

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC SDG PROGRESS REPORT

Championing sustainability despite adversities

2023





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The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) is the most inclusive intergovernmental platform in the Asia-Pacific region. The Commission promotes cooperation among its 53 member States and 9 associate members in pursuit of solutions to sustainable development challenges. ESCAP is one of the five regional commissions of the United Nations.

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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Foreword

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.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'A. Salsiah'.

Armida Salsiah Alisjahbana

Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations
and Executive Secretary of ESCAP

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Abbreviations and acronyms

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

Readers guide

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).

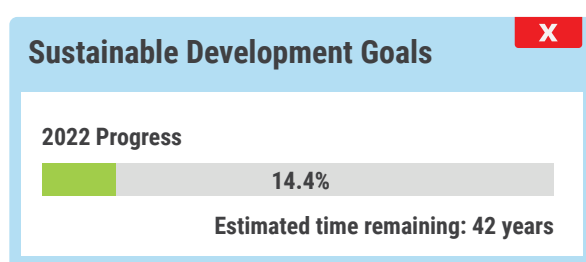
Disaggregated statistics on 29 indicators were incorporated in the analysis to show progress.

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).¹ 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.



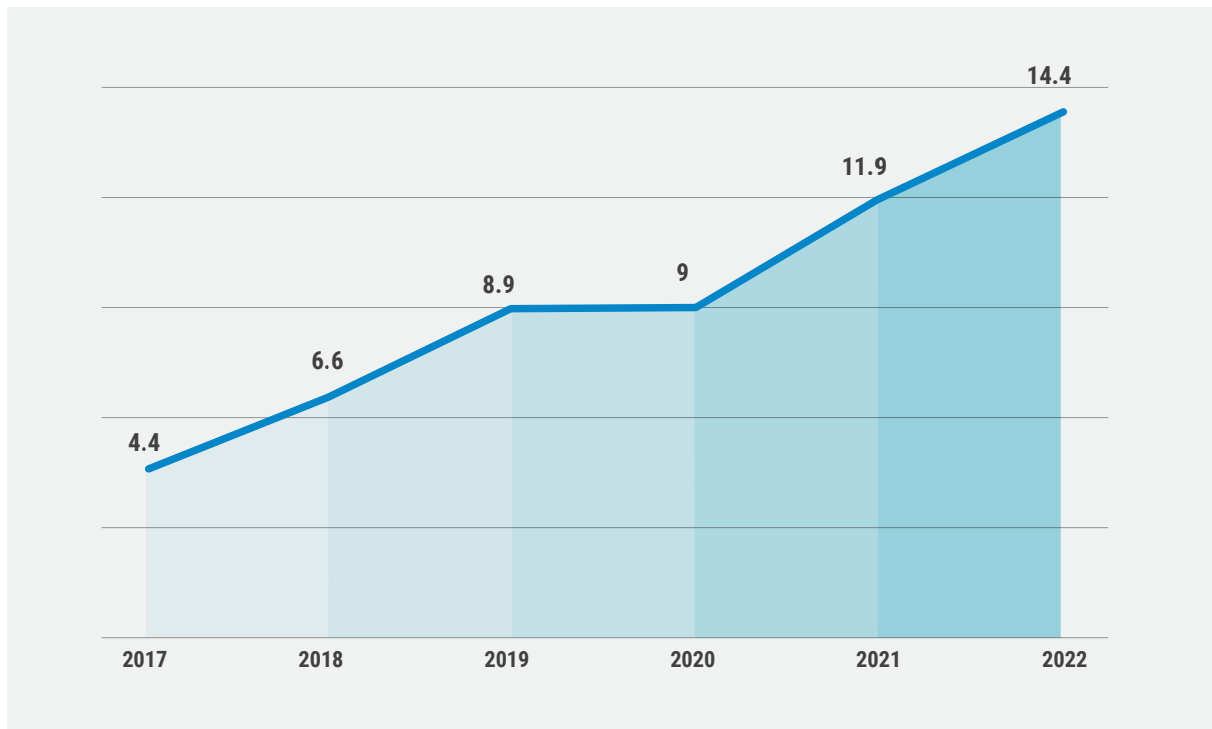


1 Overview of regional progress

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.

Figure 1.1 Progress towards the SDGs in the Asia-Pacific region (percentage), 2017 – 2022

Note: For each year, the percentage represents the average progress recorded towards all 17 goals.

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).

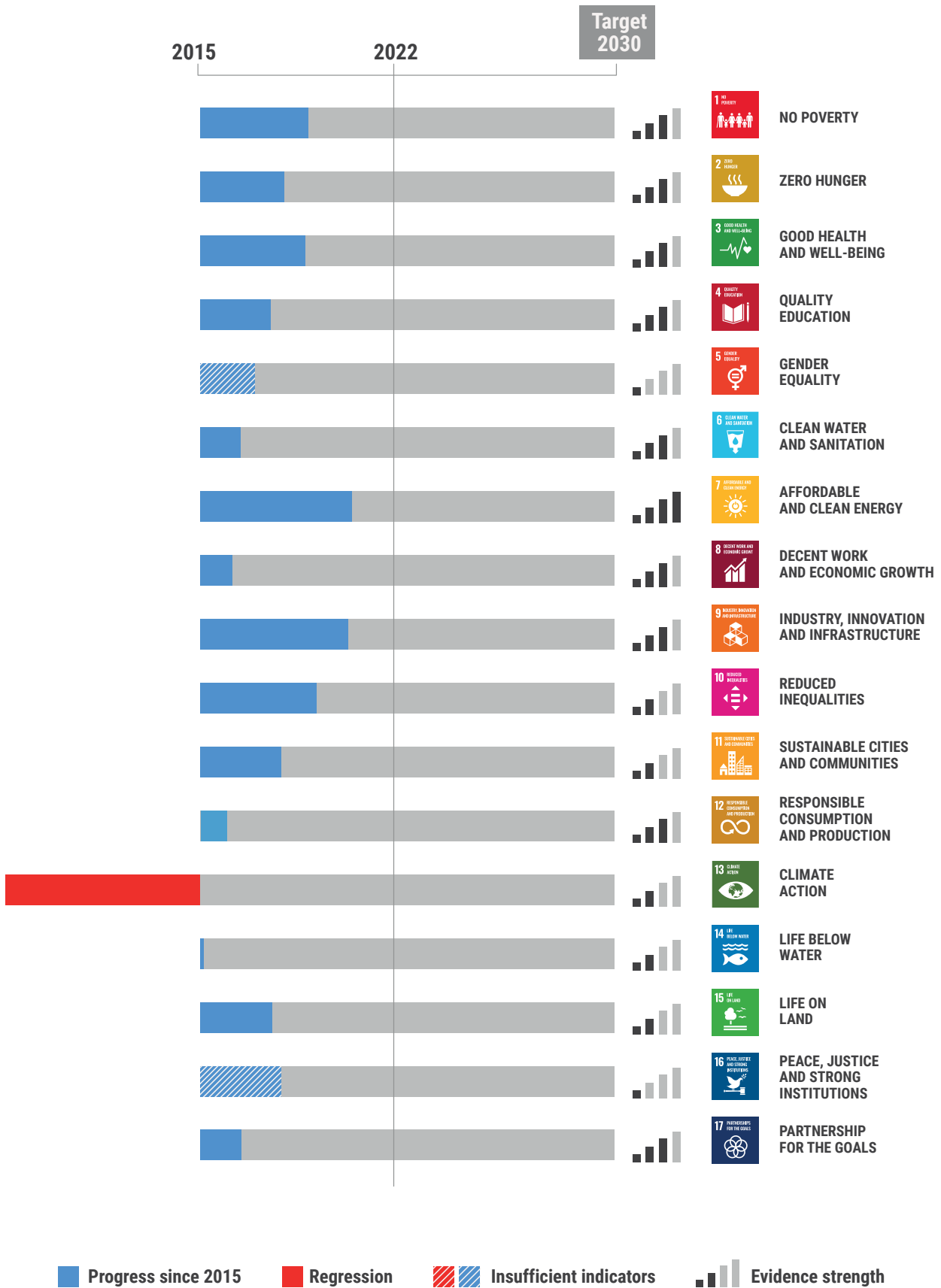
Despite this, the least progress made by States in the region since 2015 has been on Goals 8 and 17, along with clean water and sanitation (Goal 6), responsible consumption and production (Goal 12) and life below water (Goal 14). Where data are available, disparities between women and men persist, including 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.

Figure 1.3
Dashboard of expected achievements

1 NO POVERTY

- 1.1 International poverty
- 1.2 National poverty
- 1.3 Social protection
- 1.4 Access to basic services
- 1.5 Resilience to disasters
- 1.a Resources for poverty programs
- 1.b Poverty eradication policies

2 ZERO HUNGER

- 2.2 Malnutrition
- 2.3 Small-scale food producers
- 2.4 Sustainable agriculture
- 2.5 Genetic resources for agriculture
- 2.a Investment in agriculture
- 2.1 Undernourishment and food security
- 2.b Agricultural export subsidies
- 2.c Food price anomalies

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

- 3.1 Maternal mortality
- 3.2 Child mortality
- 3.3 Communicable diseases
- 3.4 NCD & mental health
- 3.6 Road traffic accidents
- 3.7 Sexual & reproductive health
- 3.9 Health impact of pollution
- 3.a Tobacco control
- 3.b R&D for health
- 3.c Health financing & workforce
- 3.d Management of health risks
- 3.5 Substance abuse
- 3.8 Universal health coverage

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

- 4.1 Effective learning outcomes
- 4.2 Early childhood development
- 4.3 TVET & tertiary education
- 4.4 Skills for employment
- 4.6 Adult literacy & numeracy
- 4.a Education facilities
- 4.b Scholarships
- 4.c Qualified teachers
- 4.5 Equal access to education
- 4.7 Sustainable development education

5 GENDER EQUALITY

- 5.1 Discrimination against women & girls
- 5.5 Women in leadership
- 5.2 Violence against women & girls
- 5.3 Early marriage
- 5.4 Unpaid care and domestic work
- 5.6 Reproductive health access & rights
- 5.a Equal economic rights
- 5.b Technology for women empowerment
- 5.c Gender equality policies

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

- 6.1 Safe drinking water
- 6.2 Access to sanitation & hygiene
- 6.4 Water-use efficiency
- 6.5 Trans-boundary water cooperation
- 6.a International cooperation on water & sanitation
- 6.6 Water-related ecosystems
- 6.b Participatory water & sanitation management
- 6.3 Water quality

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

- 7.a International cooperation on energy
- 7.1 Access to energy services
- 7.3 Energy efficiency
- 7.b Investing in energy infrastructure
- 7.2 Share of renewable energy

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

- 8.1 Per capita economic growth
- 8.2 Economic productivity & innovation
- 8.3 Formalization of SMEs
- 8.6 Youth NEET
- 8.8 Labour rights & safe working env.
- 8.10 Access to financial services
- 8.a Aid for Trade
- 8.b Strategy for youth employment
- 8.4 Material resource efficiency
- 8.5 Full employment & decent work
- 8.7 Child & forced labour
- 8.9 Sustainable tourism

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

- 9.a Resilient infrastructure
- 9.c Access to ICT & the Internet
- 9.1 Infrastructure development
- 9.2 Sustainable/inclusive industrialization
- 9.3 Small-scale industries access to finance
- 9.4 Sustainable & clean industries
- 9.5 Research and development
- 9.b Domestic technology development

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

- 10.a Special & differential treatment (WTO)
- 10.2 Inclusion (social, economic & political)
- 10.4 Fiscal & social protection policies
- 10.7 Safe migration & mobility
- 10.b Resource flows for development
- 10.c Remittance costs
- 10.1 Income growth (bottom 40%)
- 10.3 Eliminate discrimination
- 10.5 Regulation of financial markets
- 10.6 Inclusive global governance

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

- 11.1 Housing & basic services
- 11.6 Urban air quality & waste management
- 11.2 Public transport systems
- 11.b Disaster risk management policies
- 11.5 Human & economic losses to disasters
- 11.3 Sustainable urbanization
- 11.4 Cultural & natural heritage
- 11.7 Urban green & public spaces
- 11.a Urban planning
- 11.c Sustainable & resilient buildings

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

- 12.4 Managing chemicals & wastes
- 12.5 Reduction in waste generation
- 12.6 Corporate sustainable practices
- 12.a Support for R&D capacity for SD
- 12.2 Sustainable use of natural resources
- 12.b Sustainable tourism monitoring
- 12.c Fossil-fuel subsidies
- 12.1 Programmes on SCP
- 12.3 Food waste & losses
- 12.7 Public procurement practices
- 12.8 Sustainable development awareness

13 CLIMATE ACTION

- 13.1 Resilience & adaptive capacity
- 13.2 Climate change policies
- 13.3 Climate change awareness
- 13.a UNFCCC commitments
- 13.b Climate change planning & management

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

- 14.1 Marine pollution
- 14.5 Conservation of coastal areas
- 14.6 Fisheries subsidies
- 14.b Small-scale artisanal fishing
- 14.7 Marine resources for SIDS & LDCs
- 14.2 Marine & coastal ecosystems
- 14.3 Ocean acidification
- 14.4 Sustainable fishing
- 14.a Research capacity & marine technology
- 14.c Implementing UNCLOS

15 LIFE ON LAND

- 15.a Resources for biodiversity & ecosystems
- 15.b Resources for forest management
- 15.1 Terrestrial & freshwater ecosystems
- 15.2 Sustainable forests management
- 15.4 Conservation of mountain ecosystems
- 15.8 Invasive alien species
- 15.5 Loss of biodiversity
- 15.3 Desertification and land degradation
- 15.6 Utilization of genetic resource
- 15.7 Protected species trafficking
- 15.9 Biodiversity in national & local planning
- 15.c Protected species trafficking (global)

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

- 16.1 Reduction of violence & related deaths
- 16.6 Effective institutions
- 16.3 Justice for all
- 16.5 Corruption and bribery
- 16.7 Inclusive decision-making
- 16.2 Human trafficking
- 16.b Non-discriminatory laws
- 16.4 Illicit financial and arms flows
- 16.8 Inclusive global governance
- 16.9 Legal identity
- 16.10 Public access to information
- 16.a Capacity to prevent violence

17 PARTNERSHIP FOR THE GOALS

- 17.1 Tax & other revenue collection
- 17.3 Additional financial resources
- 17.6 Science and tech international cooperation
- 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
- 17.17 Partnerships (public, private, CSO)
- 17.18 National statistics availability
- 17.19 Statistical capacity
- 17.4 Debt sustainability
- 17.15 Respect country's policy space
- 17.2 ODA commitment by dev. countries
- 17.5 Investment promotion for LDCs
- 17.7 Transfer of technologies
- 17.13 Global macroeconomic stability
- 17.14 Policy coherence for SD
- 17.16 Global partnership for SD

- MAINTAIN progress to achieve target
- ACCELERATE progress to achieve target
- REVERSE trend to achieve target
- Cannot be measured

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.

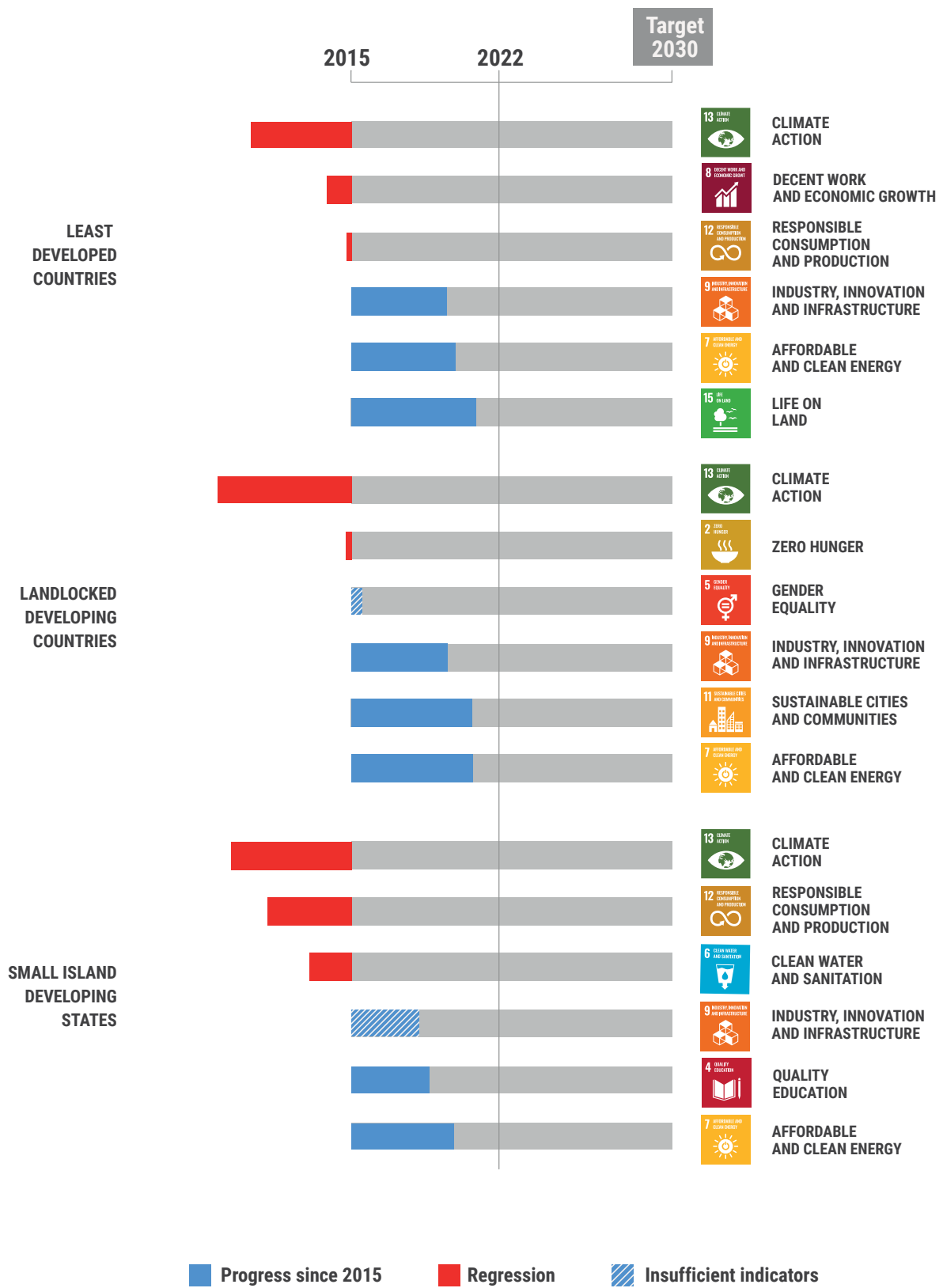
In LDCs, it is notable that the greatest progress was recorded for life on land (Goal 15). This was driven mainly by the flow of official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity (indicator 15.a.1). In terms of forest area as a proportion of total land area (indicator 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



Note: The methodology is available at <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 2030.² 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.

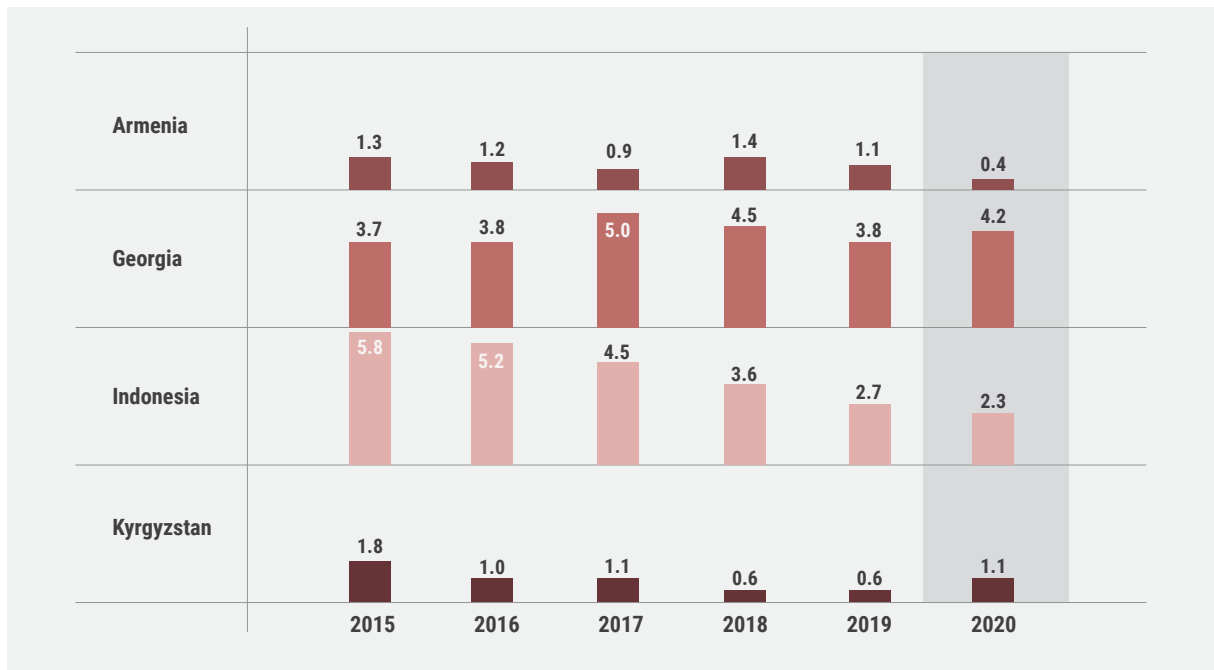
² <https://www.unescap.org/publications/asia-and-pacific-sdg-progress-report-2020>.

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



Source: ESCAP Statistical Database. Available at <https://dataexplorer.unescap.org/> (accessed October 2022).

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

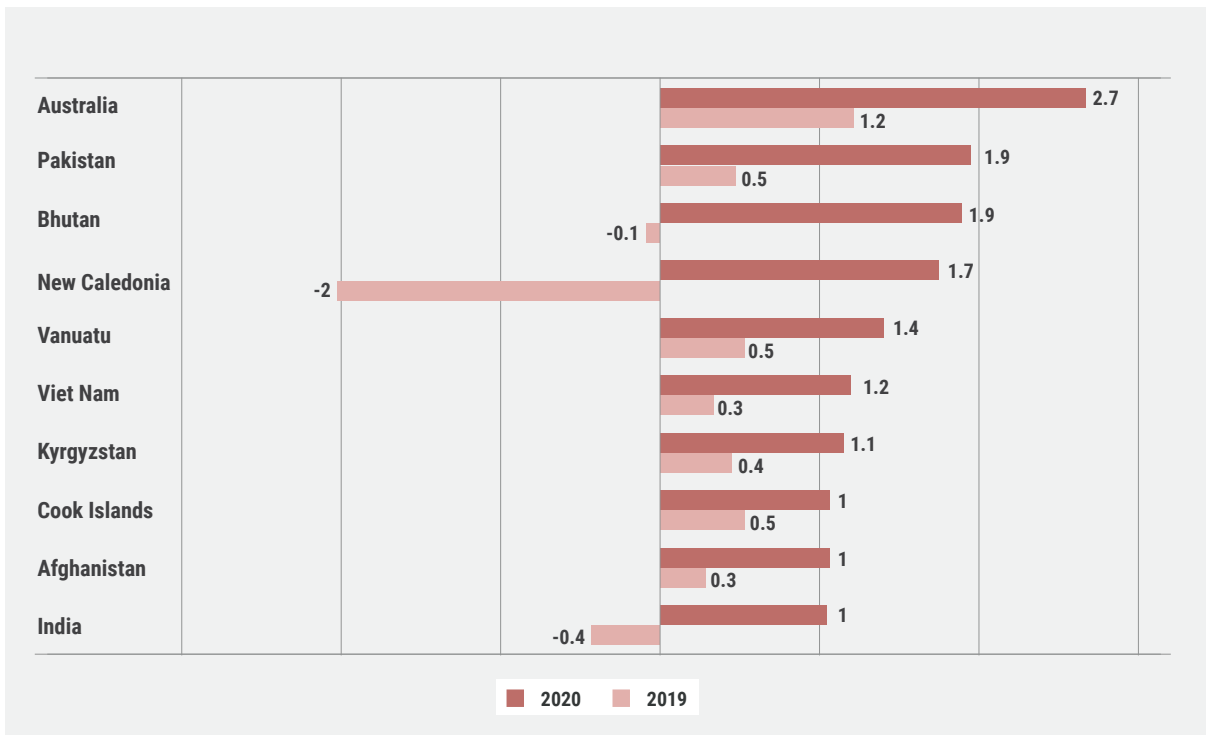
Zero hunger (Goal 2) includes an indicator on the average food price anomalies in the region, and these anomalies were greater than 0.5 (moderately high) in nearly half of the countries with data and greater than 1 (abnormally high) in

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).



³ The underlying data for 2020 may pre-date COVID-19.

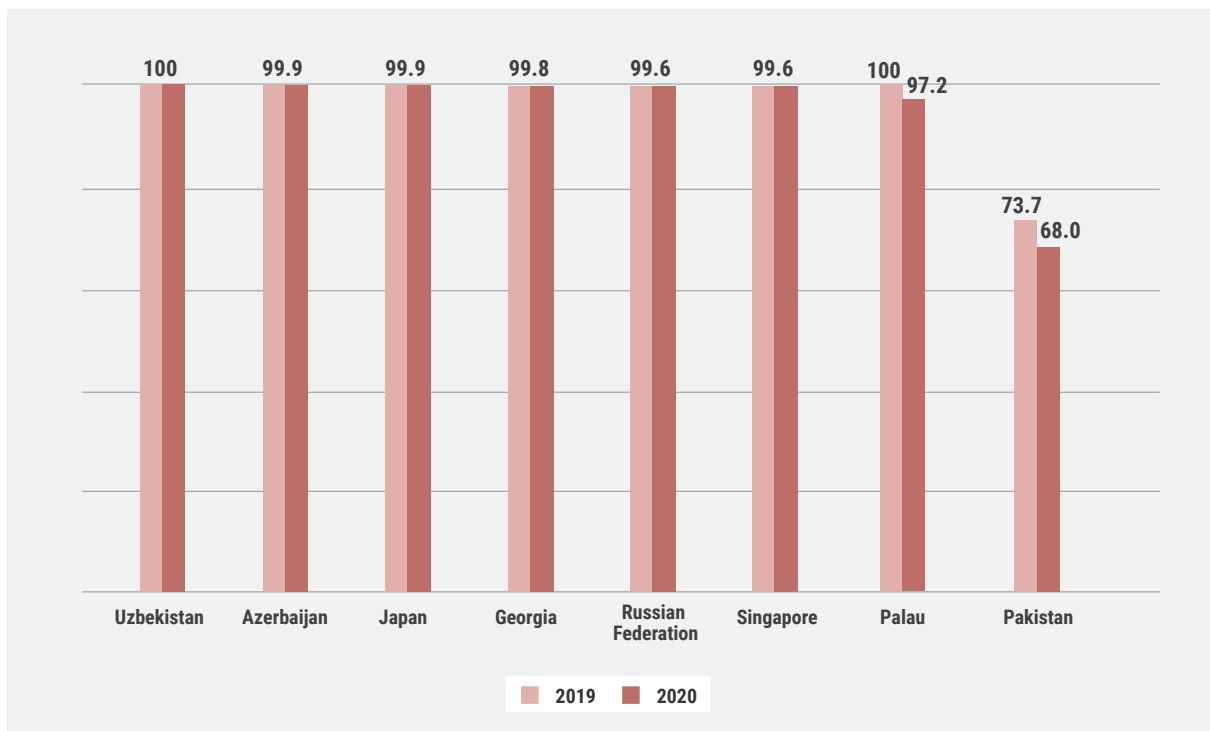
Figure 1.6 Food price anomalies (index), top 10 Asia-Pacific countries, 2019 and 2020



Source: ESCAP Statistical Database. Available at <https://dataexplorer.unescap.org/> (accessed October 2022).

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

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



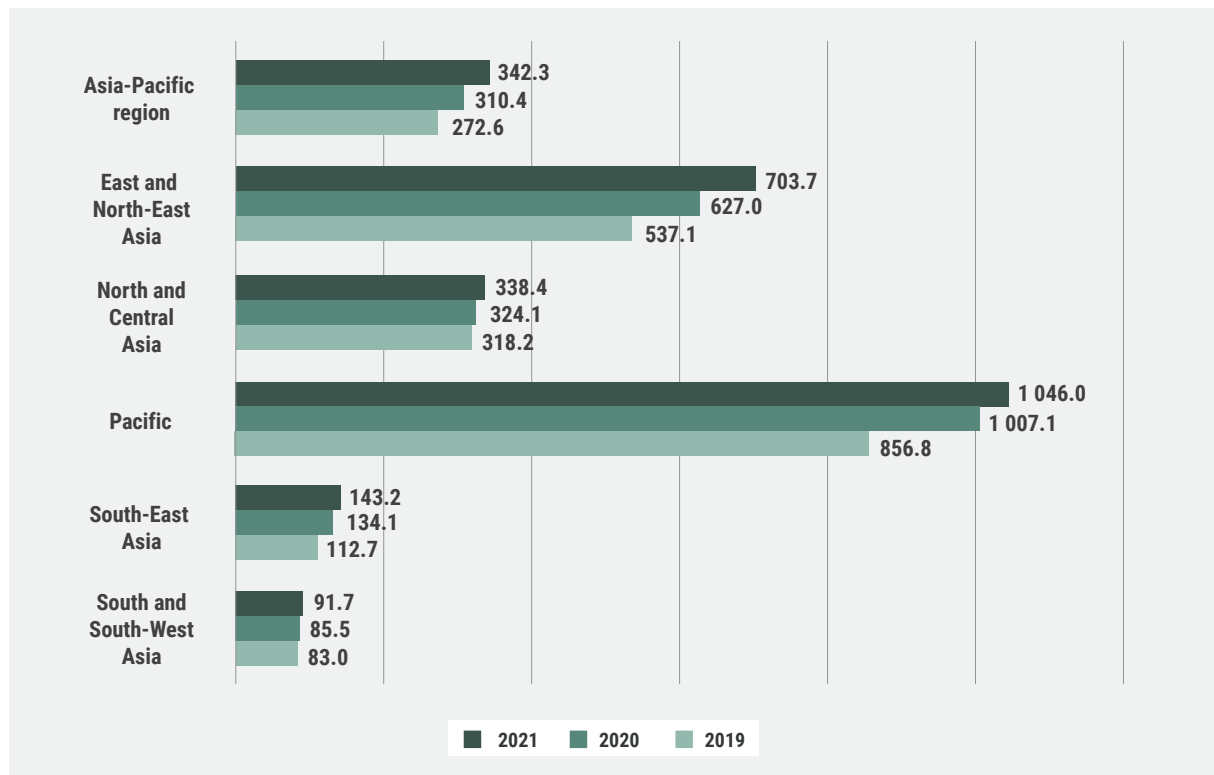
Source: ESCAP Statistical Database. Available at <https://dataexplorer.unescap.org/> (accessed October 2022).

Planet

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



Source: ESCAP Statistical Database. Available at <https://dataexplorer.unescap.org/> (accessed October 2022).

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



⁴ Based on reports from ESCAP and UNEP. See <https://www.unep.org/resources/emissions-gap-report-2022> and https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/d8files/knowledge-products/ESCAP_Asia_and_the_Pacific_SDG_Progress_Report_2021.pdf

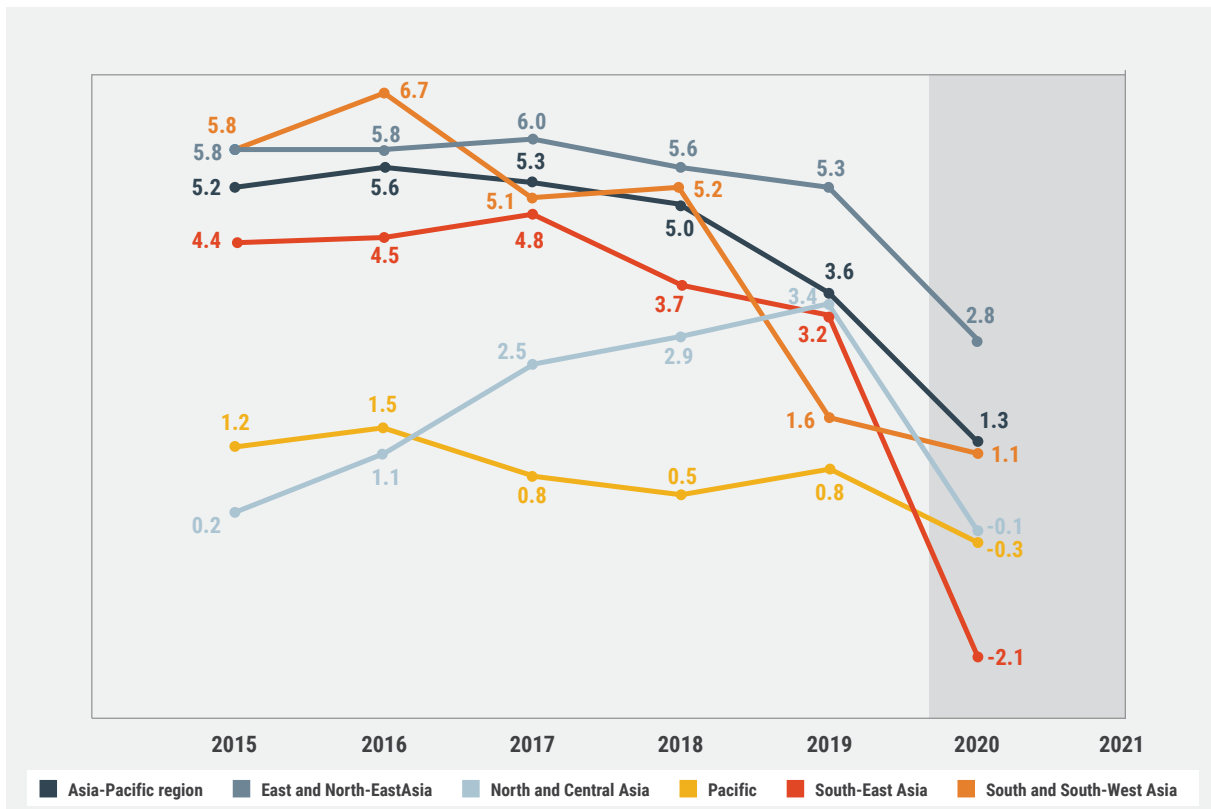
⁵ Based on data available for 34 countries in the Asia-Pacific region.

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).

Figure 1.9 Percentage change in output per worker, Asia-Pacific region and subregions, 2015 – 2020

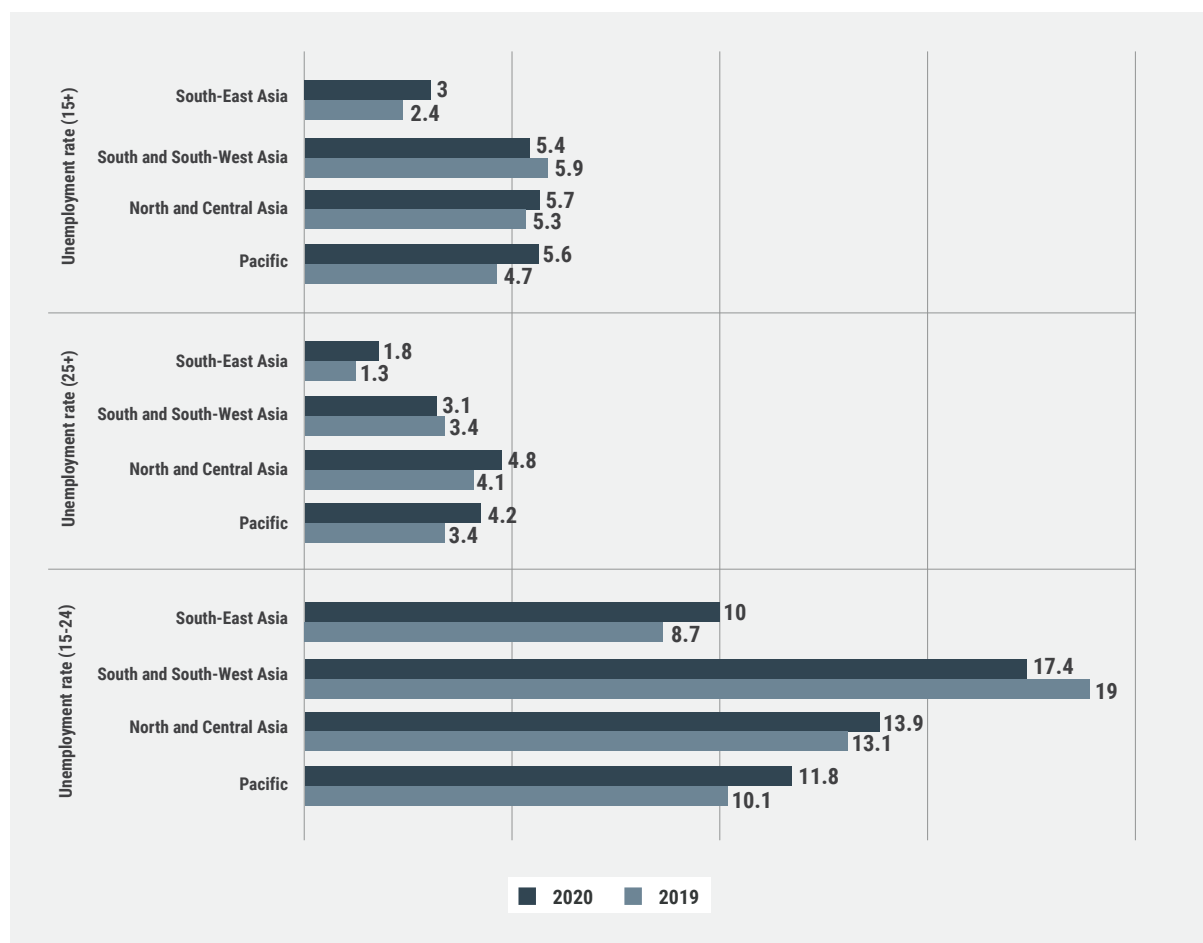


Source: ESCAP Statistical Database. Available at <https://dataexplorer.unescap.org/> (accessed October 2022).

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



Source: ESCAP Statistical Database. Available at <https://dataexplorer.unescap.org/> (accessed October 2022).

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.





2 Countries in the spotlight

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.

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, 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



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.

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



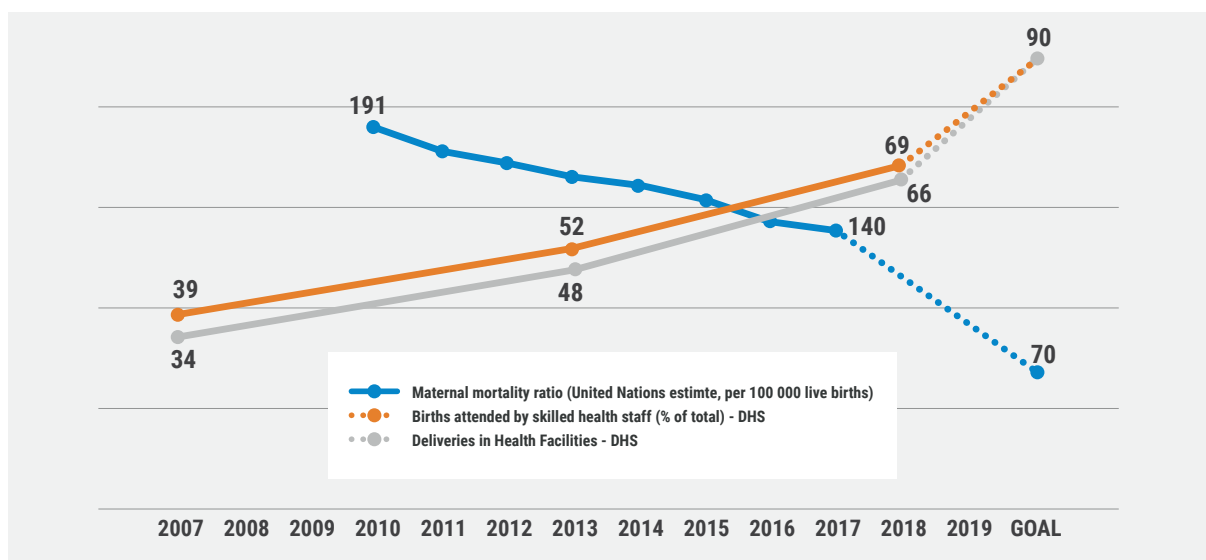
Investing in training of midwives for the management of obstetric and newborn emergency care can have wide ranging health benefits for mothers and babies.⁷ For example, midwives trained to international standards can provide 90 per cent of essential sexual, reproductive, maternal and newborn health services,⁸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

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

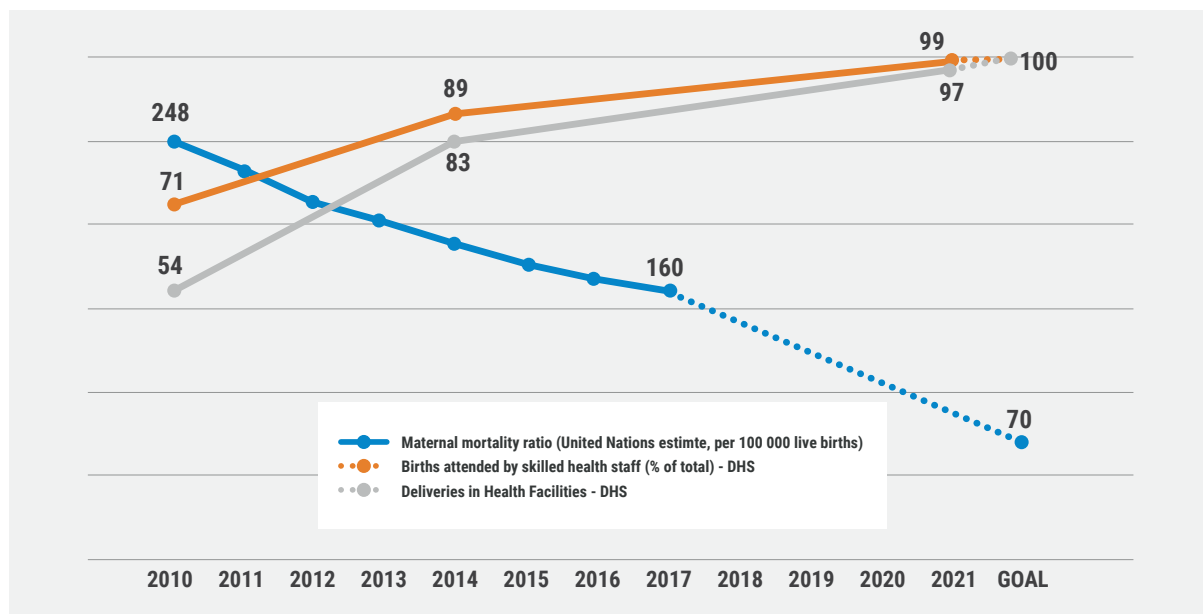


Source: Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey 2017 – 2018.

⁷ This text was provided by UNFPA.

⁸ UNFPA, International Confederation of Midwives and WHO, 2014, State of the World's Midwifery.

⁹ A. Nove and others, 2020, "The potential impact of midwives in preventing and reducing maternal and neonatal mortality and stillbirths: a Lives Saved Tool modelling study". The Lancet Global Health.

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.

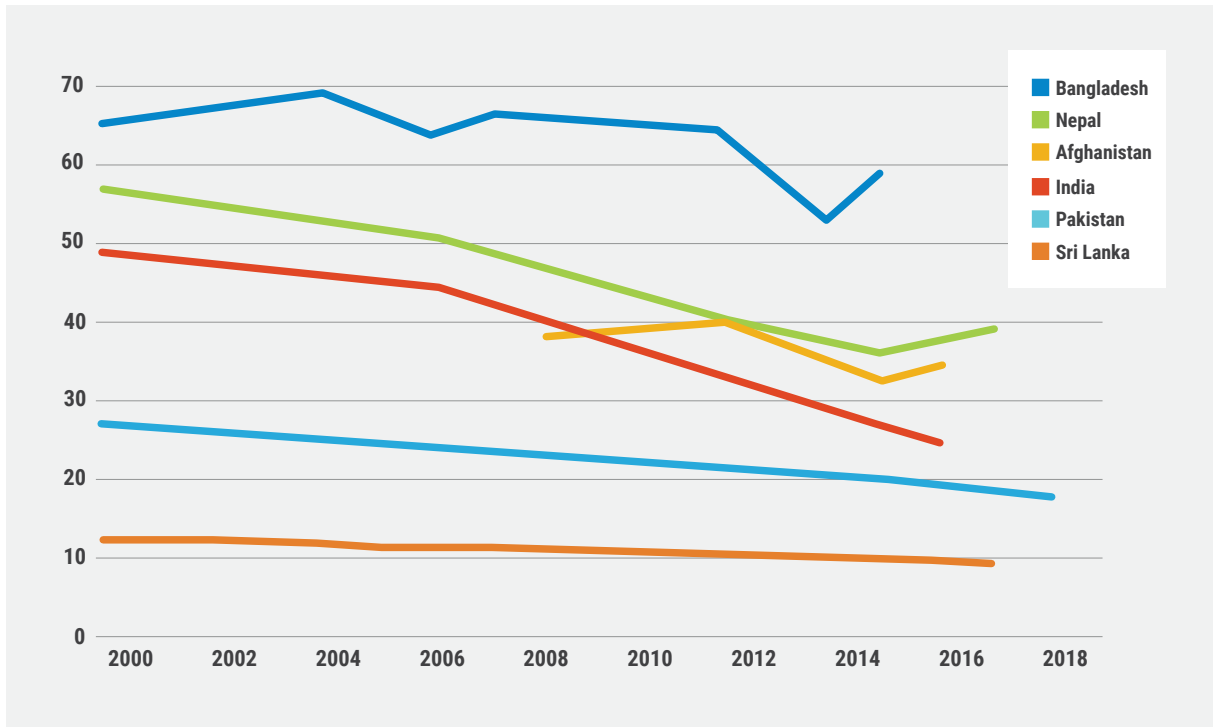


Over the past two decades, the child marriage rate in India has fallen significantly. By 2015, approximately 25 per cent of women and girls aged 20 to 24 were married by the age of 18, down from 50 per cent in 2000 (figure 2.4). This rate of reduction is significant as it equates to 14.5 million women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

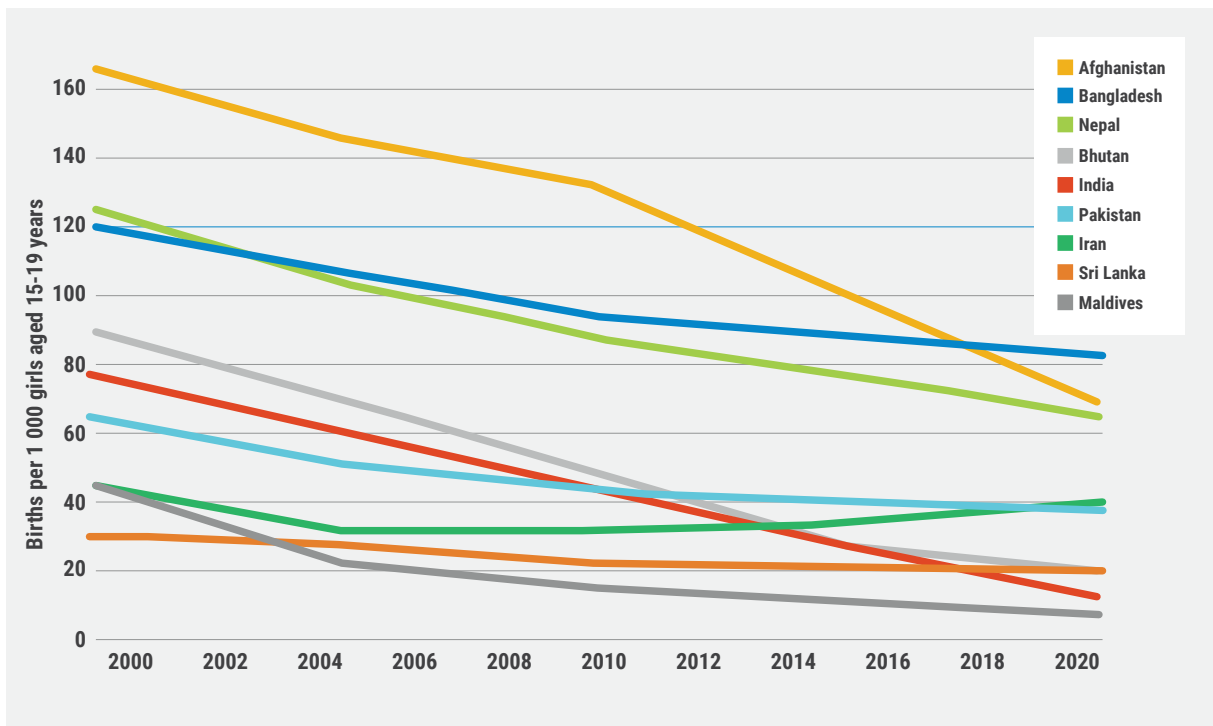
¹⁰ This text was provided by UNFPA, based on A. Malhotra and S. Elnakib, 2021, "20 years of the evidence base on what works to prevent child marriage: A systematic review," *Journal of Adolescent Health*, vol. 68, No. 5; and UNFPA-UNICEF Global Programme to End Child Marriage: India Country Profile.

Figure 2.4 Percentage of women aged 20 – 24 years married/in union by age 18 in countries where data were available, 2000 – 2018



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)



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*.

Reducing malnutrition and stunting for children in Cambodia

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.

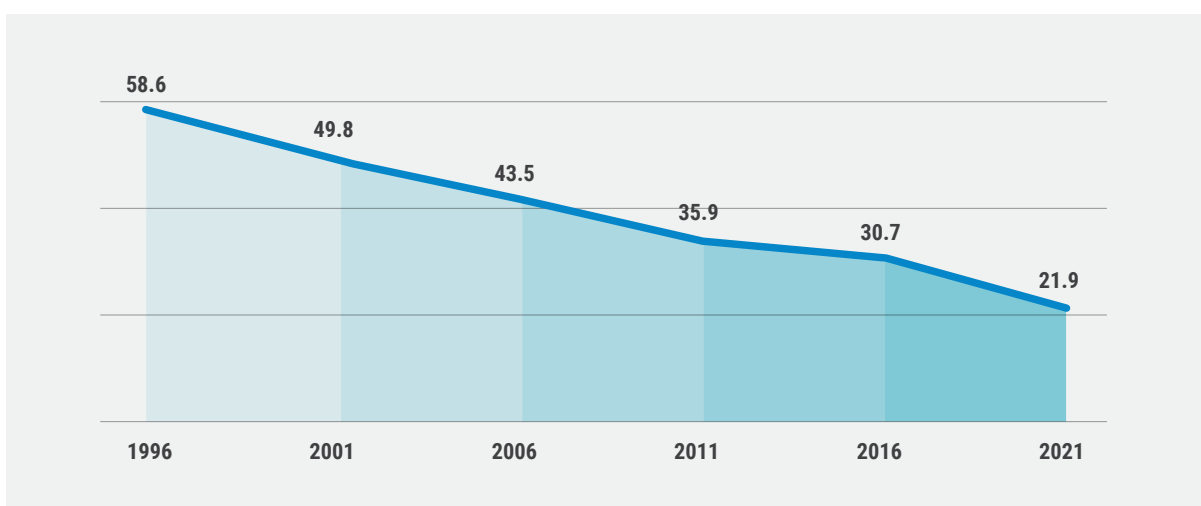
UNICEF supported the Government to create and update critical national guidelines, policies,



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



Improving data accuracy of Afghan refugee populations for targeted interventions



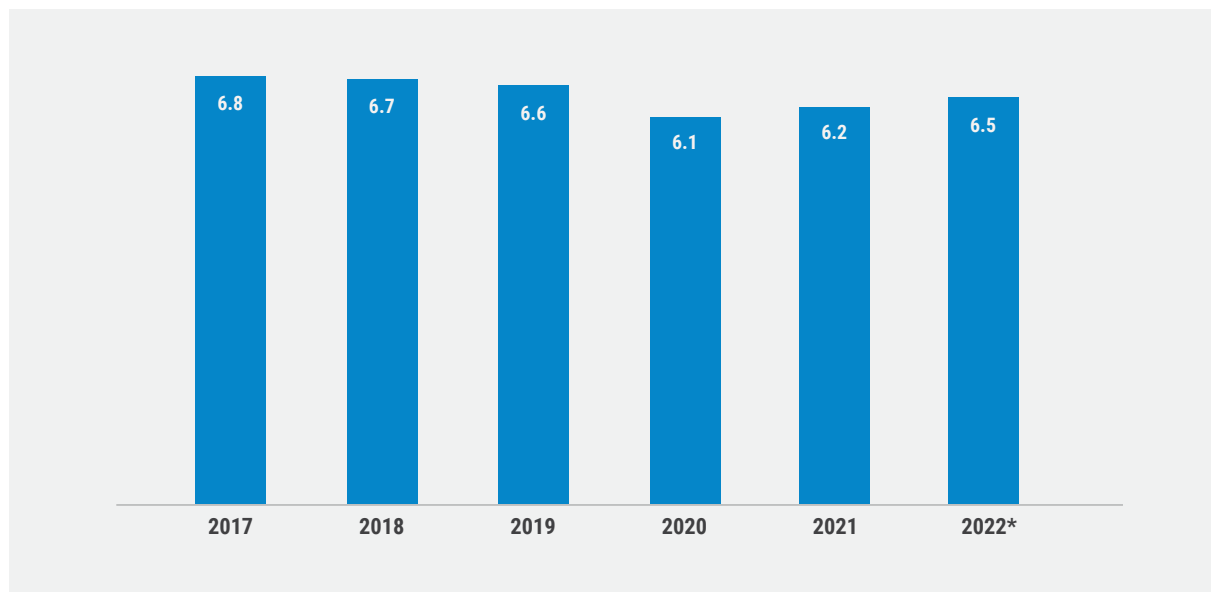
There is a growing population of Afghan refugees in host countries because of the situation in Afghanistan (figure 2.7).¹¹ Verifying refugee population counts in host countries and updating and improving the accuracy of these measurements is important to determine assistance needs and design appropriate 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)



Note: * Data collected until mid-2022

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/95825>.

Evidence-informed Clean Air Plan of Cambodia

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.¹² Monitoring of air quality in Cambodia began in 1999. In 2017, the first fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) 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.

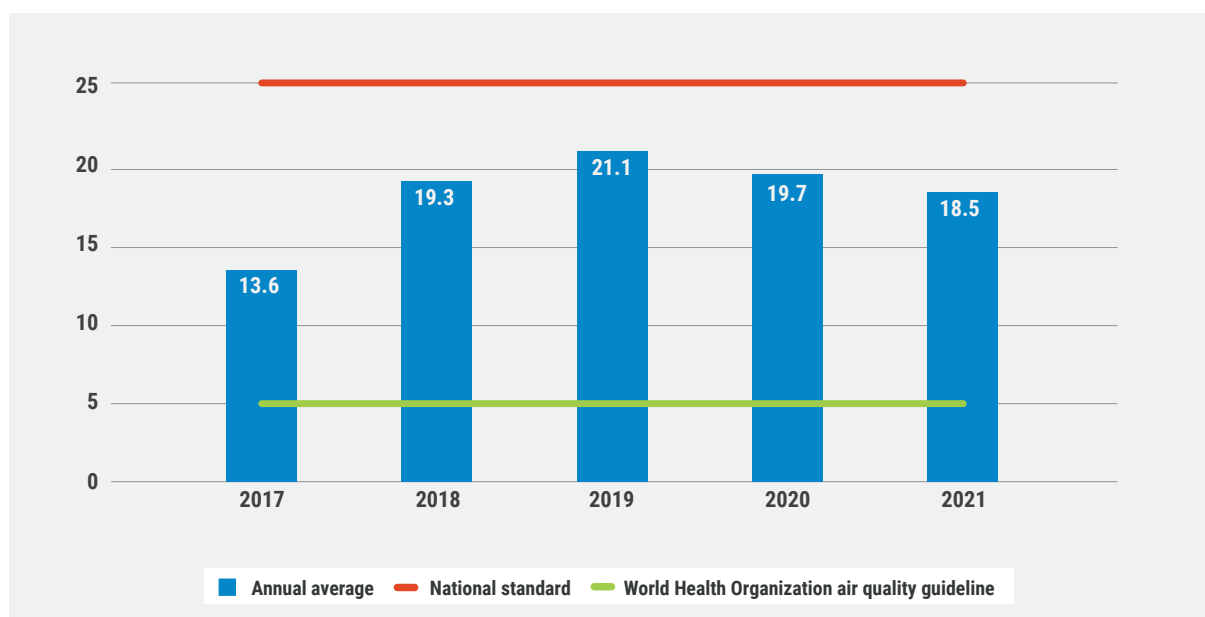
Annual average PM_{2.5} levels in Phnom Penh were 13.47 µg/m³ in 2017 and 21.12 µg/m³ in 2019 (figure 2.8). These levels are above the limit established by WHO for public health protection. Transport was identified as one of the main contributors to air pollution. According to the Ministry of Public 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.¹³

The Ministry of Environment launched the country's first Clean Air Plan in January 2022.¹⁴



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 PM_{2.5}, 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)¹⁵ 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)



Source: Ministry of Environment, Cambodia.

12 UNEP 2020, Global Trade in Used Vehicles Report Available at <https://www.unep.org/resources/report/global-trade-used-vehicles-report>.

13 The Clean Air Plan is available at <https://www.ccacoalition.org/en/resources/clean-air-plan-cambodia>.

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

15 See <https://www.eea.europa.eu/help/glossary/eea-glossary/euro-iv>.

Strengthening remittance flows for development in Timor-Leste



Diaspora finance is a developmental priority for Timor-Leste.¹⁶ 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)¹⁷ and continued rising to \$185 million in 2022 (7.5 per cent of GDP).¹⁸ 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.



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>.

18 Inward Remittance Inflows. World Bank/KNOMAD. Available at <https://www.knomad.org/data/remittances>.



3 Overcoming the biggest data hurdles

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.

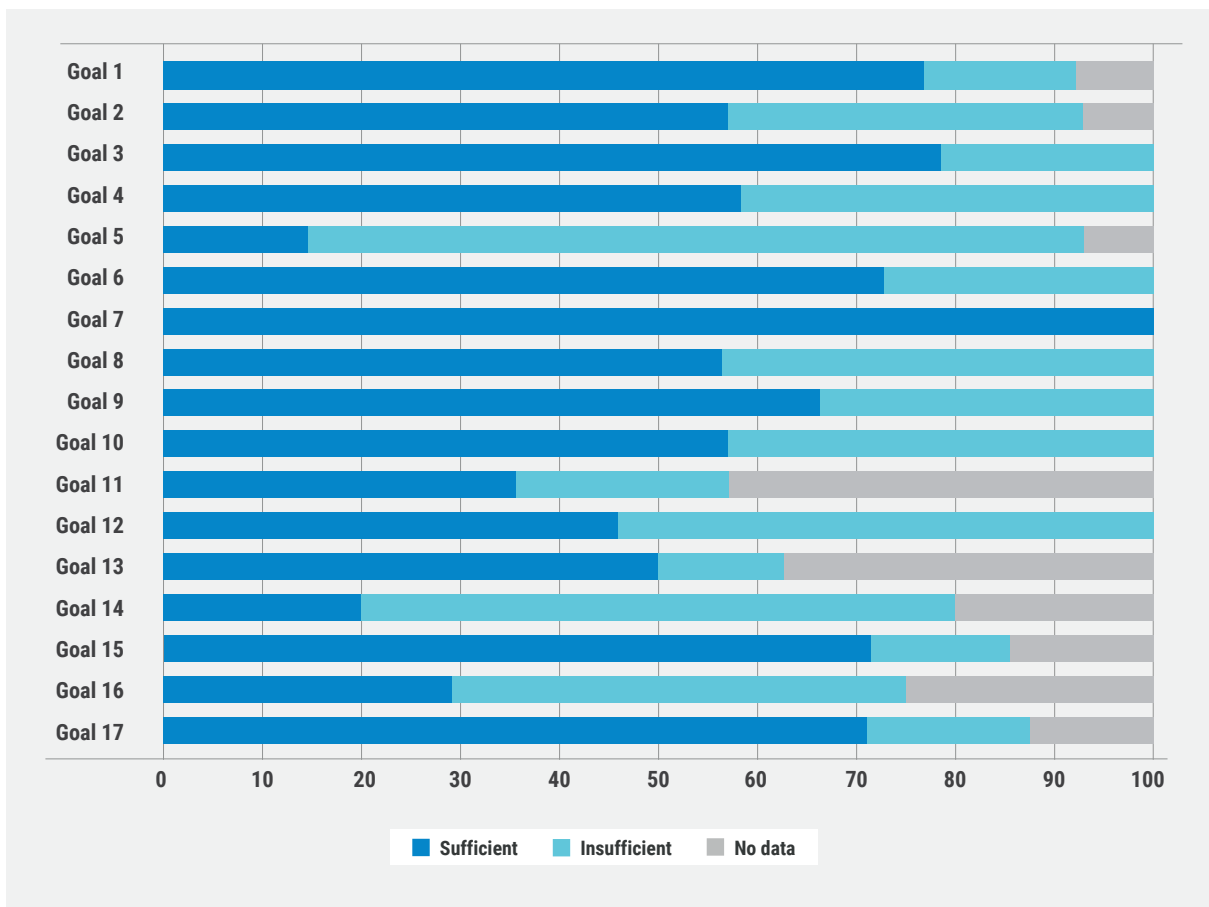
To bridge the data gap, poor and rich countries alike must demonstrate their commitments to SDG monitoring, in particular for Goal 5 and Goal 16.

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

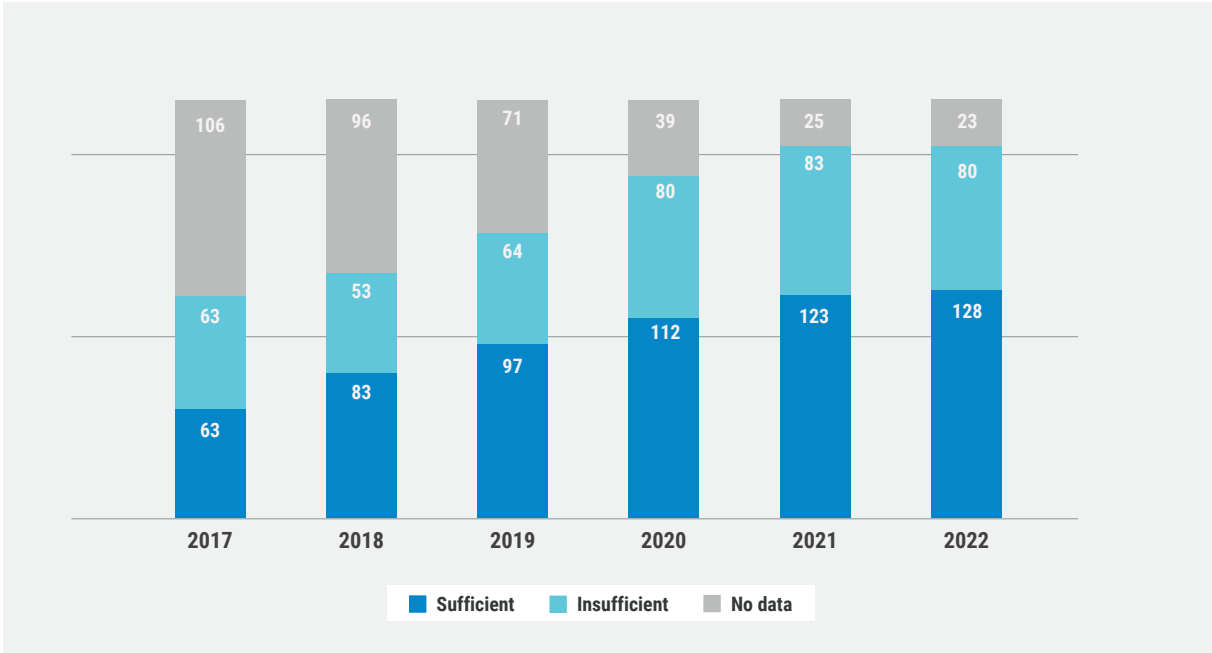


Source: SDG Gateway data availability. Available at <https://data.unescap.org/data-analysis/sdg-data-availability>.

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

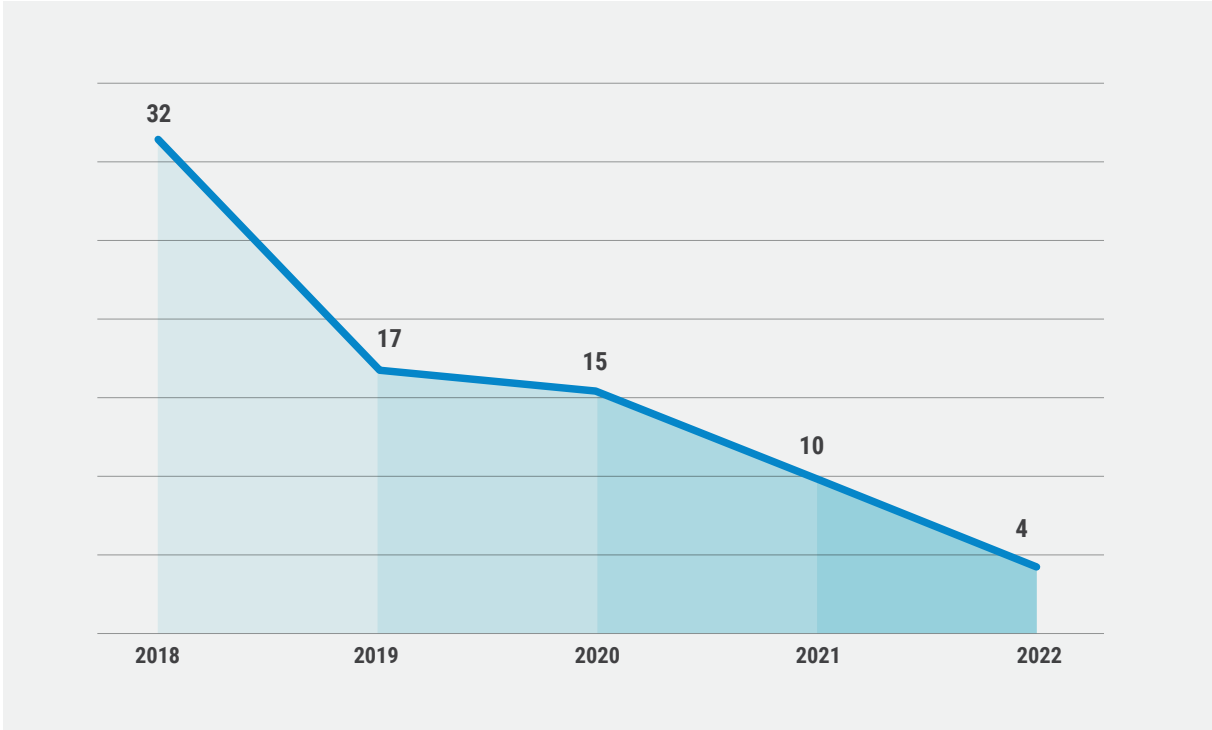
region would produce sufficient data to track SDG progress before the 2030 target year. Yet this outcome is very unlikely. The rate of increase in data availability and sufficiency continues to slow down, with only a 4 per cent increase in sufficient data availability in 2022 (figure 3.3).

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



Source: SDG Gateway data availability. Available at <https://data.unescap.org/data-analysis/sdg-data-availability>.

Figure 3.3 Percentage increase in sufficient data, 2018 – 2022

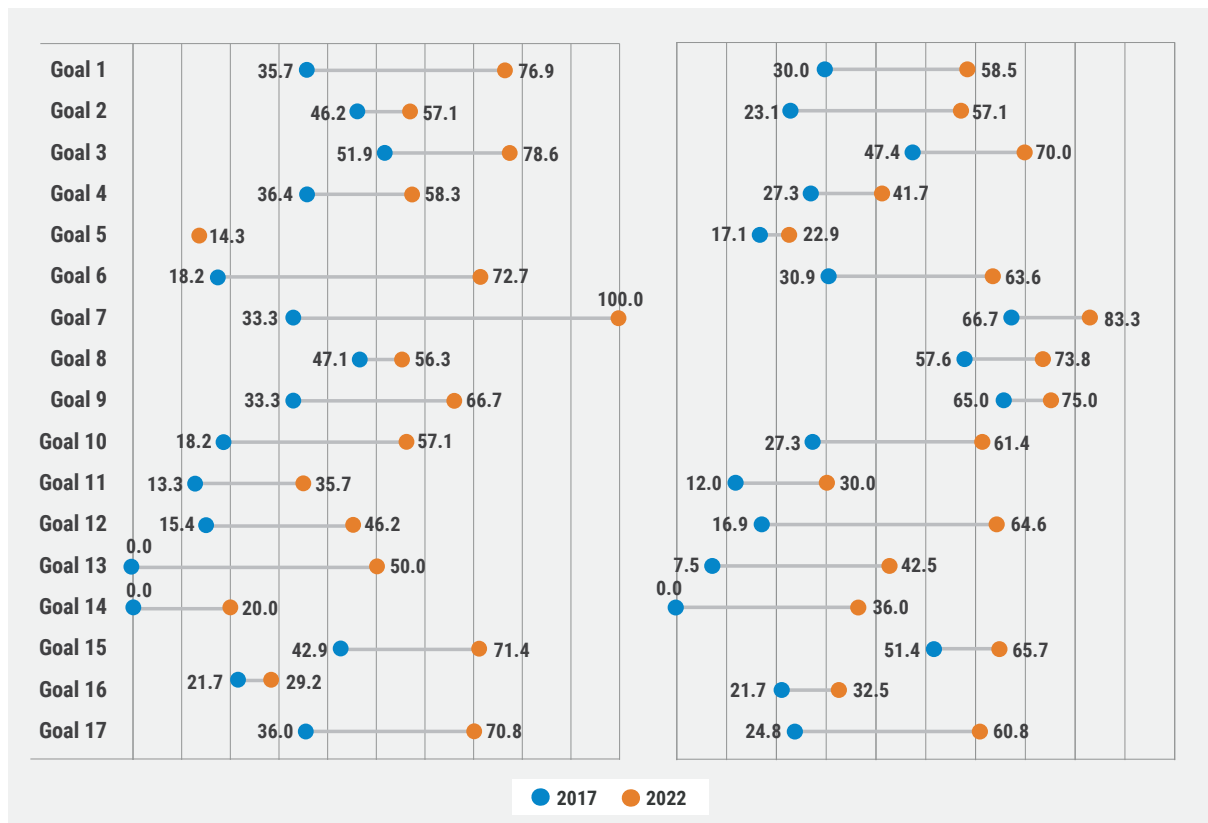


Source: SDG Gateway data availability. Available at <https://data.unescap.org/data-analysis/sdg-data-availability>.

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)

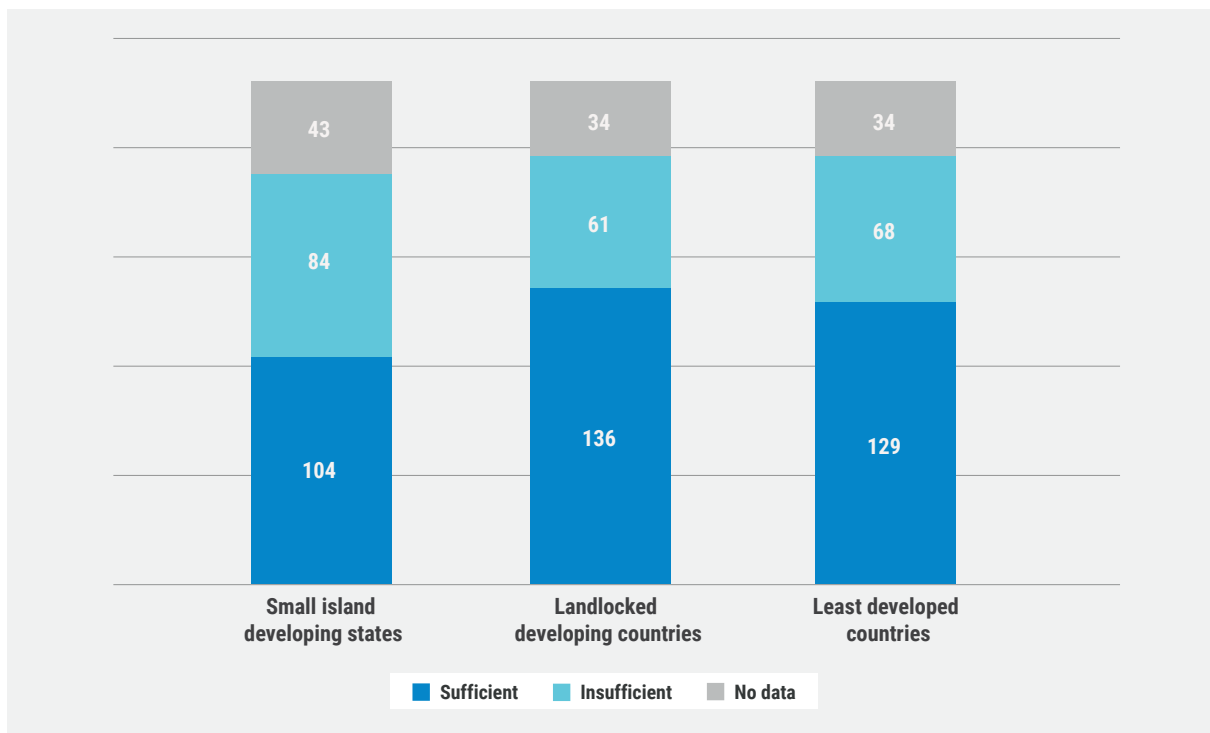


Note: The five selected countries are among those with the highest gross domestic product per capita in the region: Australia, Japan, New Zealand, Republic of Korea and Singapore.

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

Source: SDG Gateway data availability. Available at <https://data.unescap.org/data-analysis/sdg-data-availability>.

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		
Topic	Target	Tools and methodologies
Crime and homicide	<p>5.2 End all violence against and exploitation of women and girls</p> <p>16.1 Reduce violence everywhere</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS) • Statistical framework for measuring gender-related killing of women and girls • United Nations Survey on crime trends and operations of criminal justice systems (UN-CTS)
Illicit financial flows	16.4 Combat organized crime and illicit financial and arms flows	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conceptual framework for the Statistical Measurement of Illicit Financial Flows • United Nations Illicit Arms Flows Questionnaire (UN-IAFQ)
Trafficking in persons	16.2 Protect children from abuse, exploitation, trafficking and violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiple Systems Estimation for estimating the number of victims of human trafficking across the world • Questionnaire for the Global Report on Trafficking in Persons

Surveys		
Topic	Target	Tools and methodologies
Corruption	16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manual on Corruption Surveys: Methodological guidelines on the measurement of bribery and other forms of corruption through sample surveys
SDG 16	<p>10.3 Ensure equal opportunities and end discrimination</p> <p>11.7 Provide access to safe and inclusive green and public spaces</p> <p>16.1 Reduce violence everywhere</p> <p>16.2 Protect children from abuse, exploitation, trafficking and violence</p> <p>16.3 Promote the rule of law and ensure equal access to justice</p> <p>16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery</p> <p>16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions</p> <p>16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive and representative decision-making</p> <p>16.B Promote and enforce non-discriminatory law policies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 16 Initiative (Questionnaire and Implementation Manual)
Victimization	<p>15.2 End all violence against and exploitation of women and girls</p> <p>16.3 Promote the rule of law and ensure equal access to justice</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manual on Victimization Surveys

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.

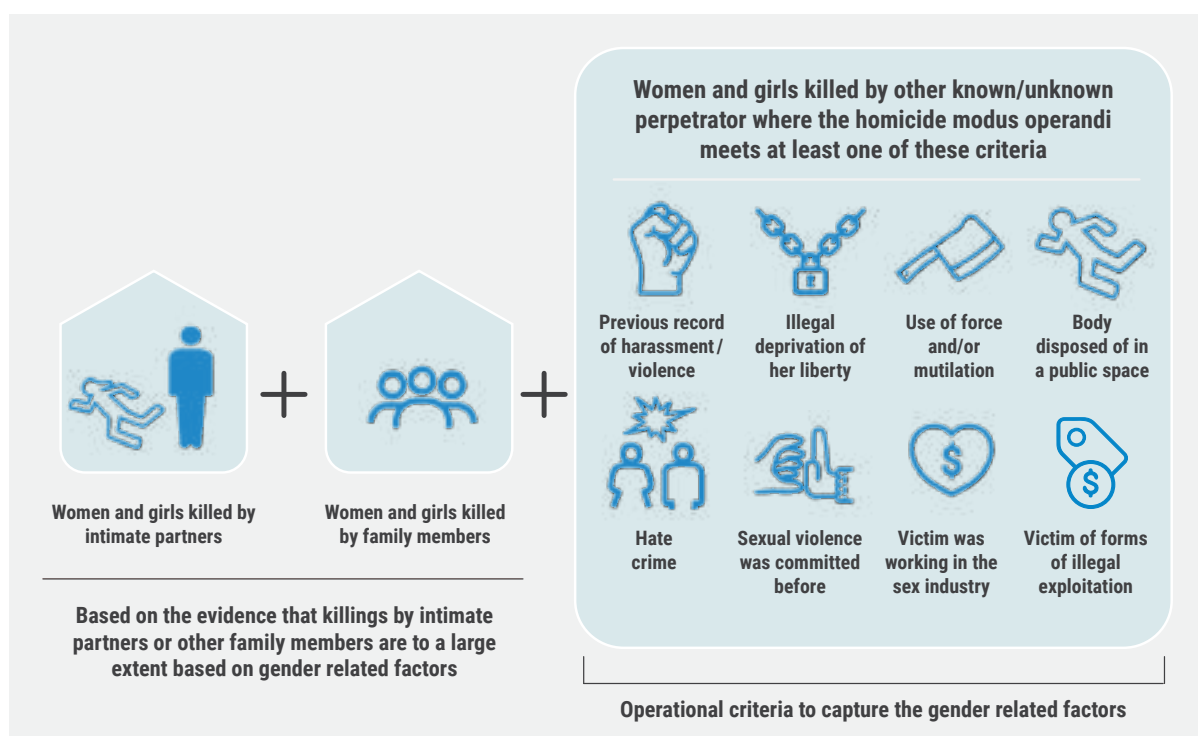
ICCS implementation improves data consistency and comparability nationally and internationally. For example, the national statistical office of the Republic of Korea, Statistics Korea (KOSTAT), is matching national crime codes and ICCS codes. The table of corresponding codes will be applied to the Korea 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.

Figure 3.6 Categories of homicide data for collecting and aggregating statistics on gender-related killings



Source: UNODC and UN Women, 2022, “Statistical framework for measuring the gender-related killing of women and girls (also referred to as “femicide/feminicide”)”, p. 12.

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

into household surveys. Pilot surveys have been conducted in eight countries across the globe.¹⁹ For example, the SDG 16 Survey was piloted in Kazakhstan in 2021, collecting data on indicators 16.2.2, 16.3.3, 16.6.2, 16.7.2

and 16.b.1. The aim of the Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms is to either implement additional SDG 16 Survey modules in household surveys or conduct a stand-alone SDG 16 Survey in 2024.

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, (footnote 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/>.



Annexes

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/>.

² See <https://data.unescap.org/stories/escap-database>.

the regional and subregional levels are used instead of weighted aggregates to avoid bias towards bigger countries or economies.

methods used for SDG progress assessment. More detailed discussions are provided in three papers.^{3|4|5}

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.

3 Arman Bidarbakht-Nia, 2020, "Measuring Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): An Inclusive Approach", *Global Policy*, vol. 11, Issue 1, February, pp. 56–67. Available at https://data.unescap.org/sites/default/files/public/guide/attachments/Measuring_SDGs_ESCAP_SDG_Gateway.pdf.

4 Arman Bidarbakht-Nia, 2022, "SDG Progress Assessment; Comparing apples with what?", *Statistical Journal of the IAOS*, vol. 38, No. 1, pp. 245–250. Available at https://data.unescap.org/sites/default/files/public/guide/attachments/SDG_Progress_Assessment_ESCAP_SDG_Gateway.pdf.

5 Arman Bidarbakht-Nia, 2017, "A weighted extrapolation method for measuring the SDGs progress", *ESCAP Working Paper Series*. Available at www.unescap.org/resources/working-paper-series-sdwp04march-2017-weighted-extrapolation-method-measuring-sdgs.

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.

when a desirable direction (increase or decrease) is clear.

For parity indicators, the value is:

$$CS = 10 - \frac{|TV - I_{cv}|}{|TV - I_0|} \times 10$$

If the region (or country group) has progressed since 2015, the average overall normalized values under each goal provide an index between 0 and 10. But if the region has regressed, the value is negative and indicates the size of regression.

If the current value for an indicator has already reached or exceeded the target value, the Current Status Index does not need to be calculated and is automatically set to 10.

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:

$$\begin{cases} AP > 9 & \text{(will meet the target with current rate or minor extra effort)} \\ 0 < AP \leq 9 & \text{(need to accelerate the current rate of progress to achieve the target)} \\ AP \leq 0 & \text{(regression or no progress expected)} \end{cases}$$

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:

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

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:

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

Where T_{Global} , T_{Used} and P_{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.

Symbol	Evidence strength factor	Interpretation
	0	No indicators available
	Between 0 and 1/3 (including 1/3)	Insufficient indicators
	Between 1/3 and 2/3 (including 2/3)	Moderate availability
	Between 2/3 and 1	High availability
	1	Complete set of indicators

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.

Indicator short name	Source	Indicator	Target (rate) †
GOAL 1			
International poverty	SDG	1.1.1 Proportion of population living on less than US\$1.90 a day, % of employment [by sex, age and employment status]	0
National poverty	SDG	1.2.1 Percentage of population living below the national poverty line [by urbanization]	(0.4)
Social protection	SDG	1.3.1 Population covered by, % of target population <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social assistance programmes, poorest quintile • Social insurance programmes, poorest quintile • Unemployment benefit • Pension • Work injury • Population with severe disabilities receiving disability cash benefits 	87.2 31.3 100 100 100 100
Access to basic water and sanitation services	SDG	1.4.1 Population using basic drinking water and sanitation services, % [by urbanization]	100
Deaths/missing/affected from disasters	SDG	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population	0
Economic loss from disasters	SDG	1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters, million US\$	0
Score of adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies	SDG	1.5.3 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	1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national DRR strategies, %	100
Official development assistance (ODA) grants for poverty reduction (least developed countries (LDCs))**	SDG	1.a.1 ODA grants for poverty reduction (in LDCs), % of gross national income	(2)
Government spending on education and health	SDG	1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services, % of government expenditure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education • Health 	(2) (3.3)

Indicator short name	Source	Indicator	Target (rate) †
GOAL 2			
Prevalence of undernourishment	SDG	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment, % of population	0
Moderate or severe food insecurity in the population	SDG	2.1.2 Moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, % of population [by sex]	(0.4)
Prevalence of stunting	SDG	2.2.1 Children moderately or severely stunted, % of children under 5	(0.6)
Prevalence of malnutrition	SDG	2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition, % of children under 5 moderately or severely overweight, moderately or severely wasted	5
Prevalence of anaemia in women	SDG	2.2.3 Prevalence of anaemia in women, % of women [by pregnancy status]	(0.5)
Cereal yield	FAO	2.3.P1 Cereal yield, kg per hectare	5,500
Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from agriculture	FAO	2.4.P1 GHG emissions from agriculture, tons per 1,000 (2015) US\$ gross domestic product (GDP) from agriculture	(0.6)
Plant and animal breeds with sufficient genetic material stored	SDG	2.5.1 Breeds for which sufficient genetic resources are stored, number - Plants - Animals, regional total	(1.5) 101
Local breeds at risk of extinction	SDG	2.5.2 Local breeds at risk as share of local breeds with known level of extinction, number	0
Agriculture orientation index	SDG	2.a.1 Agriculture orientation index	1
Flows to agriculture sector (LDCs) **	SDG	2.a.2 Official flows to the agriculture sector by recipient (in LDCs), million 2019 US\$	(2)
Consumer food price index ††	SDG	2.c.1 Consumer food price index	±0.5
GOAL 3			
Maternal mortality	SDG	3.1.1 Maternal mortality, deaths per 100,000 live births	70
Births attended by skilled health personnel	SDG	3.1.2 Births attended by skilled health personnel, % of live births	100
Under-5 mortality	SDG	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate, deaths per 1,000 live births [by sex] - Under 5 - Infant	25 (0.4)
Neonatal mortality	SDG	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate, deaths per 1,000 live births	12
HIV infections	SDG	3.3.1 New HIV infections, per 100,000 population [by age and sex]	0
Tuberculosis	SDG	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence rate, per 100,000 population	0
Malaria	SDG	3.3.3 Malaria incidence rate, per 1,000 population at risk	0
Interventions against neglected tropical diseases	SDG	3.3.5 People requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases, 1,000 people	0

Indicator short name	Source	Indicator	Target (rate) †
Cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	SDG	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory diseases, probability (%) [by sex]	(0.67)
Suicides	SDG	3.4.2 Suicide, per 100,000 population [by sex]	(0.48)
Harmful use of alcohol	SDG	3.5.2 Alcohol per capita consumption, litres per annum	(0.67)
Road traffic deaths	SDG	3.6.1 Road traffic deaths, per 100,000 population	(0.3)
Family planning satisfied with modern methods	SDG	3.7.1 Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods, % of women of reproductive age	100
Adolescent births	SDG	3.7.2 Adolescent fertility rate, live births per 1,000 women aged 15-19	(0.37)
Essential health services coverage	SDG	3.8.1 Universal health coverage, index	100
Household expenditures on health	SDG	3.8.2 Population with large household expenditure on health, % of population <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than 10% • More than 25% 	(0.82) (0.78)
Unintentional poisoning	SDG	3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning, per 100,000 population [by sex]	(0.25)
Tobacco use	SDG	3.a.1 Prevalence of current tobacco use, % of population aged 15 and above [by sex]	(0.58)
Population covered by all vaccines in national programme	SDG	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)	100
ODA to medical research and basic health sectors (LDCs) **	SDG	3.b.2 ODA to medical research and basic health sectors (in LDCs), total gross disbursement, by recipient, million 2019 US\$	(2)
Health worker density	SDG	3.c.1 Health worker density, per 10,000 population <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dentistry personnel • Nursing and midwifery personnel • Pharmaceutical personnel • Physicians 	(3.1) (2.4) (4.5) (5.4)
Health capacity and emergency preparedness	SDG	3.d.1 International Health Regulations average of 13 components, index <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antimicrobial-resistant organisms 3.d.2 Percentage of bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) • Escherichia coli resistant to 3rd-generation cephalosporin 	100 20 30
GOAL 4			
Minimum proficiency in reading and maths	SDG	4.1.1 Minimum proficiency in reading and mathematics for lower secondary, % [by sex]	90
Completion rate **	SDG	4.1.2 Completion rate in primary, lower secondary and upper secondary, % [by sex, urbanization, income/wealth quantile]	100
Net enrolment rate (pre-primary)	SDG	4.2.2 Adjusted net enrolment rate (one year before the official primary entry age), % [by sex]	100
Formal and non-formal education and training	SDG	4.3.1 Proportion of 15- to 24-year-olds enrolled in vocational secondary education, % [by sex]	(2.4)

Indicator short name	Source	Indicator	Target (rate) †
ICT skills	SDG	4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	45 71 65 40 51 8 50 50 65
Inequality indices for education indicators	SDG	4.5.1 Gender parity indices, female-to-male ratio <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	1
Literacy and numeracy skills	UNESCO	4.6.P1 Adult literacy rate, % of population aged 15 and above [by sex]	100
Proportion of schools offering basic services	SDG	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, %	100
ODA for scholarships (LDCs) **	SDG	4.b.1 Volume of ODA flows for scholarships (in LDCs), million 2019 US\$	(2)
Organized teacher training	SDG	4.c.1 Trained teachers in pre-primary, primary, lower secondary and upper secondary education, % [by sex]	100
GOAL 5			
Gender parity in labour force participation	ILO	5.1.P1 Labour force participation (aged 25+), female-to-male ratio	1
Gender parity in mean years of schooling	SDG ^s	5.1.P2 Mean years of schooling (aged 25+), female-to-male ratio	1
Gender parity in youth labour force	SDG ^s	5.1.P3 Not in employment, education, training, female-to-male ratio	1
Seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments	SDG	5.5.1 Seats held by women in national parliament, % of seats	50
Proportion of women in managerial positions	SDG	5.5.2 Women share of employment in managerial position, %	50
GOAL 6			
Safely managed drinking water services	SDG	6.1.1 Population using safely managed drinking water, % of population [by urbanization]	100
Open defecation and handwashing	SDG	6.2.1a Population practicing open defecation, % of population [by urbanization]	0
		6.2.1b Population with basic handwashing facilities on premises and using safely managed sanitation services, % of population [by urbanization]	100
Water use efficiency	SDG	6.4.1 Water use efficiency, US\$/m ³	(2.9)

Indicator short name	Source	Indicator	Target (rate) †
Water stress	SDG	6.4.2 Total freshwater withdrawal, % of total renewable water per annum	25
Integrated water resources management	SDG	6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation, %	100
Permanent water body extent	SDG	6.6.1 Area change, % <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lakes and rivers permanent water area change Mangrove total area change 	1 0
ODA to water and sanitation (LDCs) **	SDG	6.a.1 ODA to water and sanitation (in LDCs), million 2019 US\$	(2)
Policies and procedures for participative water and sanitation management	SDG	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	10
		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	3
GOAL 7			
Access to electricity	SDG	7.1.1 Access to electricity, % of population [by urbanization]	100
Reliance on clean energy	SDG	7.1.2 Population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies, % of population	100
Renewable energy share	SDG	7.2.1 Renewable energy share, % of total final energy consumption	(2.8)
Energy intensity	SDG	7.3.1 Energy intensity, megajoules per unit of GDP in 2017 purchasing power parity	2
International support for clean and renewable energy (LDCs) **	SDG	7.a.1 International support for clean energy and renewable energy (in LDCs), million 2018 US\$	(2)
Renewable electricity capacity	SDG	7.b.1 Renewable electricity capacity, kW per capita	(5.2)
GOAL 8			
Real GDP per capita growth rate	SDG	8.1.1 Real GDP per capita growth rate (2015 US\$, average annual), % change per capita per annum <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In LDCs In all countries 	7 0
Real GDP per employed person growth rate	SDG	8.2.1 Real GDP per employed person (in LDCs), % change per annum <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In LDCs In all countries 	5.3 0
Informal employment	SDG	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agricultural employment, % in total employment [by sex]	44.3
Material footprint	SDG- UNEP	8.4.1 Material footprint <ul style="list-style-type: none"> kg per 1 US\$ (2010) GDP Tons per capita 	(0.64) (0.82)

Indicator short name	Source	Indicator	Target (rate) †
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			
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
CO ₂ emissions per unit of manufacturing value added, kg per 1 US\$ (2015) GDP	SDG	9.4.1 CO ₂ 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

Indicator short name	Source	Indicator	Target (rate) †
GOAL 10			
Population living below 50 percent of median income	SDG	10.2.1 Population living below 50 % of median income, % of population	(0.4)
Labour income share of GDP	SDG-ILO	10.4.1 Labour income share of GDP, % of GDP	(1.2)
Gini index	SDG-World Bank	10.4.2 Income equality coefficient, Gini index	29.5
Deaths and disappearances recorded during migration	SDG	10.7.3 Deaths and disappearances recorded during migration, number of people	0
Refugees by country of origin	SDG	10.7.4 Population who are refugees, by country of origin, per 100,000 population	0
Tariff lines applied to imports with zero-tariff (LDCs) **	SDG	10.a.1 Tariff lines applied to imports with zero-tariff, all products (in LDCs), %	(1.2)
Total resource flows for development (LDCs and Development Assistance Committee (DAC) members) ** SDG, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	SDG, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	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	(2) (1.5)
Remittance costs **	SDG	10.c.1 Remittance cost as a proportion of the amount remitted, %	3
GOAL 11			
Urban slum population **	SDG	11.1.1 Urban slum population, % of urban population	(0.5)
Road traffic deaths	SDG ^s	11.2.P1 Road traffic deaths, per 100,000 population	(0.41)
Deaths/missing/affected from disasters	SDG	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters, number	0
Economic loss and affected infrastructure and services from disasters	SDG	11.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters, million US\$, and damaged critical infrastructure and disruptions to basic services attributed to disasters, number	0
Concentration of PM2.5 (fine particulate matter)	World Bank	11.6.2 Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (urban), micrograms per m ³	(0.73)
Score of adoption and implementation of national DRR strategies	SDG	11.b.1 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	11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local DRR strategies in line with national DRR strategies, %	100

Indicator short name	Source	Indicator	Target (rate) †
GOAL 12			
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
GOAL 13			
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)
GOAL 14			
Chlorophyll-a deviations	SDG	14.1.1 Beach litter per square km, number • Chlorophyll-a deviations, remote sensing, %	0 0
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

Indicator short name	Source	Indicator	Target (rate) †
GOAL 15			
Forest area	SDG	15.1.1 Forest area, % of land area	(1.2)
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 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)

Indicator short name	Source	Indicator	Target (rate) †
GOAL 16			
Intentional homicides	SDG	16.1.1 Victims of intentional homicide, number [by sex]	(0.6)
Detected victims of human trafficking	SDG	16.2.2 Detected victims of human trafficking, number	0
Unsentenced detainees	SDG	16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees (pre-trial), number	0
Bribery **	SDG	16.5.2 Bribery incidence (business asked for bribery), %	(0.14)
Government expenditure	SDG	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as share of original approved budget, %	100 ±15
Women and youth in parliament	SDG	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)	1
National Human Rights Institutions **	SDG	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	0
Internally displaced persons **	UNHCR	16.b.P1 Internally displaced persons, 1,000 people	0
GOAL 17			
Tax revenue	SDG	17.1.1 Government revenue (budgetary central government), % of GDP	(1.5)
Domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	SDG	17.1.2 Domestic budget funded by domestic taxes, % of GDP	(1.2)
ODA from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)-DAC †† **	SDG	17.2.1 ODA from OECD-DAC members, % of gross national income • To LDCs • To all countries	0.2 0.7
FDI inflows (LDCs) **	UNCTAD	17.3.1 FDI inflows (in LDCs), % of GDP	(1.5)
Personal remittances (LDCs) **	SDG	17.3.2 Personal remittances received (in LDCs), % of GDP	(1.3)
Debt service	SDG	17.4.1 Debt service, % of exports of goods, services and primary income	0.8
Fixed Internet broadband subscription	SDG	17.6.1 Fixed-broadband subscriptions, per 100 population	32
Internet users	SDG	17.8.1 Internet users, % of population	100
ODA for technical cooperation	SDG	17.9.1 ODA (gross disbursement) for technical cooperation, million 2019 US\$	(2)
Worldwide weighted tariff-average	SDG	17.10.1 Tariff rate for LDCs under most favoured nation and preferential rate, all products, %	0
Exports of commercial services (LDCs) **	SDG-WTO	17.11.1 Exports from LDCs for commercial services and merchandise, % of world services exports	(2)

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.

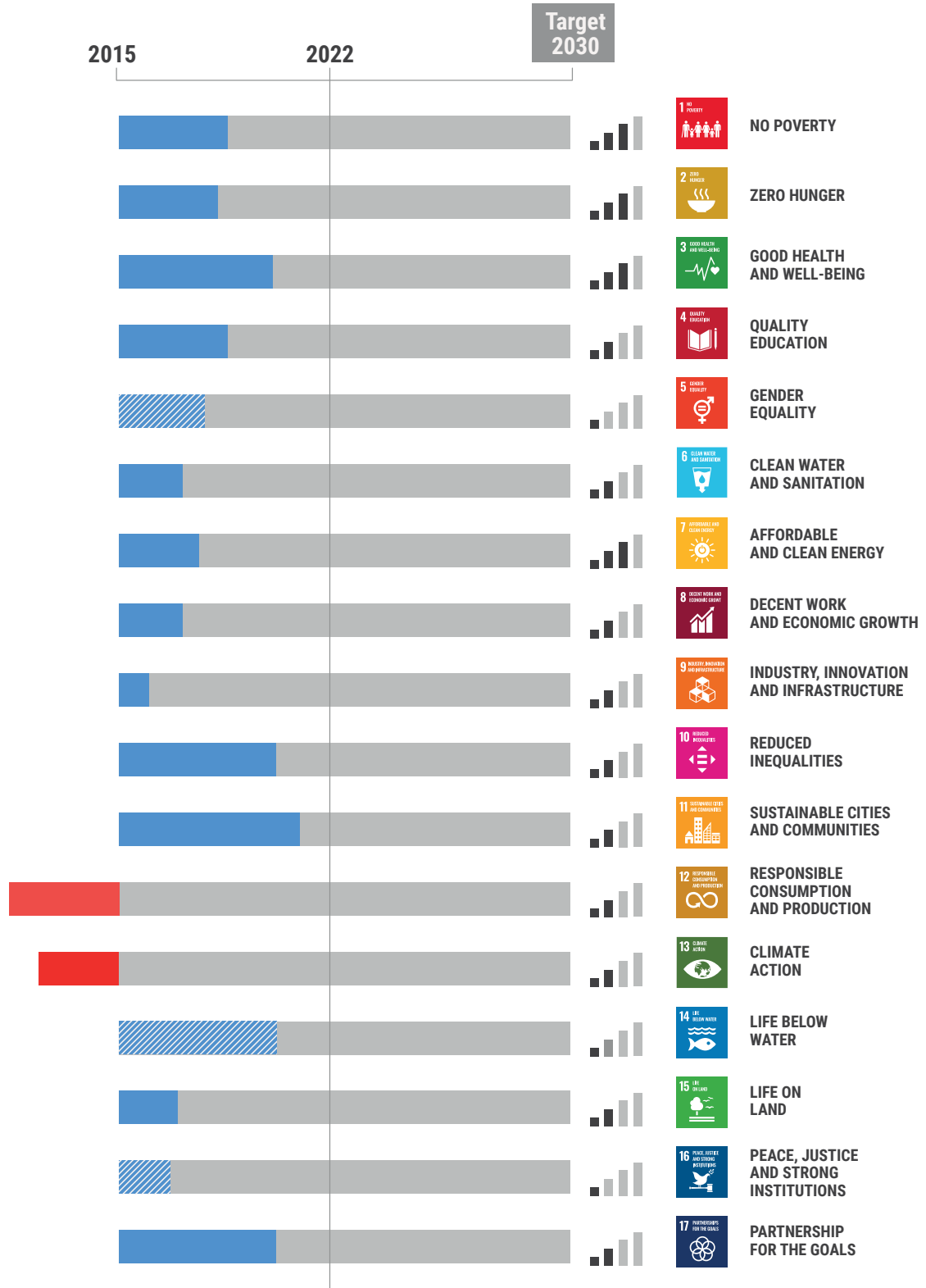
** Indicator not used for subregional progress assessment due to lack of data.

†† 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



Dashboard of expected achievements for East and North-East Asia



NO POVERTY

- 1.1 International poverty
- 1.3 Social protection
- 1.4 Access to basic services
- 1.a Resources for poverty programs
- 1.5 Resilience to disasters
- 1.2 National poverty
- 1.b Poverty eradication policies



ZERO HUNGER

- 2.4 Sustainable agriculture
- 2.1 Undernourishment and food security
- 2.2 Malnutrition
- 2.3 Small-scale food producers
- 2.5 Genetic resources for agriculture
- 2.a Investment in agriculture
- 2.b Agricultural export subsidies
- 2.c Food price anomalies



GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

- 3.1 Maternal mortality
- 3.2 Child mortality
- 3.b R&D for health
- 3.3 Communicable diseases
- 3.4 NCD & mental health
- 3.6 Road traffic accidents
- 3.7 Sexual & reproductive health
- 3.9 Health impact of pollution
- 3.a Tobacco control
- 3.c Health financing & workforce
- 3.d Management of health risks
- 3.5 Substance abuse
- 3.8 Universal health coverage



QUALITY EDUCATION

- 4.a Education facilities
- 4.2 Early childhood development
- 4.3 TVET & tertiary education
- 4.5 Equal access to education
- 4.1 Effective learning outcomes
- 4.4 Skills for employment
- 4.6 Adult literacy & numeracy
- 4.7 Sustainable development education
- 4.b Scholarships
- 4.c Qualified teachers



GENDER EQUALITY

- 5.1 Discrimination against women & girls
- 5.5 Women in leadership
- 5.2 Violence against women & girls
- 5.3 Early marriage
- 5.4 Unpaid care and domestic work
- 5.6 Reproductive health access & rights
- 5.a Equal economic rights
- 5.b Technology for women empowerment
- 5.c Gender equality policies



CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

- 6.1 Safe drinking water
- 6.2 Access to sanitation & hygiene
- 6.4 Water-use efficiency
- 6.5 Trans-boundary water cooperation
- 6.6 Water-related ecosystems
- 6.3 Water quality
- 6.a International cooperation on water & sanitation
- 6.b Participatory water & sanitation management



AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

- 7.1 Access to energy services
- 7.2 Share of renewable energy
- 7.3 Energy efficiency
- 7.b Investing in energy infrastructure
- 7.a International cooperation on energy



DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

- 8.1 Per capita economic growth
- 8.2 Economic productivity & innovation
- 8.5 Full employment & decent work
- 8.6 Youth NEET
- 8.10 Access to financial services
- 8.4 Material resource efficiency
- 8.8 Labour rights & safe working env.
- 8.3 Formalization of SMEs
- 8.7 Child & forced labour
- 8.9 Sustainable tourism
- 8.a Aid for Trade
- 8.b Strategy for youth employment



INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

- 9.1 Infrastructure development
- 9.4 Sustainable & clean industries
- 9.5 Research and development
- 9.b Domestic technology development
- 9.c Access to ICT & the Internet
- 9.2 Sustainable/inclusive industrialization
- 9.3 Small-scale industries access to finance
- 9.a Resilient infrastructure



REDUCED INEQUALITIES

- 10.4 Fiscal & social protection policies
- 10.7 Safe migration & mobility
- 10.1 Income growth (bottom 40%)
- 10.2 Inclusion (social, economic & political)
- 10.3 Eliminate discrimination
- 10.5 Regulation of financial markets
- 10.6 Inclusive global governance
- 10.a Special & differential treatment (WTO)
- 10.b Resource flows for development
- 10.c Remittance costs



SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

- 11.6 Urban air quality & waste management
- 11.2 Public transport systems
- 11.5 Human & economic losses to disasters
- 11.1 Housing & basic services
- 11.3 Sustainable urbanization
- 11.4 Cultural & natural heritage
- 11.7 Urban green & public spaces
- 11.a Urban planning
- 11.b Disaster risk management policies
- 11.c Sustainable & resilient buildings



RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

- 12.4 Managing chemicals & wastes
- 12.a Support for R&D capacity for SD
- 12.2 Sustainable use of natural resources
- 12.b Sustainable tourism monitoring
- 12.c Fossil-fuel subsidies
- 12.1 Programmes on SCP
- 12.3 Food waste & losses
- 12.5 Reduction in waste generation
- 12.6 Corporate sustainable practices
- 12.7 Public procurement practices
- 12.8 Sustainable development awareness



CLIMATE ACTION

- 13.1 Resilience & adaptive capacity
- 13.2 Climate change policies
- 13.3 Climate change awareness
- 13.a UNFCCC commitments
- 13.b Climate change planning & management



LIFE BELOW WATER

- 14.1 Marine pollution
- 14.5 Conservation of coastal areas
- 14.2 Marine & coastal ecosystems
- 14.3 Ocean acidification
- 14.4 Sustainable fishing
- 14.6 Fisheries subsidies
- 14.7 Marine resources for SIDS & LDCs
- 14.a Research capacity & marine technology
- 14.b Small-scale artisanal fishing
- 14.c Implementing UNCLOS



LIFE ON LAND

- 15.1 Terrestrial & freshwater ecosystems
- 15.2 Sustainable forests management
- 15.4 Conservation of mountain ecosystems
- 15.8 Invasive alien species
- 15.5 Loss of biodiversity
- 15.3 Desertification and land degradation
- 15.6 Utilization of genetic resource
- 15.7 Protected species trafficking
- 15.9 Biodiversity in national & local planning
- 15.a Resources for biodiversity & ecosystems
- 15.b Resources for forest management
- 15.c Protected species trafficking (global)



PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

- 16.1 Reduction of violence & related deaths
- 16.3 Justice for all
- 16.2 Human trafficking
- 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.a Capacity to prevent violence
- 16.b Non-discriminatory laws



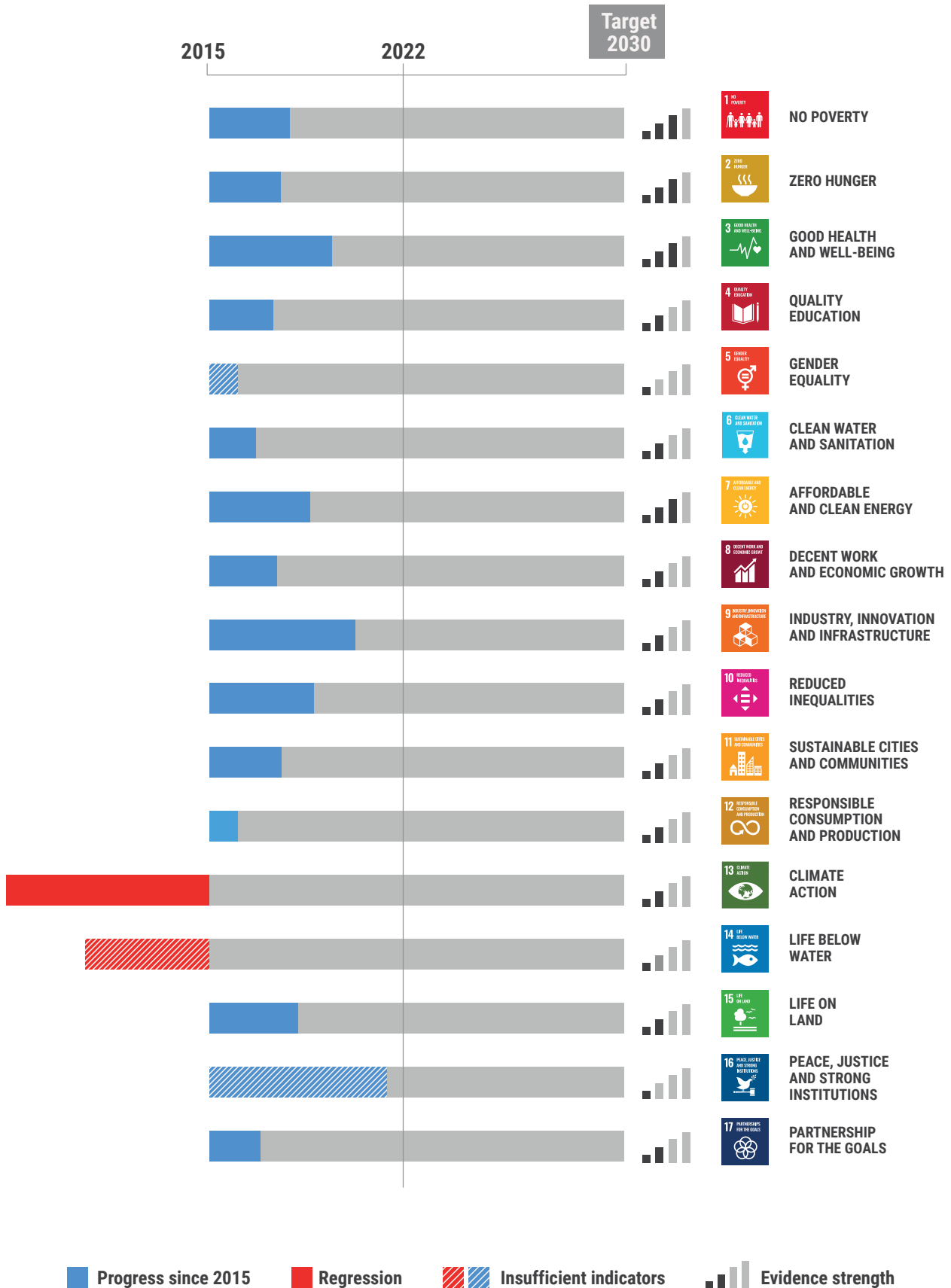
PARTNERSHIP FOR THE GOALS

- 17.6 Science and tech international cooperation
- 17.1 Tax & other revenue collection
- 17.8 Capacity building for ICT
- 17.10 Multilateral trading system (WTO)
- 17.18 National statistics availability
- 17.19 Statistical capacity
- 17.2 ODA commitment by dev. countries
- 17.3 Additional financial resources
- 17.4 Debt sustainability
- 17.5 Investment promotion for LDCs
- 17.7 Transfer of technologies
- 17.9 Capacity building for SDGs
- 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



Dashboard of expected achievements for North and Central Asia



NO POVERTY

- 1.1 International poverty
- 1.2 National poverty
- 1.3 Social protection
- 1.4 Access to basic services
- 1.5 Resilience to disasters
- 1.a Resources for poverty programs
- 1.b Poverty eradication policies



ZERO HUNGER

- 2.2 Malnutrition
- 2.3 Small-scale food producers
- 2.4 Sustainable agriculture
- 2.5 Genetic resources for agriculture
- 2.a Investment in agriculture
- 2.1 Undernourishment and food security
- 2.b Agricultural export subsidies
- 2.c Food price anomalies



GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

- 3.1 Maternal mortality
- 3.2 Child mortality
- 3.9 Health impact of pollution
- 3.3 Communicable diseases
- 3.4 NCD & mental health
- 3.5 Substance abuse
- 3.6 Road traffic accidents
- 3.7 Sexual & reproductive health
- 3.a Tobacco control
- 3.b R&D for health
- 3.c Health financing & workforce
- 3.d Management of health risks
- 3.8 Universal health coverage



QUALITY EDUCATION

- 4.6 Adult literacy & numeracy
- 4.1 Effective learning outcomes
- 4.2 Early childhood development
- 4.3 TVET & tertiary education
- 4.a Education facilities
- 4.5 Equal access to education
- 4.c Qualified teachers
- 4.4 Skills for employment
- 4.7 Sustainable development education
- 4.b Scholarships



GENDER EQUALITY

- 5.5 Women in leadership
- 5.1 Discrimination against women & girls
- 5.2 Violence against women & girls
- 5.3 Early marriage
- 5.4 Unpaid care and domestic work
- 5.6 Reproductive health access & rights
- 5.a Equal economic rights
- 5.b Technology for women empowerment
- 5.c Gender equality policies



CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

- 6.1 Safe drinking water
- 6.2 Access to sanitation & hygiene
- 6.4 Water-use efficiency
- 6.5 Trans-boundary water cooperation
- 6.b Participatory water & sanitation management
- 6.6 Water-related ecosystems
- 6.3 Water quality
- 6.a International cooperation on water & sanitation



AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

- 7.1 Access to energy services
- 7.3 Energy efficiency
- 7.b Investing in energy infrastructure
- 7.2 Share of renewable energy
- 7.a International cooperation on energy



DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

- 8.2 Economic productivity & innovation
- 8.1 Per capita economic growth
- 8.5 Full employment & decent work
- 8.6 Youth NEET
- 8.8 Labour rights & safe working env.
- 8.10 Access to financial services
- 8.b Strategy for youth employment
- 8.4 Material resource efficiency
- 8.3 Formalization of SMEs
- 8.7 Child & forced labour
- 8.9 Sustainable tourism
- 8.a Aid for Trade



INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

- 9.1 Infrastructure development
- 9.c Access to ICT & the Internet
- 9.2 Sustainable/inclusive industrialization
- 9.4 Sustainable & clean industries
- 9.5 Research and development
- 9.b Domestic technology development
- 9.3 Small-scale industries access to finance
- 9.a Resilient infrastructure



REDUCED INEQUALITIES

- 10.2 Inclusion (social, economic & political)
- 10.4 Fiscal & social protection policies
- 10.7 Safe migration & mobility
- 10.1 Income growth (bottom 40%)
- 10.3 Eliminate discrimination
- 10.5 Regulation of financial markets
- 10.6 Inclusive global governance
- 10.a Special & differential treatment (WTO)
- 10.b Resource flows for development
- 10.c Remittance costs



SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

- 11.6 Urban air quality & waste management
- 11.2 Public transport systems
- 11.b Disaster risk management policies
- 11.5 Human & economic losses to disasters
- 11.1 Housing & basic services
- 11.3 Sustainable urbanization
- 11.4 Cultural & natural heritage
- 11.7 Urban green & public spaces
- 11.a Urban planning
- 11.c Sustainable & resilient buildings



RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

- 12.4 Managing chemicals & wastes
- 12.a Support for R&D capacity for SD
- 12.b Sustainable tourism monitoring
- 12.c Fossil-fuel subsidies
- 12.2 Sustainable use of natural resources
- 12.1 Programmes on SCP
- 12.3 Food waste & losses
- 12.5 Reduction in waste generation
- 12.6 Corporate sustainable practices
- 12.7 Public procurement practices
- 12.8 Sustainable development awareness



CLIMATE ACTION

- 13.1 Resilience & adaptive capacity
- 13.2 Climate change policies
- 13.3 Climate change awareness
- 13.a UNFCCC commitments
- 13.b Climate change planning & management



LIFE BELOW WATER

- 14.1 Marine pollution
- 14.2 Marine & coastal ecosystems
- 14.3 Ocean acidification
- 14.4 Sustainable fishing
- 14.5 Conservation of coastal areas
- 14.6 Fisheries subsidies
- 14.7 Marine resources for SIDS & LDCs
- 14.a Research capacity & marine technology
- 14.b Small-scale artisanal fishing
- 14.c Implementing UNCLOS



LIFE ON LAND

- 15.1 Terrestrial & freshwater ecosystems
- 15.2 Sustainable forests management
- 15.4 Conservation of mountain ecosystems
- 15.5 Loss of biodiversity
- 15.8 Invasive alien species
- 15.3 Desertification and land degradation
- 15.6 Utilization of genetic resource
- 15.7 Protected species trafficking
- 15.9 Biodiversity in national & local planning
- 15.a Resources for biodiversity & ecosystems
- 15.b Resources for forest management
- 15.c Protected species trafficking (global)



PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

- 16.1 Reduction of violence & related deaths
- 16.6 Effective institutions
- 16.2 Human trafficking
- 16.3 Justice for all
- 16.4 Illicit financial and arms flows
- 16.5 Corruption and bribery
- 16.7 Inclusive decision-making
- 16.8 Inclusive global governance
- 16.9 Legal identity
- 16.10 Public access to information
- 16.a Capacity to prevent violence
- 16.b Non-discriminatory laws



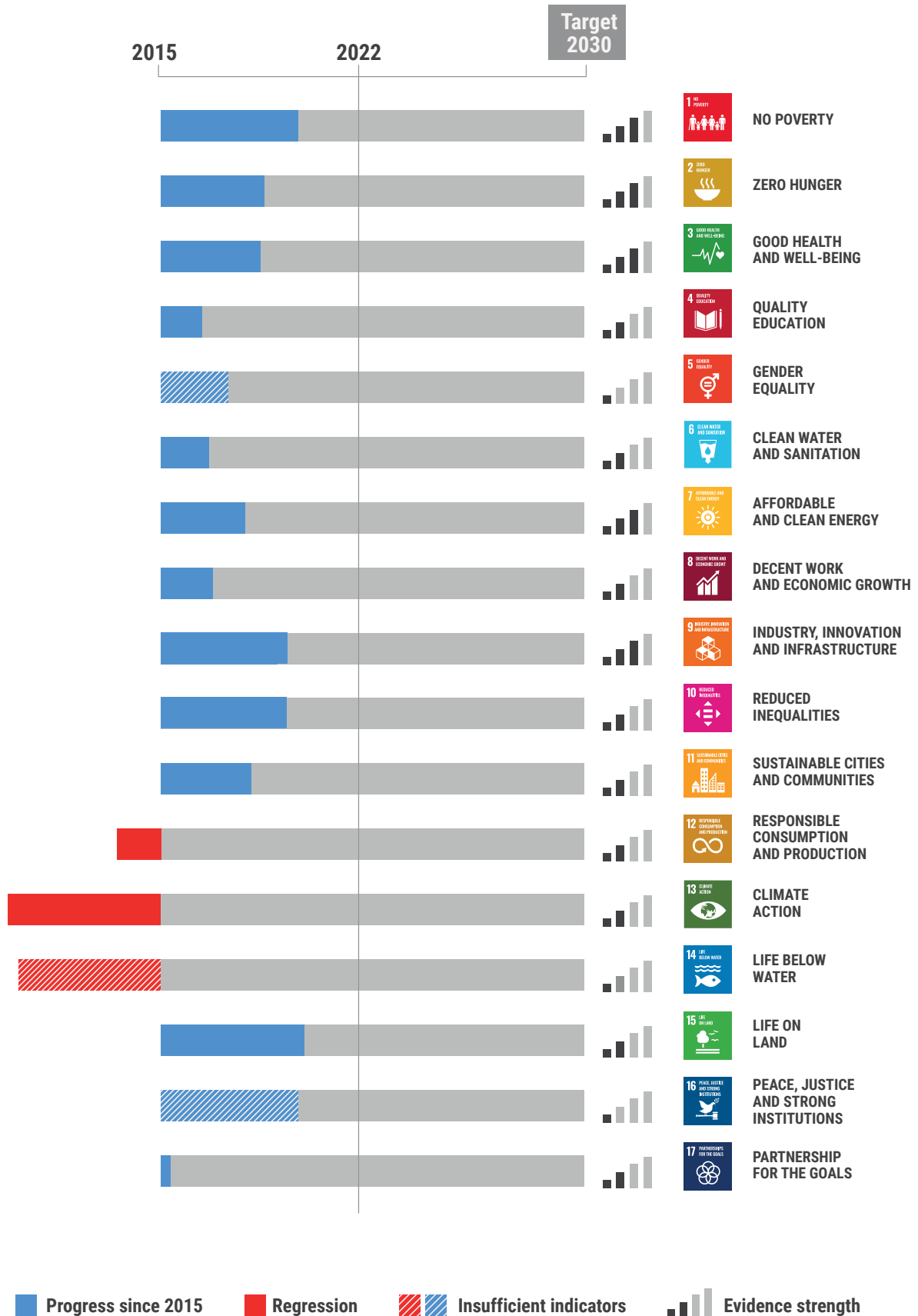
PARTNERSHIP FOR THE GOALS

- 17.6 Science and tech international cooperation
- 17.8 Capacity building for ICT
- 17.9 Capacity building for SDGs
- 17.10 Multilateral trading system (WTO)
- 17.18 National statistics availability
- 17.19 Statistical capacity
- 17.1 Tax & other revenue collection
- 17.4 Debt sustainability
- 17.17 Partnerships (public, private, CSO)
- 17.2 ODA commitment by dev. countries
- 17.3 Additional financial resources
- 17.5 Investment promotion for LDCs
- 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

- MAINTAIN progress to achieve target
- ACCELERATE progress to achieve target
- REVERSE trend to achieve target
- Cannot be measured

South-East Asia

Snapshot of SDG progress in South-East Asia, 2022



Dashboard of expected achievements for South-East Asia



NO POVERTY

- 1.1 International poverty
- 1.2 National poverty
- 1.3 Social protection
- 1.4 Access to basic services
- 1.5 Resilience to disasters
- 1.a Resources for poverty programs
- 1.b Poverty eradication policies



ZERO HUNGER

- 2.a Investment in agriculture
- 2.2 Malnutrition
- 2.3 Small-scale food producers
- 2.4 Sustainable agriculture
- 2.1 Undernourishment and food security
- 2.5 Genetic resources for agriculture
- 2.b Agricultural export subsidies
- 2.c Food price anomalies



GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

- 3.1 Maternal mortality
- 3.2 Child mortality
- 3.3 Communicable diseases
- 3.4 NCD & mental health
- 3.6 Road traffic accidents
- 3.7 Sexual & reproductive health
- 3.8 Universal health coverage
- 3.9 Health impact of pollution
- 3.a Tobacco control
- 3.b R&D for health
- 3.c Health financing & workforce
- 3.d Management of health risks
- 3.5 Substance abuse



QUALITY EDUCATION

- 4.2 Early childhood development
- 4.3 TVET & tertiary education
- 4.6 Adult literacy & numeracy
- 4.a Education facilities
- 4.c Qualified teachers
- 4.5 Equal access to education
- 4.1 Effective learning outcomes
- 4.4 Skills for employment
- 4.7 Sustainable development education
- 4.b Scholarships



GENDER EQUALITY

- 5.1 Discrimination against women & girls
- 5.5 Women in leadership
- 5.2 Violence against women & girls
- 5.3 Early marriage
- 5.4 Unpaid care and domestic work
- 5.6 Reproductive health access & rights
- 5.a Equal economic rights
- 5.b Technology for women empowerment
- 5.c Gender equality policies



CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

- 6.1 Safe drinking water
- 6.2 Access to sanitation & hygiene
- 6.4 Water-use efficiency
- 6.5 Trans-boundary water cooperation
- 6.b Participatory water & sanitation management
- 6.6 Water-related ecosystems
- 6.3 Water quality
- 6.a International cooperation on water & sanitation



AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

- 7.1 Access to energy services
- 7.3 Energy efficiency
- 7.b Investing in energy infrastructure
- 7.2 Share of renewable energy
- 7.a International cooperation on energy



DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

- 8.1 Per capita economic growth
- 8.2 Economic productivity & innovation
- 8.6 Youth NEET
- 8.10 Access to financial services
- 8.b Strategy for youth employment
- 8.4 Material resource efficiency
- 8.5 Full employment & decent work
- 8.3 Formalization of SMEs
- 8.7 Child & forced labour
- 8.8 Labour rights & safe working env.
- 8.9 Sustainable tourism
- 8.a Aid for Trade



INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

- 9.c Access to ICT & the Internet
- 9.1 Infrastructure development
- 9.2 Sustainable/inclusive industrialization
- 9.4 Sustainable & clean industries
- 9.5 Research and development
- 9.b Domestic technology development
- 9.3 Small-scale industries access to finance
- 9.a Resilient infrastructure



REDUCED INEQUALITIES

- 10.2 Inclusion (social, economic & political)
- 10.4 Fiscal & social protection policies
- 10.7 Safe migration & mobility
- 10.1 Income growth (bottom 40%)
- 10.3 Eliminate discrimination
- 10.5 Regulation of financial markets
- 10.6 Inclusive global governance
- 10.a Special & differential treatment (WTO)
- 10.b Resource flows for development
- 10.c Remittance costs



SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

- 11.2 Public transport systems
- 11.6 Urban air quality & waste management
- 11.5 Human & economic losses to disasters
- 11.1 Housing & basic services
- 11.3 Sustainable urbanization
- 11.4 Cultural & natural heritage
- 11.7 Urban green & public spaces
- 11.a Urban planning
- 11.b Disaster risk management policies
- 11.c Sustainable & resilient buildings



RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

- 12.4 Managing chemicals & wastes
- 12.a Support for R&D capacity for SD
- 12.2 Sustainable use of natural resources
- 12.b Sustainable tourism monitoring
- 12.c Fossil-fuel subsidies
- 12.1 Programmes on SCP
- 12.3 Food waste & losses
- 12.5 Reduction in waste generation
- 12.6 Corporate sustainable practices
- 12.7 Public procurement practices
- 12.8 Sustainable development awareness



CLIMATE ACTION

- 13.1 Resilience & adaptive capacity
- 13.2 Climate change policies
- 13.3 Climate change awareness
- 13.a UNFCCC commitments
- 13.b Climate change planning & management



LIFE BELOW WATER

- 14.5 Conservation of coastal areas
- 14.1 Marine pollution
- 14.7 Marine resources for SIDS & LDCs
- 14.2 Marine & coastal ecosystems
- 14.3 Ocean acidification
- 14.4 Sustainable fishing
- 14.6 Fisheries subsidies
- 14.a Research capacity & marine technology
- 14.b Small-scale artisanal fishing
- 14.c Implementing UNCLOS



LIFE ON LAND

- 15.8 Invasive alien species
- 15.2 Sustainable forests management
- 15.4 Conservation of mountain ecosystems
- 15.1 Terrestrial & freshwater ecosystems
- 15.5 Loss of biodiversity
- 15.3 Desertification and land degradation
- 15.6 Utilization of genetic resource
- 15.7 Protected species trafficking
- 15.9 Biodiversity in national & local planning
- 15.a Resources for biodiversity & ecosystems
- 15.b Resources for forest management
- 15.c Protected species trafficking (global)



PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

- 16.6 Effective institutions
- 16.1 Reduction of violence & related deaths
- 16.3 Justice for all
- 16.2 Human trafficking
- 16.4 Illicit financial and arms flows
- 16.5 Corruption and bribery
- 16.7 Inclusive decision-making
- 16.8 Inclusive global governance
- 16.9 Legal identity
- 16.10 Public access to information
- 16.a Capacity to prevent violence
- 16.b Non-discriminatory laws



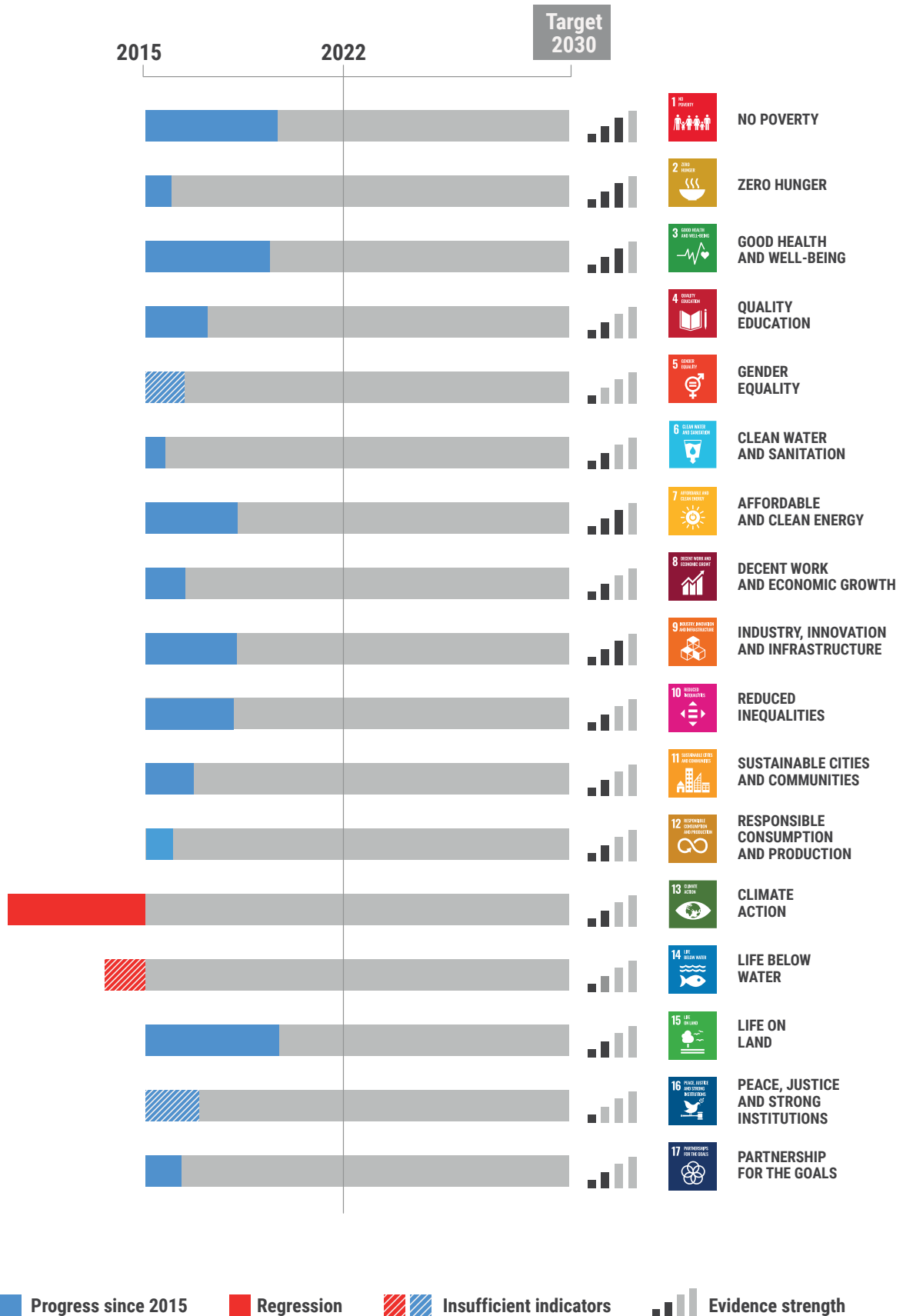
PARTNERSHIP FOR THE GOALS

- 17.17 Partnerships (public, private, CSO)
- 17.6 Science and tech international cooperation
- 17.8 Capacity building for ICT
- 17.10 Multilateral trading system (WTO)
- 17.18 National statistics availability
- 17.1 Tax & other revenue collection
- 17.4 Debt sustainability
- 17.9 Capacity building for SDGs
- 17.19 Statistical capacity
- 17.2 ODA commitment by dev. countries
- 17.3 Additional financial resources
- 17.5 Investment promotion for LDCs
- 17.7 Transfer of technologies
- 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

- MAINTAIN progress to achieve target
- ACCELERATE progress to achieve target
- REVERSE trend to achieve target
- Cannot be measured

South and South-West Asia

Snapshot of SDG progress in South and South-West Asia, 2022



Dashboard of expected achievements for South and South-West Asia



NO POVERTY

- 1.1 International poverty
- 1.2 National poverty
- 1.3 Social protection
- 1.4 Access to basic services
- 1.5 Resilience to disasters
- 1.a Resources for poverty programs
- 1.b Poverty eradication policies



ZERO HUNGER

- 2.1 Undernourishment and food security
- 2.2 Malnutrition
- 2.3 Small-scale food producers
- 2.4 Sustainable agriculture
- 2.5 Genetic resources for agriculture
- 2.a Investment in agriculture
- 2.b Agricultural export subsidies
- 2.c Food price anomalies



GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

- 3.1 Maternal mortality
- 3.2 Child mortality
- 3.d Management of health risks
- 3.3 Communicable diseases
- 3.4 NCD & mental health
- 3.6 Road traffic accidents
- 3.7 Sexual & reproductive health
- 3.9 Health impact of pollution
- 3.a Tobacco control
- 3.b R&D for health
- 3.c Health financing & workforce
- 3.5 Substance abuse
- 3.8 Universal health coverage



QUALITY EDUCATION

- 4.2 Early childhood development
- 4.3 TVET & tertiary education
- 4.6 Adult literacy & numeracy
- 4.a Education facilities
- 4.c Qualified teachers
- 4.5 Equal access to education
- 4.1 Effective learning outcomes
- 4.4 Skills for employment
- 4.7 Sustainable development education
- 4.b Scholarships



GENDER EQUALITY

- 5.1 Discrimination against women & girls
- 5.5 Women in leadership
- 5.2 Violence against women & girls
- 5.3 Early marriage
- 5.4 Unpaid care and domestic work
- 5.6 Reproductive health access & rights
- 5.a Equal economic rights
- 5.b Technology for women empowerment
- 5.c Gender equality policies



CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

- 6.1 Safe drinking water
- 6.2 Access to sanitation & hygiene
- 6.4 Water-use efficiency
- 6.5 Trans-boundary water cooperation
- 6.6 Water-related ecosystems
- 6.b Participatory water & sanitation management
- 6.3 Water quality
- 6.a International cooperation on water & sanitation



AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

- 7.1 Access to energy services
- 7.3 Energy efficiency
- 7.b Investing in energy infrastructure
- 7.2 Share of renewable energy
- 7.a International cooperation on energy



DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

- 8.1 Per capita economic growth
- 8.2 Economic productivity & innovation
- 8.6 Youth NEET
- 8.10 Access to financial services
- 8.b Strategy for youth employment
- 8.4 Material resource efficiency
- 8.5 Full employment & decent work
- 8.8 Labour rights & safe working env.
- 8.3 Formalization of SMEs
- 8.7 Child & forced labour
- 8.9 Sustainable tourism
- 8.a Aid for Trade



INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

- 9.c Access to ICT & the Internet
- 9.1 Infrastructure development
- 9.2 Sustainable/inclusive industrialization
- 9.5 Research and development
- 9.4 Sustainable & clean industries
- 9.b Domestic technology development
- 9.3 Small-scale industries access to finance
- 9.a Resilient infrastructure



REDUCED INEQUALITIES

- 10.2 Inclusion (social, economic & political)
- 10.4 Fiscal & social protection policies
- 10.7 Safe migration & mobility
- 10.1 Income growth (bottom 40%)
- 10.3 Eliminate discrimination
- 10.5 Regulation of financial markets
- 10.6 Inclusive global governance
- 10.a Special & differential treatment (WTO)
- 10.b Resource flows for development
- 10.c Remittance costs



SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

- 11.2 Public transport systems
- 11.6 Urban air quality & waste management
- 11.b Disaster risk management policies
- 11.5 Human & economic losses to disasters
- 11.1 Housing & basic services
- 11.3 Sustainable urbanization
- 11.4 Cultural & natural heritage
- 11.7 Urban green & public spaces
- 11.a Urban planning
- 11.c Sustainable & resilient buildings



RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

- 12.4 Managing chemicals & wastes
- 12.a Support for R&D capacity for SD
- 12.c Fossil-fuel subsidies
- 12.2 Sustainable use of natural resources
- 12.b Sustainable tourism monitoring
- 12.1 Programmes on SCP
- 12.3 Food waste & losses
- 12.5 Reduction in waste generation
- 12.6 Corporate sustainable practices
- 12.7 Public procurement practices
- 12.8 Sustainable development awareness



CLIMATE ACTION

- 13.1 Resilience & adaptive capacity
- 13.2 Climate change policies
- 13.3 Climate change awareness
- 13.a UNFCCC commitments
- 13.b Climate change planning & management



LIFE BELOW WATER

- 14.5 Conservation of coastal areas
- 14.1 Marine pollution
- 14.7 Marine resources for SIDS & LDCs
- 14.2 Marine & coastal ecosystems
- 14.3 Ocean acidification
- 14.4 Sustainable fishing
- 14.6 Fisheries subsidies
- 14.a Research capacity & marine technology
- 14.b Small-scale artisanal fishing
- 14.c Implementing UNCLOS



LIFE ON LAND

- 15.8 Invasive alien species
- 15.1 Terrestrial & freshwater ecosystems
- 15.2 Sustainable forests management
- 15.4 Conservation of mountain ecosystems
- 15.5 Loss of biodiversity
- 15.3 Desertification and land degradation
- 15.6 Utilization of genetic resource
- 15.7 Protected species trafficking
- 15.9 Biodiversity in national & local planning
- 15.a Resources for biodiversity & ecosystems
- 15.b Resources for forest management
- 15.c Protected species trafficking (global)



PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

- 16.6 Effective institutions
- 16.1 Reduction of violence & related deaths
- 16.3 Justice for all
- 16.2 Human trafficking
- 16.4 Illicit financial and arms flows
- 16.5 Corruption and bribery
- 16.7 Inclusive decision-making
- 16.8 Inclusive global governance
- 16.9 Legal identity
- 16.10 Public access to information
- 16.a Capacity to prevent violence
- 16.b Non-discriminatory laws



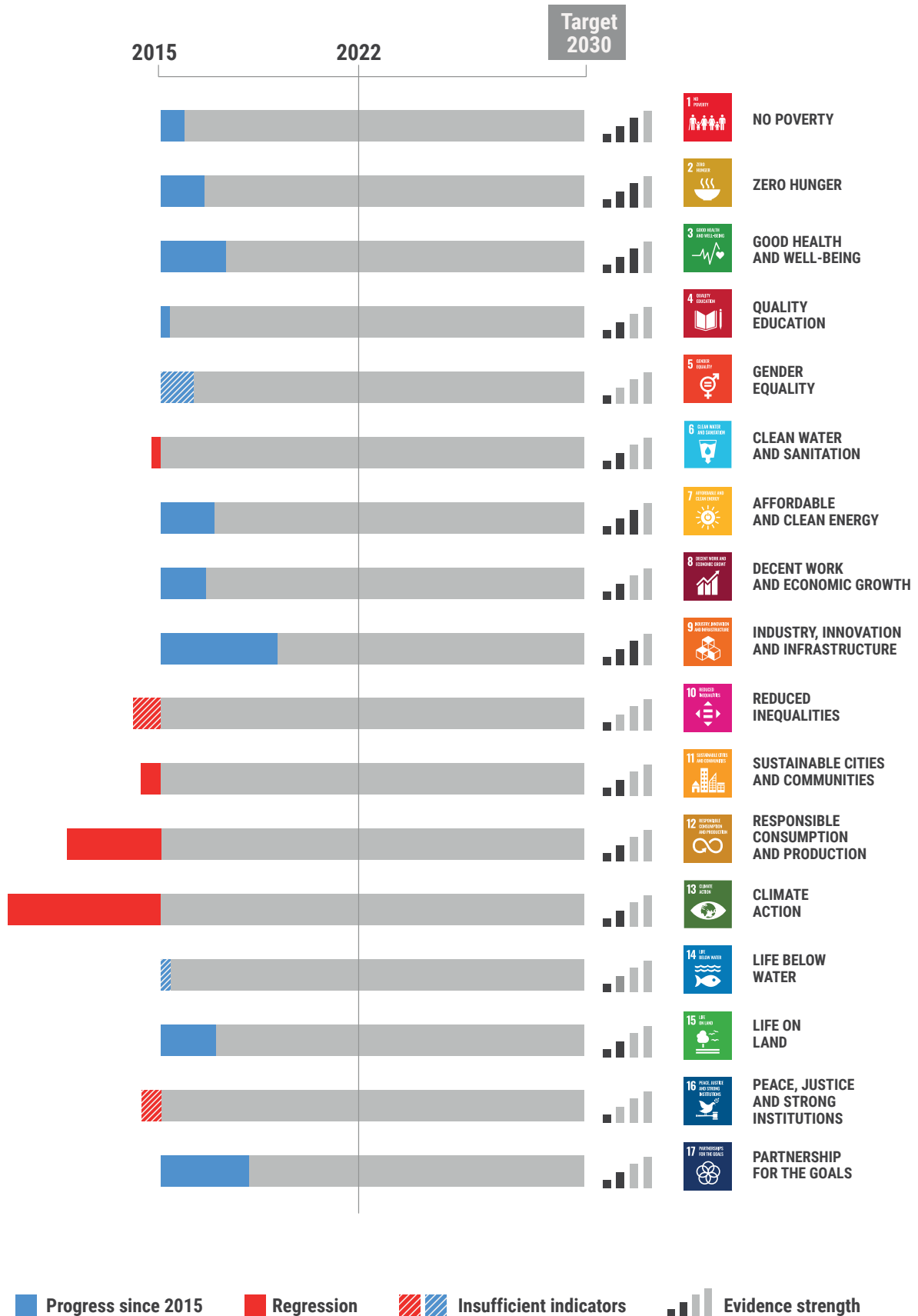
PARTNERSHIP FOR THE GOALS

- 17.1 Tax & other revenue collection
- 17.6 Science and tech international cooperation
- 17.8 Capacity building for ICT
- 17.9 Capacity building for SDGs
- 17.10 Multilateral trading system (WTO)
- 17.18 National statistics availability
- 17.19 Statistical capacity
- 17.4 Debt sustainability
- 17.17 Partnerships (public, private, CSO)
- 17.2 ODA commitment by dev. countries
- 17.3 Additional financial resources
- 17.5 Investment promotion for LDCs
- 17.7 Transfer of technologies
- 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

- MAINTAIN progress to achieve target
- ACCELERATE progress to achieve target
- REVERSE trend to achieve target
- Cannot be measured

The Pacific

Snapshot of SDG progress in the Pacific, 2022



Dashboard of expected achievements for The Pacific

1 NO POVERTY

- 1.1 International poverty
- 1.3 Social protection
- 1.4 Access to basic services
- 1.5 Resilience to disasters
- 1.a Resources for poverty programs
- 1.2 National poverty
- 1.b Poverty eradication policies

2 ZERO HUNGER

- 2.3 Small-scale food producers
- 2.4 Sustainable agriculture
- 2.a Investment in agriculture
- 2.1 Undernourishment and food security
- 2.2 Malnutrition
- 2.5 Genetic resources for agriculture
- 2.b Agricultural export subsidies
- 2.c Food price anomalies

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

- 3.1 Maternal mortality
- 3.2 Child mortality
- 3.4 NCD & mental health
- 3.5 Substance abuse
- 3.6 Road traffic accidents
- 3.7 Sexual & reproductive health
- 3.8 Universal health coverage
- 3.9 Health impact of pollution
- 3.a Tobacco control
- 3.b R&D for health
- 3.c Health financing & workforce
- 3.d Management of health risks
- 3.3 Communicable diseases

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

- 4.3 TVET & tertiary education
- 4.a Education facilities
- 4.2 Early childhood development
- 4.5 Equal access to education
- 4.c Qualified teachers
- 4.1 Effective learning outcomes
- 4.4 Skills for employment
- 4.6 Adult literacy & numeracy
- 4.7 Sustainable development education
- 4.b Scholarships

5 GENDER EQUALITY

- 5.1 Discrimination against women & girls
- 5.5 Women in leadership
- 5.2 Violence against women & girls
- 5.3 Early marriage
- 5.4 Unpaid care and domestic work
- 5.6 Reproductive health access & rights
- 5.a Equal economic rights
- 5.b Technology for women empowerment
- 5.c Gender equality policies

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

- 6.1 Safe drinking water
- 6.5 Trans-boundary water cooperation
- 6.2 Access to sanitation & hygiene
- 6.6 Water-related ecosystems
- 6.3 Water quality
- 6.4 Water-use efficiency
- 6.a International cooperation on water & sanitation
- 6.b Participatory water & sanitation management

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

- 7.1 Access to energy services
- 7.3 Energy efficiency
- 7.b Investing in energy infrastructure
- 7.2 Share of renewable energy
- 7.a International cooperation on energy

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

- 8.1 Per capita economic growth
- 8.5 Full employment & decent work
- 8.8 Labour rights & safe working env.
- 8.10 Access to financial services
- 8.2 Economic productivity & innovation
- 8.4 Material resource efficiency
- 8.6 Youth NEET
- 8.3 Formalization of SMEs
- 8.7 Child & forced labour
- 8.9 Sustainable tourism
- 8.a Aid for Trade
- 8.b Strategy for youth employment

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

- 9.1 Infrastructure development
- 9.2 Sustainable/inclusive industrialization
- 9.c Access to ICT & the Internet
- 9.3 Small-scale industries access to finance
- 9.4 Sustainable & clean industries
- 9.5 Research and development
- 9.a Resilient infrastructure
- 9.b Domestic technology development

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

- 10.2 Inclusion (social, economic & political)
- 10.4 Fiscal & social protection policies
- 10.7 Safe migration & mobility
- 10.1 Income growth (bottom 40%)
- 10.3 Eliminate discrimination
- 10.5 Regulation of financial markets
- 10.6 Inclusive global governance
- 10.a Special & differential treatment (WTO)
- 10.b Resource flows for development
- 10.c Remittance costs

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

- 11.2 Public transport systems
- 11.b Disaster risk management policies
- 11.5 Human & economic losses to disasters
- 11.6 Urban air quality & waste management
- 11.1 Housing & basic services
- 11.3 Sustainable urbanization
- 11.4 Cultural & natural heritage
- 11.7 Urban green & public spaces
- 11.a Urban planning
- 11.c Sustainable & resilient buildings

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

- 12.4 Managing chemicals & wastes
- 12.a Support for R&D capacity for SD
- 12.2 Sustainable use of natural resources
- 12.b Sustainable tourism monitoring
- 12.c Fossil-fuel subsidies
- 12.1 Programmes on SCP
- 12.3 Food waste & losses
- 12.5 Reduction in waste generation
- 12.6 Corporate sustainable practices
- 12.7 Public procurement practices
- 12.8 Sustainable development awareness

13 CLIMATE ACTION

- 13.1 Resilience & adaptive capacity
- 13.2 Climate change policies
- 13.3 Climate change awareness
- 13.a UNFCCC commitments
- 13.b Climate change planning & management

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

- 14.1 Marine pollution
- 14.5 Conservation of coastal areas
- 14.7 Marine resources for SIDS & LDCs
- 14.2 Marine & coastal ecosystems
- 14.3 Ocean acidification
- 14.4 Sustainable fishing
- 14.6 Fisheries subsidies
- 14.a Research capacity & marine technology
- 14.b Small-scale artisanal fishing
- 14.c Implementing UNCLOS

15 LIFE ON LAND

- 15.1 Terrestrial & freshwater ecosystems
- 15.2 Sustainable forests management
- 15.4 Conservation of mountain ecosystems
- 15.8 Invasive alien species
- 15.5 Loss of biodiversity
- 15.3 Desertification and land degradation
- 15.6 Utilization of genetic resource
- 15.7 Protected species trafficking
- 15.9 Biodiversity in national & local planning
- 15.a Resources for biodiversity & ecosystems
- 15.b Resources for forest management
- 15.c Protected species trafficking (global)

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

- 16.1 Reduction of violence & related deaths
- 16.3 Justice for all
- 16.6 Effective institutions
- 16.2 Human trafficking
- 16.4 Illicit financial and arms flows
- 16.5 Corruption and bribery
- 16.7 Inclusive decision-making
- 16.8 Inclusive global governance
- 16.9 Legal identity
- 16.10 Public access to information
- 16.a Capacity to prevent violence
- 16.b Non-discriminatory laws

17 PARTNERSHIP FOR THE GOALS

- 17.17 Partnerships (public, private, CSO)
- 17.1 Tax & other revenue collection
- 17.6 Science and tech international cooperation
- 17.8 Capacity building for ICT
- 17.9 Capacity building for SDGs
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- 17.19 Statistical capacity
- 17.4 Debt sustainability
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- 17.3 Additional financial resources
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- 17.7 Transfer of technologies
- 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

- MAINTAIN progress to achieve target
- ACCELERATE progress to achieve target
- REVERSE trend to achieve target
- Cannot be measured

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.

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.

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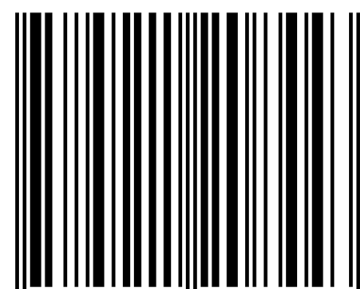
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This report analyses progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals in Asia and the Pacific as well as the availability of data. It shines a spotlight on countries that have demonstrated a commitment to achieve sustainable development. Their progress 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.



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