goal by goal, top countries (up to five) among those that recorded better progress than the regional average since 2015. Where data are available, countries are setting good examples and driving regional process. Interestingly, figure 2.1 shows the asymmetry of progress. Half of the countries in the region are counted among the pace leaders in at least one goal. Half of the countries in the region are counted among the pace leaders in at least one goal, indicating that achieving the SDGs is a collective endeavour that relies on the progress of every country.

Additionally, 70 per cent of the pace leaders in Asia-Pacific are countries in special situations. This is promising as it signifies that countries in special situations could catch up with the sustainable development progress in the rest of the region through sustained and committed efforts. Starting from a lower baseline, these countries have shown that it is possible to progress quickly despite various constraints.
Figure 2.1 Top countries among those making better progress than the regional average since 2015 by goal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Country 1</th>
<th>Country 2</th>
<th>Country 3</th>
<th>Country 4</th>
<th>Country 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>Tajikistan</td>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
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<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>Kazakhstan</td>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Bhutan</td>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>Lao PDR</td>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>Tajikistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>Nauru</td>
<td>Solomnon Islands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
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<td>Georgia</td>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
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<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
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<td>Nepal</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Cook Islands</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Lao PDR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Kazakhstan</td>
<td>Kyrgyzstan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>Bhutan</td>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: For each goal up to five countries were selected that had made the fastest progress on more than 30 per cent of the indicators, subject to data availability. Please refer to: https://data.unescap.org/ for the progress of individual countries against the full list of indicators. Goals 5 and 13 do not have enough data to assess the pace of progress. Due to lack of recent data, the impact of crisis and conflicts in recent years in some countries may not be reflected in this assessment of pace of progress since 2015.
2.2 Good practice examples from the Asia-Pacific region

In this section, narratives of good practices from the Asia-Pacific region are presented to demonstrate national accomplishments with better data collection and a greater ability to monitor progress, as well as by using data for informed decision-making and interventions. Moreover, these examples show that progress takes time, even decades, as exemplified by the efforts of the Government of India to reduce the adolescent fertility rate. In addition to long-standing initiatives, the good practice examples highlight recent initiatives (such as a new remittance strategy in Timor-Leste and a new air quality plan in Cambodia), because different challenges require different approaches.

These examples of national initiatives, provided by United Nations partners in the region, illustrate good practices and pathways toward achieving the goals and show some of the results of sustained ambition for sustainable development.

Using data to identify and address obstacles to safe births in Timor-Leste

Across the world each year, births that take place without skilled health personnel in attendance put millions of babies at risk of dying and millions of mothers in danger of haemorrhage, infection and eclampsia.6

The Government of Timor-Leste offers free health-care services, but the percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel are low, despite having risen from 29.9 per cent in 2009 to 56.7 per cent in 2016 according to Demographic and Health Surveys. Increasing the percentage of safe births that take place with support from skilled health personnel is critical to reduce the rates of infant mortality.

To understand obstacles to accessing health services, the University of Sydney in collaboration with the Universidade Nacional Timor Lorosa’e, supported by the Ministry of Health, the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (WHO) conducted a study on indirect financial barriers to health care. The study identified transport costs and loss of income as significant deterrents to poor families accessing skilled birth services in health facilities. The indirect costs resulted in home delivery without the support of skilled health personnel for more than 40 per cent of babies. In response to the findings of the study, the Government launched a cash-transfer programme for pregnant mothers in 2022 combined with outreach services to increase the rate of births in health facilities with skilled health professionals in attendance.

Since 2018, the United Nations system has supported emergency obstetric care training of 142 health workers in Timor-Leste, and they are now deployed across 73 community health centres. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), UNICEF and WHO have jointly supported the Ministry of Health to establish and equip basic emergency obstetric and neonatal facilities (Bemoc centres) in eight locations in Timor-Leste.

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6 This text was provided by UNICEF, with data from the Timor-Leste Demographic and Health Survey 2009 and 2016.
Training midwives to reduce maternal mortality in Cambodia and Pakistan

Investing in training of midwives for the management of obstetric and newborn emergency care can have wide ranging health benefits for mothers and babies.\textsuperscript{7} For example, midwives trained to international standards can provide 90 per cent of essential sexual, reproductive, maternal and newborn health services,\textsuperscript{8} and prevent 65 per cent of maternal and newborn deaths.\textsuperscript{9}

To improve quality and access to emergency obstetric and newborn care, the Ministries of Health in Pakistan and Cambodia made firm commitments to improve midwifery education and training as a key strategy for reducing maternal and infant mortality. Both countries conducted studies of emergency obstetric and newborn care to assess the functionality of health facilities and the availability of care. In collaboration with midwifery associations and UNFPA, both Governments invested in upskilling the midwifery faculty for pre-service education, as well as in-service training in emergency obstetric and newborn care for midwives already deployed in facilities.

As a result, skilled birth attendance is improving, having reached approximately 69 per cent of births in Pakistan and 97 per cent in Cambodia (figures 2.2 and 2.3). These investments will result in a highly skilled midwifery workforce capable of addressing the main causes of maternal and newborn mortality and provide lifesaving services to millions of women and newborns.

\textbf{Figure 2.2 Maternal mortality, skilled birth attendance and deliveries in health facilities in Pakistan since 2007}

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{figure2.2.png}
\caption{Maternal mortality ratio, skilled birth attendance and deliveries in health facilities in Pakistan since 2007.}
\end{figure}

\textbf{Source:} Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey 2017 – 2018.

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{7} This text was provided by UNFPA.
\item \textsuperscript{8} UNFPA, International Confederation of Midwives and WHD, 2014, State of the World’s Midwifery.
\end{itemize}
Figure 2.3 Maternal mortality, skilled birth attendance and deliveries in health facilities in Cambodia since 2010

Source: Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey 2021 – 2022 Key Indicators Report.

Preventing child marriage in India to lower adolescent pregnancy

In the year 2000, the adolescent fertility rate in India was relatively high at 80 births per 1,000 girls aged 15 to 19.\(^{10}\) Child marriage is one of the most significant drivers of early childbearing in India, as it is in much of South Asia. Considering child marriage and adolescent pregnancy to be a primary contributing factor to prevalent and harmful gender inequality, the Government of India aimed to reduce child marriage.

A recent systematic review of interventions in India to reduce child marriage over the past two decades found that the most effective initiatives had supported girls’ schooling through conditional cash or in-kind transfers, complemented by gender transformative life skills training and promoting access to sexual and reproductive health services. The global UNFPA-UNICEF programme to end child marriage uses an evidence-based life cycle approach and applies life skills/human capital enhancement strategies targeting adolescent girls combined with gender transformative programmes for boys and men using the Gender Transformative Accelerator Tool.

Over the past two decades, the child marriage rate in India has fallen significantly. By 2015, approximately 25 per cent of women and girls aged 20 to 24 were married by the age of 18, down from 50 per cent in 2000 (figure 2.4). This rate of reduction is significant as it equates to 14.5 million women and girls aged 20 – 24 breaking free from the cycle of child marriage as of 2018.

The adolescent fertility rate has declined by more than 60 per cent in South Asia since 2000, most notably in India (figure 2.5).

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\(^{10}\) This text was provided by UNFPA, based on A. Malhotra and S. Elnakib, 2021, “20 years of the evidence base on what works to prevent child marriage: A systematic review,” Journal of Adolescent Health, vol. 68, No. 5; and UNFPA-UNICEF Global Programme to End Child Marriage: India Country Profile.
**Figure 2.4** Percentage of women aged 20 – 24 years married/in union by age 18 in countries where data were available, 2000 – 2018

![Graph showing percentage of women married/in union by age 18 in South Asian countries from 2000 to 2018.](image)

**Source:** UNFPA, 2021, My Body is My Body, My Life is My Life: Sexual and reproductive health and rights of young people in Asia and the Pacific.

**Figure 2.5** Trends in adolescent fertility rate, selected countries in South Asia, 2000 – 2020 (modelled estimates)

![Graph showing trends in adolescent fertility rate from 2000 to 2020 for selected South Asian countries.](image)

**Source:** UNFPA, 2021, My Body is My Body, My Life is My Life: Sexual and reproductive health and rights of young people in Asia and the Pacific.
Since the civil war, stunting and wasting are among the most serious challenges faced by Cambodian children. Factors contributing to these challenges include poverty, childhood sickness, poor maternal health, low awareness around optimal feeding practices and limited access to nutritious food, safe water and good sanitation. In 1996, 58.6 per cent of Cambodian children under 5 years of age suffered from stunting and while this dropped to 32.4 per cent in 2014, it remained the highest rate in the region.

In recent years, UNICEF Cambodia has intensified its support to the Government of Cambodia with the goal of reducing all forms of malnutrition, particularly targeting the most vulnerable groups. The first National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition, 2014 – 2018 was developed with the support from various stakeholders, including the United Nations, non-governmental organizations and the private sector through the Scaling Up Nutrition country network. The strategy is now in its second iteration and has united the partners in pooling knowledge and resources, while increasing investments to improve the nutrition available to families. Complementing the national strategy, targeted support is provided to families where childhood stunting and wasting was likeliest to occur, namely those experiencing extreme poverty or living in remote regions with poor infrastructure, mostly in the north-eastern provinces.

UNICEF supported the Government to create and update critical national guidelines, policies, and protocols through the Fast Track Road Map for Improving Nutrition, launched in 2014. It was designed to improve inpatient, outpatient, and community healthcare services, and included improved nutrition promotion and counselling for mothers, and expanded community-based monitoring of growth and micronutrient supplementation. The technical leadership and advocacy of UNICEF led the Government to increase its budgets in these areas.

These multi sector investments, alongside economic growth and poverty reduction have positively impacted childhood nutrition in Cambodia. Most recent estimates show that childhood stunting decreased from 34 per cent in 2014 to 22 per cent in 2021 (figure 2.6). While progress has been made in stunting, wasting remains persistent. UNICEF is now working with the Government of Cambodia to prioritize this issue, with much work still to be done in areas such as increasing the capacity of caregivers to feed their children nutritiously through critical early years.

**Figure 2.6** Stunting among under 5 children in Cambodia (percentage), 1996 – 2021
There is a growing population of Afghan refugees in host countries because of the situation in Afghanistan (figure 2.7). Verifying refugee population counts in host countries and updating and improving the accuracy of these measurements is important to determine assistance needs and design appropriate protection programming.

The Government of Pakistan and UNHCR conducted the Document Renewal and Information Verification Exercise (DRIVE) to verify and update the data of some 1.4 million registered Afghan refugees (Proof of Registration cardholders). A total of 963,700 new biometric smart identity cards were issued. The cards can be used to access a variety of essential services. Population verification can support programmatic interventions, including the targeting of health, education and livelihood support to vulnerable refugees.

Verification exercises also allow for more accurate reporting of indicator 10.7.4 on the proportion of the population who are refugees, by country of origin. As of mid-2022, the Afghan refugee population in Pakistan is estimated at 1.54 million, including those in refugee-like situations and newborn children of registered families. The updated and expanded data set also informs targeted solution-oriented interventions in Afghanistan, such as humanitarian-development-peace investments to facilitate the return of refugees when conditions improve.

**Figure 2.7** Proportion of Afghanistan population who are refugees, 2017 – 2022 (per 100,000 inhabitants)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Proportion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022*</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Data collected until mid-2022

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11 This text was provided by UNHCR, based on the final report for the Joint Government of Pakistan-UNHCR Proof of Registration, Document Renewal and Information Verification Exercise (DRIVE). Available at https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/95823.
Air pollution endangers the health of the entire population of Cambodia (some 16 million people), and conditions are worsened by fuel-intensive vehicles, open burning of solid waste and crop residues, and a construction boom. Monitoring of air quality in Cambodia began in 1999. In 2017, the first fine particulate matter (PM2.5) monitoring equipment was installed in Phnom Penh, and monitoring expanded to the other provinces in 2018. Monitoring alone does not reduce emissions, but the data help to increase understanding of the scope of the problem, provide evidence for policy formulation and catalyse action.

Annual average PM2.5 levels in Phnom Penh were 13.47 μg/m³ in 2017 and 21.12 μg/m³ in 2019 (figure 2.8). These levels are above the limit established by WHO for public health protection. Transport was identified as one of the main contributors to air pollution. According to the Ministry of Public Works and Transport, between 2015 and 2019 the number of registered vehicles in Cambodia rose by 65 per cent, and many of these vehicles were more than 10 years old.

The Ministry of Environment launched the country’s first Clean Air Plan in January 2022. The plan outlines a package of measures to address the major sources of emissions, and implementation of the plan aims to achieve a 60 per cent reduction in PM2.5, contributing towards SDG indicator 11.6.2, and an 18 per cent reduction in carbon dioxide emissions by 2030. To curb pollution from older vehicles, the plan calls for stronger vehicle emission limits (Euro IV) and restrictions on the age of imported cars in favour of newer, less polluting vehicles that meet stringent standards. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Climate and Clean Air Coalition are supporting the implementation of this measure.

**Figure 2.8** Average levels of fine particulate matter in Phnom Penh, 2017 – 2022 (micrograms per cubic metre)

![Figure 2.8](image)

**Source:** Ministry of Environment, Cambodia.

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14 This text was provided by the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

Diaspora finance is a developmental priority for Timor-Leste. Remittance inflows to Timor-Leste have increased from $62 million in 2015 (3.9 per cent of GDP) to $155 million in 2020 (7.2 per cent of GDP) and continued rising to $185 million in 2022 (7.5 per cent of GDP). These positive trends demonstrate the remarkable resilience of the Timorese diaspora amid the COVID-19 pandemic and Tropical Cyclone Seroja.

In 2018, remittances were the largest non-oil income source for Timor-Leste, thus remittances are becoming an increasingly important factor in national economic diversification. The Government recognized the role of remittances in the development of Timor-Leste, but it lacked formal institutional mechanisms to mobilize remittance inflows. The engagement of Timorese diaspora was highly individualized rather than collective, and the Government needed more information on barriers to the flow of remittances, such as transaction costs.

In recognition of the diaspora’s important contribution to development in Timor-Leste, the Government advanced the first ever Timor-Leste National Diaspora Engagement Policy and Action Plan 2023 – 2027 (2022), and with the support of the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Government developed the Remittance Mobilization Strategy. The Strategy provides legislative and policy priorities to leverage remittances for development as an innovative financial diversification tool for an oil-dependent economy.

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16 This text was provided by the International Organization for Migration (IOM).
17 See https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/BX.TRF.PWKR.DT.GD.ZS?locations=TL.
Given the slow rate of improvements in data availability, the Asia-Pacific region will not have sufficient data availability to measure every SDG indicator by 2030. While there is enough data for countries to act with greater ambition on the implementation of the sustainable development goals, data availability for evidence-based follow-up and review remains a significant hurdle in implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Since 2017, data availability has increased every year, yet the rate of change continues to slow. Data availability differs significantly across goals and from country to country and bridging the gaps in SDG data availability will require tailored approaches that reflect the particular needs, capacities and political will of each country. There is a finance gap as well, with some countries in far greater need of resources than others, but financial resources alone will not guarantee the availability of data.

To bridge the data gap, poor and rich countries alike must demonstrate their commitments to SDG monitoring, in particular for Goal 5 and Goal 16.
### 3.1 SDG data availability

Looking at data availability by goal (figure 3.1), there are significant data gaps in Goal 5 (gender equality), Goal 14 (life below water) and Goal 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions), each with less than 30 per cent sufficient data available. Goal 11 (sustainable cities and communities) and Goal 12 (responsible consumption and production), each have less than 50 per cent sufficient data availability.

**Figure 3.1 Status of SDG data availability (percentage of indicators), 2022**

![Figure 3.1 Status of SDG data availability (percentage of indicators), 2022](image)


Since 2017, the availability of SDG data in the Asia-Pacific region has increased (figure 3.2). Between 2017 and 2022, the number of indicators with sufficient data availability doubled, from 63 to 128. If the same pace of progress could be maintained in the coming years, the Asia-Pacific region would produce sufficient data to track SDG progress before the 2030 target year. Yet this outcome is very unlikely. The rate of increase in data availability and sufficiency continues to slow down, with only a 4 per cent increase in sufficient data availability in 2022 (figure 3.3).
Chapter 3 Overcoming the biggest data hurdles

**Figure 3.2** Data availability (number of indicators), 2017 – 2022

![Data availability chart](image)


**Figure 3.3** Percentage increase in sufficient data, 2018 – 2022

![Percentage increase chart](image)

Progress in data availability varies by goal. In particular, since 2017 there has been almost no progress in the region in the availability of data for the two goals with the most significant data gaps, namely Goal 5 and Goal 16. There may be many reasons for this. A comparison of progress in data availability between the region overall and the five countries in the region with the highest GDP per capita (figure 3.4) shows that both groups have poor data availability and the poorest progress in filling data gaps for Goal 5 and Goal 16. This may suggest that gaps in SDG data have other causes than limited resources for statistical development or technical capacity and may reflect insufficient demand and lack of national ownership for those indicators.

Figure 3.4 Comparison of SDG data availability, 2017 and 2022: Asia-Pacific region (left) and five selected countries (right) (percentage of indicators with sufficient data)

Note: The five selected countries are among those with the highest gross domestic product per capita in the region: Australia, Japan, New Zealand, Republic of Korea and Singapore.

Notably, data availability on more than half of the SDGs was better in the region overall compared to the five countries in the region with the highest GDP per capita.

High-income countries can do more to lead the way on the production of SDG data, in line with international commitments to foster sustainable development, in particular to overcome obstacles to data collection and use for Goal 5 and Goal 16.

Data availability varies at the country level and across subregions. Countries such as Armenia, Georgia, Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand have sufficient data for more than 63 per cent of indicators. Data availability among SIDS is significantly lower than among LLDCs and LDCs (figure 3.5), though it has gradually improved over time.
Figure 3.5 SDG data availability in countries in special situations (numbers of indicators), 2022

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Sufficient</th>
<th>Insufficient</th>
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<td>84</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landlocked developing countries</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Least developed countries</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


It is important to bridge the gap in SDG data. The need for SDG indicators and data as inputs to national SDG progress assessments and voluntary national reviews helps to create demand for SDG data. The efforts to produce and use national SDG data can improve national coordination and contribute to achieving whole-of-government support for SDG data collection.
3.2 Resources to bridge data gaps

Bridging the SDG data gaps in Asia and the Pacific will take public and private investment, but finance is not the only factor in collecting SDG data, as shown in figure 3.4. Meeting the need for SDG data collection will take strong coordination between data providers and policymakers, inter-agency cooperation to establish standards and capacity-building to improve data collection all the way down to the grass roots level in every country. Through innovative approaches, existing administrative processes and survey exercises can be leveraged to produce data that bridge the gaps and enable SDG monitoring and evidence-based policymaking. Governments and intergovernmental partners must continue to coordinate closely to build national technical capacity for statistics and ensure that SDG data collection and use remain a top priority. Updating outdated legislation also needs to be a priority to facilitate better data sharing and data production.

This section focuses on resources to bridge data gaps for Goal 5 and Goal 16, two of the three goals with the poorest data availability in the region. Indicators under these goals focus on key elements of gender equality and crime, violence, access to justice and rule of law.

Data for some of the indicators of Goal 5 and Goal 16 can be collected from existing administrative records and surveys. Administrative data sources include information on offences, victims and perpetrators, and the data originate from the records kept by police, prosecutors, courts and prisons, as well as information from health facilities and customs and tax authorities. While administrative data pertain to the subset of reported crimes that were recorded, the “dark figure” of crime is harder to quantify. It includes crimes whether or not they were reported to and recorded by an institution. Therefore, surveys can provide a more complete estimate of crimes than administrative data.

Data arising from administrative processes and survey exercises can help to bridge the gap for Goal 5 and Goal 16. For example, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and UN Women have developed a range of tools and methodologies to support the measurement of SDG indicators that leverage administrative and survey data (table 3.1). Several initiatives to adapt administrative and survey data to the SDG indicators are described in this section. It also includes information on ways to build statistical capacity. These efforts are beginning to close the data gaps in the region.
### Table 3.1 Measurement tools and methodologies

#### Administrative records

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Tools and methodologies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Crime and homicide</strong></td>
<td>5.2 End all violence against and exploitation of women and girls</td>
<td>• International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16.1 Reduce violence everywhere</td>
<td>• Statistical framework for measuring gender-related killing of women and girls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• United Nations Survey on crime trends and operations of criminal justice systems (UN-CTS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Illicit financial flows</strong></td>
<td>16.4 Combat organized crime and illicit financial and arms flows</td>
<td>• Conceptual framework for the Statistical Measurement of Illicit Financial Flows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• United Nations Illicit Arms Flows Questionnaire (UN-IAFQ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trafficking in persons</strong></td>
<td>16.2 Protect children from abuse, exploitation, trafficking and violence</td>
<td>• Multiple Systems Estimation for estimating the number of victims of human trafficking across the world</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Questionnaire for the Global Report on Trafficking in Persons</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Surveys

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Tools and methodologies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Corruption</strong></td>
<td>16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery</td>
<td>• Manual on Corruption Surveys: Methodological guidelines on the measurement of bribery and other forms of corruption through sample surveys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SDG 16</strong></td>
<td>10.3 Ensure equal opportunities and end discrimination</td>
<td>• SDG 16 Initiative (Questionnaire and Implementation Manual)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11.7 Provide access to safe and inclusive green and public spaces</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16.1 Reduce violence everywhere</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16.2 Protect children from abuse, exploitation, trafficking and violence</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>16.3 Promote the rule of law and ensure equal access to justice</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions</td>
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<td>16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive and representative decision-making</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>16.8 Promote and enforce non-discriminatory law policies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Victimization</strong></td>
<td>15.2 End all violence against and exploitation of women and girls</td>
<td>• Manual on Victimization Surveys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16.3 Promote the rule of law and ensure equal access to justice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Bridging data gaps using administrative records

International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS)

The International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS) is a tool to understand the extent of crime and its drivers, to improve the quality of national data on crime and criminal justice and to support national efforts to monitor SDG targets in the areas of public security and safety, trafficking, corruption and access to justice. It was developed by UNODC and endorsed by United Nations Statistical Commission and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. The primary unit of classification is the act or event that constitutes a criminal offence, and the description of the criminal act is based on behaviours and not on legal provisions.

ICCS implementation improves data consistency and comparability nationally and internationally. For example, the national statistical office of the Republic of Korea, Statistics Korea (KOSTAT), is matching national crime codes and ICCS codes. The table of corresponding codes will be applied to the Korea Information System of Criminal Justice Services, thus enhancing official crime statistics and relevant SDG data and generating internationally comparable crime and criminal justice data.

Statistical framework to measure gender-related killing of women and girls (femicide/ feminicide)

The SDG framework includes indicators on violence against women and girls (such as 5.2.1, 5.2.2 and 16.1.1 and 16.1.3), but existing statistics lack consistency and completeness on whether violence was motivated by gender. Preventing and ending gender-related killings of women and girls requires grasping the full dimension of this crime and disentangling its complexity.

Responding to the need to improve data on gender-based homicide, especially data on the characteristics of victims and perpetrators, UNODC and UN Women developed the “Statistical framework for measuring the gender-related killings of women and girls (femicide/ feminicide)”, following a global consultation to assess characteristics that determine the gender-related motivation of crime; their relevance for the development of evidence-based prevention policies and whether it was feasible for national institutions to produce related data. To harmonize data collection, the framework provides definitions and guidance on which categories of homicide data should be collected to identify gender-based homicide (figure 3.6). The framework builds on ICCS and proposes data disaggregation using registered data on victims, perpetrators and the context and the mechanism of killings.
Advancing statistical standards on women’s participation in political and public affairs

Goal 5 and Goal 16 include indicators on women’s participation in political and public affairs, such as indicator 5.5.1(b) on women’s representation in local government. The indicator is measured and globally monitored by UN Women, based on data produced by electoral management bodies in most countries worldwide. The data cover a range of issues at the core of inclusive political participation and democracy, including voter registration, voter turnout, candidates and winners of elections. Yet in the absence of international statistical standards, governance data could not be fully unexploited by the statistical community.

In 2015, the Praia Group on Governance Statistics was created to establish international standards and methods for governance data. The group has more than 100 members, including representatives of national statistical offices, United Nations agencies, multilateral and bilateral agencies, and academia. Through the collaborative efforts of its members, the Praia Group published the Handbook on Governance Statistics, which was approved by the United Nations Statistical Commission in 2020. It serves as a comprehensive guide on generating official governance statistics and a conceptual framework and measurement framework for political and public affairs.

Bridging data gaps using surveys

SDG 16 Survey Initiative Questionnaire

The SDG 16 Survey Initiative Questionnaire is an internationally standardized and tested instrument to collect data on Goals 10, 11 and 16. Jointly developed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), this modular survey can stand alone, or it can be integrated
Bridging data gaps in statistical capacity

Centre of excellence for statistics

Through the Centre of Excellence for Statistics on Crime and Criminal Justice in Asia and the Pacific, UNODC and KOSTAT provide support on the tools and methodologies to collect, analyse and disseminate crime and criminal justice statistics for evidence-based policymaking.

Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific

Through the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP), the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) continues to support countries to build capacity for the compilation of SDG indicators. The SIAP strategic plan for 2020 – 2025 is centred upon capacity building for the SDGs and its work plan aims to meet the needs of countries to increase statistical capacity and improve reporting on the SDGs. In 2022, over 3,000 participants completed training courses on SDG topics, including among others, courses on “Health statistics for SDG monitoring”, “Measuring material flows in the SDGs”, “SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure” and “Principles of Data Visualization for Official Statistics and SDG Indicators”. SIAP online courses are open to all and available for free on its website.20

Management of case data for trafficking in persons

In Indonesia, cases of trafficking in persons are on the rise, and data collection and management practices were hindering the counter-trafficking response.21 For example, a range of government institutions entered case data on trafficking in persons into manual records, and these records were not integrated. To better track the prosecution of human trafficking cases, the Government of Indonesia, with support from IOM, created a case management system with information on the status of cases, profiles of perpetrators and victims and characteristics of the crime. The Attorney General of Indonesia mandated that all prosecutors at the national and local level must use the case management system or face sanctions. The case management system greatly expanded the data collection system and database capacity for human trafficking investigations, prosecutions and convictions. Harmonization of data at the national level can better facilitate efforts to monitor progress of indicator 16.2.2 in Indonesia. IOM Indonesia supported the development of the integrated database platform that is linked to the case management system,22 and trained prosecutors and officials to utilize the platform. The platform visualizes results from the case management system in the form of a geographical map and graphs that can be accessed publicly. These visualizations could be useful for local government to plan and design intervention to respond to trafficking in persons cases in their area.22

19 More information on the SDG 16 Survey Initiative is available at the SDG 16 Hub.
20 https://siap-elearning.org/
21 This text was provided by the International Organization for Migration (IOM).
22 The platform can be accessed publicly through: https://jampidum.kejaksaan.go.id/p/.
Annex 1: Technical notes – methodology to measure progress

The Asia-Pacific SDG progress assessment is based on the global indicator framework for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as adopted by the General Assembly on 6 July 2017 and further refined in subsequent years. Data used in this analysis are sourced from the Global SDG Indicators Database maintained by Statistics Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. When sufficient data on a defined SDG indicator are not available, additional indicators from internationally recognized sources are used. The indicators are available on the ESCAP SDG Gateway Data Explorer¹ along with the information on country groupings and definitions.² Average values of indicators at

¹ See https://dataexplorer.unescap.org/.
the regional and subregional levels are used instead of weighted aggregates to avoid bias towards bigger countries or economies.

This section provides basic information on the

**Selection of indicators**

Indicators are selected based on two criteria:

- Availability of two or more data points for more than 50 per cent of the countries in the corresponding region or country group;
- Ability to set a quantitative target value.

If any indicator fails to fulfil any of these criteria, it is excluded from the analysis. The list of indicators with respective target values is published in Annex 2 of this report.

**Measures for tracking progress**

Two principal measures are used to assess progress towards the SDGs: Current Status Index and Anticipated Progress Index. The indices answer two different questions:

1. Current Status Index: How much progress has been made since 2015?
2. Anticipated Progress Index: How likely will the targets be achieved by 2030?

The Anticipated Progress Index measures the gap between predicted value of the indicator and the specified target value. Both indices are constructed at the level of sub indicator (a series, disaggregation, or subcomponent of an indicator) and can be aggregated at indicator, target and goal levels as desirable. In this analysis, the Current Status Index is presented at the goal level (snapshot) and Anticipated Progress Index at the target level (dashboard). Both indices are presented at the indicator level on the Asia-Pacific SDG Gateway.

In an ideal situation, the Current Status Index would provide a robust measure comparable across all 17 goals. However, given the limited data availability under some goals and the sensitivity of the assessment to the addition of new indicators, the results must be interpreted with caution. The number of indicators and the availability of data have substantially increased since the previous edition of this report, thus the results should not be compared with those of previous years.

---

Current Status Index

Given a specified SDG target value \((TV)\) for each indicator \((I)\), the values for the current year \((I_{cv})\) and the year 2015 \((I_{0})\) can be used to measure the progress made since 2015, in relation to the progress needed to reach the SDG target by 2030 (represented by the blue bar in figure 1.2. Snapshot of SDG progress in Asia and the Pacific).

By setting the normalized values of the index to 0 and 10 for no progress and full achievement, respectively, the current status index is calculated as:

\[
CS = \frac{I_{cv} - I_{0}}{|TV - I_{0}|} \times D
\]

in which

\[
D = \begin{cases} 
10 & \text{increasing is desirable} \\
-10 & \text{decreasing is desirable} 
\end{cases}
\]

Anticipated Progress Index

This index compares predicted (anticipated) progress with targeted progress. By predicting the indicator value for the target year and benchmarking the predicted value against the target value, the index provides a measure of how much progress towards the target will still be required by the end of the target year (2030), assuming the pace of progress is sustained. Denoting the predicted value of indicator for the target year by \(I_t\), the Anticipated Progress Index can be computed by replacing \(I_{cv}\) with \(I_t\) in formulas in the previous section.

The Anticipated Progress Index is only calculated for indicators that are not expected to achieve the target. When the predicted value has already reached or exceeded the target or is expected to reach the target by 2030, the indicator is automatically classified as “will be achieved”.

Based on expected progress, indicators are classified into three predefined achievement levels:

\[
\begin{align*}
AP > 9 & (\text{will meet the target with current rate or minor extra effort}) \\
0 < AP \leq 9 & (\text{need to accelerate the current rate of progress to achieve the target}) \\
AP \leq 0 & (\text{regression or no progress expected})
\end{align*}
\]
In applying both measures of tracking progress at the indicator level, an acceptance threshold of minimum 2 per cent change was considered for progress/regression. In other words, the change was accepted only if the overall change over the period was more than a 2 per cent increase or decrease (depending on the actual and desired direction of change).

**Aggregation**

In total, 166 indicators are used to compute the Current Status Index for SDG progress assessment in 2022. Five indicators did not provide sufficient data for 2030 predictions and were not used for Anticipated Progress Index calculations. When more than one variation for an indicator exists (for example health worker density), all variants are used in calculations. Each variant of an indicator is weighted such that the sum of the weights under each indicator is 1. Finally, a weighted average of the progress indices is computed as a progress index for that indicator.

**Disaggregated statistics**

Disaggregation by sex, location or combination of age and sex was available for 29 indicators. To take disaggregated statistics into account, a vulnerable group for each indicator was identified as the group that had made slower progress than the entire reference population. For instance, if the unemployment rate has decreased by 3 per cent since 2015 among an entire labour force population and this rate is 4 per cent among males and 2.5 per cent among females, then the female group is considered vulnerable. Under each series, the progress is measured as average of progress in vulnerable group and the reference population. By counting for vulnerable groups, progress on each series is adjusted for the progress by the most vulnerable group.

**Extrapolation methods**

Producing the two measures of progress requires prediction as well as imputation of missing values in the current and previous years. These values were estimated using a weighted regression model that uses time-related weights, assuming the importance attached to the indicator values should be proportional to how recent the data are.

Suppose that $n$ data points are available on indicator $I$ for a given region over a period of $T$ years, and we are interested in estimating the value for the year $t$.

$$T = t_n - t_1$$

where $t_n$ and $t_1$ are the latest and the earliest years, respectively, for which data on indicator $I$ are available. The time-related weights work as multipliers that inflate/deflate the rate of change in each period in proportion to its temporal distance to the target year ($t$).

The time-related weight for the $i^{th}$ data points for a given country/region for estimating indicator values of the year is:

$$w_i = \frac{(t - t_1)}{(t_i - t_i)} \quad (t_1 < t_i < t_n)$$

Weights are then incorporated into a regression model used for different indicators. In a few exceptions where the indicator is time-independent, time-related weights were not used (e.g., disaster-related indicators, ODA and other financial aid, etc.).
Setting regional target values

Of 169 SDG targets, only 37 per cent have specific (implicit or explicit) target values. For the rest, this report sets target values using a “champion area” approach. This is based on what has been feasible in the past and optimizes the use of available data. The idea is to identify the top performers in the region and set their average rate of change as the region’s target rate. If we imagine all the top performers for one specific indicator as belonging to one hypothetical area, this can be labelled as the region’s champion area whose rate of change equals the average for the top performers. This can then be considered the target rate for the region. In other words, if the region as a whole can perform as well as its champion area over the 15 years from 2015 to 2030, we should expect to achieve the target value. Subsequently, the universal target value for the region can be derived by applying the rate of change in the champion area to the regional value in the base year. In this report, the regional value is the average value of the indicator over all countries for which data are available. In cases where the application of champion area was not possible, the top five performers were identified based on the latest available data, and the average value for those five countries was used as the regional target.

Evidence strength – sufficiency of indicators at goal level

Due to limitations on the availability of indicators, the results aggregated at the goal level are based on a percentage of the total global SDG indicators along with indicators from internationally recognized sources. While the latter are not intended to substitute the former, they shed light on targets where otherwise no analysis would have been possible. Therefore, they are taken into consideration when assessing the completeness of the evidence at the goal level. The strength of the used evidence is thus defined as the following ratio:

\[ \text{Evidence Strength factor} = \frac{T_{\text{Used}} + P_{\text{Used}}}{T_{\text{Global}} + P_{\text{Used}}} \]

Where \(T_{\text{Global}}\), \(T_{\text{Used}}\) and \(P_{\text{Used}}\) represent, respectively, the total number of indicators in the global SDG framework, the number of global SDG indicators used in the calculations, and the number of indicators from widely recognized international data sources used.

For ease of analysis, a strength symbol denotes the evidence strength factor according to the table on the right.
# Annex 2: Indicators used for progress assessment

The table contains the list of indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that have been used in the analysis along with respective target values and source of data. Indicators available in the Global SDG Indicators Database are marked with "SDG" in the source column, whereas indicators obtained from other sources have the name of the organization noted.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator short name</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Target (rate) †</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>GOAL 1</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International poverty</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>1.1.1 Proportion of population living on less than US$1.90 a day, % of employment [by sex, age and employment status]</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National poverty</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>1.2.1 Percentage of population living below the national poverty line [by urbanization]</td>
<td>(0.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social protection</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>1.3.1 Population covered by, % of target population • Social assistance programmes, poorest quintile • Social insurance programmes, poorest quintile • Unemployment benefit • Pension • Work injury • Population with severe disabilities receiving disability cash benefits</td>
<td>31.3 100 100 100 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to basic water and sanitation services</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>1.4.1 Population using basic drinking water and sanitation services, % [by urbanization]</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths/missing/affected from disasters</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic loss from disasters</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters, million US$</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Score of adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>1.5.3 Score of adoption and implementation of national DRR strategies in line with the Sendai Framework, index</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national DRR strategies, %</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Official development assistance (ODA) grants for poverty reduction (least developed countries (LDCs))**</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>1.a.1 ODA grants for poverty reduction (in LDCs), % of gross national income</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government spending on education and health</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services, % of government expenditure • Education • Health</td>
<td>(2) (3.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator short name</td>
<td>Source</td>
<td>Indicator</td>
<td>Target (rate) †</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GOAL 2</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevalence of undernourishment</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment, % of population</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate or severe food insecurity in the population</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>2.1.2 Moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, % of population [by sex]</td>
<td>(0.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevalence of stunting</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>2.2.1 Children moderately or severely stunted, % of children under 5</td>
<td>(0.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevalence of malnutrition</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition, % of children under 5 moderately or severely overweight, moderately or severely wasted</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevalence of anaemia in women</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>2.2.3 Prevalence of anaemia in women, % of women [by pregnancy status]</td>
<td>(0.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cereal yield</td>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>2.3.P1 Cereal yield, kg per hectare</td>
<td>5,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from agriculture</td>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>2.4.P1 GHG emissions from agriculture, tons per 1,000 (2015) US$ gross domestic product (GDP) from agriculture</td>
<td>(0.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant and animal breeds with sufficient genetic material stored</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>2.5.1 Breeds for which sufficient genetic resources are stored, number - Plants - Animals, regional total</td>
<td>(1.5) 101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local breeds at risk of extinction</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>2.5.2 Local breeds at risk as share of local breeds with known level of extinction, number</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture orientation index</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>2.a.1 Agriculture orientation index</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flows to agriculture sector (LDCs) **</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>2.a.2 Official flows to the agriculture sector by recipient (in LDCs), million 2019 US$</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumer food price index ††</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>2.c.1 Consumer food price index</td>
<td>±0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GOAL 3</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>3.1.1 Maternal mortality, deaths per 100,000 live births</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births attended by skilled health personnel</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>3.1.2 Births attended by skilled health personnel, % of live births</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-5 mortality</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate, deaths per 1,000 live births [by sex] - Under 5 - Infant</td>
<td>25 (0.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate, deaths per 1,000 live births</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV infections</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>3.3.1 New HIV infections, per 100,000 population [by age and sex]</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuberculosis</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence rate, per 100,000 population</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaria</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>3.3.3 Malaria incidence rate, per 1,000 population at risk</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interventions against neglected tropical diseases</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>3.3.5 People requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases, 1,000 people</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator short name</td>
<td>Source</td>
<td>Indicator</td>
<td>Target (rate) †</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory diseases, probability (%) [by sex]</td>
<td>(0.67)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicides</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>3.4.2 Suicide, per 100,000 population [by sex]</td>
<td>(0.48)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harmful use of alcohol</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>3.5.2 Alcohol per capita consumption, litres per annum</td>
<td>(0.67)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road traffic deaths</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>3.6.1 Road traffic deaths, per 100,000 population</td>
<td>(0.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family planning satisfied with modern methods</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>3.7.1 Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods, % of women of reproductive age</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent births</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>3.7.2 Adolescent fertility rate, live births per 1,000 women aged 15-19</td>
<td>(0.37)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essential health services coverage</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>3.8.1 Universal health coverage, index</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household expenditures on health</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>3.8.2 Population with large household expenditure on health, % of population&lt;br&gt;• More than 10%&lt;br&gt;• More than 25%</td>
<td>(0.82) (0.78)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unintentional poisoning</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning, per 100,000 population [by sex]</td>
<td>(0.25)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco use</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>3.a.1 Prevalence of current tobacco use, % of population aged 15 and above [by sex]</td>
<td>(0.58)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population covered by all vaccines in national programme</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>3.b.1 Target population with access to vaccines, % of population, 3 doses vaccination against diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis (DPT3); pneumococcal conjugate 3rd dose vaccination (PCV3); measles (MCV2)</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODA to medical research and basic health sectors (LDCs)**</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>3.b.2 ODA to medical research and basic health sectors (in LDCs), total gross disbursement, by recipient, million 2019 US$</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health worker density</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>3.c.1 Health worker density, per 10,000 population&lt;br&gt;• Dentistry personnel&lt;br&gt;• Nursing and midwifery personnel&lt;br&gt;• Pharmaceutical personnel&lt;br&gt;• Physicians</td>
<td>(3.1) (2.4) (4.5) (5.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health capacity and emergency preparedness</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>3.d.1 International Health Regulations average of 13 components, index&lt;br&gt;• Antimicrobial-resistant organisms&lt;br&gt;3.d.2 Percentage of bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms&lt;br&gt;• methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)&lt;br&gt;• Escherichia coli resistant to 3rd-generation cephalosporin</td>
<td>100&lt;br&gt;20&lt;br&gt;30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GOAL 4**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minimum proficiency in reading and maths</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>4.1.1 Minimum proficiency in reading and mathematics for lower secondary, % [by sex]</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completion rate **</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>4.1.2 Completion rate in primary, lower secondary and upper secondary, % [by sex, urbanization, income/wealth quantile]</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net enrolment rate (pre-primary)</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>4.2.2 Adjusted net enrolment rate (one year before the official primary entry age), % [by sex]</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formal and non-formal education and training</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>4.3.1 Proportion of 15- to 24-year-olds enrolled in vocational secondary education, % [by sex]</td>
<td>(2.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator short name</td>
<td>Source</td>
<td>Indicator</td>
<td>Target (rate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICT skills</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill • using basic arithmetic formula • using copy and paste tools • sending e-mails with attached files • creating electronic presentations • connecting and installing new devices • writing a computer program • finding, downloading, installing software • transferring files between a computer/ other devices • copying or moving a file or folder</td>
<td>45 71 65 40 51 8 50 50 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inequality indices for education indicators</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>4.5.1 Gender parity indices, female-to-male ratio • Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age) • Teachers in pre-primary, primary, lower secondary, and upper secondary education who are trained • Completion rate in primary, lower secondary and upper secondary [by gender, urbanization, wealth quintile] • Adult literacy rate</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literacy and numeracy skills</td>
<td>UNESCO</td>
<td>4.6.P1 Adult literacy rate, % of population aged 15 and above [by sex]</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of schools offering basic services</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>4.a.1 Schools with access to electricity, computers for pedagogical purposes, basic drinking water, internet for pedagogical purposes, single-sex basic sanitation, in primary, lower secondary and upper secondary levels, %</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODA for scholarships (LDCs) **</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>4.b.1 Volume of ODA flows for scholarships (in LDCs), million 2019 US$</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organized teacher training</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>4.c.1 Trained teachers in pre-primary, primary, lower secondary and upper secondary education, % [by sex]</td>
<td>100</td>
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</table>

**GOAL 5**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Target (rate)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender parity in labour force participation</td>
<td>ILO</td>
<td>5.1.P1 Labour force participation (aged 25+), female-to-male ratio</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender parity in mean years of schooling</td>
<td>SDG§</td>
<td>5.1.P2 Mean years of schooling (aged 25+), female-to-male ratio</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender parity in youth labour force</td>
<td>SDG§</td>
<td>5.1.P3 Not in employment, education, training, female-to-male ratio</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>5.5.1 Seats held by women in national parliament, % of seats</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of women in managerial positions</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>5.5.2 Women share of employment in managerial position, %</td>
<td>50</td>
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</table>

**GOAL 6**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Safely managed drinking water services</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>6.1.1 Population using safely managed drinking water, % of population [by urbanization]</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open defecation and handwashing</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>6.2.1a Population practicing open defecation, % of population [by urbanization] 6.2.1b Population with basic handwashing facilities on premises and using safely managed sanitation services, % of population [by urbanization]</td>
<td>0 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water use efficiency</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>6.4.1 Water use efficiency, US$/m³</td>
<td>(2.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator short name</td>
<td>Source</td>
<td>Indicator</td>
<td>Target (rate) †</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Water stress</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>6.4.2 Total freshwater withdrawal, % of total renewable water per annum</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integrated water resources management</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation, %</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent water body extent</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>6.6.1 Area change, % • Lakes and rivers permanent water area change • Mangrove total area change</td>
<td>1 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODA to water and sanitation (LDCs) **</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>6.a.1 ODA to water and sanitation (in LDCs), million 2019 US$</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policies and procedures for participative water and sanitation management</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>6.b.1 Countries with procedures in law or policy for participation by service users/communities in planning programme: rural drinking-water supply, water resources planning and management 10 = clearly defined; 5 = not clearly defined; 0 = N/A Countries with users/communities participating in planning programmes in rural drinking-water supply, water resources planning and management, 3 = high; 2 = moderate; 1 = low; 0 = N/A</td>
<td>10 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to electricity</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>7.1.1 Access to electricity, % of population [by urbanization]</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reliance on clean energy</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>7.1.2 Population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies, % of population</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renewable energy share</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>7.2.1 Renewable energy share, % of total final energy consumption</td>
<td>(2.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy intensity</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>7.3.1 Energy intensity, megajoules per unit of GDP in 2017 purchasing power parity</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International support for clean and renewable energy (LDCs) **</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>7.a.1 International support for clean energy and renewable energy (in LDCs), million 2018 US$</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renewable electricity capacity</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>7.b.1 Renewable electricity capacity, kW per capita</td>
<td>(5.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real GDP per capita growth rate</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>8.1.1 Real GDP per capita growth rate (2015 US$, average annual), % change per capita per annum • In LDCs • In all countries</td>
<td>7 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real GDP per employed person growth rate</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>8.2.1 Real GDP per employed person (in LDCs), % change per annum • In LDCs • In all countries</td>
<td>5.3 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Informal employment</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agricultural employment, % in total employment [by sex]</td>
<td>44.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material footprint</td>
<td>SDG-UNEP</td>
<td>8.4.1 Material footprint • kg per 1 US$ (2010) GDP • Tons per capita</td>
<td>(0.64) (0.82)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator short name</td>
<td>Source</td>
<td>Indicator</td>
<td>Target (rate) †</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Domestic material consumption | SDG | 8.4.2 Domestic material consumption  
  • Intensity, kg per 1 US$ (2010) GDP  
  • Tons per capita | (0.42)  
  (0.81) |
| Unemployment rate | SDG | 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, % of labour force [by sex, age] | (0.26) |
| Youth not in education, employment or training | SDG | 8.6.1 Not in employment, education, or training, % of population aged 15-24 [by sex] | (0.65) |
| Occupational injuries | SDG | 8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injury, cases per year per 100,000 workers | 0 |
| Compliance with labour rights | SDG | 8.8.2 Level of national compliance with labour rights, score from 0 (better) to 10 (worse) | 0 |
| Commercial bank branches and automated teller machines | SDG | 8.10.1 Access to banking, insurance and financial service, per 100,000 adults  
  • Number of automated teller machines (ATMs)  
  • Number of commercial bank branches | 200  
  42 |
| Adults with a bank account | SDG | 8.10.2 Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank, % of population [by sex] | 100 |
| Aid for Trade (LDCs) ** | SDG | 8.a.1 Total official flows (commitments) for Aid for trade by recipient (in LDCs), million 2019 US$ | (2) |
| National strategy for youth employment | SDG | 8.b.1 National strategy for youth employment, scores 1 – 3 | 3 |

**GOAL 9**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Target (rate) †</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Passenger and freight volume | SDG-World Bank | 9.1.2 Passenger and freight volume  
  • Air transport freight, million ton-km  
  • Container port traffic, maritime transport, million twenty-foot equivalent unit | (1.5)  
  (2.2) |
| Manufacturing value added | SDG | 9.2.1 GDP by activity: Manufacturing,  
  • % of GDP  
  • 2015 US$ per capita | (2)  
  (2) |
| Manufacturing employment | SDG | 9.2.2 Manufacturing employment, % of total employment | (2) |
| Small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit ** | SDG | 9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit, % | 38.3 |
| CO₂ emissions per unit of manufacturing value added, kg per 1 US$ (2015) GDP | SDG | 9.4.1 CO₂ emissions per unit of manufacturing value added, kg per 1 US$ (2015) GDP | (0.57) |
| Research and development expenditure | SDG | 9.5.1 Gross domestic expenditure on research and development, % of GDP | (2.6) |
| Number of researchers | SDG | 9.5.2 Researchers, full-time equivalents, per million inhabitants | 3,000 |
| Total official flows for infrastructure (LDCs) ** | SDG | 9.a.1 Total official flows for infrastructure, by recipient (in LDCs), million 2019 US$ | (2) |
| Medium and high-tech industry value added | SDG | 9.b.1 Medium and high-tech industry value added, % of total value added | (1.7) |
| Population covered by a mobile network | SDG | 9.c.1 Population covered by at least 2G, 3G and 4G mobile networks, % of population | 100 |
## GOAL 10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator short name</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Target (rate)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population living below 50 percent of median income</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>10.2.1 Population living below 50 % of median income, % of population</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour income share of GDP</td>
<td>SDG, ILO</td>
<td>10.4.1 Labour income share of GDP, % of GDP</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gini index</td>
<td>SDG, World Bank</td>
<td>10.4.2 Income equality coefficient, Gini index</td>
<td>29.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths and disappearances recorded during migration</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>10.7.3 Deaths and disappearances recorded during migration, number of people</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refugees by country of origin</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>10.7.4 Population who are refugees, by country of origin, per 100,000 population</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tariff lines applied to imports with zero-tariff (LDCs) **</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>10.a.1 Tariff lines applied to imports with zero-tariff, all products (in LDCs), %</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total resource flows for development (LDCs and Development Assistance Committee (DAC) members) **</td>
<td>SDG, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development</td>
<td>10.b.1 Total assistance for development, by recipient (in LDCs), by donor (in DAC members), million US$, Foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows (in LDCs), % of GDP</td>
<td>2 (1.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remittance costs **</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>10.c.1 Remittance cost as a proportion of the amount remitted, %</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## GOAL 11

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator short name</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Target (rate)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban slum population **</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>11.1.1 Urban slum population, % of urban population</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road traffic deaths</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>11.2.P1 Road traffic deaths, per 100,000 population</td>
<td>0.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths/missing/affected from disasters</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters, number</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic loss and affected infrastructure and services from disasters</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>11.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters, million US$, and damaged critical infrastructure and disruptions to basic services attributed to disasters, number</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concentration of PM2.5 (fine particulate matter)</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
<td>11.6.2 Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (urban), micrograms per m³</td>
<td>0.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Score of adoption and implementation of national DRR strategies</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>11.b.1 Score of adoption and implementation of national DRR strategies in line with the Sendai Framework, index</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local DRR strategies</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local DRR strategies in line with national DRR strategies, %</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator short name</td>
<td>Source</td>
<td>Indicator</td>
<td>Target (rate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
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<td>-----------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Material footprint   | SDG-UNEP | 12.2.1 Material footprint  
• kg per 1 US$ (2010) GDP  
• Tons per capita | (0.64)  
(0.82) |
| Domestic material consumption | SDG | 12.2.2 Domestic material consumption  
• Intensity, kg per 1 US$ (2010) GDP  
• Tons per capita | (0.42)  
(0.81) |
| Compliance with hazardous waste conventions | SDG | 12.4.1 Compliance with hazardous waste conventions,  
average of Basel/Montreal/Stockholm/Rotterdam conventions, % | 100 |
| Hazardous waste generated | SDG | 12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated, kg per capita, kg per 1 US$ (2015) GDP, 1,000 tons | (0.5) |
| National recycling rate | SDG | 12.5.1 Electronic waste recycling, kg per capita | (5) |
| Companies publishing sustainability reports | SDG | 12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports | (12) |
| Renewable energy capacity | SDG-IRENA | 12.a.1 Renewable electricity capacity, kW per capita | (5.2) |
| Standard accounting tools to monitor tourism impact | SDG | 12.b.1 Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism, number  
• Tourism Satellite Account tables  
• System of environmental-economic accounting tables | 7  
4 |
| Fossil-fuel subsidies | SDG | 12.c.1 Fossil-fuel pre-tax subsidies (consumption and production), % of GDP | 0 |
| Deaths/missing/affected from disasters | SDG | 13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters, number | 0 |
| Score of adoption and implementation of national DRR strategies | SDG | 13.1.2 Score of adoption and implementation of national DRR strategies in line with the Sendai Framework, index | 1 |
| Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local DRR strategies | SDG | 13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national DRR strategies, % | 100 |
| GHG emissions | SDG-UNFCC | 13.2.2 GHG emissions without land use, land-use change and forestry, million tons of CO2 equivalent | (1) |
| Chlorophyll-a deviations | SDG | 14.1.1 Beach litter per square km, number  
• Chlorophyll-a deviations, remote sensing, % | 0  
0 |
<p>| Protected marine areas | SDG | 14.5.1 Proportion of marine key biodiversity areas covered by protected area status, % | (2.5) |
| Illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing | SDG | 14.6.1 Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (1=lowest to 5=highest) | 5 |
| Sustainable fisheries | SDG | 14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP, % of GDP | (1.3) |
| Access rights for small-scale fisheries | SDG | 14.b.1 Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/ policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries (1=lowest to 5=highest) | 5 |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator short name</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Target (rate) †</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>GOAL 15</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest area</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>15.1.1</td>
<td>(1.2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity | SDG | 15.1.2 Important sites that are covered by protected areas, %  
• For fresh water biodiversity  
• For terrestrial biodiversity | (2.5)  
(2.8) |
| Sustainable forest management | SDG | 15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management  
• Forest area net change rate, %  
• Forest area with a long-term management plan, %  
• Forest area within legally established protected area, %  
• Forest certified under an independently verified certification scheme  
• Above ground biomass in forest, tons per hectare | 0.68  
(1.3)  
(1.4)  
7.8  
(1.1) |
| Sites for mountain biodiversity | SDG | 15.4.1 Important sites for mountain biodiversity, % | (2.5) |
| Mountain Green Cover Index | SDG | 15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index | 100 |
| Red List Index | SDG | 15.5.1 Red List Index total, index | 1 |
| Frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits from genetic resources †† | SDG | 15.6.1 Frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits from genetic resources, yes (1)/no (0), number of countries or territories  
• International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, contracting party  
• Legislative, administrative and policy framework or measures reported through Online Reporting System on Compliance of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture  
• Legislation, regulation, act related to the prevention of introduction and management of Invasive Alien Species | 58 |
| Prevention or control of invasive alien species | SDG | 15.8.1 Legislation, Regulation, Act related to the prevention of introduction and management of Invasive Alien Species, yes (1)/no (0), number of countries or territories  
• National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan targets alignment to Aichi Biodiversity target 9 set out in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, yes (1)/no (0), number of countries or territories | 58 |
| ODA for biodiversity (LDCs and DAC members) ** | SDG | 15.a.1 Total ODA for biodiversity by recipient (in LDCs), by donor (in DAC members), million 2019 US$ | (2) |
| ODA for biodiversity (LDCs and DAC members) ** | SDG | 15.b.1 Total ODA for biodiversity by recipient (in LDCs), by donor (in DAC members), million 2019 US$ | (2) |
### GOAL 16

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Source</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Target (rate) t</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intentional homicides</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>16.1.1 Victims of intentional homicide, number [by sex]</td>
<td>(0.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detected victims of human trafficking</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>16.2.2 Detected victims of human trafficking, number</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsentenced detainees</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees (pre-trial), number</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bribery **</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>16.5.2 Bribery incidence (business asked for bribery), %</td>
<td>(0.14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government expenditure</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as share of original approved budget, %</td>
<td>100 ±15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women and youth in parliament</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>16.7.1 Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups (ratio)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Human Rights Institutions ††</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>16.a.1 National Human Rights Institutions compliance score (0: compliant; 1=not fully compliant; 2: non-compliant; 3: no application for accreditation) with the Paris Principles</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internally displaced persons **</td>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>16.b.P1 Internally displaced persons, 1,000 people</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### GOAL 17

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Indicator short name</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Target (rate) t</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tax revenue</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>17.1.1 Government revenue (budgetary central government), % of GDP</td>
<td>(1.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic budget funded by domestic taxes</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>17.1.2 Domestic budget funded by domestic taxes, % of GDP</td>
<td>(1.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODA from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)-DAC †† **</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>17.2.1 ODA from OECD-DAC members, % of gross national income • To LDCs • To all countries</td>
<td>0.2 0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FDI inflows (LDCs) **</td>
<td>UNCTAD</td>
<td>17.3.1 FDI inflows (in LDCs), % of GDP</td>
<td>(1.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal remittances (LDCs) **</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>17.3.2 Personal remittances received (in LDCs), % of GDP</td>
<td>(1.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debt service</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>17.4.1 Debt service, % of exports of goods, services and primary income</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed Internet broadband subscription</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>17.6.1 Fixed-broadband subscriptions, per 100 population</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet users</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>17.8.1 Internet users, % of population</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODA for technical cooperation</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>17.9.1 ODA (gross disbursement) for technical cooperation, million 2019 US$</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worldwide weighted tariff-average</td>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>17.10.1 Tariff rate for LDCs under most favoured nation and preferential rate, all products, %</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports of commercial services (LDCs) **</td>
<td>SDG-WTO</td>
<td>17.11.1 Exports from LDCs for commercial services and merchandise, % of world services exports</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Indicator short name | Source | Indicator | Target (rate) †
--- | --- | --- | ---
Average tariff applied by developed countries (LDCs) ** | SDG | 17.12.1 Average tariff rate for LDCs applied by developed countries under most-favoured nation and preferential rate, all products, % | 0
Use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools in development cooperation | SDG | 17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation, % | 100
Commitment to public-private and civil society partnerships | SDG | 17.17.1 Commitment to public-private partnerships for infrastructure, million 2019 US$ | (2)
National statistical legislation | SDG | 17.18.2 National statistical legislation exists and complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics, yes (1)/no (0), number of countries or territories | 58
National statistical plan funded/under implementation | SDG | 17.18.3 National statistical plan fully funded and under implementation, yes (1)/no (0), number of countries or territories | 58
Financial resources to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries | | 17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries, million US$ | (2)
Births and deaths registration | SDG | 17.19.2 Births registration data at least 90% complete, and deaths registration data at least 75% complete, number of countries or territories | 58

† The rates in parenthesis are utilized as a multiplier of the indicator level in the year 2015 for calculating the target value.

§ Indicator sourced from the Global SDG database, but used under a different SDG target, thus considered supplementary.

** Indicator not used for subregional progress assessment due to lack of data.

†† Indicator not used for Anticipated Progress Index (dashboard) due to lack of data.
Annex 3: Subregional graphs

East and North-East Asia

Snapshot of SDG progress in East and North-East Asia, 2022

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target 2030</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2022</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2022</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NO POVERTY</td>
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<tr>
<td>ZERO HUNGER</td>
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<tr>
<td>GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING</td>
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<td>QUALITY EDUCATION</td>
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<td>GENDER EQUALITY</td>
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<td>CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION</td>
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<td>AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY</td>
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<td>DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH</td>
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<td>INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE</td>
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<td>REDUCED INEQUALITIES</td>
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<td>SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES</td>
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<tr>
<td>RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION</td>
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<tr>
<td>CLIMATE ACTION</td>
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<tr>
<td>LIFE BELOW WATER</td>
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<tr>
<td>LIFE ON LAND</td>
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<tr>
<td>PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS</td>
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<tr>
<td>PARTNERSHIP FOR THE GOALS</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Progress since 2015  Regression  Insufficient indicators  Evidence strength

Insufficient indicators

Evidence strength
Dashboard of expected achievements for East and North-East Asia

NO POVERTY
1.4 Access to basic services
1.1 International poverty
1.3 Social protection
1.4 Access to basic services
1.1 Resources for poverty programs
1.2 National poverty
1.5 Resilience to disasters
1.6 Poverty eradication policies

GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
3.a Tobacco control
3.b R&D for health
3.c Health risk factors
3.d Management of health risks
3.e Access to health services
3.f Health expenditure

QUALITY EDUCATION
4.a Education facilities
4.b Scholarships
4.c Qualified teachers
4.d Early childhood development
4.e TVET & tertiary education
4.f Equal access to education
4.g Effective learning outcomes
4.h Education facilities
4.i Adult literacy & numeracy
4.j Sustainable development education

CAREER AND LIFE IN THE 21ST CENTURY
8.a Employment
8.b Strategy for youth employment
8.c Youth employment policies
8.d Youth entrepreneurship
8.e Youth NEET
8.f Youth NEET
8.g Youth NEET
8.h Education for employment
8.i Skills for employment
8.j Adult literacy & numeracy
8.k Sustainable development education

PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS
16.1 Reduction of violence & related deaths
16.2 Human trafficking
16.3 Justice for all
16.4 Illicit financial and arms flows
16.5 Corruption and bribery
16.6 Effective institutions
16.7 Inclusive decision-making
16.8 Inclusive global governance
16.9 Legal identity
16.10 Public access to information
16.11 Criminal justice for all
16.12 Property rights
16.13 Effective dispute resolution
16.14 Respect for cultural diversity
16.15 Anti-corruption measures
16.16 Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons
16.17 Peaceful use of nuclear energy
16.18 For the conservation and sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources

PARTNERSHIP FOR THE GOALS
17.6 Science and tech international cooperation
17.7 Transfer of technologies
17.8 Capacity building for ICT
17.9 Capacity building for SDGs
17.10 Multilateral trading system (WTO)
17.11 Exports of developing countries
17.12 Duty-free market access for LDCs
17.13 Global macroeconomic stability
17.14 Policy coherence for SD
17.15 Respect country’s policy space
17.16 Global partnership for SD
17.17 Partnerships (public, private, CSO)

MAINTAIN progress to achieve target
ACCELERATE progress to achieve target
REVERSE trend to achieve target
Cannot be measured
North and Central Asia
Snapshot of SDG progress in North and Central Asia, 2022

2015 2022

NO POVERTY
ZERO HUNGER
GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
QUALITY EDUCATION
GENDER EQUALITY
CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
REDUCED INEQUALITIES
SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
CLIMATE ACTION
LIFE BELOW WATER
LIFE ON LAND
PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS
PARTNERSHIP FOR THE GOALS

Target 2030

Progress since 2015
Regression
Insufficient indicators
Evidence strength

North and Central Asia
Snapshot of SDG progress in North and Central Asia, 2022

2015 2022

NO POVERTY
ZERO HUNGER
GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
QUALITY EDUCATION
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LIFE ON LAND
PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS
PARTNERSHIP FOR THE GOALS

Target 2030

Progress since 2015
Regression
Insufficient indicators
Evidence strength
South-East Asia
Snapshot of SDG progress in South-East Asia, 2022
South and South-West Asia
Snapshot of SDG progress in South and South-West Asia, 2022

2015 2022 Target 2030

Progress since 2015  Regression  Insufficient indicators  Evidence strength

NO POVERTY
ZERO HUNGER
GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
QUALITY EDUCATION
GENDER EQUALITY
CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
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SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
CLIMATE ACTION
LIFE BELOW WATER
LIFE ON LAND
PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS
PARTNERSHIP FOR THE GOALS
### Dashboard of expected achievements for South and South-West Asia

#### NO POVERTY
- **1.b Poverty eradication policies**
- **1.a Resources for poverty programs**
- **1.5 Resilience to disasters**
- **1.3 Social protection**
- **1.2 National poverty**
- **1.1 International poverty**

#### GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
- **3.b R&D for health**
- **3.a Tobacco control**
- **3.2 Child mortality**
- **3.1 Maternal mortality**
- **3.d Management of health risks**
- **3.c Communicable diseases**
- **3.4 NCD & mental health**
- **3.6 Road traffic accidents**
- **3.5 Reproductive health**
- **3.7 Sexual & reproductive health**
- **3.9 Nutrition**
- **3.8 Universal health coverage**
- **3.4 Access to basic services**
- **3.3 Access to sanitation & hygiene**
- **3.2 Access to drinking water**
- **3.1 Access to clean sanitation**

#### ZERO HUNGER
- **2.b Agricultural export subsidies**
- **2.a Investment in agriculture**
- **2.5 Genetic resources for agriculture**
- **2.4 Sustainable agriculture**
- **2.2 Malnutrition**
- **2.1 Undernourishment**
- **2.3 Small-scale food producers**
- **2.4 Sustainable agriculture**

#### QUALITY EDUCATION
- **4.a Primary education**
- **4.b VOCational training & tertiary education**
- **4.c Teachers**
- **4.d Adult literacy & numeracy**
- **4.b Quality teachers**
- **4.a Education facilities**
- **4.c Qualified teachers**
- **4.b Access to education**
- **4.a Effective learning outcomes**
- **4.b Skills for employment**
- **4.c Sustainable training & education**
- **4.d Scholarships**

#### SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
- **11.e Urban quality & safety**
- **11.b Urban infrastructure development**
- **11.a Urban decision-making**
- **11.c Urban planning**
- **11.d Urban public transport**
- **11.e Sustainable & resilient buildings**

#### AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
- **7.1 Energy efficiency**
- **7.2 Joint energy & renewable energy**
- **7.3 Energy efficiency**
- **7.4 Renewable energy & energy efficiency**
- **7.5 Energy access**
- **7.6 Access to energy services**
- **7.7 Access to modern energy services**
- **7.8 Access to clean energy & energy efficiency**

#### INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
- **9.b Domestic technology development**
- **9.a Industrial innovation & capacity development**
- **9.c Access to ICT & the Internet**
- **9.d Access to ICT & the Internet**
- **9.e Access to ICT & the Internet**
- **9.f Access to ICT & the Internet**

#### CLIMATE ACTION
- **13.c Climate change awareness**
- **13.b Climate change adaptation**
- **13.a UNFCCC commitments**
- **13.c Climate change adaptation**
- **13.a UNFCCC commitments**
- **13.b Climate change planning & management**

#### REDUCED INEQUALITIES
- **10.b Social inclusion**
- **10.a Social inclusion**
- **10.c Social inclusion**
- **10.d Social inclusion**
- **10.e Social inclusion**
- **10.f Social inclusion**
- **10.g Social inclusion**

#### LIFE ON LAND
- **15.e Protected species trafficking**
- **15.d Biodiversity in national & local planning**
- **15.c Biodiversity in national & local planning**
- **15.b Natural resources**
- **15.a Biodiversity in national & local planning**
- **15.b Biodiversity in national & local planning**
- **15.c Biodiversity in national & local planning**

#### LIFE BELOW WATER
- **14.a Water management**
- **14.b Water management**
- **14.c Water management**
- **14.d Water management**
- **14.e Water management**
- **14.f Water management**
- **14.g Water management**

#### SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
- **11.a Urban planning**
- **11.b Disaster risk management policies**
- **11.c Sustainable & resilient buildings**
- **11.e Urban quality & safety**
- **11.b Urban infrastructure development**
- **11.c Urban planning**

#### RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
- **12.a Nutrition & health**
- **12.b Nutrition & health**
- **12.c Nutrition & health**
- **12.d Nutrition & health**
- **12.e Nutrition & health**
- **12.f Nutrition & health**

#### PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS
- **16.b Human trafficking**
- **16.a Human trafficking**
- **16.c Human trafficking**
- **16.b Human trafficking**

#### PARTNERSHIP FOR THE GOALS
- **17.b Financial resources**
- **17.c Investment & infrastructure**
- **17.a Investment & infrastructure**

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**Note:**
- **Can’t be measured**
- **Reverse trend to achieve target**
- **Accelerate progress to achieve target**
- **Maintain progress to achieve target**
The Pacific
Snapshot of SDG progress in the Pacific, 2022

Target 2030

2015 2022

- NO POVERTY
- ZERO HUNGER
- GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
- QUALITY EDUCATION
- GENDER EQUALITY
- CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
- AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
- DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
- INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
- REDUCED INEQUALITIES
- SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
- RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
- CLIMATE ACTION
- LIFE BELOW WATER
- LIFE ON LAND
- PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS
- PARTNERSHIP FOR THE GOALS

Progress since 2015  Regression  Insufficient indicators  Evidence strength
Annex 4: Countries and country groups in the Asia-Pacific region

The following lists provides the regional, subregional and other groupings of ESCAP member States and associate members used in this analysis.25

**REGION: ASIA AND THE PACIFIC**

Afghanistan; American Samoa; Armenia; Australia; Azerbaijan; Bangladesh; Bhutan; Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; China; Cook Islands; Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Fiji; French Polynesia; Georgia; Guam; Hong Kong, China; India; Indonesia; Iran (Islamic Republic of); Japan; Kazakhstan; Kiribati; Kyrgyzstan; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Macao, China; Malaysia; Maldives; Marshall Islands; Micronesia (Federated States of); Mongolia; Myanmar; Nauru; Nepal; New Caledonia; New Zealand; Niue; Northern Mariana Islands; Pakistan; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Republic of Korea; Russian Federation; Samoa; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Sri Lanka; Tajikistan; Thailand; Timor-Leste; Tonga; Türkiye; Turkmenistan; Tuvalu; Uzbekistan; Vanuatu; Viet Nam.

**SUBREGION: EAST AND NORTH-EAST ASIA**

China; Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Hong Kong, China; Japan; Macao, China; Mongolia; Republic of Korea.

**SUBREGION: NORTH CENTRAL ASIA**

Armenia; Azerbaijan; Georgia; Kazakhstan; Kyrgyzstan; Russian Federation; Tajikistan; Turkmenistan; Uzbekistan.

**SUBREGION: THE PACIFIC**

American Samoa; Australia; Cook Islands; Fiji; French Polynesia; Guam; Kiribati; Marshall Islands; Micronesia (Federated States of); Nauru; New Caledonia; New Zealand; Niue; Northern Mariana Islands; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu.

**SUBREGION: SOUTH-EAST ASIA**

Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; Indonesia; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Malaysia; Myanmar; Philippines; Singapore; Thailand; Timor-Leste; Viet Nam.

**SUBREGION: SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST ASIA**

Afghanistan; Bangladesh; Bhutan; India; Iran (Islamic Republic of); Maldives; Nepal; Pakistan; Sri Lanka; Türkiye.

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25 More groupings can be found here: https://data.unescap.org/stories/escap-database.
OTHER ASIA-PACIFIC GROUPINGS

Least developed countries (LDCs): Afghanistan; Bangladesh; Bhutan; Cambodia; Kiribati; Lao People’s Democratic Republic; Myanmar; Nepal; Solomon Islands; Timor-Leste; Tuvalu.

Landlocked developing countries (LLDCs): Afghanistan; Armenia; Azerbaijan; Bhutan; Kazakhstan; Kyrgyzstan; Lao People’s Democratic Republic; Mongolia; Nepal; Tajikistan; Turkmenistan; Uzbekistan.

Small island developing States (SIDS): American Samoa; Cook Islands; Fiji; French Polynesia; Guam; Kiribati; Maldives; Marshall Islands; Micronesia (Federated States of); Nauru; New Caledonia; Niue; Northern Mariana Islands; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Samoa; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Timor-Leste; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu.

INCOME GROUPINGS

The World Bank divides countries according to their 2022 gross national income (GNI) per capita, calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. Group classifications are: low income ($1,085 or less), lower-middle income ($1,086 to $4,255), upper-middle income ($4,256 to $13,205) and high income ($13,206 or more). The groupings are as follows:

Low income economies: Afghanistan; Democratic People’s Republic of Korea.

Lower-middle-income economies: Bangladesh; Bhutan; Cambodia; India; Indonesia; Iran (Islamic Republic of); Kiribati; Kyrgyzstan; Lao People’s Democratic Republic; Micronesia (Federated States of); Mongolia; Myanmar; Nepal; Pakistan; Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Sri Lanka; Tajikistan; Timor-Leste; Uzbekistan; Vanuatu; Viet Nam.

Upper-middle-income economies: American Samoa; Armenia; Azerbaijan; China; Fiji; Georgia; Kazakhstan; Malaysia; Maldives; Marshall Islands; Palau; Russian Federation; Thailand; Tonga; Türkiye; Turkmenistan; Tuvalu.

High-income economies: Australia; Brunei Darussalam; French Polynesia; Guam; Hong Kong, China; Japan; Macao, China; Nauru; New Caledonia; New Zealand; Northern Mariana Islands; Republic of Korea; Singapore.
This report analyses progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals in Asia and the Pacific as well as the availability of data. It shines a spotlight on countries that have demonstrated a commitment to achieve sustainable development. Their progress has highlighted the necessity of improving on collecting high quality data and working collectively to achieve common goals. This report is a resource for all stakeholders involved in prioritization, planning, implementation and follow-up of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific.