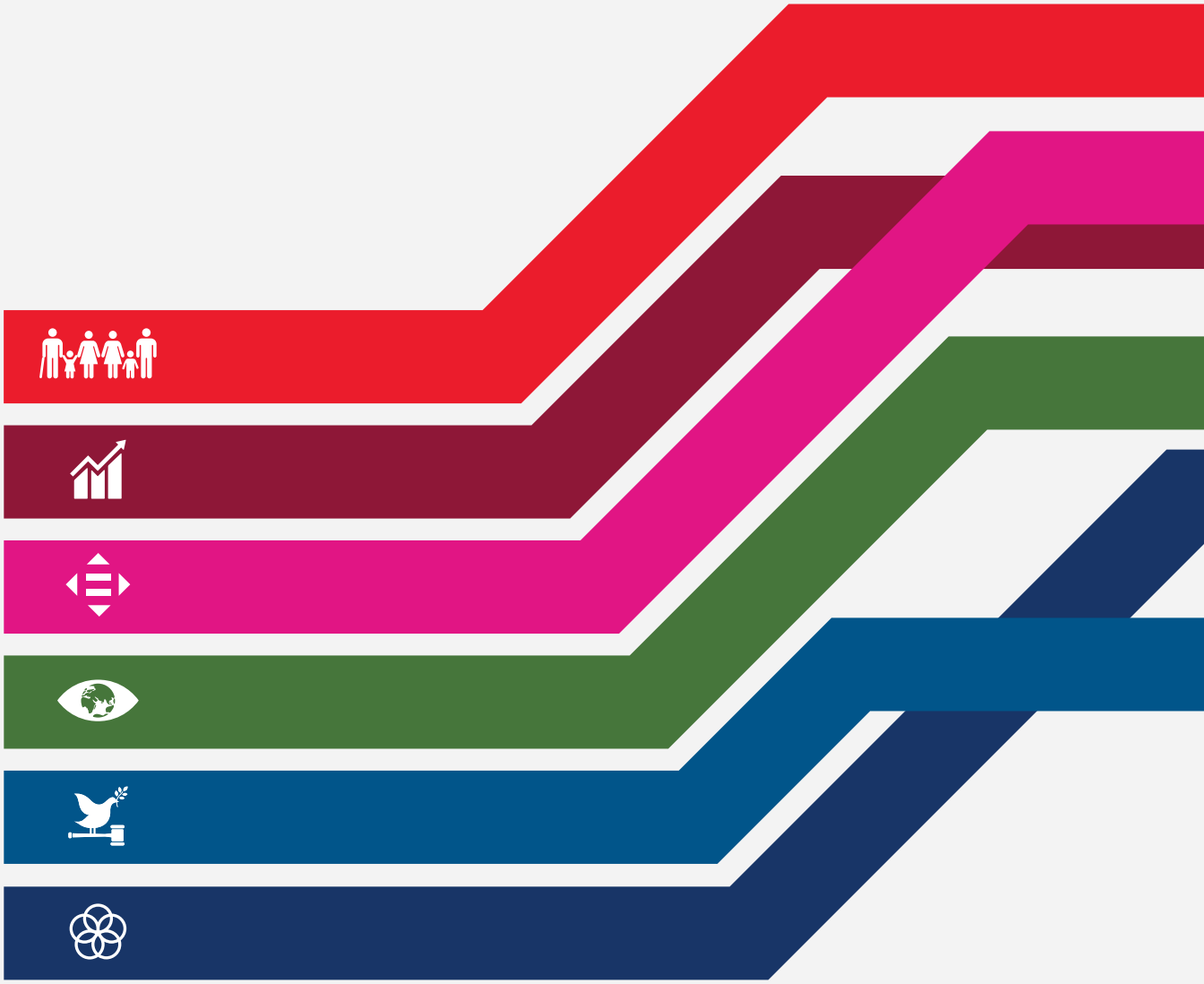
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC SDG PROGRESS REPORT 2019



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

UNITED NATIONS ESCAP
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

*The shaded areas of the map indicate ESCAP members and associate members.**

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) serves as the United Nations' regional hub promoting cooperation among countries to achieve inclusive and sustainable development. The largest regional intergovernmental platform with 53 Member States and 9 Associate Members, ESCAP has emerged as a strong regional think-tank offering countries sound analytical products that shed insight into the evolving economic, social and environmental dynamics of the region. The Commission's strategic focus is to deliver on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which it does by reinforcing and deepening regional cooperation and integration to advance connectivity, financial cooperation and market integration. ESCAP's research and analysis coupled with its policy advisory services, capacity building and technical assistance to governments aims to support countries' sustainable and inclusive development ambitions.

**The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.*

Asia and the Pacific SDG Progress Report 2019

United Nations Publication

Sales no.: E.19.II.F.9
Copyright © 2019 United Nations
All rights reserved
Printed in Bangkok

ISBN: 978-92-1-120790-3
eISBN: 978-92-1-004173-7
ST/ESCAP/2860

This publication may be reproduced, in whole or in part, for educational or non-profit purposes without special permission from the copyright holder, provided that the source is acknowledged. The ESCAP Publications Office would appreciate receiving a copy of any publication that uses this publication as a source.

No use may be made of this publication for resale or any other commercial purpose whatsoever without prior permission. Applications for such permission, with a statement of the purpose and extent of reproduction, should be addressed to the Secretary of the Publication Board, United Nations, New York.

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC SDG PROGRESS REPORT 2019

FOREWORD

The *Asia and the Pacific Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Progress Report 2019* assesses the region's progress towards the SDGs and the gaps which must be closed for these to be achieved by 2030. This assessment is designed to ensure the region's actions remain on target, shortcomings are addressed as they arise, and all interested parties remain engaged.

The report's findings are a call to action. On its current trajectory, Asia and the Pacific will not achieve any of the 17 SDGs by 2030. Accelerated progress is required on all fronts. Steps have been taken towards ending poverty (Goal 1), ensuring all have access to quality education and lifelong learning (Goal 4), and to delivering affordable and clean energy (Goal 7). Yet even in these areas, success can only be achieved by 2030 if progress is accelerated.

For many more Goals progress is stagnating. For three Goals negative trends must be reversed if we are to provide clean water and sanitation (Goal 6), ensure decent work and economic growth (Goal 8) and support responsible consumption and production (Goal 12). Urgent action is needed to strengthen environmental protection and combat climate change (Goal 13). The mismanagement of natural resources explains some of the most important gaps which need to be closed by 2030.

There are major differences between the subregions of Asia and the Pacific which have recorded different successes and face different challenges. Progress towards different Goals has been made by all subregions, but all subregions need to reverse negative trends. The lack of sufficient progress on strengthening global partnerships and means of implementing the 2030 Agenda (Goal 17) is something all subregions have in common. Progress towards this Goal is necessary to ensure our region has the means to finance, target and implement policy solutions to achieve all Goals. Today, all of Goal 17's underlying targets need to be accelerated.

Across all Goals and in all subregions, the lack of reliable data is one of Asia and the Pacific's biggest challenges. We have worked to incorporate significantly more SDG indicators than in our previous report and to provide more disaggregated data by age, sex and location. Data gaps nonetheless remain for two thirds

of global SDG indicators. With these challenges in mind, I hope this report will contribute to targeting our effort to accelerate progress towards all Goals and to strengthen the region's commitment to improving the quality of data and statistics essential to measuring progress. Our success in achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development depends on it.

Dr. Armida Salsiah Alisjahbana

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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Asia and the Pacific SDG Progress Report was prepared by the Statistics Division of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) under the overall leadership and guidance of Armida Salsiah Alisjahbana, Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations and Executive Secretary of ESCAP. Hongjoo Hahm, Deputy Executive Secretary for Programmes, Economics and Financing and Kaveh Zahedi, Deputy Executive Secretary for Sustainable Development provided valuable guidance and oversight.

The team for the production of this report includes:

Overall supervision and final review

Gemma Van Halderen

Coordinator

Arman Bidarbakht Nia

Core team of authors

Arman Bidarbakht Nia, Eric Hermouet, Dayyan Shayani, Phuong Tran

Reviewers

Paul Anthony Bunsell, Vatcharin Sirimaneetham, Van Nguyen

Analysis and data management

Coordinators: Eric Hermouet and Dayyan Shayani

Bhagya Maheshi Gangoda Gamachchige, Cathy Conzemius, Janet Irene Ying, Jiahui Li, Krisana Boonpriroje, Maria Belen Fontecilla, Marisa Limawongpranee, Ngoc Thanh Huyen Tran, Nixie Mabanag-Abarquez, Panpaka Supakalin, Shijie Luo and Tianheng Yu

Layout and graphic design

Darya Dickinson

Administrative support

Krisana Boonpriroje, Rattana Duangrapruen

Photo credits

Part I – iStock ID 503871258, credit: pixelfusion3d;
Part II – iStock ID 963146452, credit: Adrian Catalin Lazar;
Part III – iStock ID 641340762, credit: pixelfusion3d;
Annexes – iStock ID 899288896, credit: yangna

CONTENTS

Foreword iv

Acknowledgements v

Abbreviations viii

Executive summary ix

PART I: ASIA-PACIFIC SDG PROGRESS 1

1. SDG Snapshot: Where did the Asia-Pacific region stand for the 17 Goals in 2018? 2
2. SDG Dashboard: Where will the Asia-Pacific region be in 2030? 4
3. Progress gaps: Needed course correction and acceleration 7
4. Summary and conclusions 9

PART II: SUBREGIONAL INSIGHTS 11

1. Different subregions, different challenges 12

East and North-East Asia 12

South-East Asia 12

South and South-West Asia 12

North and Central Asia 12

The Pacific 12

2. Goal-by-goal: Finding subregional disparities 13

There are two Goals where most of the subregions need to reverse current trends 13

At least one subregion is being left behind for seven Goals 14

There are two environmental Goals where all subregions are making little progress 18

All subregions are advancing in the right direction for six Goals 19

3. Summary and conclusions 21

PART III: SDG DATA SOURCES AND GAPS 23

1. SDG data availability in Asia-Pacific region 24
2. Summary and conclusions 29

ANNEXES 31

Annex 1 – Figures on SDG progress across Asia-Pacific by subregion 32

East and North-East Asia 32

South-East Asia 35

South and South-West Asia 38

North and Central Asia 41

The Pacific 44

Annex 2 – Technical notes 47

Selection of indicators 47

Progress assessment methods 47

Current Status Index 48

Anticipated Progress Index 48

Annex 3 – Table of indicators selected for SDG progress assessment 52

Annex 4 – List of countries in ESCAP Asia-Pacific region and subregions 59

ABBREVIATIONS

ATM	Automated Teller Machine
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CO2	Carbon Dioxide (emissions)
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
DCs	Developing Countries
ENEA	East and North-East Asia
ESCAP	(UN) Economic and Social Commission of Asia and the Pacific
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Greenhouse gas (emissions)
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Viruses
IAEG-SDG	Inter-agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators
ICT	Information and communications technologies
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NCA	North and Central Asia
NCD	Non-Communicable Disease
NEET	Not in education, employment or training
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OHI	Ocean Health Index
PM2.5	Particulate matter of diameter 2.5 micrometres or less
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
R&D	Research and Development
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEA	South-East Asia
SD	Sustainable Development
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SO2	Sulphur Dioxide (emissions)
SSWA	South and South-West Asia
TVET	Technical, Vocational Education and Training
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
USD	United States Dollars
WB	World Bank
WITS	World Integrated Trade Solution
WTO	World Trade Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Asia and the Pacific needs to accelerate progress towards all Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

On its current trajectory, Asia and the Pacific will not achieve any of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030. To live up to the ambition of the 2030 Agenda, accelerated progress is required on all fronts. For three Goals the situation is deteriorating, and urgent action is needed to reverse course.

Progress has been made towards some SDGs in Asia and the Pacific, but the rate of progress is insufficient. Steps have been taken towards ending poverty (Goal 1) and ensuring all have access to quality education and lifelong learning (Goal 4). Measures are underway to achieve affordable and clean energy (Goal 7). Yet even where good progress has been made, it is too slow for these goals to be met by 2030. For instance, while the best progress has been registered for delivering quality education (Goal 4), quicker progress is needed towards the Goal's underlying targets.

For more than half the SDGs, progress is stagnant or heading in the wrong direction in Asia and the Pacific. Little progress has been towards ending hunger (Goal 2), supporting industry, innovation and infrastructure (Goal 9), reducing inequalities (Goal 10), building sustainable cities and communities (Goal 11), combating climate change (Goal 13), protecting life below water (Goal 14) and life on land (Goal 15), or towards supporting peace, justice and strong institutions (Goal 16). For three Goals, the situation has deteriorated. Negative trends have been registered when it comes to providing clean water and sanitation (Goal 6), ensuring decent work and economic growth (Goal 8), and supporting responsible consumption and production (Goal 12).

Urgent action is needed to strengthen environmental protection.

Natural resource management must be improved in Asia and the Pacific. Targets related to sustainable food production, populations suffering from water scarcity, the generation and use of renewable energy, the management of chemicals and wastes, and the protection of biodiversity all register negative trends. Hazardous waste generation, the reduction in forest areas, and the permanent water body extent are the three SDG indicators which are predicted to regress the most by 2030, compared to 2015. With the exceptions of North and Central Asia and the Pacific, all subregions in Asia and the Pacific need to reverse existing trends on climate action.

Asia and the Pacific needs to strengthen its means of implementing the 2030 Agenda (Goal 17).

Lack of progress towards SDG 17 could undermine progress towards all other SDGs. Goal 17 seeks to strengthen global partnerships and means of implementation to achieve the ambitious targets of the 2030 Agenda. Its underlying targets focus on measuring tax revenues, debt sustainability, statistical capacity, technology transfer, international cooperation, trade conditions and policy coherence on sustainable development. Progress in all these areas is necessary to ensure we have the means to finance, target and implement policy solutions to achieve sustainable development. In 2018, all SDG Targets under Goal 17 need to be accelerated in Asia and the Pacific. Failing to do so could jeopardise the achievement of all other SDGs.

The subregions of Asia and the Pacific are making progress on different goals and face different challenges.

East and North-East Asia is leading other subregions in its progress towards no poverty (Goal 1) and zero hunger (Goal 2). **South and South-West Asia** is ahead in its effort to achieve good health and well-being (Goal 3) and decent work and economic growth (Goal 8). **South-East Asia** has made the greatest progress towards quality education (Goal 4), affordable and clean energy (Goal 7) and industry, innovation and infrastructure (Goal 9). **The Pacific** is the leading subregion for gender equality (Goal 5), sustainable cities and communities (Goal 11), life on land (Goal 15) and partnership for the goals (Goal 17). **North and Central Asia** has made the most progress towards six goals: clean water and sanitation (Goal 6),

reduced inequalities (Goal 10), responsible consumption and production (Goal 12), climate action (goal 13), life below water (Goal 14) and peace, justice and strong institutions (Goal 16).

All Asia-Pacific subregions need to reverse existing trends for at least three Goals.

- **North and Central Asia** is regressing on gender equality (Goal 5), decent work and economic growth (Goal 8) and sustainable cities and communities (Goal 11).
- **South and South-West Asia** is regressing on clean water and sanitation (Goal 6), responsible consumption and production (Goal 12) and climate action (Goal 13).
- **South-East Asia** is regressing in decent work and economic growth (Goal 8), climate action (Goal 13), and peace, justice and strong institutions (Goal 16).
- **East and North-East Asia** is regressing in sustainable cities and communities (Goal 11), climate action (Goal 13) and life on land (Goal 15).
- **The Pacific** is regressing on zero hunger (Goal 2), industry, innovation and infrastructure (Goal 9), life below water (Goal 14) and peace, justice and strong institutions (Goal 16).

Insufficient data remains a challenge in Asia and the Pacific.

The lack of reliable data to effectively measure progress towards the SDGs remains one of the region's biggest challenges. Despite a significant increase in the availability of SDG indicators since 2017, data gaps remain for two thirds of the global SDG indicators. Economic data is generally more plentiful than in the social and environmental domains. Nearly one-quarter of all SDG Targets lacking evidence relate to the environment. There is also a wide gap in data availability across subregions, with South and South-West Asia registering the best data availability and the Pacific the worst.

Surveys are key source of country-level data for the SDG indicators, but data availability from surveys is much lower than administrative sources. Surveys often only provide data intermittently and our analysis finds data availability is the highest when it can be sourced from administrative data. Increased use of these data sources could help overcome the difficulty of obtaining data from survey responses, as this data can be produced at a lower cost, more rapidly and at a higher frequency. There is also scope for the region to make greater use of alternative data sources to complement traditional sources and build a more accurate picture of progress towards the SDGs.

The findings of this report are only as comprehensive as the available data. Compared to the 2017 edition, this report incorporates 65 per cent more SDG indicators to provide a more detailed analysis of the region's progress towards the 2030 Agenda. 105 SDG indicators offer a more in-depth assessment of progress compared with last year's 64. This year's report now includes disaggregated data by age, sex and location for 21 SDG indicators, which enables a sharper focus on the most vulnerable when assessing progress. The use of this expanded set of SDG indicators means the findings in this report are not comparable to those of previous years.

PART I:
ASIA-PACIFIC SDG PROGRESS

As of 2018, where did the Asia-Pacific region stand on each of the SDGs?

By 2030, how likely is it the region will achieve individual targets under each of the SDGs, judging by the pace of progress thus far?

1. SDG SNAPSHOT: WHERE DID THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION STAND FOR THE 17 GOALS IN 2018?[1]

The Asia-Pacific region will likely miss all Goals by 2030 at the current pace of progress. The region needs to fast-track progress or reverse negative trends regarding all Sustainable Development Goals to achieve the ambition of the 2030 Agenda. At the current rate of progress, no Goal is likely to be met by 2030.

Asia-Pacific's progress is going in the wrong direction for consumption, production, water, sanitation, decent work and economic growth. Progress is below 2000 levels for clean water and sanitation (Goal 6), decent work and economic growth (Goal 8) and responsible consumption and production (Goal 12). Additional data on Goal 8 show that more than half of Asia-Pacific's total employment is in the informal sector. Moreover, in a few countries in the region, some 15-20 per cent of children from ages 5-17 are engaged in child labour – for instance in Afghanistan, Nepal and Kyrgyzstan. One bright spot: based on limited data, some low-income countries of the region had a 25 per cent reduction in open defecation in rural areas and a 12 per cent drop in urban areas.

Trends in responsible consumption and production are particularly concerning in the Asia-Pacific region. Progress on responsible consumption and production (Goal 12) has fallen the most of all the Goals since 2000. Whilst the region was showing signs of progress in 2017, new data and additional indicators show the region is below 2000 levels and needs to reverse current trends.

Asia-Pacific's progress is stagnant on more than half of the Goals. The Asia-Pacific region has made no or little progress on zero hunger (Goal 2), industry, innovation and infrastructure (Goal 9), reducing inequalities (Goal 10), sustainable cities and communities (Goal 11), climate action (Goal 13), life below water (Goal 14), life on land (Goal 15) and peace, justice and strong institutions (Goal 16). From 2010 to 2016 for 20 countries in the Asia-Pacific region, the growth rate of household expenditure / income per capita among the bottom 40 percent of the population was higher than the rate of the total population in 13 countries (65 per cent). Also, limited data from 10 countries reporting labour share of GDP from 2015 to 2017 showed a range of 22 per cent in Azerbaijan to 59 per cent in the Republic of Korea.

Asia-Pacific has made some but still insufficient progress on poverty, health, education, gender equality and energy. Despite significant improvements, progress is insufficient on no poverty (Goal 1), good health and well-being (Goal 3), quality education (Goal 4), gender equality (Goal 5), and affordable and clean energy (Goal 7). On average, 2,000 people die every day in traffic accidents in the Asia-Pacific region. The gender equality SDG Targets assessed show insufficient progress to achieve gender equality within a dozen years. Limited data on unpaid work showed a large gender gap in a number of countries (such as Azerbaijan, Australia, Islamic Republic of Iran, and Turkey) where on average, women aged 15 and up spent at least 19-25 per cent of their time on unpaid domestic chores or care work versus 3-11 per cent of men in those same countries. In eight out of 20 countries with data in the region, over 25 per cent of women aged 20-24 years were first married or in union before the age of 18. And 325 million people still live without electricity.

The region must accelerate progress on the enabler Goal 17. The region is making slow progress on strengthening partnerships for the Goals (Goal 17), the very Goal instituted to enable the success of the SDGs. From mobilizing resources to statistical capacity-building, increasing tax revenue, and reducing tariffs faced by least developed countries while increasing their exports, the region's progress to date has been insufficient on Goal 17. While many Goals are inter-related, this one is most intimately tied to every single Goal's chance of success: If the region fails to meet this Goal, all Goal achievements are at potential risk.

---

1 The Report uses a **Current Status Index** to analyse where did the Asia-Pacific region stand on each of the SDGs and **Anticipated Progress Index** to analyse how likely it is the region will achieve individual targets under each of the SDGs judging by the pace of progress thus far. The Current Status Index demonstrates progress as an absolute value (*distance* travelled from 2000-2018), while the Anticipated Progress Index considers the *speed* of progress thus far and predicts that rate going forward to see how far the region will be from its targets by 2030. While not comparable due to their different measurements, together the indices gauge progress to date and the required change in direction and pace of progress going forward. More information on this and other calculations is found in Annex 2 – Technical notes.

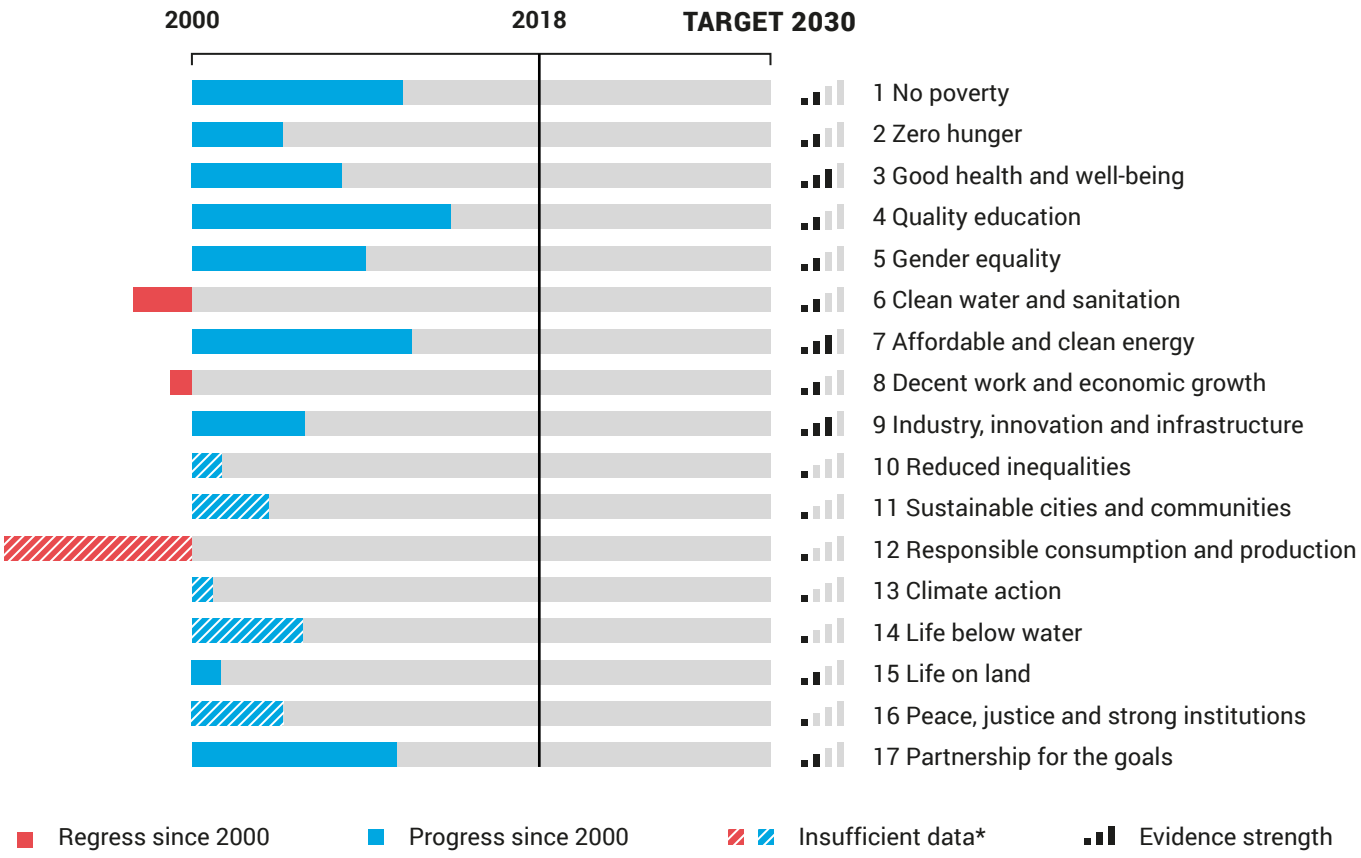
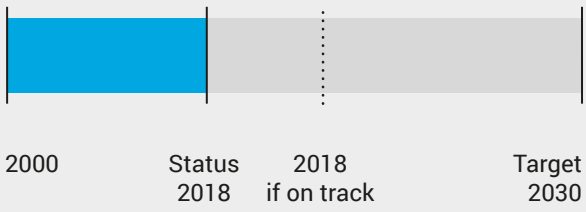


Figure 1 – Snapshot of SDG progress in 2018: Asia-Pacific region

Technical Note

If a blue bar has reached or crossed the 2018 line, the region has made expected progress to date. However, whether a Goal can be achieved by 2030 depends not only on the distance travelled thus far (blue), but also the pace of progress going forward, which is measured by anticipated progress (Figure 3).



* For more information on data availability, refer to the analysis in Part III and Annex 2

2. SDG DASHBOARD: WHERE WILL THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION BE IN 2030?

The SDG Dashboard (Figure 3) estimates the Asia-Pacific region's likelihood to achieve each of 79 measurable SDG Targets based on the rate of progress to date. The dashboard color-codes anticipated progress by green (maintain progress to achieve target), yellow (accelerate progress to achieve target) and red (reverse trend to achieve target).

Technical note: Anticipated Progress Index

The index gauges the progress gap ratio for each of the 79 measurable SDG Targets. It measures the distance between where the region is expected to be in 2030 and the target value, which is explained more in the technical note in Annex 2. Of the 105 SDG indicators used to compile Current Status Index (snapshot), two could not be used for Anticipated Progress Index (dashboard) due to lack of data.

Asia-Pacific needs to accelerate progress on most targets. The bulk of measurable SDG Targets – more than 80 per cent – require accelerating the current pace of change (targets in yellow), or a complete turnaround (targets in red).

Asia-Pacific is making good progress on some social targets. Good health and well-being (Goal 3) has five targets – more than any other Goal – where 2030 Targets can be achieved by maintaining the current pace of progress: maternal mortality, neonatal and child mortality, population covered by vaccines, risk management and health impacts of pollution. Other targets where the pace – if maintained – is on track are largely social andcover reducing violence; providing housing and basic social services; getting youths into education, employment and training; cutting national and international poverty, and recruiting qualified teachers.

Progress on many environmental targets will require a complete turnaround in the Asia-Pacific region if they are to be reached. One quarter of targets that have worsened are linked to natural resource management – including sustainable food production, populations suffering from water scarcity, renewable energy, management of chemicals and wastes, and the loss of biodiversity, to name a few.

Less than 40 per cent of SDG indicators have sufficient data. In the Asia-Pacific region, data is deemed sufficient for 83 of the 232 global SDG indicators. This represents about 36 per cent of the global SDG indicators. Fifty-three indicators (23 per cent) include series that are insufficient to estimate regional historical trends, either because data is available for only one point in time, or less than half the countries have two data points. The remaining 96 indicators have no data for any countries (41 per cent). More analysis on availability of data is presented in Part III.

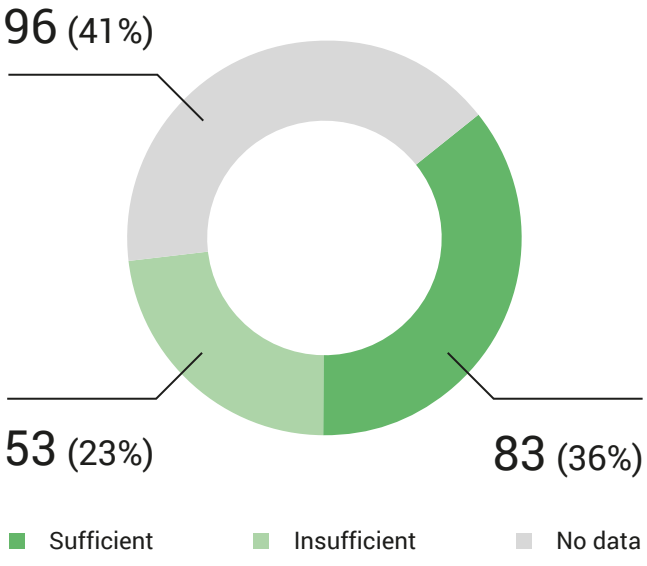


Figure 2 – SDG data availability by indicator for Asia-Pacific, 2018

GOAL 1

- 1.1 International poverty
- 1.2 National poverty
- 1.a Resources mobilization
- 1.5 Resilience of vulnerable
- 1.3 Social protection
- 1.4 Equal rights
- 1.b Sound Policy frameworks

GOAL 2

- 2.1 Food security
- 2.2 Malnutrition
- 2.3 Agricultural productivity
- 2.5 Genetic diversity
- 2.a Investment in agriculture
- 2.4 Sustainable food production
- 2.b Trade restrictions in agriculture
- 2.c Food commodity markets

GOAL 3

- 3.1 Maternal mortality
- 3.2 Neonatal & child mortality
- 3.9 Health impact of pollution
- 3.b R&D of medicines
- 3.d Risk management capacity
- 3.3 Communicable diseases
- 3.4 NCD & mental health
- 3.6 Road traffic accidents
- 3.7 Sexual & reproductive health
- 3.c Health financing
- 3.5 Substance abuse
- 3.8 Health coverage
- 3.a Tobacco Control

GOAL 4

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

GOAL 5

- 5.1 Discrimination against women & girls
- 5.5 Women in leadership
- 5.2 Violence against women & girls
- 5.3 Early marriage
- 5.4 Unpaid work
- 5.6 Reproductive health & rights
- 5.a Equal economic rights
- 5.b Use of technology
- 5.c Gender equality policies

GOAL 6

- 6.1 Safe drinking water
- 6.2 Sanitation & hygiene
- 6.4 Water-use efficiency
- 6.6 Water-related ecosystems
- 6.3 Water quality
- 6.5 Water resources management
- 6.a Int. cooperation on water & sanitation
- 6.b Participation of local communities

GOAL 7

- 7.1 Access to energy services
- 7.3 Energy efficiency
- 7.2 Renewable energy
- 7.a International cooperation on energy
- 7.b Energy infrastructure

GOAL 8

- 8.6 Youth NEET
- 8.2 Economic diversification & innovation
- 8.4 Global resource efficiency
- 8.5 Employment & decent work
- 8.8 Labour rights
- 8.10 Capacity of financial institutions
- 8.1 Per capita economic growth
- 8.3 Development-oriented policies
- 8.7 Child & forced labour
- 8.9 Promote sustainable tourism
- 8.a Aid for Trade
- 8.b Youth employment (global strategy)

GOAL 9

- 9.4 Upgrade infrastructure
- 9.c Access to ICT
- 9.1 Infrastructure development
- 9.5 Research & tech capabilities
- 9.b Domestic technology development
- 9.2 Industrialization
- 9.3 Access to financial services
- 9.a Resilient infrastructure

GOAL 10

- 10.1 Income growth (bottom 40%)
- 10.2 Inclusion (social, economic & political)
- 10.4 Fiscal & Social protection policies
- 10.c Transaction costs of remittances
- 10.3 Inequalities of outcome
- 10.5 Global financial markets
- 10.6 Inclusive global governance
- 10.7 Safe migration & mobility
- 10.a Differential treatment for DCs
- 10.b ODA & financial flows

GOAL 11

- 11.1 Housing & basic services
- 11.2 Transport systems
- 11.6 Air quality & waste management
- 11.5 Resilience to natural disasters
- 11.3 Urbanization (inclusive & sustainable)
- 11.4 Protect cultural & natural heritage
- 11.7 Green & public spaces
- 11.a Urban planning
- 11.b Disaster risk management policies
- 11.c Sustainable & resilient buildings

GOAL 12

- 12.2 Sustainable use of natural resources
- 12.4 Managing chemicals & wastes
- 12.1 Sustainable consumption & production
- 12.3 Food waste & losses
- 12.5 Reducing waste generation
- 12.6 Sustainability information reporting
- 12.7 Public procurement practices
- 12.8 Information on SD
- 12.a Capacity (scientific & technological)
- 12.b Monitor sustainable tourism
- 12.c Fossil-fuel subsidies

GOAL 13

- 13.1 Resilience & adaptive capacity
- 13.2 Climate change policies (national)
- 13.3 Climate change awareness
- 13.a Needs of developing countries
- 13.b Capacity for planning & management

GOAL 14

- 14.5 Conservation of coastal areas
- 14.2 Marine & coastal ecosystem
- 14.1 Marine pollution
- 14.3 Ocean acidification
- 14.4 Destructive fishing
- 14.6 Fisheries subsidies
- 14.7 Marine resources in SIDS
- 14.a Research capacity & marine technology
- 14.b Small-scale artisanal fishers
- 14.c Implementing international law

GOAL 15

- 15.2 Forests management
- 15.4 Mountain ecosystems
- 15.1 Terrestrial & inland freshwater
- 15.5 Loss of biodiversity
- 15.3 Desertification
- 15.6 Utilization of genetic resource
- 15.7 Protected species
- 15.8 Invasive alien species
- 15.9 National & local planning
- 15.a Financial resources
- 15.b Resource mobilization
- 15.c Trafficking of protected species

GOAL 16

- 16.1 Reduction violence
- 16.b Non-discriminatory laws
- 16.2 Violence against children
- 16.3 Justice for all
- 16.4 Illicit financial & 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 Violence, terrorism & crime

GOAL 17

- 17.1 Tax & other revenue
- 17.4 Debt sustainability
- 17.6 International cooperation
- 17.8 Technological capacity-building
- 17.9 Capacity building for SDGs
- 17.10 Multilateral trading
- 17.11 Exports of developing countries
- 17.19 Statistical capacity
- 17.3 Additional financial resources
- 17.2 Commitment by developed countries
- 17.5 Investment promotion for LDCs
- 17.7 Transfer of technologies
- 17.12 Duty-free market access
- 17.13 Global macroeconomic stability
- 17.14 Policy coherence for SD
- 17.15 Country's policy space
- 17.16 Global partnership for SD
- 17.17 Partnerships (public, private, CSO)
- 17.18 Data availability

MAINTAIN progress to achieve target | **ACCELERATE** progress to achieve target | **REVERSE** trend | Insufficient data

Figure 3 – Dashboard of anticipated progress in 2030: Asia-Pacific region

Data availability for Asia-Pacific varies greatly across the 17 Goals. While 36 per cent of global SDG indicators have sufficient data at the Asia-Pacific regional level, data availability varies greatly across the 17 Goals (Figure 4). The share of indicators with sufficient data ranges from 50 per cent or more for good health and well-being (Goal 3), affordable and clean energy (Goal 7), industry, innovation and infrastructure (Goal 9) and life on land (Goal 15) to about 10 per cent for sustainable cities and communities (Goal 11), responsible consumption and production (Goal 12), climate action (Goal 13) and life below water (Goal 14).

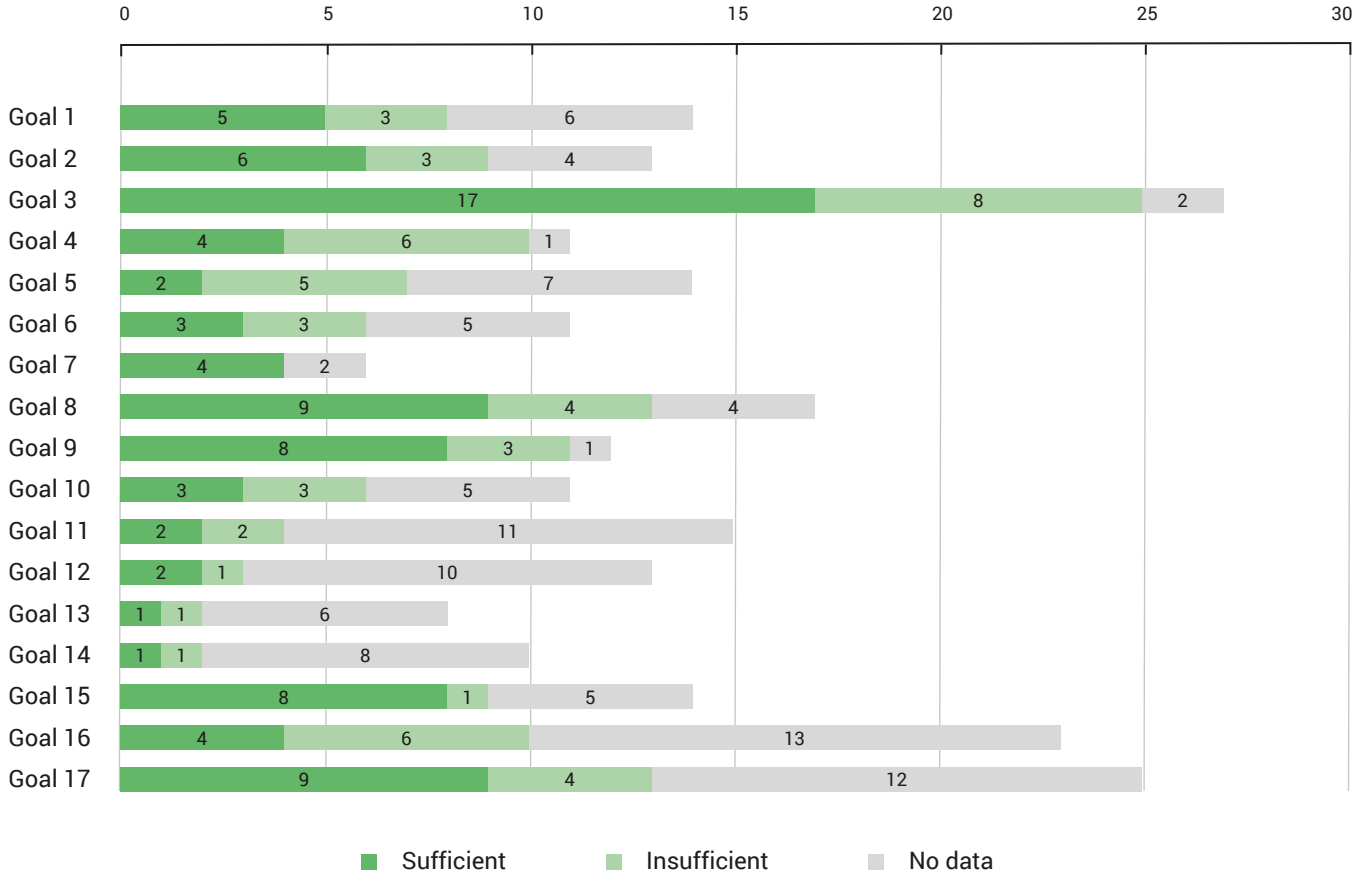


Figure 4 – SDG data availability by Goal for Asia-Pacific, 2018

3. PROGRESS GAPS: NEEDED COURSE CORRECTION AND ACCELERATION

This section analyses the progress gap for the SDG indicators across the 17 Goals. Measured by the Anticipated Progress Index, the progress gap is a value on the scale of -100 and 100, with 0-10 indicating a rate of progress that is on track.[2]

Asia-Pacific is on track for many indicators of good health and well-being. The Asia-Pacific region is on track for 20 per cent of SDG indicators which can be measured (Figure 5), a third of which are related to good health and well-being (Goal 3). The region will achieve the 2030 SDG Targets if it maintains the current pace of progress with these 22 SDG indicators.

Asia and the Pacific still has significant progress gaps. The Asia-Pacific region has progress gaps for 83 SDG indicators (Figure 6). The size of the progress gaps highlights top priorities for regional action to achieve the 2030 Agenda. The longer the yellow line, the more acceleration required. Red bars show a worsening trend with -100 representing the biggest regression expected by 2030 if business-as-usual continues.

50 per cent of regressions in Asia-Pacific are environmental. Nearly half of the SDG indicators in which progress is likely to deteriorate by 2030 are environmental. Hazardous waste generation (SDG indicator 12.4.2) requires the most dramatic reversal to swing back into a positive direction. Forest area (15.1.1), permanent water body extent (6.6.1), deaths/missing/affected from disasters (1.5.1, 11.5.1, 13.1.1), greenhouse gas emissions (13.2.P2), renewable energy share (7.2.1), Ocean Health Index (14.2.P1), greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from agriculture (2.4.P1), Red List Index (a biodiversity conservation metric) (15.5.1), water stress (6.4.2), sustainable forest management (15.2.1), and economic loss from disasters (1.5.2) also require a reversal in current trends.

Some social indicators are among top priorities for Asia-Pacific. Among the top SDG indicators requiring a reversal in progress are the harmful use of alcohol (SDG indicator 3.5.2); free pre-primary education (4.2.P2); internally-displaced persons (16.b.P2) and refugees (16.b.P1), and gender wage gap (5.1.P1). Government spending on education, health and social protection (1.a.2) also requires a significant acceleration. Limited studies show that at least in 10 countries in the region, less than 75 per cent of children under five have their birth registered. Of 48 countries in region with data, only one-third in 2017 had national human rights institutions complying with the United Nations Paris Principles[3], which provide international benchmarks for accreditation. In almost every country with data in Asia-Pacific region, over half of the children aged 1-14 are experiencing violent punishment.

WHERE IS ASIA AND THE PACIFIC ON-TRACK?

- 1.1.1 International poverty
- 1.2.1 National poverty
- 3.1.1 Maternal mortality
- 3.1.2 Births attended by skilled health personnel
- 3.2.1 Under-five mortality
- 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality
- 3.3.3 Malaria
- 3.9.3 Unintentional poisoning
- 3.b.1 Population covered by all vaccines in national programme
- 3.d.1 Health capacity and emergency preparedness
- 4.1.P1 Gross intake ratio
- 4.1.P3 Over-age enrolment
- 4.c.1 Organized teacher training
- 7.1.1 Access to electricity
- 8.6.1 Youth not in education, employment or training
- 8.8.1 Occupational injuries
- 8.10.2 Adults with a bank account
- 9.4.1 CO2 emission intensity
- 9.c.1 Population covered by a mobile network
- 11.1.P1 Open defecation practice (urban)
- 16.1.1 Intentional homicides
- 17.19.1 Financial resources to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries

Figure 5 – SDG indicators on-track in the Asia-Pacific region

2 More information on the Anticipated Progress Index in Annex 2 – Technical notes.

3 https://nhri.ohchr.org/EN/AboutUs/Pages/ParisPrinciples.aspx

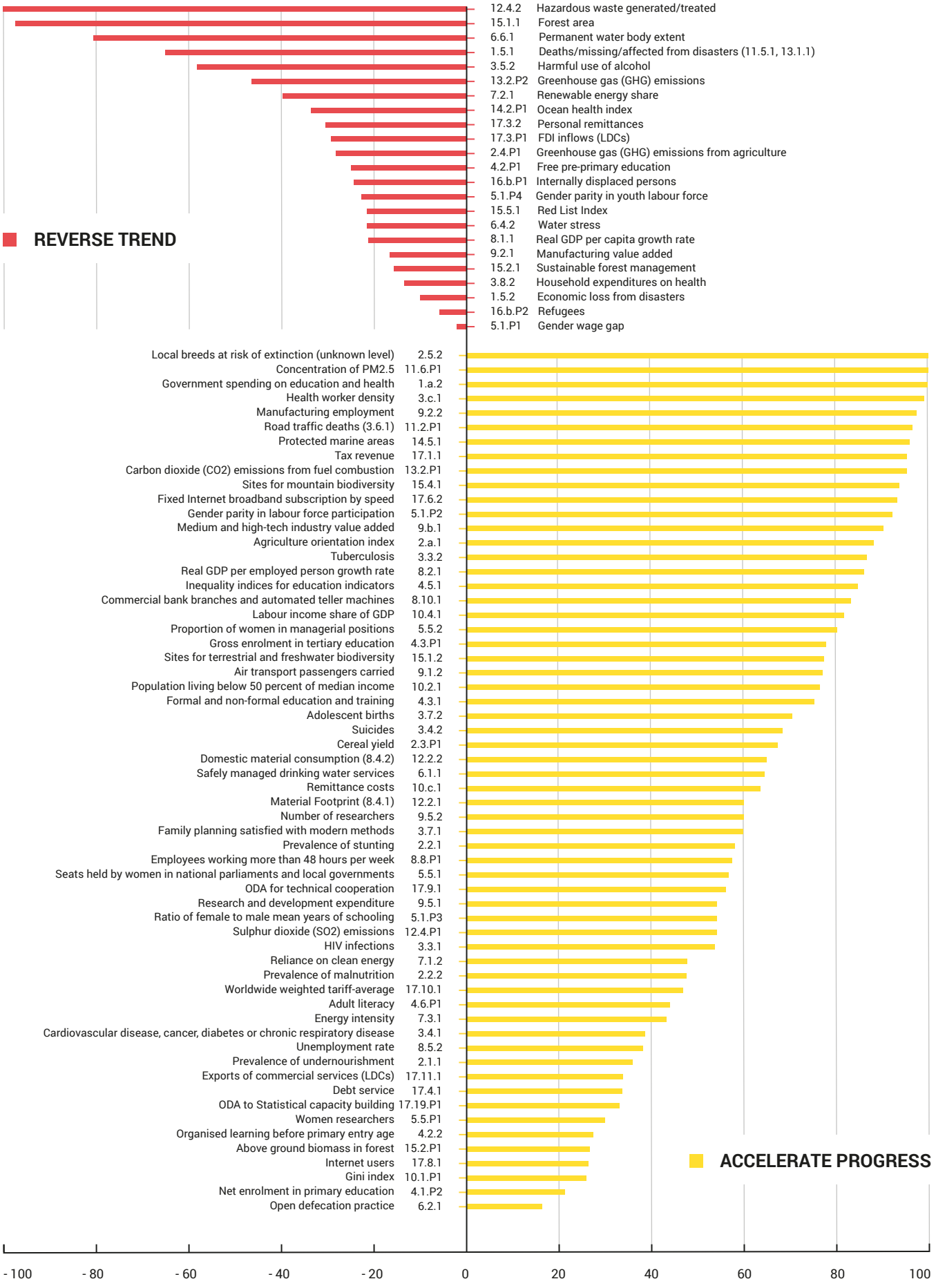


Figure 6 – Anticipated progress gaps in 2030: Asia-Pacific region

4. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The Asia-Pacific region will not achieve any of the SDGs at the current pace. Despite significant gains in reducing maternal and under-five child mortality, there are declines in the number of people living in extreme poverty and falling rates of malnourishment. These gains are now at risk due to progress stagnation and reversal, partially explained by natural hazards, mismanagement of natural resources, increasing air and land pollutants, worsening oceans' health, falling Official Development Assistance (ODA), a rising number of refugees and displaced persons, unsustainable economic growth and more.

Progress for a Goal can mask individual declines. Whilst a Goal can show good progress, within a Goal there are sub-sectors that require wholesale reversal, for example, the declining use of renewable energy (Goal 7), or insufficient resource mobilization to end poverty (Goal 1) and substance abuse which threatens to derail impressive gains under Goal 3. Goals' multi-dimensionality requires prioritization of certain SDG Targets and indicators (as highlighted in Figure 3 and Figure 6) as well as the most vulnerable groups.

Progress in responsible consumption and production need to be reversed in Asia-Pacific. Despite showing progress in 2017, more up to date results indicate Asia and the Pacific needs to significantly reverse current trends to ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.

Two-thirds of the global SDG indicators cannot be measured for Asia and the Pacific. There is a lack of data preventing a comprehensive analysis of issues ranging from social protection, violence against women and girls, child and forced labour, food waste and loss, marine pollution, national and local planning of forest management, justice for all and more. Notably, one SDG Target in Goal 17 is to increase "significantly" the availability of high-quality, timely data by 2020. Successful implementation of the 2030 Agenda and its leave-no-one-behind ambition depend on this Target, for which there is no data. Part III of this report continues this discussion.

Slow progress on SDG 17 threatens all Goal achievements. All SDG Targets under partnerships for the goals (Goal 17) need acceleration, whereas financial resources for statistical capacity building in developing countries (Indicator 17.19.1) remains insufficient for the region. SDG achievement of any goal depends on Goal 17 for tax revenues, statistical development, debt sustainability, technology transfer, international cooperation, favourable trade conditions and policy coherence on sustainable development.

PART II: SUBREGIONAL INSIGHTS

On which Goals and SDG Targets have subregions in Asia and the Pacific excelled, stalled, or reversed progress?

This section assesses SDG progress for each of the five subregions of Asia and the Pacific[4]. Of the 105 SDG indicators used for assessing progress for the Asia-Pacific region, only 80 could be used for subregional progress assessment due to lack of data. Therefore, results for subregions should not be compared with regional assessment results in Figures 1 and 3[5].

This report is presenting results for five subregions in Asia and the Pacific. The Asia-Pacific SDG Gateway[6] provides more subregional results for different country groupings (such as ASEAN, SIDS, LDCs, etc.).

4 For subregional breakdown, see Annex 1 – Figures on SDG progress across Asia-Pacific by subregion

5 See Annex 3 – Table of indicators selected for SDG progress assessment

6 http://data.unescap.org/

1. DIFFERENT SUBREGIONS, DIFFERENT CHALLENGES

East and North-East Asia

East and North-East Asia is the leading subregion on no poverty (Goal 1) and zero hunger (Goal 2). However, since 2000, East and North-East Asia has regressed in sustainable cities and communities (Goal 11), climate action (Goal 13) and life on land (Goal 15). All measured targets in Goals 4 (quality education), 5 (gender equality), 7 (affordable and clean energy), 11 (sustainable cities and communities), 12 (responsible consumption and production), 13 (climate action) and 14 (life below water) require intensified efforts, with some needing a dramatic turnaround in order to be achieved. At the Indicator level, the top five in need of course correction are protection of forests and ocean health (15.1.1 and 14.2.P1), formal and informal education and training (4.3.1), concentration of PM2.5 air pollutants (11.6.P1) and the number of refugees (16.b.P2).

South-East Asia

While South-East Asia leads other subregions in quality education (Goal 4), affordable and clean energy (Goal 7) and industry, innovation and infrastructure (Goal 9), many targets within these Goals will not be achieved if the development pace is not accelerated, notably for renewable energy (7.2). The South-East Asia subregion moved backwards on decent work and economic growth (Goal 8), climate action (Goal 13), and peace, justice and strong institutions (Goal 16). Areas requiring immediate action to reverse trends include harmful use of alcohol (3.5.2) and shrinking above ground forest biomass (15.2.P1), along with a number of other social and environmental indicators.

South and South-West Asia

The South and South-West Asia subregion's progress leads other subregions on good health and well-being (Goal 3) and decent work and economic growth (Goal 8). It is moving in the wrong direction on clean water and sanitation (Goal 6), responsible consumption and production (Goal 12) and climate action (Goal 13). Top indicators calling for urgent action include permanent water body extent (6.6.1), sulphur dioxide emissions (12.4.P1), and greenhouse gas emissions (13.2.P2).

North and Central Asia

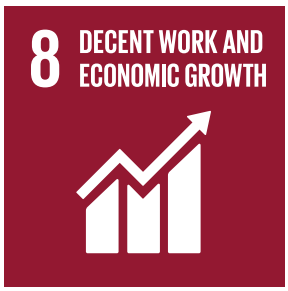
North and Central Asia leads other subregions on six goals: clean water and sanitation (Goal 6), reduced inequalities (Goal 10), responsible consumption and production (Goal 12), climate action (Goal 13), life below water (Goal 14) and peace, justice and strong institutions (Goal 16), although data is limited on for many of these Goals. Nevertheless, since 2000, there has been a decline on gender equality (Goal 5), decent work and economic growth (Goal 8), and sustainable cities and communities (Goal 11). Top trends that require reversing are declines in growth rate in real GDP per employed person (8.2.1) as well as per capita (8.1.1), and reductions in organized learning before primary entry age (4.2.2).

The Pacific

The Pacific is the leading subregion on gender equality (Goal 5), sustainable cities and communities (Goal 11), life on land (Goal 15) and partnerships for the goals (Goal 17), although data is limited for Goal 15. While progress advanced on good health and well-being (Goal 3) and industry, innovation and infrastructure (Goal 9), since 2000 the Pacific subregion has regressed on zero hunger (Goal 2), decent work and economic growth (Goal 8), life below water (Goal 14) and peace, justice and strong institutions (Goal 16). Of the top five indicators that need course correction, three are environmental: sustainable forest management (15.2.1), Red List Index (15.5.1), and renewable energy share (7.2.1).

2. GOAL-BY-GOAL: FINDING SUBREGIONAL DISPARITIES

This section analyses the Goals across the subregions, using four categories: first, Goals where most of the subregions are regressing or severely under-performing while one or two subregions achieved progress; second, Goals where most subregions are advancing in the right direction, but leaving at least one subregion far behind; third, Goals where every single subregion is under-performing; and fourth, Goals where all subregions have progressed in the right direction.



There are two Goals where most of the subregions need to reverse current trends

There are two Goals where more than half the subregions in Asia-Pacific are regressing or severely under-performing: decent work and economic growth (Goal 8) and climate action (Goal 13).

Decent work and economic growth (Goal 8) Four subregions in Asia-Pacific have regressed or made little progress (**North and Central Asia**, **South-East Asia, South-South West Asia** and **the Pacific**). **South and South-West Asia** needs to ramp up progress to achieve Goal 8 (Figure 7). Per capita economic growth (8.1) is projected to worsen in four subregions and economic diversity (8.2) in three (Figure 8).

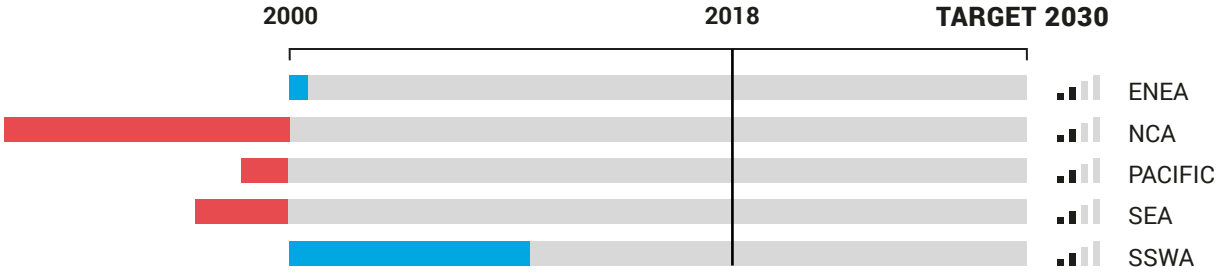


Figure 7 – Goal 8 snapshot by subregion

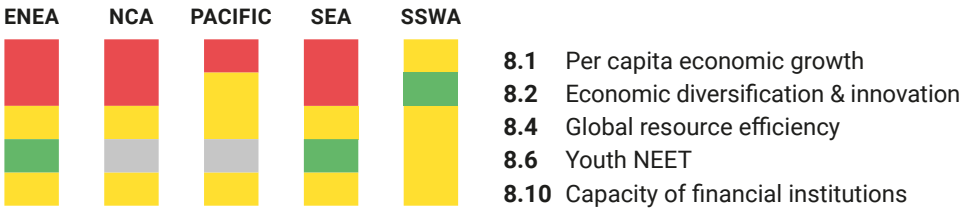


Figure 8 – Goal 8 dashboard by subregion

Climate Action (Goal 13) Except for **North and Central Asia** and **the Pacific**, every other subregion in Asia-Pacific needs to reverse existing trends on climate action (Figure 9) as measured by emissions of greenhouse gases (13.2.P2) and carbon dioxide from fuel combustion (13.2.P1) (Figure 10). Lack of evidence makes it difficult to offer anything more than a cursory assessment of this Goal.

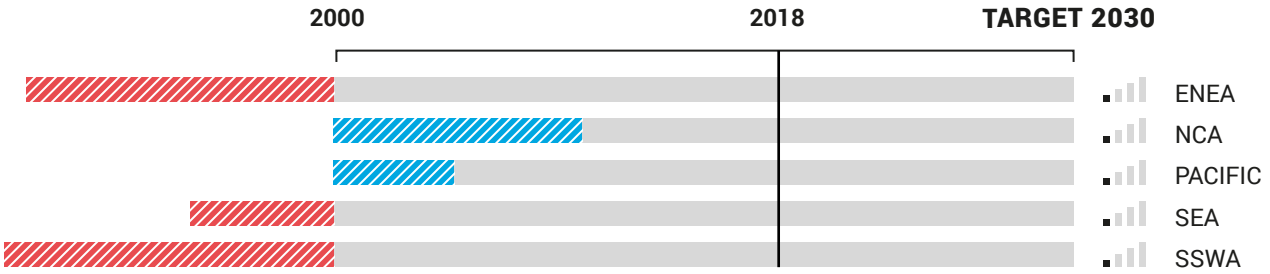


Figure 9 – Goal 13 snapshot by subregion

Figure 10 – Goal 13 dashboard by subregion

At least one subregion is being left behind for seven Goals

There are seven Goals where most subregions are advancing in the right direction but leaving at least one subregion far behind: zero hunger (Goal 2), gender equality (Goal 5), clean water and sanitation (Goal 6), industry, innovation and infrastructure (Goal 9), sustainable cities and communities (Goal 11), responsible consumption and production (Goal 12) and peace, justice and strong institutions (Goal 16).

Zero Hunger (Goal 2) **The Pacific** has fallen behind the furthest on zero hunger (Goal 2) compared to other subregions (Figure 11). While other subregions made gains, **the Pacific** struggles with high prevalence of undernourishment (2.1.1). Four subregions are anticipated to miss the targets of agricultural productivity (2.3), sustainable food production (2.4), and genetic diversity (2.5), except for **East and North-East Asia**, where recent trends have been positive (Figure 12).

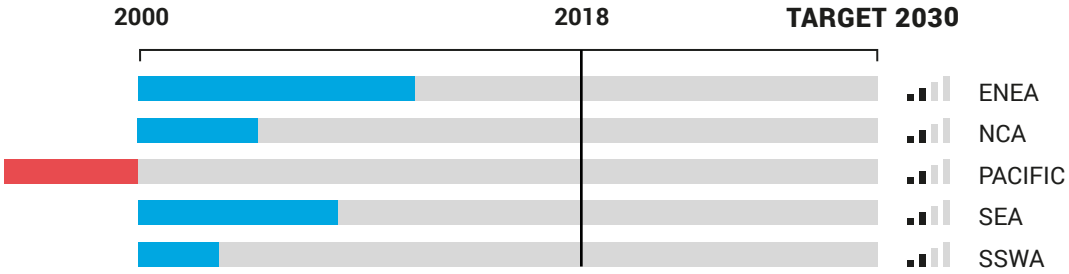


Figure 11 – Goal 2 snapshot by subregion

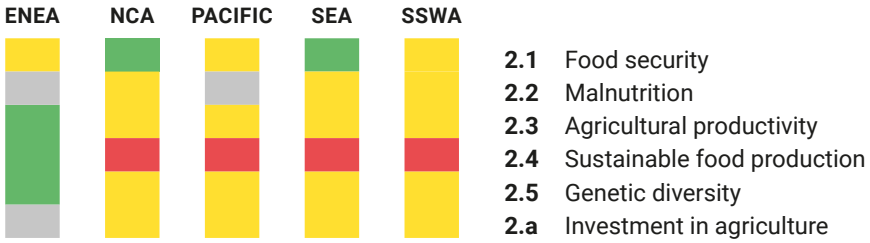


Figure 12 – Goal 2 dashboard by subregion

Gender equality (Goal 5) **North and Central Asia** is the only subregion in Asia-Pacific where gender equality (Goal 5) has worsened since 2000 (Figure 13). No subregion is on-track for the two SDG Targets assessed in this Goal: discrimination against women (5.1) and women in leadership (5.5), whereas the former is estimated to worsen in **the Pacific** (Figure 14).

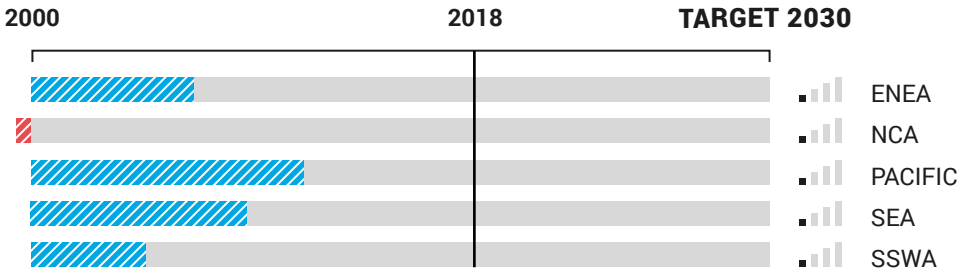


Figure 13 – Goal 5 snapshot by subregion

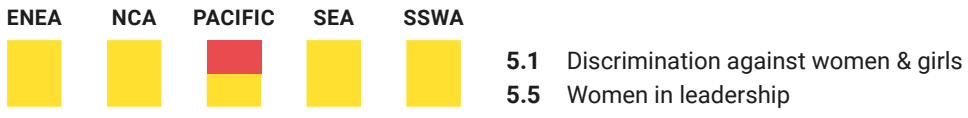


Figure 14 – Goal 5 dashboard by subregion

Clean water and sanitation (Goal 6) At the subregional level, data availability is poor and limited to only two indicators that show **South and South-West Asia** regressing from 2000 levels (Figure 15). The same subregion has successfully increased access to safely managed sanitation services (6.2), measured by the practice of open defecation (6.2.1), but regressed the most on change in water-related ecosystems (6.6), represented by the permanent water body extent (6.6.1). **North and Central Asia** leads among the subregions in the estimates for 2030 (Figure 16).

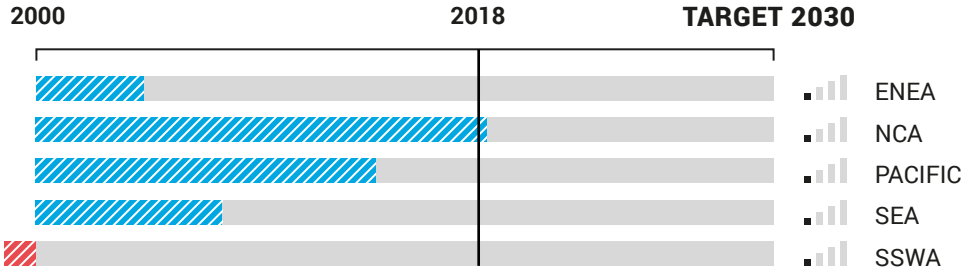


Figure 15 – Goal 6 snapshot by subregion

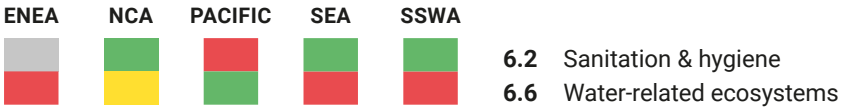


Figure 16 – Goal 6 dashboard by subregion

Industry, innovation and infrastructure (Goal 9) **North and Central Asia** and **South and South-West Asia** have made minimal progress on industry, innovation and infrastructure (Goal 9) – almost imperceptible for the latter subregion – with other subregions advancing much farther ahead (Figure 17). Medium and high-tech industry value added (9.b.1) is an indicator that both subregions need to reverse trends to catch up with the rest of the subregions (Figure 18).

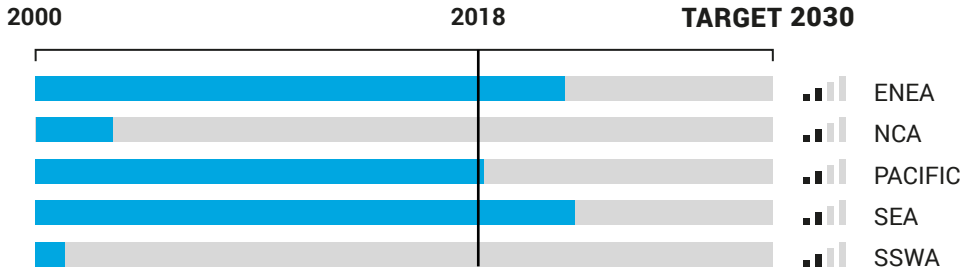


Figure 17 – Goal 9 snapshot by subregion

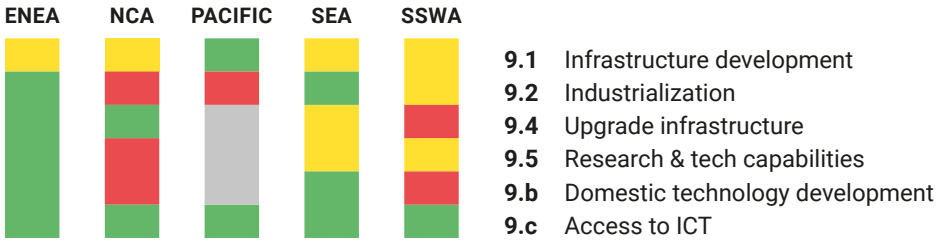


Figure 18 – Goal 9 dashboard by subregion

Sustainable cities and communities (Goal 11) Two subregions in Asia-Pacific (**North and Central Asia** and **East and North-East Asia**) have regressed since 2000 (Figure 19). Air quality (11.6), measured by PM2.5 concentration (11.6.P1), and road traffic (11.2) are two stumbling blocks for subregions in Asia-Pacific, although **the Pacific** is more on track for these targets compared to other subregions (Figure 20).

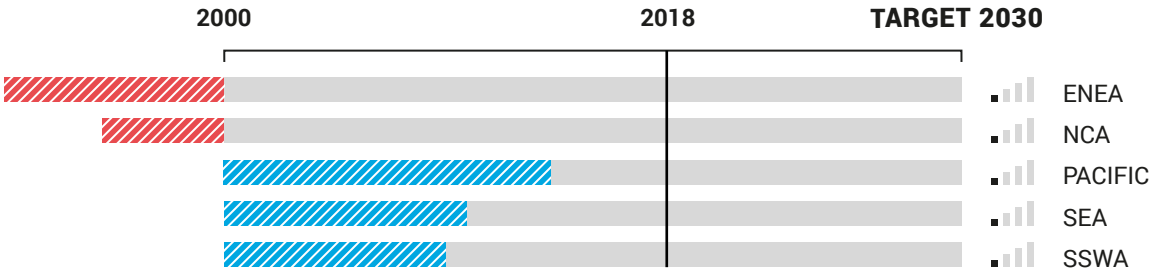


Figure 19 – Goal 11 snapshot by subregion

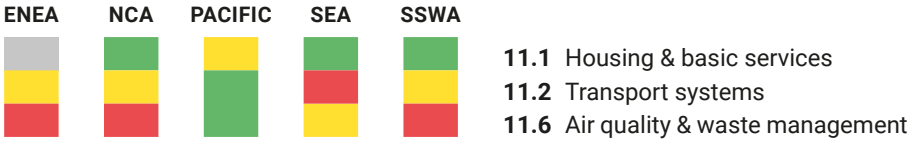


Figure 20 – Goal 11 dashboard by subregion

Responsible consumption and production (Goal 12) **South and South-West Asia** needs to reverse current progress, and two subregions (**East and North-East Asia** and **South-East Asia**) need extra effort to get on track (Figure 21). Work toward sustainable use of natural resources (12.2) needs acceleration in every subregion, and management of chemical wastes (12.4), measured by sulphur dioxide emissions (12.4.P1), require turnaround in three subregions (Figure 22).

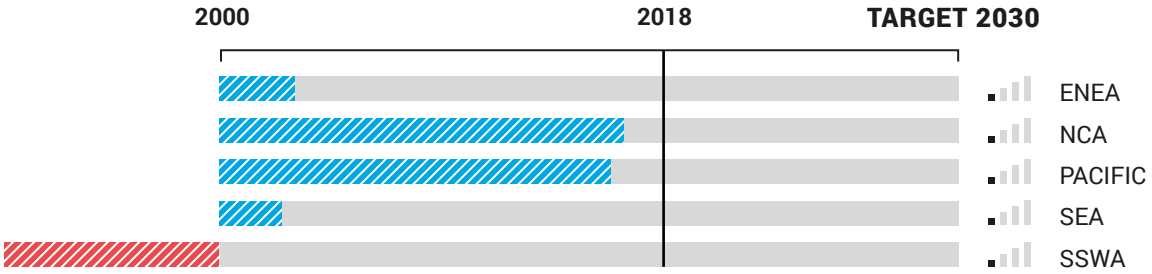


Figure 21 – Goal 12 snapshot by subregion

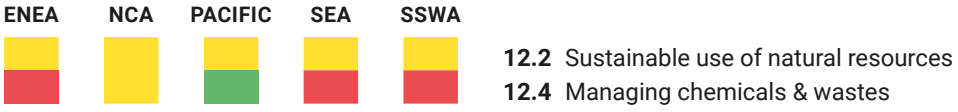


Figure 22 – Goal 12 dashboard by subregion

Peace, justice and strong institutions (Goal 16) Based on available data, two subregions (**South-East Asia** and **the Pacific**) need to reverse trends to meet Goal 16 by 2030 (Figure 23) while a third subregion, **East and North-East Asia**, needs to make extra effort. A sharp drop in intentional homicide (16.1.1) in **East and North-East Asia** and **South and South-West Asia** (Figure 24) put those subregions on track to achieve violence reduction (16.1).

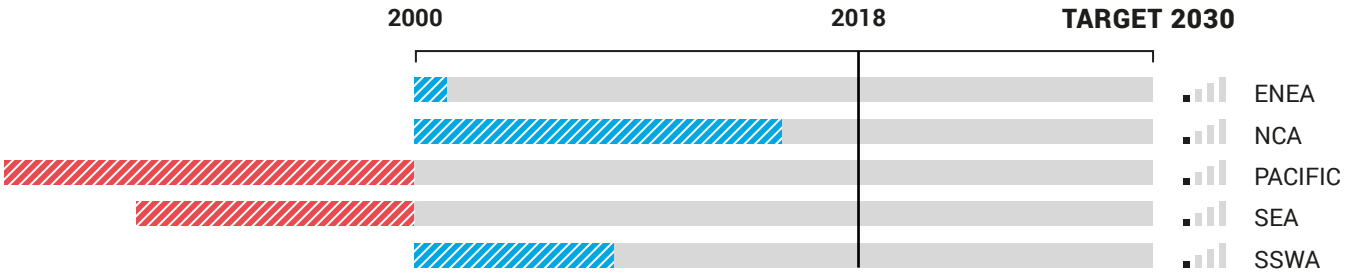


Figure 23 – Goal 16 snapshot by subregion

Figure 24 – Goal 16 dashboard by subregion

There are two environmental Goals where all subregions are making little progress

There are two environmental Goals where every single subregion, based on available data, is under-performing: life below water (Goal 14) and life on land (Goal 15).

Life below water (Goal 14) Due to insufficient data, only two indicators are used to assess life below water (Goal 14). The proportion of protected marine key biodiversity areas (14.5.1) needs to increase significantly across all subregions, while the Ocean Health Index (14.2.P1) is deteriorating in four of five subregions in Asia and the Pacific (**North and Central Asia** is mostly landlocked thus not enough data is available to assess progress in this indicator).

Life on land (Goal 15) Life on land (Goal 15) is at risk across all subregions if terrestrial and inland freshwater (15.1), forests (15.2) and mountain ecosystems (15.4) are not better managed. Little progress since 2000 is witnessed in most subregions. Loss of biodiversity (15.5), measured by the Red List Index (15.5.1), requires a reversal of existing trends in all subregions except **East and North-East Asia.**

All subregions are advancing in the right direction for six Goals

There are six Goals where every subregion is making progress, with no subregion lagging: no poverty (Goal 1), good health and well-being (Goal 3), quality education (Goal 4), affordable and clean energy (Goal 7), reduced inequalities (Goal 10) and partnerships for the goals (Goal 17).

No poverty (Goal 1) All five subregions in Asia-Pacific are on-track to achieve the SDG Targets for eradicating extreme poverty, measured by international poverty rate (1.1.1). However, all need to reverse or accelerate current trends in resource mobilization for ending poverty (1.a). Government spending on health and education (1.a.2) is anticipated to decline in three subregions, except **North and Central Asia** and **East and North-East Asia** where slow improvements are predicted.

Good health and well-being (Goal 3) **South and South-West Asia** has made the most progress since 2000 on good health and well-being (Goal 3) relative to other subregions, but needs to speed progress tackling communicable diseases (3.3), health financing (3.c) and road traffic accidents (3.6) to be able to achieve the targets by 2030. **The Pacific** has made notable progress, but needs to reverse trends on communicable diseases (3.3). **East and North-East Asia** must also reverse trends on communicable diseases (3.3) as well as substance abuse (3.5). **South-East Asia** must reverse trends in substance abuse (3.5) and road traffic (3.6). Harmful use of alcohol (3.5.2) is the SDG Indicator expected to be the furthest off-target in **South-East Asia** and is among the top regressing indicators in **East and North-East Asia** and **North and Central Asia**. In **North and Central Asia**, 20 per cent of the indicators requiring turnaround are health-related, including HIV infections (3.3.1), adolescent births (3.7.2) and harmful use of alcohol (3.5.2).

Quality education (Goal 4) **South-East Asia** leads progress for quality education (Goal 4) across all subregions in Asia-Pacific, including on the number of qualified teachers (4.c), where **South and South-West Asia** is also on-track. But no subregion is expected to achieve the targets under quality education (Goal 4) and need to accelerate the pace of work to achieve them. The disparity in quality of education across the region is illustrated by the fact that in Indonesia and Thailand, 51 and 57 percent of females and 38 and 41 percent of males, respectively, achieved minimum reading proficiency by the end of lower secondary (4.1.1), while these rates are 96 and 91 per cent, respectively, in Hong Kong, China, 2015 data shows.

Affordable and clean energy (Goal 7) **South-East Asia** has made more progress on affordable and clean energy (Goal 7) than any other subregion. Along with **South and South-West Asia**, the two subregions can expect to achieve 2030 Targets by maintaining the current pace of progress on all Targets except for renewable energy consumption (7.2), where every subregion in Asia-Pacific needs to reverse a downward trend or accelerate progress.

Reduced inequalities (Goal 10) Limited evidence on reduced inequalities (Goal 10) shows **North and Central Asia** expected to achieve Goal 10 in 2030 if it can maintain current progress. Based on the two indicators with enough data to measure progress, all other subregions are trailing.

Partnerships for the Goals (Goal 17) All Asia-Pacific subregions are making progress on partnerships for the Goals (Goal 17), but not enough to achieve the SDG Targets. Official development assistance for technical cooperation (17.9.1) and fixed broadband access (17.6.2) are two indicators that all subregions need to substantially accelerate. All subregions also need to increase the pace of mobilization of resources for strengthening statistical capacities in developing countries (17.19), while the current positive trend needs to be maintained in **South-East Asia**.

3. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Asia-Pacific subregions are making progress on different Goals. **East and North-East Asia** is leading other subregions on no poverty (Goal 1) and zero hunger (Goal 2). **South and South-West Asia** is also leading other subregions on two goals: good health and well-being (Goal 3) and decent work and economic growth (Goal 8). **South-East Asia** leads other subregions on three goals: quality education (Goal 4), affordable and clean energy (Goal 7) and industry, innovation and infrastructure (Goal 9). **The Pacific** is the leading subregion for gender equality (Goal 5), sustainable cities and communities (Goal 11), life on land (Goal 15) and partnership for the goals (Goal 17). Six goals are making the most progress in the **North and Central Asia** subregion: clean water and sanitation (Goal 6), reduced inequalities (Goal 10), responsible consumption and production (Goal 12), climate action (Goal 13), life below water (Goal 14) and peace, justice and strong institutions (Goal 16), although data is limited for many of these Goals in **North and Central Asia**.

All Asia-Pacific subregions need to reverse existing trends in at least three Goals. In **North and Central Asia**, progress is regressing in gender equality (Goal 5), decent work and economic growth (Goal 8) and sustainable cities and communities (Goal 11). **South and South-West Asia** is regressing in clean water and sanitation (Goal 6), responsible consumption and production (Goal 12) and climate action (Goal 13). **South-East Asia** is regressing in decent work and economic growth (Goal 8), climate action (Goal 13), and peace, justice and strong institutions (Goal 16). **East and North-East Asia** is regressing in sustainable cities and communities (Goal 11), climate action (Goal 13) and life on land (Goal 15). Four goals are regressing in **the Pacific**: zero hunger (Goal 2), industry, innovation and infrastructure (Goal 9), life below water (Goal 14) and peace, justice and strong institutions (Goal 16).

Three subregions in Asia-Pacific need to reverse trends in climate action. **South-East Asia**, **South and South-West Asia** and **East and North-East Asia** are all showing negative progress on taking urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.

Data scarcity hinders evaluation for subregions in Asia and the Pacific. Lack of robust data complicates attempts to assess progress in every subregion in Asia and the Pacific. Ten out of 17 Goals lack sufficient data to confidently assess progress in the five subregions in Asia and the Pacific.

PART III:
SDG DATA SOURCES AND GAPS

Accurate, timely and comparable data for all SDG indicators is essential for a "robust, voluntary, effective, participatory, transparent and integrated"[7] review framework for the 2030 Agenda. However, three years into the SDG era, such data are still far from comprehensive. This section addresses the following questions:

- How many global SDG indicators have sufficient data to assess progress of Goals and SDG Targets in the Asia-Pacific region?
- How does data coverage vary across subregions and the 17 Goals?
- To what extent is disaggregated data available to address the principle of "leaving no-one behind"?
- What are the primary sources of data for SDG indicators at national level?
- What are priorities for statistical investment to increase availability of SDG data?

7 United Nations (2015) "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" (A/RES/70/1)

1. SDG DATA AVAILABILITY IN ASIA-PACIFIC REGION

To produce the present SDG progress report, data for Asia and Pacific countries were drawn from the Global SDG indicator database as of August 2018, and from online databases of designated custodian agencies in October 2018. The 244 SDG indicators (232 unique indicators) were classified based on the following criteria for the region:

- **Sufficient data:** Indicators with at least an underlying data series with two data points or more between 2000 and 2018 for at least half the countries in the region (or half of the countries in a subregion). To estimate a historical trend, two data points for at least half of the countries is deemed sufficient.

- **Insufficient data:** Indicators with an underlying data series with at least one data point (or two data points, but for less than half of the countries in a subregion). While indicators with such limited data availability may shed light on the current status of the region, no historical trend can be estimated.

- **No data:** Indicators with no data for any of the 58 countries of the region.

A large number of SDG indicators include disaggregation (women/men, urban/rural, age groups) or sub-indicators (e.g., SDG indicator 2.2.2 on malnutrition measures wasting and overweight children). As a result, SDG indicators can include two or more data series. In those cases, the series with the largest number of countries with data points is retained to measure data availability at the indicator level.

Sufficient data for only 36% of the global SDG indicators

Only 83 of the 232 Global SDG indicators have enough data to assess regional progress towards achieving the 2030 Agenda in Asia-Pacific. This number may appear low, nevertheless, this is a significant increase compared to last year. In 2017 there were sufficient data on only 63 SDG indicators[8]. Despite a clear improvement in data availability, it is still challenging to estimate SDG progress with insufficient or no data on almost two-thirds of the global SDG indicators.

Insufficient data for 30 per cent of Tier I indicators

To facilitate implementing the global indicator framework, the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDG) classified the 232 global SDG indicators into three tiers[9]:

- Tier I: Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards, and countries regularly produce data (101 indicators);
- Tier II: Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards, but countries do not regularly produce data (84 indicators);
- Tier III: Indicator has no internationally established methodology or standards, but methodology/ standards are, or will be, developed or tested (41 indicators).

Most indicators with sufficient data in Asia-Pacific region (71 out of 79) are Tier I (or have at least one sub-indicator component classified as such for multiple-tiered indicators). The remaining 8 indicators are classified as Tiers II or III[10].

However, the Asia-Pacific region has sufficient data for only 71 out of the 101 indicators classified as Tier I by the IAEG-SDG. Given availability of international standards and long tradition of data collection on these indicators, they are potential short-term priorities for statistical capacity building in the Asia-Pacific region.

Environmental indicators the most data-poor

The SDGs, in principle, integrate three dimensions of sustainable development – economic, social and environmental. However, most Goals can be predominantly associated to one of the three dimensions. As a result, agencies have used different ways to classify the 17 Goals and 169 SDG Targets[11]. Though no perfect classification is possible, to analyse indicator gaps in Asia-Pacific, each Goal is classified under only one dimension of development based on the most prominent concentration of a Goal's objectives. The classification is as follows:

Economy	SDGs 8, 9	(29 indicators)
Social	SDGs 1-5; 10-11; 16	(128 indicators)
Environment	SDGs 6,7; 12-15	(62 indicators)
Not classified	SDG 17	(25 indicators)

8 The data availability analysis published in the 2017 Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific used similar criteria to define data availability, but divided indicators with insufficient data into two groups: "Status OK" for indicators having only one data point for more than half of the countries and "Status limited" for indicators having one data point for less than half of the countries. The two groups are merged into "Insufficient data" in this present data availability review.

9 Figures as of 31 December 2018

10 IAEG-SDG classifies SDG indicators 8.4.1 and 12.2.1 as Tier III due to unresolved methodological issues. Yet, the dataset published by UNEP is used in this report.

11 See (i) United Nations Development Programme (2017) "SDG Accelerator and Bottleneck Assessment"; (ii) Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (2016) "An SDG-based results framework for development co-operation"; and (iii) German Council for Sustainable Development (2015) "Sustainable Development Goals and Integration: Achieving a better balance between the economic, social and environmental dimensions".

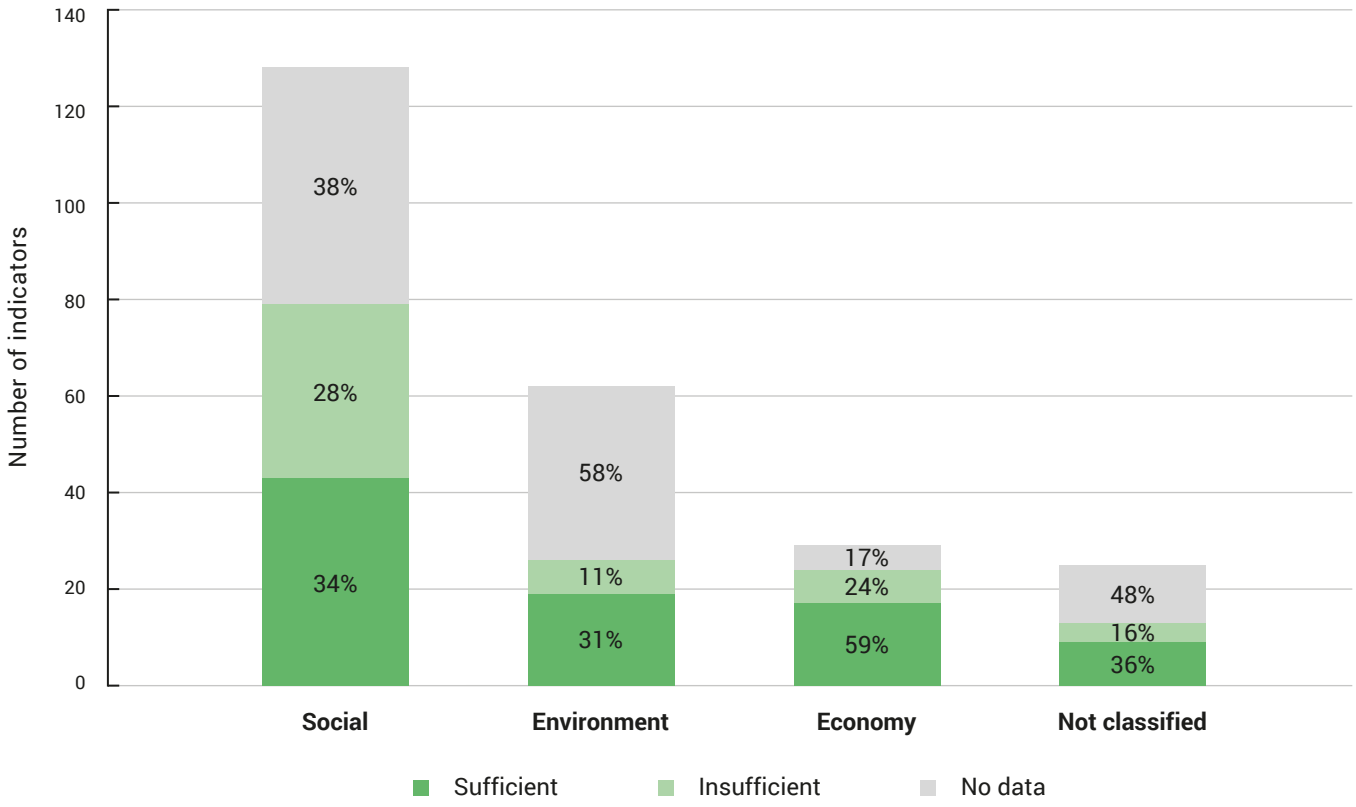


Figure 25– SDG data availability by development dimension

In general, whilst the social dimension has the most indicators, data availability is better for Goals with a strong economic dimension (Goals 8 and 9). Nearly 60 per cent of the SDG indicators under the economic dimension are estimated to have sufficient data for Asia and the Pacific region.

By contrast, only 34 per cent and 31 per cent of SDG indicators under the social and environmental dimensions, respectively, have sufficient data.

Better economic data availability might be explained by countries in the region prioritizing production of data for economy-related indicators and the existence of long-established, experienced national data compilation systems for such indicators (including national account systems, labour force surveys and establishment surveys).

Conversely, poor data availability under the environmental dimension, with nearly 60 per cent of environmental SDG indicators having no data for any country in the region, might be explained by the relative novelty of environmental measurement. While some data can be gathered through long-standing survey methods (e.g. agriculture), others like geo-spatial data come from newer technologies, including remote sensors monitoring air and water quality. National and international statistics' compilation systems may not be as well equipped to collect and harmonize country data for such indicators.

Furthermore, methodological development for environment indicators may lag behind economic indicators. Nearly half the 41 SDG indicators classified as Tier III belong to the environmental dimension (against only two indicators in Tier III for the economic domain).

Data availability for the social dimension is mixed. For example, good health and well-being (Goal 3) has the highest data availability among the 17 Goals, with a large number of indicators carried over from the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) framework that rely on well-established data production and dissemination mechanisms. But this dimension also includes new measurement areas such as quality of education (Goal 4), sustainable cities and communities (Goal 11) and peace, justice and strong institutions (Goal 16) with the percentage of data availability ranging from less than 20 per cent for Goals 11 and 16 to about 35 per cent for Goal 4.

Sufficient data on less than a quarter of SDG indicators in Pacific subregion

SDG data availability is uneven across the five ESCAP subregions. The Pacific has the lowest share of SDG indicators with sufficient data (22 per cent), while the highest share occurs in South and South-West Asia with 40 per cent of SDG indicators with sufficient data. Apart from the fact that not all SDG indicators are equally relevant to all subregions, most variability can be explained by diversity in statistical capacity, level of demand for official statistics and investment in statistical development.

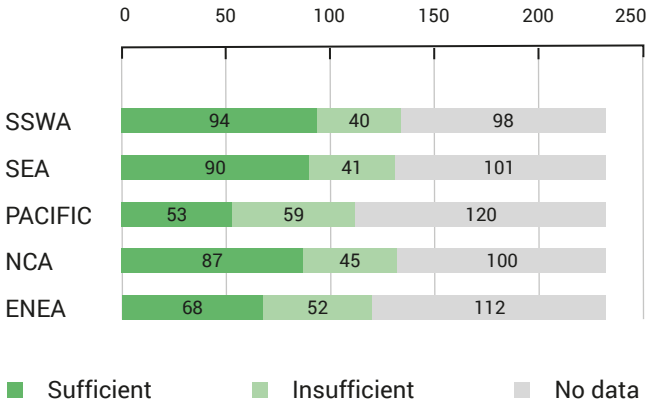


Figure 26 – SDG data availability by subregion

While surveys remain a major source for SDG indicators, administrative data provide the best coverage

Global SDG data originate from countries' national statistical systems that compile data from different sources:

- **Surveys** are the most common data compilation procedures used in many domains. They include sample surveys, such as household income and expenditure surveys, labour force surveys, agricultural and enterprise surveys, and censuses as total enumeration of the target population.
- **Administrative data**: The primary source of information to generate statistical information is an administrative register, such as: tax data (business/profits tax, property taxes, import/export duties), social security data, health/education records, registration systems for persons/businesses/property/vehicles, as well as private businesses with data holdings (credit agencies, business analysts, utility companies, telephone directories, retailers with store cards).[12]
- **Digital data sources**: Digital data sources include satellite imagery whose primary purpose might be research, but from which statistical information can be derived, or indicators from remote sensors that monitor air or water quality.
- **Others**: Indicators for which the underlying compilation instrument is not clearly determined, for example, country compliance with international agreements that are measured by a yes/no metric versus a quantitative one.

Applying the above classification, administrative registers are the largest data source for the global SDG indicators – 91 of the 232 global SDG indicators can be sourced from administrative registers. Surveys are the next most frequent data source (seventy-one indicators can be obtained primarily from surveys) and then digital sources (11 indicators can be classified as sourced from digital sources). The remaining 59 SDG indicators could not be classified for varied reasons: some SDG indicators do not need to be compiled at country level (many indicators are for "number of countries"); international agencies estimate certain indicators; or indicators lack official metadata.

Nearly half the SDG indicators from administrative sources have sufficient data in the Asia-Pacific region, while only 32 per cent of the SDG indicators coming from surveys have sufficient data.

Global SDG indicators sourced from surveys show the highest rate of indicators with insufficient data (39 per cent). Surveys are typically implemented only every few years due to the high financial cost, resulting in time series with fewer data points.

12 Using Administrative and Secondary Sources for Official Statistics: A Handbook of Principles and Practices, UNECE, 2011

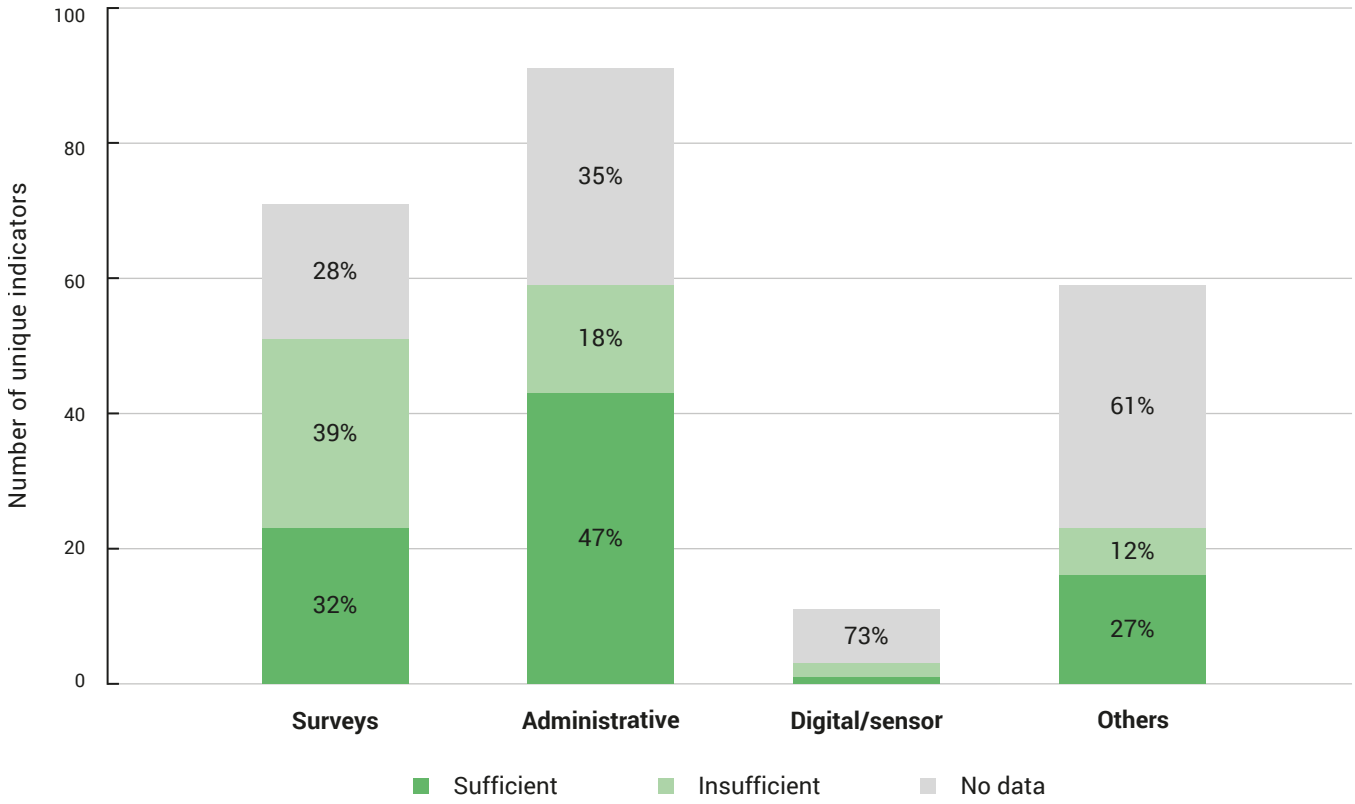


Figure 27 – Availability by type of national data source

Data for indicators sourced from administrative sources tend to be available more rapidly, increasing their usefulness in decision making. Examining the global SDG indicator dataset, the average time lag, measured as the average number of years between the year for the latest available data year and the current year (2018) across all countries in the region, is nearly four years for indicators sourced from surveys and only 2.6 years for indicators sourced from administrative data. While the time required by the international statistical system to compile and disseminate data is assumed to be the same in both cases, the availability of data at the national level appears to be significantly faster for administrative sources than surveys.

Indicators sourced from digital/sensor sources are too few (only 12 indicators identified) to draw conclusions. Only one indicator out of 12 has sufficient data, and nine indicators did not have any data. As the statistical methodology for this type of compilation is still relatively new and under development, eight of 12 indicators in this category are classified as Tiers II or III.

Study limitations

To ensure proper use of data availability estimates published in this part, notable limitations are:

- **Time lag**. There is often a substantial time lag between data being compiled, processed and published at national and international levels.

- This assessment uses only the best series under each indicator to estimate data availability at the indicator level. Consequently, availability does not cover all disaggregated series.

- **Non-applicability**. In practice, certain indicators may not apply to certain countries. For example, marine preservation in landlocked countries. This aspect has not been considered in this analysis as ESCAP is not in a position to identify relevance of indicators to countries.

- **Statistical quality**. Dimensions of quality (such as relevance, accuracy, reliability, timeliness, punctuality, clarity, coherence, comparability, and methodological soundness) are beyond the scope of this review.

2. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Lack of data hinders SDG progress assessment. Despite a significant increase in availability of SDG indicators in the Asia-Pacific region, lack of data remains one of the biggest challenges for the region to measure progress towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; less than 40 per cent of the global SDG indicators are available for regional SDG progress assessment.

A two-pronged approach needed for statistical support. Tier I SDG indicators are one area of short-term action that will deliver gains in the near future. On the other hand, environmental indicators (mostly Tiers II and III) and some of the social indicators such as quality education, gender equality and strong institutions, require long-term planning and investment for methodological development, capacity building and data production. Data in the economic domain is generally more plentiful than in the social and environmental domains.

There is a wide gap in data availability across subregions. The Pacific, where 75 per cent of indicators lack sufficient data, faces the biggest challenge to assess SDG progress.

The importance of administrative sources for SDG data at the national level is evident. Survey data remain a major source of SDG indicators at the national level, yet 68 per cent of indicators sourced from surveys lack data at the regional level. Administrative sources are a major primary source for SDG indicators at national level. Administrative data sources present several advantages over surveys: produced at a lower cost, more rapidly and at a higher frequency. Administrative data alleviate the increasing difficulty faced by statistical offices in obtaining data from survey respondents (response burden) and decrease the long-term cost of producing official statistics.

The region needs to enhance use of alternative data sources for SDG indicators. The use of alternative sources of data (such as remote sensing) for SDGs is minimal in the region. Statistical systems need better access to methods and tools that enable them to harness the power of new and alternative sources to complement surveys and administrative data.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1 – FIGURES ON SDG PROGRESS ACROSS ASIA-PACIFIC BY SUBREGION

East and North-East Asia

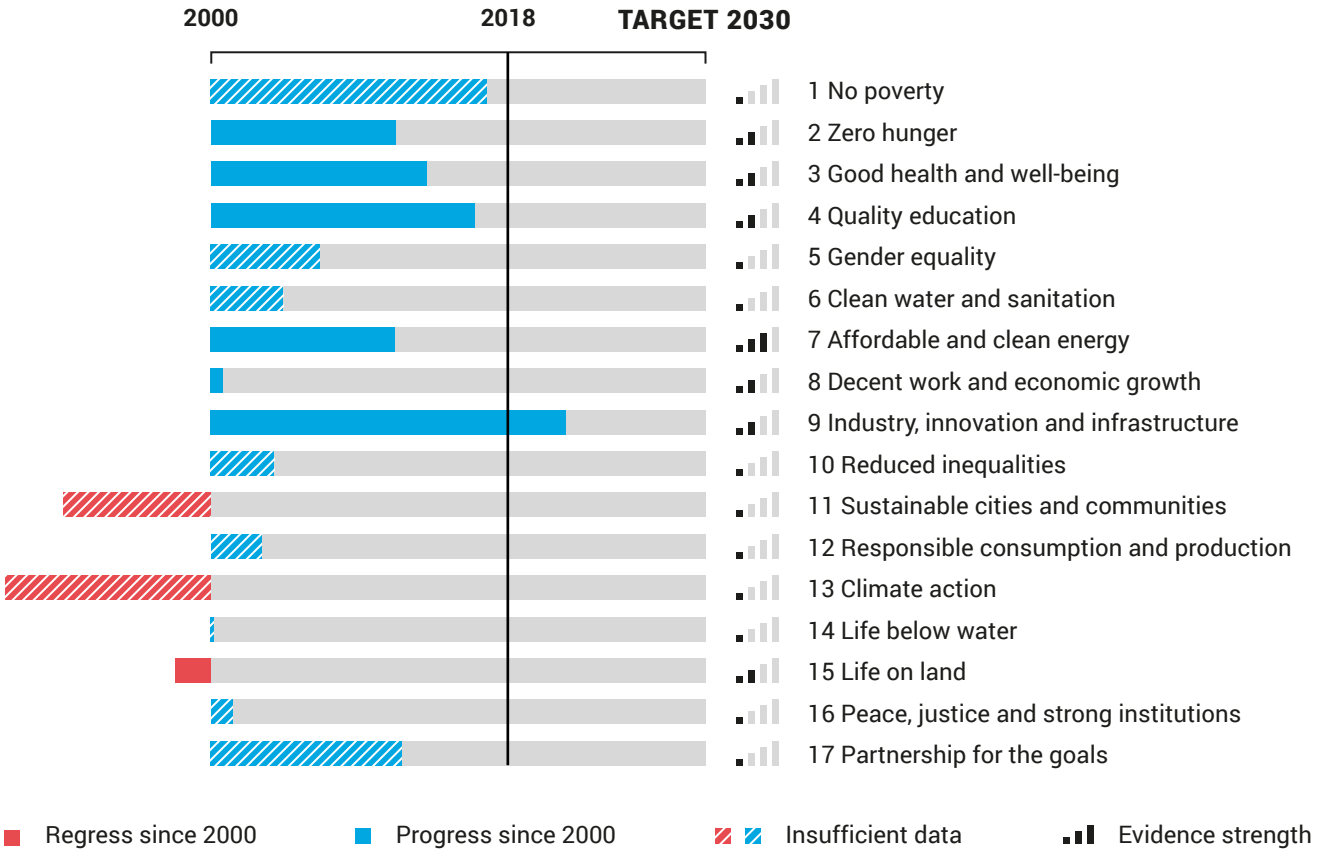


Figure 28 – Snapshot of SDG progress in 2018: East and North-East Asia

GOAL 1

- 1.1 International poverty
- 1.a Resources mobilization
- 1.2 National poverty
- 1.3 Social protection
- 1.4 Equal rights
- 1.5 Resilience of vulnerable
- 1.b Sound Policy frameworks

GOAL 2

- 2.3 Agricultural productivity
- 2.4 Sustainable food production
- 2.5 Genetic diversity
- 2.1 Food security
- 2.2 Malnutrition
- 2.a Investment in agriculture
- 2.b Trade restrictions in agriculture
- 2.c Food commodity markets

GOAL 3

- 3.1 Maternal mortality
- 3.2 Neonatal & child mortality
- 3.7 Sexual & reproductive health
- 3.b R&D of medicines
- 3.d Risk management capacity
- 3.4 NCD & mental health
- 3.6 Road traffic accidents
- 3.9 Health impact of pollution
- 3.c Health financing
- 3.3 Communicable diseases
- 3.5 Substance abuse
- 3.8 Health coverage
- 3.a Tobacco Control

GOAL 4

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

GOAL 5

- 5.1 Discrimination against women & girls
- 5.5 Women in leadership
- 5.2 Violence against women & girls
- 5.3 Early marriage
- 5.4 Unpaid work
- 5.6 Reproductive health & rights
- 5.a Equal economic rights
- 5.b Use of technology
- 5.c Gender equality policies

GOAL 6

- 6.6 Water-related ecosystems
- 6.1 Safe drinking water
- 6.2 Sanitation & hygiene
- 6.3 Water quality
- 6.4 Water-use efficiency
- 6.5 Water resources management
- 6.a Int. cooperation on water & sanitation
- 6.b Participation of local communities

GOAL 7

- 7.1 Access to energy services
- 7.3 Energy efficiency
- 7.2 Renewable energy
- 7.a International cooperation on energy
- 7.b Energy infrastructure

GOAL 8

- 8.6 Youth NEET
- 8.4 Global resource efficiency
- 8.10 Capacity of financial institutions
- 8.1 Per capita economic growth
- 8.2 Economic diversification & innovation
- 8.3 Development-oriented policies
- 8.5 Employment & decent work
- 8.7 Child & forced labour
- 8.8 Labour rights
- 8.9 Promote sustainable tourism
- 8.a Aid for Trade
- 8.b Youth employment (global strategy)

GOAL 9

- 9.2 Industrialization
- 9.4 Upgrade infrastructure
- 9.5 Research & tech capabilities
- 9.b Domestic technology development
- 9.c Access to ICT
- 9.1 Infrastructure development
- 9.3 Access to financial services
- 9.a Resilient infrastructure

GOAL 10

- 10.1 Income growth (bottom 40%)
- 10.2 Inclusion (social, economic & political)
- 10.3 Inequalities of outcome
- 10.4 Fiscal & Social protection policies
- 10.5 Global financial markets
- 10.6 Inclusive global governance
- 10.7 Safe migration & mobility
- 10.a Differential treatment for DCs
- 10.b ODA & financial flows
- 10.c Transaction costs of remittances

GOAL 11

- 11.2 Transport systems
- 11.6 Air quality & waste management
- 11.1 Housing & basic services
- 11.3 Urbanization (inclusive & sustainable)
- 11.4 Protect cultural & natural heritage
- 11.5 Resilience to natural disasters
- 11.7 Green & public spaces
- 11.a Urban planning
- 11.b Disaster risk management policies
- 11.c Sustainable & resilient buildings

GOAL 12

- 12.2 Sustainable use of natural resources
- 12.4 Managing chemicals & wastes
- 12.1 Sustainable consumption & production
- 12.3 Food waste & losses
- 12.5 Reducing waste generation
- 12.6 Sustainability information reporting
- 12.7 Public procurement practices
- 12.8 Information on SD
- 12.a Capacity (scientific & technological)
- 12.b Monitor sustainable tourism
- 12.c Fossil-fuel subsidies

GOAL 13

- 13.2 Climate change policies (national)
- 13.1 Resilience & adaptive capacity
- 13.3 Climate change awareness
- 13.a Needs of developing countries
- 13.b Capacity for planning & management

GOAL 14

- 14.5 Conservation of coastal areas
- 14.2 Marine & coastal ecosystem
- 14.1 Marine pollution
- 14.3 Ocean acidification
- 14.4 Destructive fishing
- 14.6 Fisheries subsidies
- 14.7 Marine resources in SIDS
- 14.a Research capacity & marine technology
- 14.b Small-scale artisanal fishers
- 14.c Implementing international law

GOAL 15

- 15.2 Forests management
- 15.4 Mountain ecosystems
- 15.5 Loss of biodiversity
- 15.1 Terrestrial & inland freshwater
- 15.3 Desertification
- 15.6 Utilization of genetic resource
- 15.7 Protected species
- 15.8 Invasive alien species
- 15.9 National & local planning
- 15.a Financial resources
- 15.b Resource mobilization
- 15.c Trafficking of protected species

GOAL 16

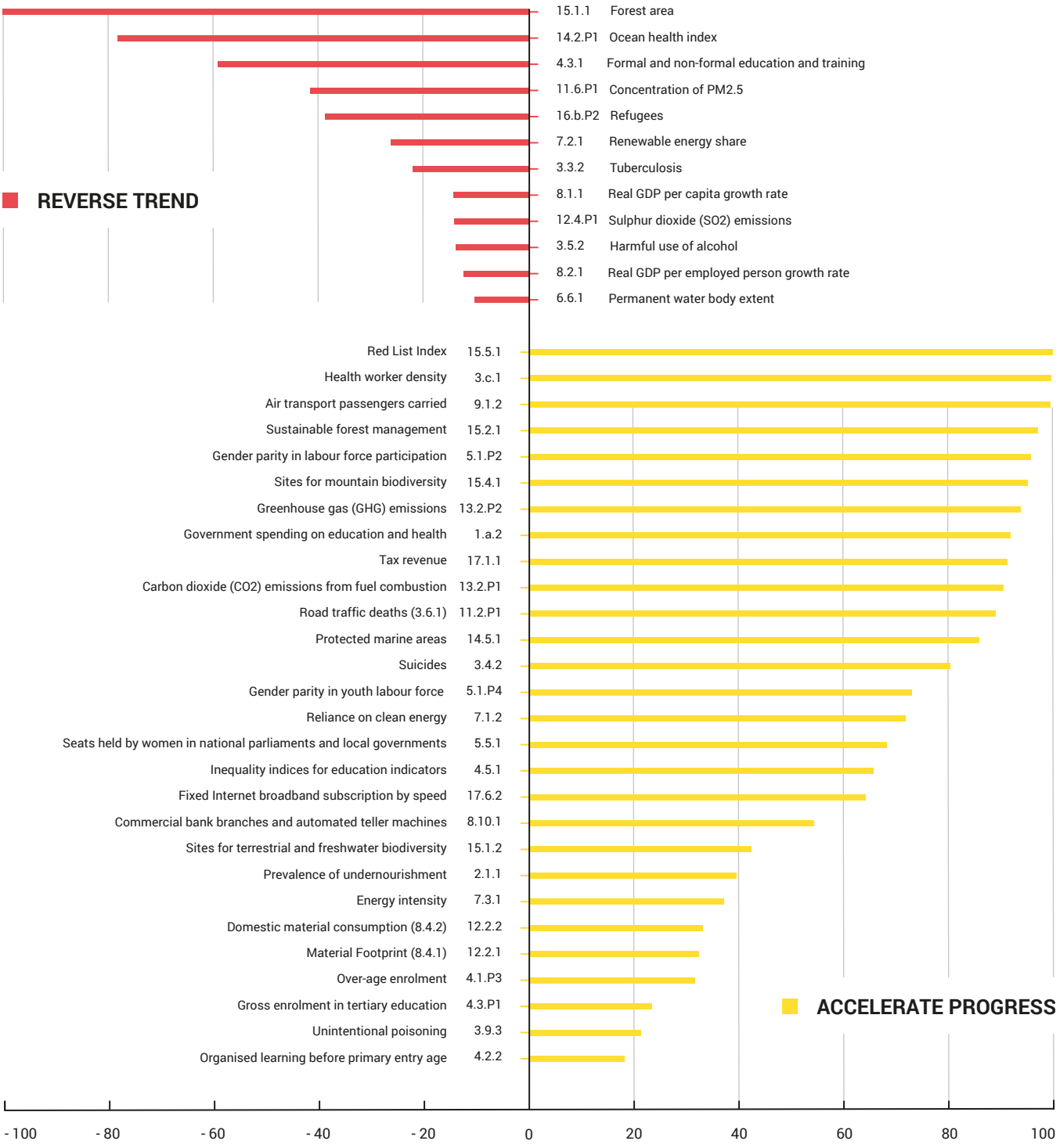
- 16.1 Reduction violence
- 16.b Non-discriminatory laws
- 16.2 Violence against children
- 16.3 Justice for all
- 16.4 Illicit financial & arms flows
- 16.5 Corruption and bribery
- 16.6 Effective institutions
- 16.7 Inclusive decision-making
- 16.8 Inclusive global governance
- 16.9 Legal identity
- 16.10 Public access to information
- 16.a Violence, terrorism & crime

GOAL 17

- 17.8 Technological capacity-building
- 17.1 Tax & other revenue
- 17.6 International cooperation
- 17.2 Commitment by developed 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
- 17.10 Multilateral trading
- 17.11 Exports of developing countries
- 17.12 Duty-free market access
- 17.13 Global macroeconomic stability
- 17.14 Policy coherence for SD
- 17.15 Country' policy space
- 17.16 Global partnership for SD
- 17.17 Partnerships (public, private, CSO)
- 17.18 Data availability
- 17.19 Statistical capacity

MAINTAIN progress to achieve target | **ACCELERATE** progress to achieve target | **REVERSE** trend | Insufficient data

Figure 29 – Dashboard of anticipated progress in 2030: East and North-East Asia



ON-TRACK INDICATORS

- 1.1.1 International poverty
- 2.3.P1 Cereal yield
- 2.4.P1 Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from agriculture
- 2.5.2 Local breeds at risk of extinction (unknown level)
- 3.1.1 Maternal mortality
- 3.1.2 Births attended by skilled health personnel
- 3.2.1 Under-five mortality
- 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality
- 3.4.1 Cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease
- 3.7.2 Adolescent births
- 3.b.1 Population covered by all vaccines in national programme
- 3.d.1 Health capacity and emergency preparedness
- 4.1.P1 Gross intake ratio
- 4.1.P2 Net enrolment in primary education
- 7.1.1 Access to electricity
- 8.6.1 Youth not in education, employment or training
- 8.10.2 Adults with a bank account
- 9.2.1 Manufacturing value added
- 9.4.1 CO2 emission intensity
- 9.5.1 Research and development expenditure
- 9.b.1 Medium and high-tech industry value added
- 9.c.1 Population covered by a mobile network
- 16.1.1 Intentional homicides
- 17.8.1 Internet users

Figure 30 – Anticipated progress gaps in 2030: East and North-East Asia

South-East Asia

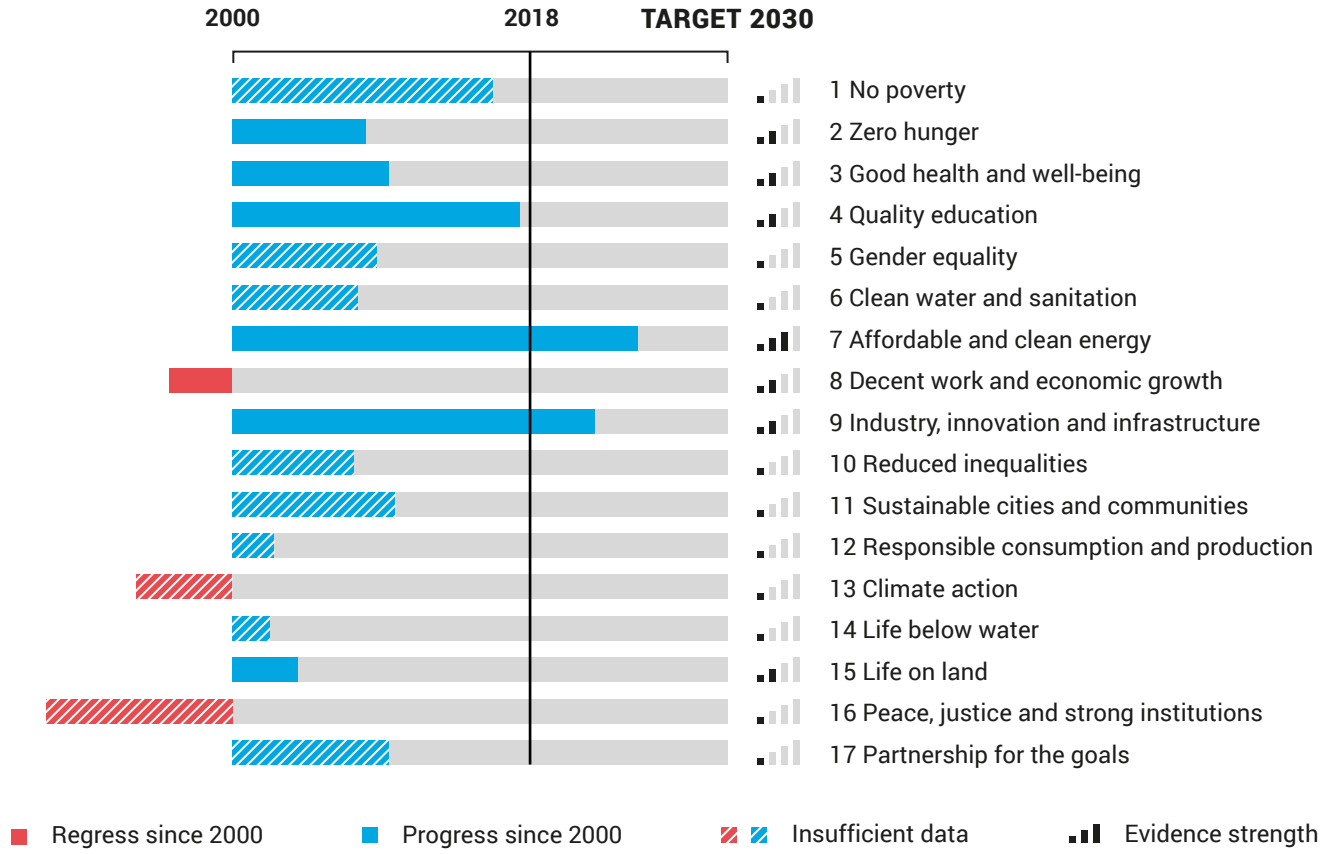


Figure 31 – Snapshot of SDG progress in 2018: South-East Asia

GOAL 1

- 1.1 International poverty
- 1.a Resources mobilization
- 1.2 National poverty
- 1.3 Social protection
- 1.4 Equal rights
- 1.5 Resilience of vulnerable
- 1.b Sound Policy frameworks

GOAL 2

- 2.1 Food security
- 2.2 Malnutrition
- 2.3 Agricultural productivity
- 2.5 Genetic diversity
- 2.a Investment in agriculture
- 2.4 Sustainable food production
- 2.b Trade restrictions in agriculture
- 2.c Food commodity markets

GOAL 3

- 3.1 Maternal mortality
- 3.2 Neonatal & child mortality
- 3.9 Health impact of pollution
- 3.b R&D of medicines
- 3.d Risk management capacity
- 3.3 Communicable diseases
- 3.4 NCD & mental health
- 3.7 Sexual & reproductive health
- 3.c Health financing
- 3.5 Substance abuse
- 3.6 Road traffic accidents
- 3.8 Health coverage
- 3.a Tobacco Control

GOAL 4

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

GOAL 5

- 5.1 Discrimination against women & girls
- 5.5 Women in leadership
- 5.2 Violence against women & girls
- 5.3 Early marriage
- 5.4 Unpaid work
- 5.6 Reproductive health & rights
- 5.a Equal economic rights
- 5.b Use of technology
- 5.c Gender equality policies

GOAL 6

- 6.2 Sanitation & hygiene
- 6.6 Water-related ecosystems
- 6.1 Safe drinking water
- 6.3 Water quality
- 6.4 Water-use efficiency
- 6.5 Water resources management
- 6.a Int. cooperation on water & sanitation
- 6.b Participation of local communities

GOAL 7

- 7.3 Energy efficiency
- 7.1 Access to energy services
- 7.2 Renewable energy
- 7.a International cooperation on energy
- 7.b Energy infrastructure

GOAL 8

- 8.6 Youth NEET
- 8.4 Global resource efficiency
- 8.10 Capacity of financial institutions
- 8.1 Per capita economic growth
- 8.2 Economic diversification & innovation
- 8.3 Development-oriented policies
- 8.5 Employment & decent work
- 8.7 Child & forced labour
- 8.8 Labour rights
- 8.9 Promote sustainable tourism
- 8.a Aid for Trade
- 8.b Youth employment (global strategy)

GOAL 9

- 9.2 Industrialization
- 9.b Domestic technology development
- 9.c Access to ICT
- 9.1 Infrastructure development
- 9.4 Upgrade infrastructure
- 9.5 Research & tech capabilities
- 9.3 Access to financial services
- 9.a Resilient infrastructure

GOAL 10

- 10.1 Income growth (bottom 40%)
- 10.2 Inclusion (social, economic & political)
- 10.3 Inequalities of outcome
- 10.4 Fiscal & Social protection policies
- 10.5 Global financial markets
- 10.6 Inclusive global governance
- 10.7 Safe migration & mobility
- 10.a Differential treatment for DCs
- 10.b ODA & financial flows
- 10.c Transaction costs of remittances

GOAL 11

- 11.1 Housing & basic services
- 11.6 Air quality & waste management
- 11.2 Transport systems
- 11.3 Urbanization (inclusive & sustainable)
- 11.4 Protect cultural & natural heritage
- 11.5 Resilience to natural disasters
- 11.7 Green & public spaces
- 11.a Urban planning
- 11.b Disaster risk management policies
- 11.c Sustainable & resilient buildings

GOAL 12

- 12.2 Sustainable use of natural resources
- 12.4 Managing chemicals & wastes
- 12.1 Sustainable consumption & production
- 12.3 Food waste & losses
- 12.5 Reducing waste generation
- 12.6 Sustainability information reporting
- 12.7 Public procurement practices
- 12.8 Information on SD
- 12.a Capacity (scientific & technological)
- 12.b Monitor sustainable tourism
- 12.c Fossil-fuel subsidies

GOAL 13

- 13.2 Climate change policies (national)
- 13.1 Resilience & adaptive capacity
- 13.3 Climate change awareness
- 13.a Needs of developing countries
- 13.b Capacity for planning & management

GOAL 14

- 14.5 Conservation of coastal areas
- 14.2 Marine & coastal ecosystem
- 14.1 Marine pollution
- 14.3 Ocean acidification
- 14.4 Destructive fishing
- 14.6 Fisheries subsidies
- 14.7 Marine resources in SIDS
- 14.a Research capacity & marine technology
- 14.b Small-scale artisanal fishers
- 14.c Implementing international law

GOAL 15

- 15.1 Terrestrial & inland freshwater
- 15.2 Forests management
- 15.4 Mountain ecosystems
- 15.5 Loss of biodiversity
- 15.3 Desertification
- 15.6 Utilization of genetic resource
- 15.7 Protected species
- 15.8 Invasive alien species
- 15.9 National & local planning
- 15.a Financial resources
- 15.b Resource mobilization
- 15.c Trafficking of protected species

GOAL 16

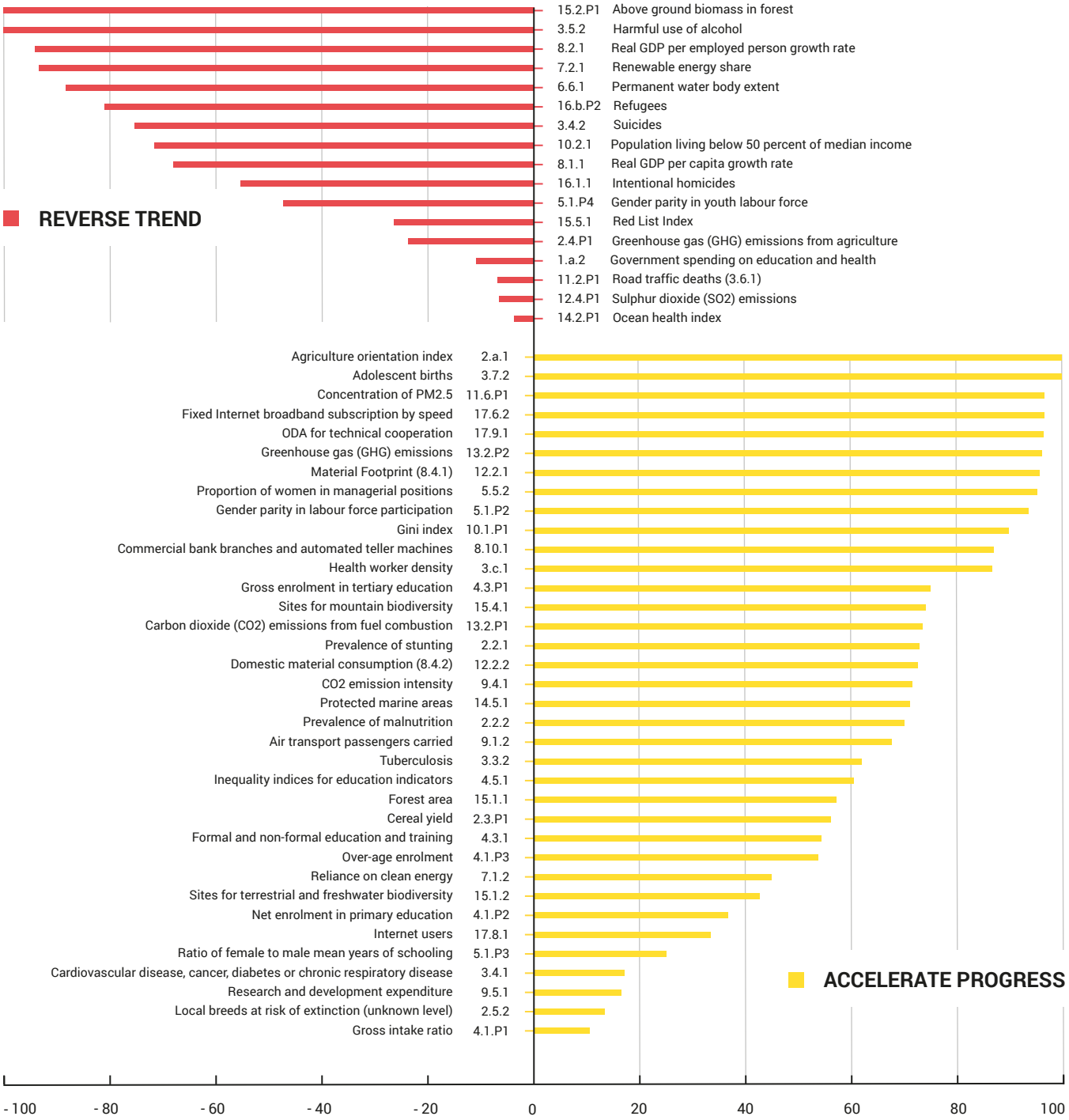
- 16.1 Reduction violence
- 16.b Non-discriminatory laws
- 16.2 Violence against children
- 16.3 Justice for all
- 16.4 Illicit financial & arms flows
- 16.5 Corruption and bribery
- 16.6 Effective institutions
- 16.7 Inclusive decision-making
- 16.8 Inclusive global governance
- 16.9 Legal identity
- 16.10 Public access to information
- 16.a Violence, terrorism & crime

GOAL 17

- 17.19 Statistical capacity
- 17.6 International cooperation
- 17.8 Technological capacity-building
- 17.9 Capacity building for SDGs
- 17.1 Tax & other revenue
- 17.2 Commitment by developed countries
- 17.3 Additional financial resources
- 17.4 Debt sustainability
- 17.5 Investment promotion for LDCs
- 17.7 Transfer of technologies
- 17.10 Multilateral trading
- 17.11 Exports of developing countries
- 17.12 Duty-free market access
- 17.13 Global macroeconomic stability
- 17.14 Policy coherence for SD
- 17.15 Country's policy space
- 17.16 Global partnership for SD
- 17.17 Partnerships (public, private, CSO)
- 17.18 Data availability

MAINTAIN progress to achieve target | **ACCELERATE** progress to achieve target | **REVERSE** trend | Insufficient data

Figure 32 – Dashboard of anticipated progress in 2030: South-East Asia



ON-TRACK INDICATORS

- 1.1.1 International poverty
- 2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment
- 3.1.1 Maternal mortality
- 3.1.2 Births attended by skilled health personnel
- 3.2.1 Under-five mortality
- 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality
- 3.3.1 HIV infections
- 3.3.3 Malaria
- 3.9.3 Unintentional poisoning
- 3.b.1 Population covered by all vaccines in national programme
- 3.d.1 Health capacity and emergency preparedness
- 4.2.2 Organised learning before primary entry age
- 4.6.P1 Adult literacy
- 4.c.1 Organized teacher training
- 5.5.1 Seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments
- 6.2.1 Open defecation practice
- 7.1.1 Access to electricity
- 7.3.1 Energy intensity
- 8.6.1 Youth not in education, employment or training
- 8.10.2 Adults with a bank account
- 9.2.1 Manufacturing value added
- 9.b.1 Medium and high-tech industry value added
- 9.c.1 Population covered by a mobile network
- 11.1.P1 Open defecation practice (urban)
- 15.2.1 Sustainable forest management
- 17.19.1 Financial resources to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries
- 17.19.P1 ODA to Statistical capacity building

Figure 33 – Anticipated progress gaps in 2030: South-East Asia

South and South-West Asia

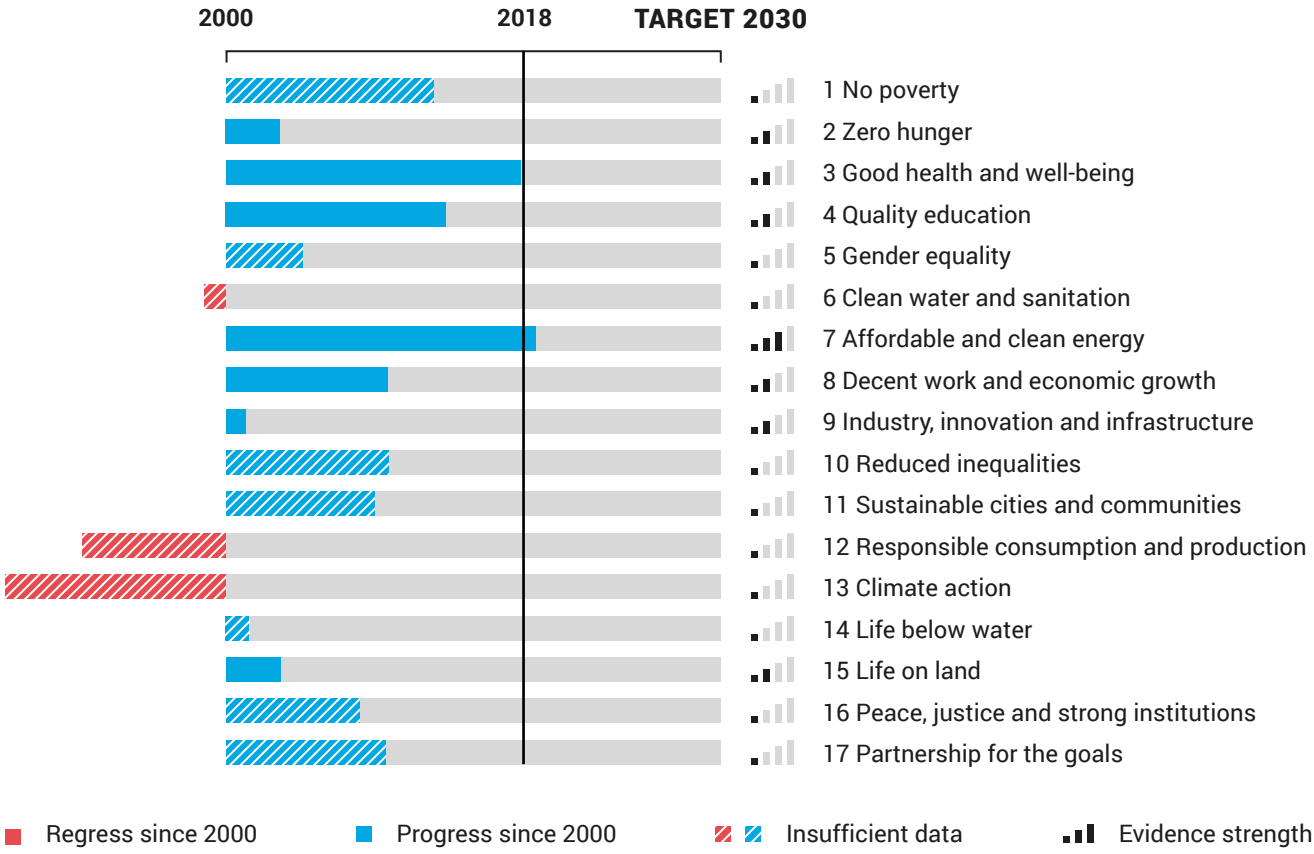


Figure 34 – Snapshot of SDG progress in 2018: South and South-West Asia

GOAL 1

- 1.1 International poverty
- 1.a Resources mobilization
- 1.2 National poverty
- 1.3 Social protection
- 1.4 Equal rights
- 1.5 Resilience of vulnerable
- 1.b Sound Policy frameworks

GOAL 2

- 2.1 Food security
- 2.2 Malnutrition
- 2.3 Agricultural productivity
- 2.5 Genetic diversity
- 2.a Investment in agriculture
- 2.4 Sustainable food production
- 2.b Trade restrictions in agriculture
- 2.c Food commodity markets

GOAL 3

- 3.1 Maternal mortality
- 3.2 Neonatal & child mortality
- 3.4 NCD & mental health
- 3.5 Substance abuse
- 3.7 Sexual & reproductive health
- 3.9 Health impact of pollution
- 3.b R&D of medicines
- 3.d Risk management capacity
- 3.3 Communicable diseases
- 3.6 Road traffic accidents
- 3.c Health financing
- 3.8 Health coverage
- 3.a Tobacco Control

GOAL 4

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

GOAL 5

- 5.1 Discrimination against women & girls
- 5.5 Women in leadership
- 5.2 Violence against women & girls
- 5.3 Early marriage
- 5.4 Unpaid work
- 5.6 Reproductive health & rights
- 5.a Equal economic rights
- 5.b Use of technology
- 5.c Gender equality policies

GOAL 6

- 6.2 Sanitation & hygiene
- 6.6 Water-related ecosystems
- 6.1 Safe drinking water
- 6.3 Water quality
- 6.4 Water-use efficiency
- 6.5 Water resources management
- 6.a Int. cooperation on water & sanitation
- 6.b Participation of local communities

GOAL 7

- 7.1 Access to energy services
- 7.3 Energy efficiency
- 7.2 Renewable energy
- 7.a International cooperation on energy
- 7.b Energy infrastructure

GOAL 8

- 8.2 Economic diversification & innovation
- 8.1 Per capita economic growth
- 8.4 Global resource efficiency
- 8.6 Youth NEET
- 8.10 Capacity of financial institutions
- 8.3 Development-oriented policies
- 8.5 Employment & decent work
- 8.7 Child & forced labour
- 8.8 Labour rights
- 8.9 Promote sustainable tourism
- 8.a Aid for Trade
- 8.b Youth employment (global strategy)

GOAL 9

- 9.c Access to ICT
- 9.1 Infrastructure development
- 9.2 Industrialization
- 9.5 Research & tech capabilities
- 9.4 Upgrade infrastructure
- 9.b Domestic technology development
- 9.3 Access to financial services
- 9.a Resilient infrastructure

GOAL 10

- 10.1 Income growth (bottom 40%)
- 10.2 Inclusion (social, economic & political)
- 10.3 Inequalities of outcome
- 10.4 Fiscal & Social protection policies
- 10.5 Global financial markets
- 10.6 Inclusive global governance
- 10.7 Safe migration & mobility
- 10.a Differential treatment for DCs
- 10.b ODA & financial flows
- 10.c Transaction costs of remittances

GOAL 11

- 11.1 Housing & basic services
- 11.2 Transport systems
- 11.6 Air quality & waste management
- 11.3 Urbanization (inclusive & sustainable)
- 11.4 Protect cultural & natural heritage
- 11.5 Resilience to natural disasters
- 11.7 Green & public spaces
- 11.a Urban planning
- 11.b Disaster risk management policies
- 11.c Sustainable & resilient buildings

GOAL 12

- 12.2 Sustainable use of natural resources
- 12.4 Managing chemicals & wastes
- 12.1 Sustainable consumption & production
- 12.3 Food waste & losses
- 12.5 Reducing waste generation
- 12.6 Sustainability information reporting
- 12.7 Public procurement practices
- 12.8 Information on SD
- 12.a Capacity (scientific & technological)
- 12.b Monitor sustainable tourism
- 12.c Fossil-fuel subsidies

GOAL 13

- 13.2 Climate change policies (national)
- 13.1 Resilience & adaptive capacity
- 13.3 Climate change awareness
- 13.a Needs of developing countries
- 13.b Capacity for planning & management

GOAL 14

- 14.5 Conservation of coastal areas
- 14.2 Marine & coastal ecosystem
- 14.1 Marine pollution
- 14.3 Ocean acidification
- 14.4 Destructive fishing
- 14.6 Fisheries subsidies
- 14.7 Marine resources in SIDS
- 14.a Research capacity & marine technology
- 14.b Small-scale artisanal fishers
- 14.c Implementing international law

GOAL 15

- 15.1 Terrestrial & inland freshwater
- 15.2 Forests management
- 15.4 Mountain ecosystems
- 15.5 Loss of biodiversity
- 15.3 Desertification
- 15.6 Utilization of genetic resource
- 15.7 Protected species
- 15.8 Invasive alien species
- 15.9 National & local planning
- 15.a Financial resources
- 15.b Resource mobilization
- 15.c Trafficking of protected species

GOAL 16

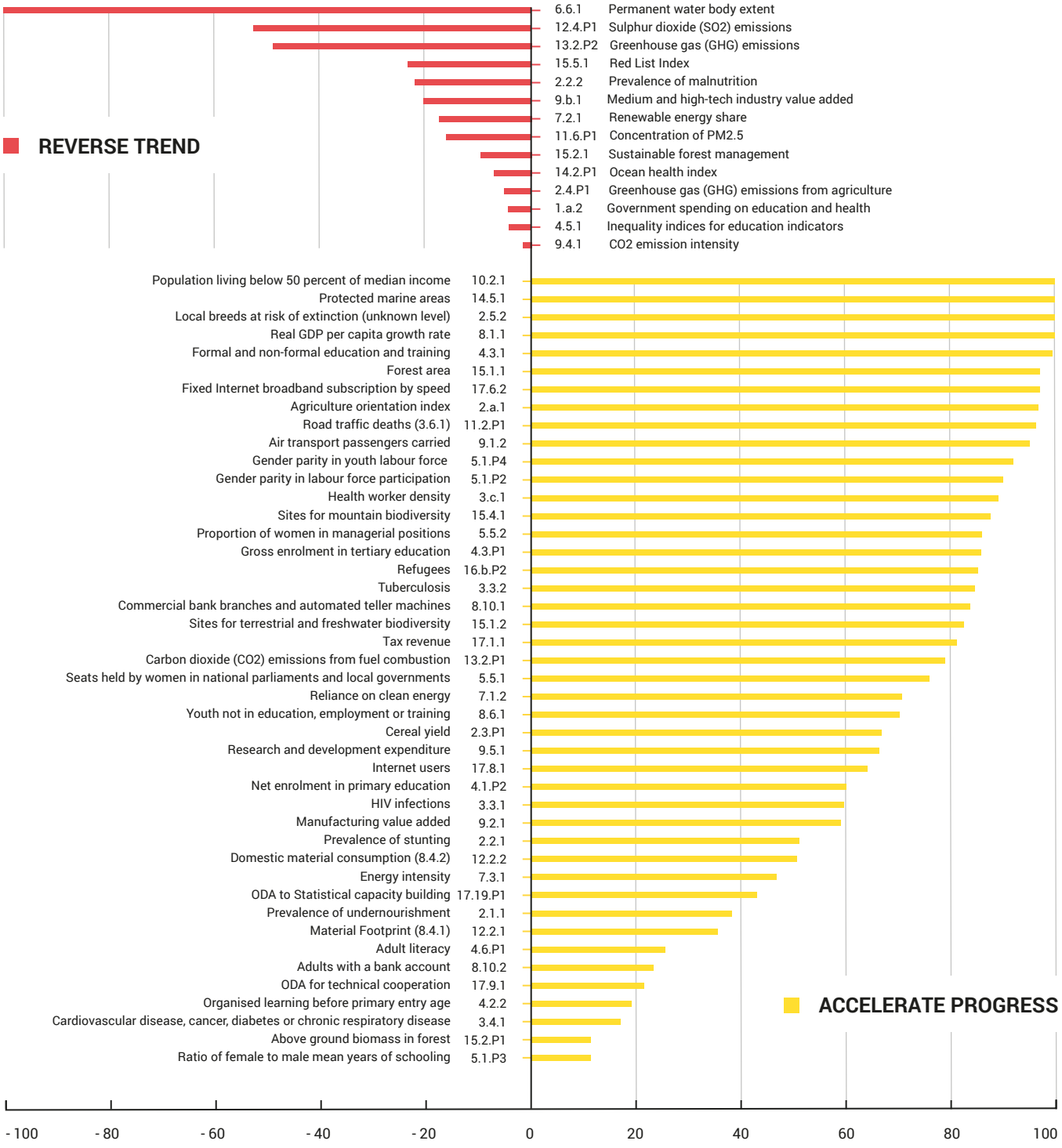
- 16.1 Reduction violence
- 16.b Non-discriminatory laws
- 16.2 Violence against children
- 16.3 Justice for all
- 16.4 Illicit financial & arms flows
- 16.5 Corruption and bribery
- 16.6 Effective institutions
- 16.7 Inclusive decision-making
- 16.8 Inclusive global governance
- 16.9 Legal identity
- 16.10 Public access to information
- 16.a Violence, terrorism & crime

GOAL 17

- 17.1 Tax & other revenue
- 17.6 International cooperation
- 17.8 Technological capacity-building
- 17.9 Capacity building for SDGs
- 17.19 Statistical capacity
- 17.2 Commitment by developed countries
- 17.3 Additional financial resources
- 17.4 Debt sustainability
- 17.5 Investment promotion for LDCs
- 17.7 Transfer of technologies
- 17.10 Multilateral trading
- 17.11 Exports of developing countries
- 17.12 Duty-free market access
- 17.13 Global macroeconomic stability
- 17.14 Policy coherence for SD
- 17.15 Country's policy space
- 17.16 Global partnership for SD
- 17.17 Partnerships (public, private, CSO)
- 17.18 Data availability

MAINTAIN progress to achieve target | **ACCELERATE** progress to achieve target | **REVERSE** trend | Insufficient data

Figure 35 – Dashboard of anticipated progress in 2030: South and South-West Asia



ON-TRACK INDICATORS

- 1.1.1 International poverty
- 3.1.1 Maternal mortality
- 3.1.2 Births attended by skilled health personnel
- 3.2.1 Under-five mortality
- 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality
- 3.3.3 Malaria
- 3.4.2 Suicides
- 3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol
- 3.7.2 Adolescent births
- 3.9.3 Unintentional poisoning
- 3.b.1 Population covered by all vaccines in national programme
- 3.d.1 Health capacity and emergency preparedness
- 4.1.P1 Gross intake ratio
- 4.1.P3 Over-age enrolment
- 4.c.1 Organized teacher training
- 6.2.1 Open defecation practice
- 7.1.1 Access to electricity
- 8.2.1 Real GDP per employed person growth rate
- 9.c.1 Population covered by a mobile network
- 10.1.P1 Gini index
- 11.1.P1 Open defecation practice (urban)
- 16.1.1 Intentional homicides
- 17.19.1 Financial resources to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries

Figure 36 – Anticipated progress gaps in 2030: South and South-West Asia

North and Central Asia

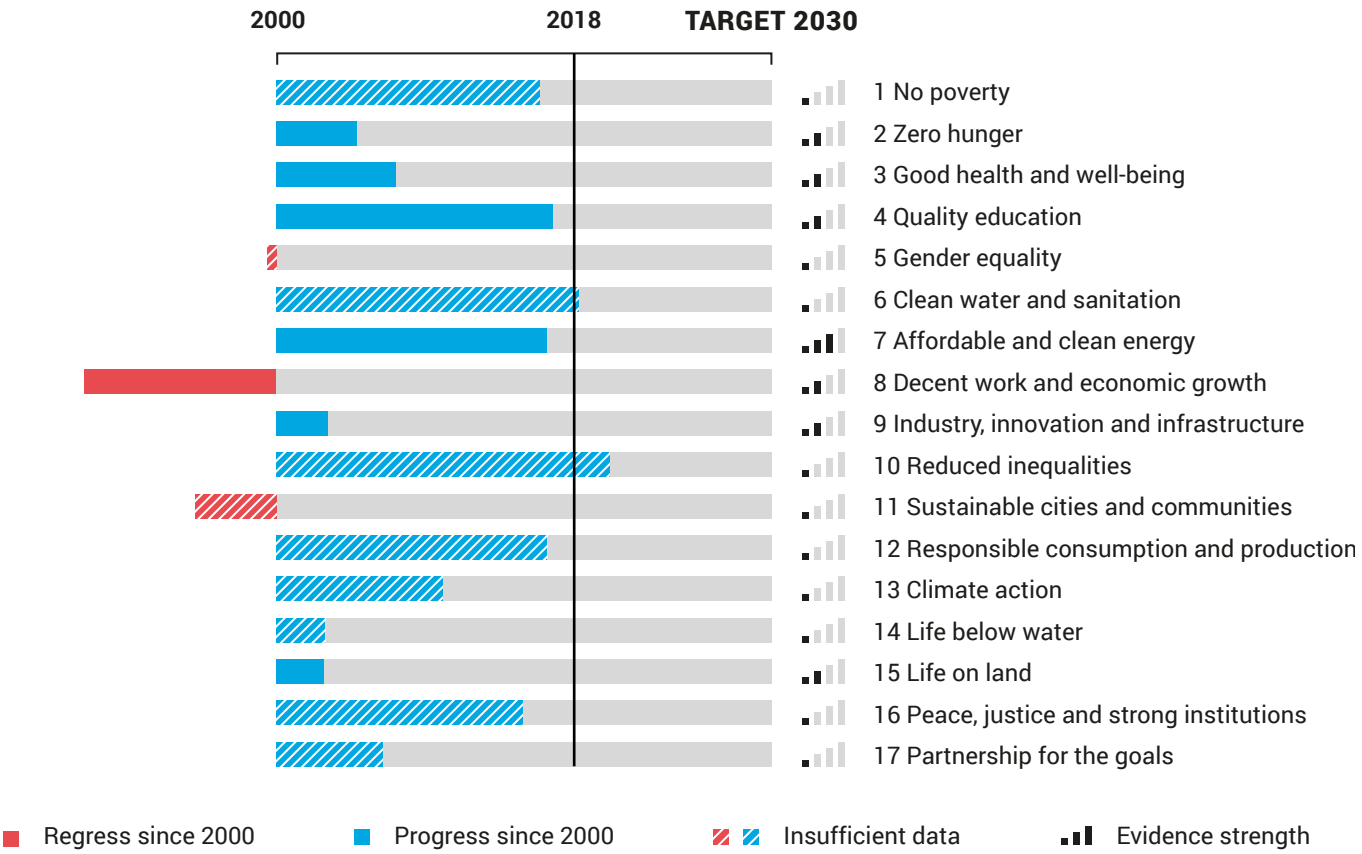
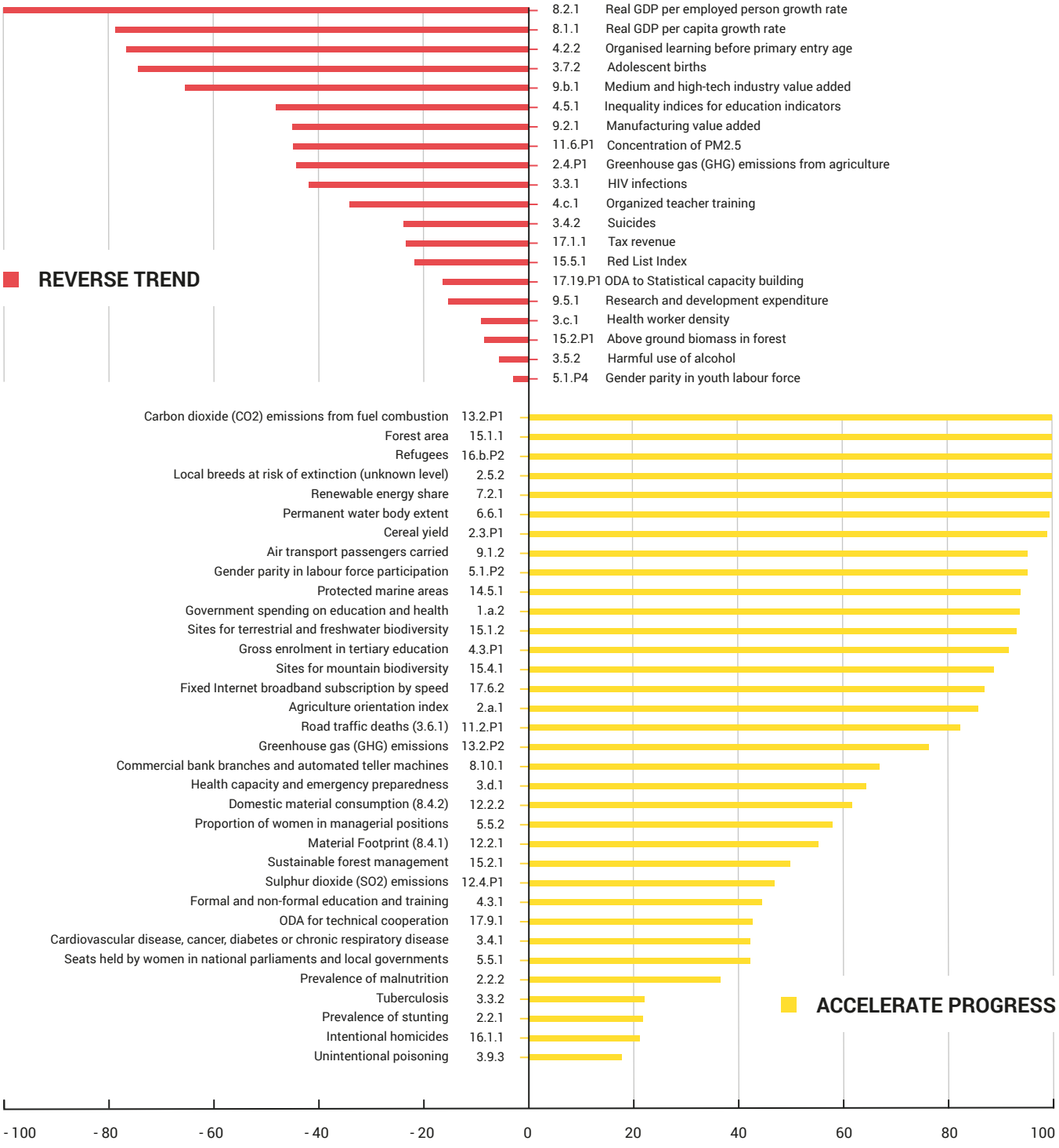


Figure 37 – Snapshot of SDG progress in 2018: North and Central Asia

Figure 38 – Dashboard of anticipated progress in 2030: North and Central Asia



ON-TRACK INDICATORS

- 1.1.1 International poverty
- 2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment
- 3.1.1 Maternal mortality
- 3.1.2 Births attended by skilled health personnel
- 3.2.1 Under-five mortality
- 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality
- 3.3.3 Malaria
- 3.b.1 Population covered by all vaccines in national programme
- 4.1.P1 Gross intake ratio
- 4.1.P2 Net enrolment in primary education
- 4.1.P3 Over-age enrolment
- 6.2.1 Open defecation practice
- 7.1.1 Access to electricity
- 7.1.2 Reliance on clean energy
- 7.3.1 Energy intensity
- 8.10.2 Adults with a bank account
- 9.4.1 CO2 emission intensity
- 9.c.1 Population covered by a mobile network
- 10.1.P1 Gini index
- 10.2.1 Population living below 50 percent of median income
- 11.1.P1 Open defecation practice (urban)
- 17.8.1 Internet users
- 17.19.1 Financial resources to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries

Figure 39 – Anticipated progress gaps in 2030: North and Central Asia

The Pacific

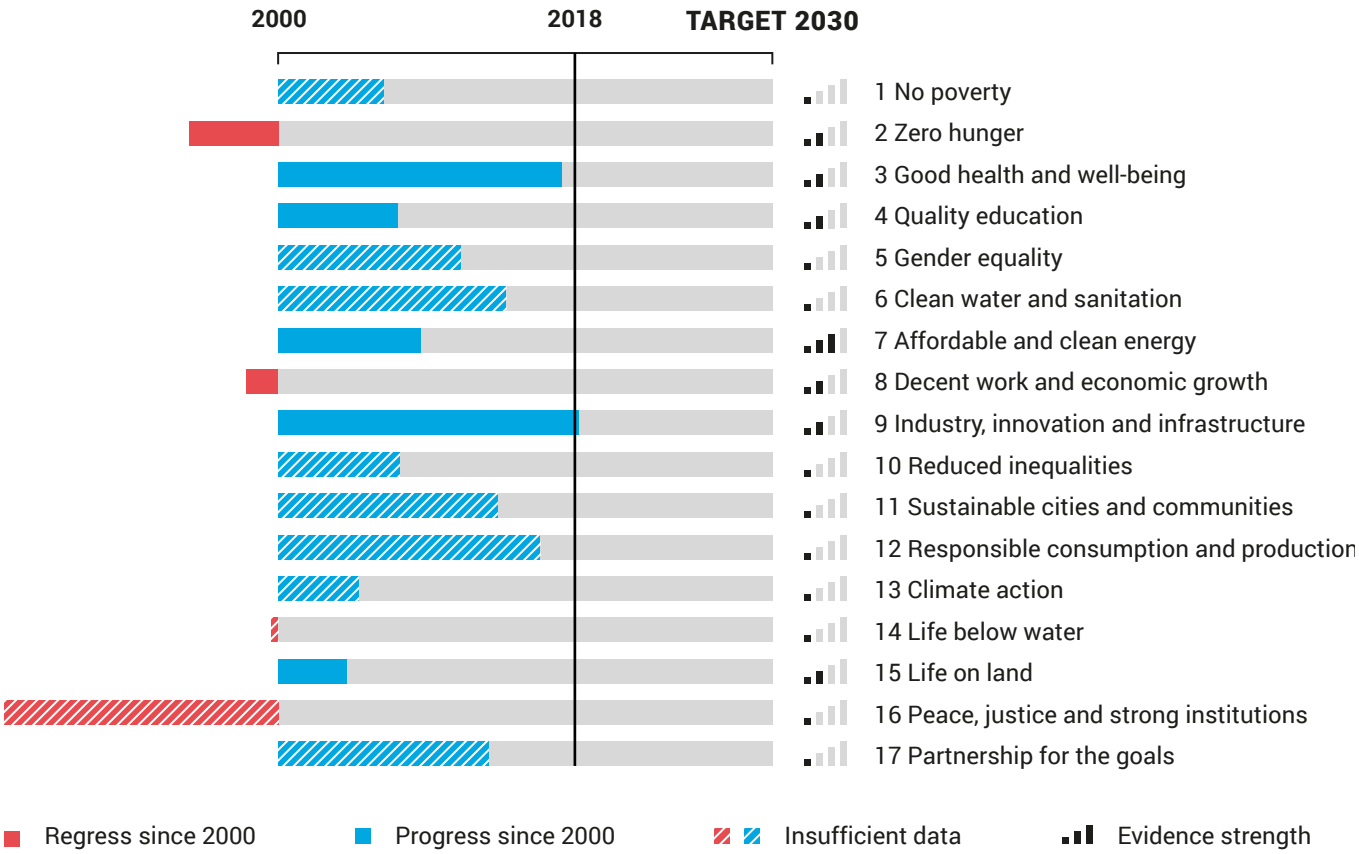


Figure 40 – Snapshot of SDG progress in 2018: Pacific

GOAL 1

- 1.1 International poverty
- 1.a Resources mobilization
- 1.2 National poverty
- 1.3 Social protection
- 1.4 Equal rights
- 1.5 Resilience of vulnerable
- 1.b Sound Policy frameworks

GOAL 2

- 2.1 Food security
- 2.3 Agricultural productivity
- 2.5 Genetic diversity
- 2.a Investment in agriculture
- 2.4 Sustainable food production
- 2.2 Malnutrition
- 2.b Trade restrictions in agriculture
- 2.c Food commodity markets

GOAL 3

- 3.1 Maternal mortality
- 3.2 Neonatal & child mortality
- 3.5 Substance abuse
- 3.6 Road traffic accidents
- 3.d Risk management capacity
- 3.4 NCD & mental health
- 3.7 Sexual & reproductive health
- 3.9 Health impact of pollution
- 3.b R&D of medicines
- 3.c Health financing
- 3.3 Communicable diseases
- 3.8 Health coverage
- 3.a Tobacco Control

GOAL 4

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

GOAL 5

- 5.5 Women in leadership
- 5.1 Discrimination against women & girls
- 5.2 Violence against women & girls
- 5.3 Early marriage
- 5.4 Unpaid work
- 5.6 Reproductive health & rights
- 5.a Equal economic rights
- 5.b Use of technology
- 5.c Gender equality policies

GOAL 6

- 6.6 Water-related ecosystems
- 6.2 Sanitation & hygiene
- 6.1 Safe drinking water
- 6.3 Water quality
- 6.4 Water-use efficiency
- 6.5 Water resources management
- 6.a Int. cooperation on water & sanitation
- 6.b Participation of local communities

GOAL 7

- 7.1 Access to energy services
- 7.3 Energy efficiency
- 7.2 Renewable energy
- 7.a International cooperation on energy
- 7.b Energy infrastructure

GOAL 8

- 8.2 Economic diversification & innovation
- 8.4 Global resource efficiency
- 8.10 Capacity of financial institutions
- 8.1 Per capita economic growth
- 8.3 Development-oriented policies
- 8.5 Employment & decent work
- 8.6 Youth NEET
- 8.7 Child & forced labour
- 8.8 Labour rights
- 8.9 Promote sustainable tourism
- 8.a Aid for Trade
- 8.b Youth employment (global strategy)

GOAL 9

- 9.1 Infrastructure development
- 9.c Access to ICT
- 9.2 Industrialization
- 9.3 Access to financial services
- 9.4 Upgrade infrastructure
- 9.5 Research & tech capabilities
- 9.a Resilient infrastructure
- 9.b Domestic technology development

GOAL 10

- 10.1 Income growth (bottom 40%)
- 10.2 Inclusion (social, economic & political)
- 10.3 Inequalities of outcome
- 10.4 Fiscal & Social protection policies
- 10.5 Global financial markets
- 10.6 Inclusive global governance
- 10.7 Safe migration & mobility
- 10.a Differential treatment for DCs
- 10.b ODA & financial flows
- 10.c Transaction costs of remittances

GOAL 11

- 11.2 Transport systems
- 11.6 Air quality & waste management
- 11.1 Housing & basic services
- 11.3 Urbanization (inclusive & sustainable)
- 11.4 Protect cultural & natural heritage
- 11.5 Resilience to natural disasters
- 11.7 Green & public spaces
- 11.a Urban planning
- 11.b Disaster risk management policies
- 11.c Sustainable & resilient buildings

GOAL 12

- 12.4 Managing chemicals & wastes
- 12.2 Sustainable use of natural resources
- 12.1 Sustainable consumption & production
- 12.3 Food waste & losses
- 12.5 Reducing waste generation
- 12.6 Sustainability information reporting
- 12.7 Public procurement practices
- 12.8 Information on SD
- 12.a Capacity (scientific & technological)
- 12.b Monitor sustainable tourism
- 12.c Fossil-fuel subsidies

GOAL 13

- 13.2 Climate change policies (national)
- 13.1 Resilience & adaptive capacity
- 13.3 Climate change awareness
- 13.a Needs of developing countries
- 13.b Capacity for planning & management

GOAL 14

- 14.5 Conservation of coastal areas
- 14.2 Marine & coastal ecosystem
- 14.1 Marine pollution
- 14.3 Ocean acidification
- 14.4 Destructive fishing
- 14.6 Fisheries subsidies
- 14.7 Marine resources in SIDS
- 14.a Research capacity & marine technology
- 14.b Small-scale artisanal fishers
- 14.c Implementing international law

GOAL 15

- 15.1 Terrestrial & inland freshwater
- 15.2 Forests management
- 15.4 Mountain ecosystems
- 15.5 Loss of biodiversity
- 15.3 Desertification
- 15.6 Utilization of genetic resource
- 15.7 Protected species
- 15.8 Invasive alien species
- 15.9 National & local planning
- 15.a Financial resources
- 15.b Resource mobilization
- 15.c Trafficking of protected species

GOAL 16

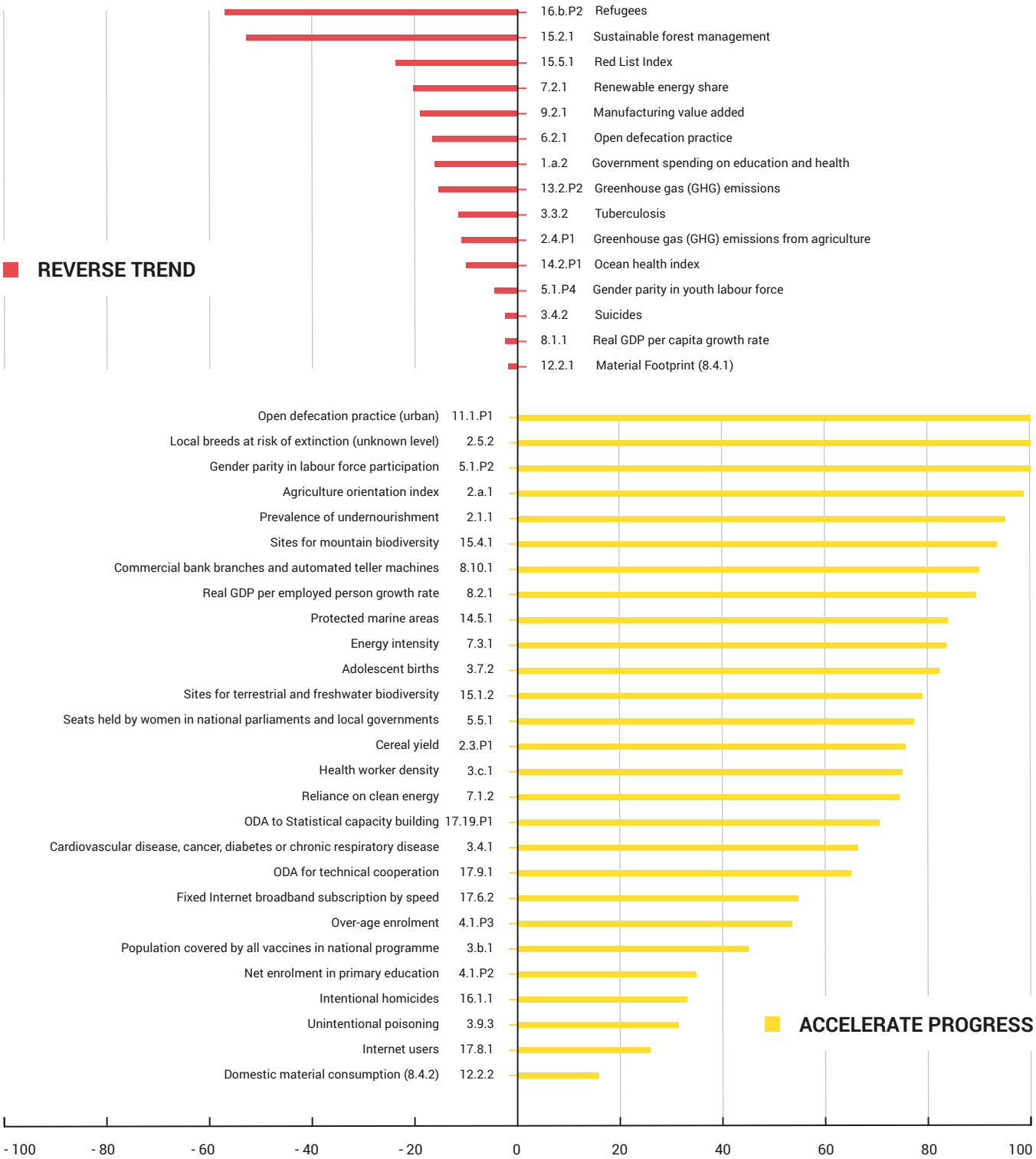
- 16.1 Reduction violence
- 16.b Non-discriminatory laws
- 16.2 Violence against children
- 16.3 Justice for all
- 16.4 Illicit financial & arms flows
- 16.5 Corruption and bribery
- 16.6 Effective institutions
- 16.7 Inclusive decision-making
- 16.8 Inclusive global governance
- 16.9 Legal identity
- 16.10 Public access to information
- 16.a Violence, terrorism & crime

GOAL 17

- 17.6 International cooperation
- 17.8 Technological capacity-building
- 17.9 Capacity building for SDGs
- 17.19 Statistical capacity
- 17.1 Tax & other revenue
- 17.2 Commitment by developed countries
- 17.3 Additional financial resources
- 17.4 Debt sustainability
- 17.5 Investment promotion for LDCs
- 17.7 Transfer of technologies
- 17.10 Multilateral trading
- 17.11 Exports of developing countries
- 17.12 Duty-free market access
- 17.13 Global macroeconomic stability
- 17.14 Policy coherence for SD
- 17.15 Country's policy space
- 17.16 Global partnership for SD
- 17.17 Partnerships (public, private, CSO)
- 17.18 Data availability

MAINTAIN progress to achieve target | **ACCELERATE** progress to achieve target | **REVERSE** trend | Insufficient data

Figure 41 – Dashboard of anticipated progress in 2030: Pacific



ON-TRACK INDICATORS

- 1.1.1 International poverty
- 3.1.1 Maternal mortality
- 3.1.2 Births attended by skilled health personnel
- 3.2.1 Under-five mortality
- 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality
- 3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol
- 3.6.1 Road traffic deaths
- 3.d.1 Health capacity and emergency preparedness
- 4.1.P1 Gross intake ratio
- 6.6.1 Permanent water body extent
- 7.1.1 Access to electricity
- 9.1.2 Air transport passengers carried
- 9.c.1 Population covered by a mobile network
- 11.2.P1 Road traffic deaths
- 11.6.P1 Concentration of PM2.5
- 12.4.P1 Sulphur dioxide (SO2) emissions
- 15.1.1 Forest area
- 15.2.P1 Above ground biomass in forest
- 17.19.1 Financial resources to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries

Figure 42 – Anticipated progress gaps in 2030: Pacific

ANNEX 2 – TECHNICAL NOTES

Asia and the 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. Subregional and regional indicator values were compiled from the ESCAP Statistical Online Database[13]. When sufficient data on a defined SDG indicator is not available, the report uses additional indicators from internationally recognized sources. Information on country groupings and definitions of indicators are available on the ESCAP website[14].

Median value of indicators at the regional and subregional levels is used instead of weighted aggregates to avoid bias towards bigger countries/economies[15].

Selection of indicators

Indicators are selected based on three criteria:

1. **Availability of data**: there should be two or more data points for more than 50 per cent of the countries in the corresponding region or subregion
2. **Ability to set a target value**: it should be possible to set a target value transparently
3. **The metadata is clear**: it should be supported by well-explained metadata.

Progress assessment methods

This section provides basic information on the methods used for SDG progress assessment. More detailed discussions are provided in two working papers: *Tracking progress towards the SDGs: measuring the otherwise ambiguous progress*[16]; and *A weighted extrapolation method for measuring SDG progress*[17].

Measures for tracking progress

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

1. Current status: How much progress has been made since 2000?
2. Anticipated progress: How likely will the targets be achieved by 2030?

The Current Status Index measures progress towards achieving a specific SDG target since 2000, while the anticipated progress measures the gap between predicted value of the indicator and 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 at target and indicator levels (dashboard and progress gap).

---

13 http://data.unescap.org/escap_stat/

14 http://data.unescap.org/escap_stat/#methodDefinition

15 Bidarbakht-Nia, A., 2018; "Regional aggregates: Masking change in regional disparities?", UNESCAP, Working Paper Series(https://www.unescap.org/resources/working-paper-series-sdwp06march-2018-regional-aggregates-masking-regional-disparities)

16 Bidarbakht-Nia, A., 2017; "Tracking progress towards the SDGs: measuring the otherwise ambiguous progress", UNESCAP, Working Paper Series (http://www.unescap.org/resources/working-paper-series-sdwp05may-2017-tracking-progress-towards-sdgs-measuring-otherwise)

17 Bidarbakht-Nia, A., 2017; "A weighted extrapolation method for measuring the SDGs progress", UNESCAP, Working Paper Series (http://www.unescap.org/resources/working-paper-series-sdwp04march-2017-weighted-extrapolation-method-measuring-sdgs)

Current Status Index

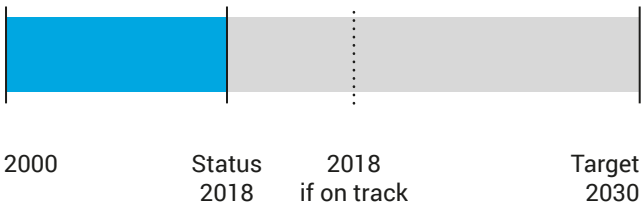


Figure 43 – Current status index bar

Given a specified SDG target value for each indicator, the indicator values for current year and 2000 can be used to construct a metric that measures the progress made since 2000, in relation to the progress needed for the SDG target by 2030.

The Current Status Index is constructed in two steps:

Step 1 - A metric is developed for each indicator to measure the progress made (blue bar in Figure 31) which can be compared with the entire progress needed from 2000 to 2030.

Step 2 - To see how much progress has been made – and still needs to be made – to achieve the goal, the metrics computed in step 1 are combined into one index that indicates the "average progress made" and the "average progress required" on a fixed scale.

Denoting indicator values for 2000 and the current year by I_0 and I_{cv} and the target value for 2030 by "TV", and setting the normalized values of the indicator at 2000 and 2030 at 0 and 10, respectively, the normalized value for the indicator at the current year on the scale of 0 to 10 can be calculated as:

$$I_{cv}^{N} = \frac{I_{cv} - I_0}{|TV - I_0|} \times D \quad in\ which$$

$$D = \begin{cases} 10 & increasing\ is\ desirable \\ -10 & decreasing\ is\ desirable \end{cases}$$

when desirable direction is clear.

For parity indicators, the value is:

$$I_{cv}^{N} = \begin{cases} 10 - \frac{|TV - I_{cv}|}{|TV - I_0|} \times 10 & if\ \ |TV - I_{cv}| \leq |TV - I_0| \\ \frac{|I_{cv} - I_0|}{|TV - I_0|} \times (-10) & Otherwise \end{cases}$$

If the region (or subregion) has progressed since 2000, the average over all normalized values under each goal provides an index that is between 0 and 10. But if the region has regressed, the value is negative, indicating the size of the regression.

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

In an ideal situation, when data are available for all indicators associated with each goal, the index should provide a robust measure comparable across all 17 goals. However, based on the ESCAP database, regional data are available for less than 35 per cent of the defined SDG indicators, and coverage is uneven across the 17 goals. Since the assessment is sensitive to the addition of new indicators, the results must be interpreted with caution. The number of indicators and availability of data substantially increased since last year, thus results of this analysis should not be compared with those of previous years.

Anticipated Progress Index

This index compares the predicted (anticipated) progress with the targeted progress. By predicting the indicator value for the target year and benchmarking the predicted value against the target value, we can identify how close we can get to the target by the end of the target year (2030), assuming the previous pace of progress.

Denoting the predicted value of indicator I for the target year by I_t, and value in the base year by I_b, one can approximate the progress gap by P when no regression has occurred, and by 100 - P when indicator value has regressed since the base year. If desirable direction is clear from the target, the value of P is defined as:

$$P = \frac{|TV - I_t|}{|TV - I_b|} \times 100$$

In the case of parity indicators, we consider no regression has occurred if $|TV - I_t| \leq |TV - I_b|$.

Anticipated Progress Index only needs to be calculated for indicators that are not expected to achieve the target. Indicators for which the predicted value has already reached or is expected to reach the target by 2030,

or exceeded the achievement level, are automatically classified as "will be achieved" and Anticipated Progress Index is set to 0.

Based on expected progress, the value of P ranges from 0 to 100. If there is a predicted regression from the current level, P will be greater than 100.

P may be interpreted as the extra effort or acceleration needed to meet the target when the value is less than or equal to 100, and 100 - P is the size of regression when it is greater than 100. Indicators are classified into three predefined achievement levels:

$$\begin{cases} 0 \le P \le 10 & (Will\ meet\ the\ target\ with\ current\ rate\ or\ minor\ extra\ effort) \\ 10 < P \le 100 & (Need\ to\ accelerate\ the\ current\ rate\ of\ progress\ to\ achieve\ the\ target) \\ P > 100 & (Regression\ or\ no\ progress\ expected) \end{cases}$$

Aggregation

In total, 105 indicators are used to compute the Current Status Index for SDG progress assessment in this report. Of these, however, two 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 exist (for example health worker density), all variants are used in calculations. Each variant of 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 progress index for that indicator.

Disaggregated statistics

For the first time, the analysis has considered disaggregated statistics. Disaggregation by sex, location or combination of age and sex was available for 21 indicators (spreading across Goals 1, 3, 4, 6 and 8). 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 2000 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 indicator, the series for vulnerable groups and other series (the series for total population or other types of the indicator) are weighted so the sum of weights is 1 for each indicator.

By counting for vulnerable groups, progress on each indicator is penalized for slow progress on one or more sub-populations.

In applying both measures of tracking progress, an acceptance threshold of minimum 2 per cent change was considered for progress/regression at indicator level. In other words, only if overall change over the period was more than a 2 per cent increase or decrease (depending on the actual and desired direction of change), the change was accepted.

Extrapolation methods

Producing the two above-mentioned measures of progress requires a set of values for 2000, 2015, and 2018 as well as an estimate for the target year (2030). These values, when not available, were estimated using a weighted regression method based on time-related weights. This approach assumes that the importance attached to the indicator values should be proportional to how recent their 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 indicator value for the year $t_{(n+a)}$ (a=1, 2, ...).

$T=t_n-t_1$ 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 a multiplier that inflates/deflates the rate of change in each period in proportion to its temporal distance to the target year (t_{n+a}). The time-related weight for the i^{th} observation for a given region is:

$$w_i = \frac{(t_{n+a} - t_1)}{(t_{n+a} - t_i)} \quad (i = 1,2,..n)$$

for estimating values of 2015 and above, and

$$w_i = \frac{(t_n - 2000)}{(t_i - 2000)} \quad (i = 1,2,..n)$$

for estimating 2000 values.

Weights are then incorporated into a regression model used for different indicators. In a few exceptional cases where indicator is time-independent, time-related weights were not used (e.g., disaster-related indicators, ODA and other financial aids).

Setting regional target values

Of 169 SDG targets, only 30 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 proven feasible in the past and optimizes the use of available data. The idea is to identify the region's outstanding countries (top performers) and set their average rate of change as the region's target rate. Imagine the top performers as belonging to one hypothetical area, labelled as the region's champion area whose rate of change equals the average for the top performers for one specific indicator. 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 (SDGs era), we should expect to achieve the target value by 2030. Consequently, 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 median value of the indicator over all countries for which data is available.

The main challenge with the champion area approach arises when dealing with two types of indicators:

Type i: indicators for which there are insufficient data to estimate the rate of change at the country level

Type ii: indicators for which most the countries started from a very low level and made such rapid progress over the past 15 years that the observed growth rate cannot reasonably be applied to the future. For instance, the proportion of parliamentary seats held by women; the proportion of marine areas protected; and the percentage of the population using the internet. These rapid changes may have been due to technological advances, exploitation of untapped resources, or a paradigm shift brought about by a development agenda such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

For these two types of indicators, an alternative approach is taken. Rather than using the rate of change, the top five performers are identified based on the latest available data. The region's target value for the champion area is then taken to be the average value for the five best performing countries – using the largest or smallest values depending on whether the desirable direction of change is an increase or a decrease. Before identifying the top five performers, outliers were dropped to avoid bias.

Assume we are setting a target value for indicator I:

Case 1. At least two data points are available since 2000 for a number of countries that show a diverse range of changes. In this case, the earliest and latest available data for the five countries with the highest rates of change are used to calculate , the average annual rate of change over the five highest rates of increase/decrease.

r is calculated in two steps. The first step is to estimate the geometric mean of average annual growth rate for each country based on the earliest and the latest indicator values. The second step is to take a geometric mean over the top five rates of change. It is often the case that one or few countries experienced exceptional growth. These outlier countries are dropped from calculations in order to ensure the average of the top five performers is a realistic and achievable, yet aspirational target for the rest of the countries.

Case 2. For indicators for which there are insufficient data to estimate country-level rates of change, the latest data for each country are used to calculate the target value:

Target value: Average over indicator values for the five countries with the largest or smallest values depending on whether the desirable change is an increase or a decrease, respectively (after dropping outliers as in Case 1).

Finally, the target value for the indicator is calculated as:

$$TV = \begin{cases} tv & Indicators\ of\ type\ (i)\ and\ (ii) \\ (1+r)^{15} \times I_{2015} & other\ indicators \end{cases}$$

When unavailable, the indicator value for the base year (I_{2015}) can be estimated by applying an appropriate extrapolation method (as described above).

Confidence of results at the Goal level

Due to limitations on the availability of indicators, discussed in more depth in Part III, 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 evidence is thus defined as the following ratio:

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

Where T_{Global}, T_{Used} and P_{Used} represent, respectively, the total number of indicators in the Global SDG framework, the number of Global 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 below.

Symbol	Evidence strength factor	Interpretation
	0	No data available
	Between 0 and ⅓ (including ⅓)	Insufficient data
	Between ⅓ and ⅔ (including ⅔)	Moderate availability
	Between ⅔ and 1	High availability
	1	Full availability

ANNEX 3 – TABLE OF INDICATORS SELECTED FOR SDG PROGRESS ASSESSMENT

The list of SDG indicators that have been used in the analysis along with respective target values and source of data.

Indicator Short Name	Source	Indicator	Target Value
GOAL 1			
International poverty	SDG	**1.1.1** Proportion of employed population living on less than US$1.90 a day, % of employment [15-24 years, 25+ years]	**0**
	SDG	**1.1.1** Proportion of population living on less than US$1.90 a day, % of population	**0**
National poverty **	SDG	**1.2.1** Percentage of population living below the national poverty line [by urban/rural]	**7**
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 agriculture loss attributed to disasters, Million USD	**0**
Government spending on education and health	SDG	**1.a.2** Proportion of total government spending on essential services, % of government expenditure – Education – Health	 **25.5** **23.8**
GOAL 2			
Prevalence of undernourishment	SDG	**2.1.1** Prevalence of undernourishment, % of population	**0**
Prevalence of stunting	SDG	**2.2.1** Children moderately or severely stunted, % of children under 5	**0**
Prevalence of malnutrition	SDG	**2.2.2** Prevalence of malnutrition, % of children under 5 [moderately or severely overweight, moderately or severely wasted]	**0**
Cereal yield	FAO	**2.3.P1** Cereal yield, kg per hectare	**5500**
Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from agriculture	FAO	**2.4.P1** Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from agriculture, – Tons per 1,000 (2010) USD GDP from agriculture – Thousand tons of CO_2 equivalent	 **0.9** **†**
Local breeds at risk of extinction (unknown level)	SDG	**2.5.2** Local breeds classified as being at unknown level of risk of extinction, Percentage	**94.2**
Agriculture orientation index	SDG	**2.a.1** Agriculture orientation index	**1**
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-five mortality	SDG	**3.2.1** Under-five mortality rate, Deaths per 1 000 live births [by sex]	**25**
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, by sex]	**0**

Indicator Short Name	Source	Indicator	Target Value
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**
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]	**16 [male: 18.5]**
Suicides	SDG	**3.4.2** Suicide, Per 100,000 population [by sex]	**4.3**
Harmful use of alcohol	SDG	**3.5.2** Alcohol per capita consumption, Litres per annum	**2.1**
Road traffic deaths	SDG	**3.6.1** Road traffic deaths, Per 100,000 population	**7.8**
Family planning satisfied with modern methods	SDG	**3.7.1** Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods, % of women on reproductive age	**100**
Adolescent births	SDG	**3.7.2** Adolescent fertility rate, Live births per 1 000 women (aged 15-19)	**13**
Household expenditures on health **	SDG	**3.8.2** Population with large household expenditure on health, % of population – More than 10% – More than 25%	 **5.4** **0.7**
Unintentional poisoning	SDG	**3.9.3** Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning, Per 100, 000 population [by sex]	**0.3**
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**
Health worker density	SDG	**3.c.1** Health worker density, per 1,000 population – Dentistry personnel – Nursing and midwifery personnel – Pharmaceutical personnel – Physicians	 **1** **10.5** **1** **4.1**
Health capacity and emergency preparedness	SDG	**3.d.1** International Health Regulations (IHR) core capacity index, Index	**100**
GOAL 4			
Gross intake ratio	UNESCO	**4.1.P1** Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education and to the last grade of primary education, Percentage [by sex]	**100**
Net enrolment in primary education	UNESCO	**4.1.P2** Net enrolment in primary education, % of primary school age children	**100**
Over-age enrolment	UNESCO	**4.1.P3** Pupils enrolled who are at least 2 years over-age in lower secondary education and in primary education, Percentage [by sex]	**0**
Organised learning before primary entry age	SDG	**4.2.2** Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), Percentage [by sex]	**100**
Free pre-primary education **	UNESCO	**4.2.P1** Free pre-primary education guaranteed in legal frameworks, Years	**4**
Formal and non-formal education and training	SDG	**4.3.1** Proportion of 15-24 year-olds enrolled in vocational secondary education, both sexes, Percentage	**11.7**
Gross enrolment in tertiary education	UNESCO	**4.3.P1** Gross enrolment in tertiary education, % of tertiary school age population [by sex]	**100**

Indicator Short Name	Source	Indicator	Target Value
Inequality indices for education indicators	SDG	**4.5.1** Gender parity indices, Female-to-male ratio – Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age) – Teachers in pre-primary, primary, lower secondary, and secondary education who are trained – Language test parity index for achievement in mathematics, reading lower secondary – Native parity index for achievement in mathematics, reading, lower secondary – Proportion of 15-24 year-olds enrolled in vocational secondary education – Adult literacy rate	**1**
Adult literacy	UNESCO	**4.6.P1** Adult literacy rate, % of population aged 15 and above [by sex]	**100**
Organized teacher training	SDG	**4.c.1** Trained teachers, Percentage – Lower secondary education [by sex] – Trained teachers, pre-primary education [by sex] – Trained teachers, primary education [by sex] – Trained teachers, secondary education [by sex]	**100**
GOAL 5			
Gender wage gap **	ILO	**5.1.P1** Gender wage gap, employees, Percentage	**0**
Gender parity in labour force participation	ILO	**5.1.P2** Labour force participation (aged 25+), Female-to-male ratio	**1**
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling	SDG §	**5.1.P3** Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling, population 25+ year, Female-to-male ratio	**1**
Gender parity in youth labour force	ILO	**5.1.P4** Youth labour force (15-24), 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	**30.9**
Proportion of women in managerial positions	SDG	**5.5.2** Women share of employment in managerial position, Percentage	**50**
Women researchers **	UNESCO	**5.5.P1** Women researchers, % of R&D headcount	**50**
GOAL 6			
Safely managed drinking water services **	SDG	**6.1.1** Population using safely managed drinking water, % of population [by urban/rural]	**100**
Open defecation practice	SDG	**6.2.1** Population practicing open defecation, % of population [by urban/rural]	**0**
Water stress **	SDG	**6.4.2** Total freshwater withdrawal, % of total renewable water per annum	**16.9**
Permanent water body extent	SDG	**6.6.1** Water body extent (permanent), % of land area	**1**
GOAL 7			
Access to electricity	SDG	**7.1.1** Access to electricity, % of population	**100**
Reliance on clean energy	SDG	**7.1.2** Population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies, % of population	**100**

Indicator Short Name	Source	Indicator	Target Value
Renewable energy share	SDG	**7.2.1** Renewable energy consumption (SDG), % of total final energy consumption	**25.8**
Energy intensity	SDG	**7.3.1** Energy intensity (2011 PPP), Megajoules per unit of GDP in 2011 PPP	**2**
GOAL 8			
Real GDP per capita growth rate	SDG	**8.1.1** GDP per capita growth rate (2010 USD, average annual), % change per capita per annum	**7**
Real GDP per employed person growth rate	SDG	**8.2.1** GDP per employed person, % change per annum	**5.3**
Material Footprint	SDG-UNEP	**8.4.1** Material Footprint, Kg per 1 USD (2010) GDP – Total – Biomass – Fossil Fuels – Metal Ores – Non-metallic minerals – Tons per capita	 **1.3** **0.4** **†** **0.1** **0.5** **8**
Domestic material consumption	SDG	**8.4.2** Domestic material consumption, Kg per 1 USD (2010) GDP – Total intensity – Biomass – Fossil fuels – Metal ores – Non-metallic minerals – Tons per capita	 **1.1** **0.4** **0.1** **0** **0.4** **6.6**
Unemployment rate **	SDG	**8.5.2** Unemployment rate (15+ years), % of labour force [by sex] – 15+ years – youth aged 15-24	 **2.6** **6**
Youth not in education, employment or training	SDG	**8.6.1** Not in Employment, Education, Training (NEET), % of population aged 15-24 [by sex]	**9.7**
Occupational injuries **	SDG	**8.8.1** Frequency rates of fatal occupational injury, Cases per year per 100, 000 workers [by sex]	**0**
Employees working more than 48 hours per week **	ILO	**8.8.P1** Employees working more than 48 hours per week, % of employees [by sex]	**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**
GOAL 9			
Air transport passengers carried **	SDG-WB	**9.1.2** Air transport passengers carried, per 1000 population	**1378**
Manufacturing value added	SDG	**9.2.1** GDP by activity: Manufacturing, % of GDP	**14.1**
Manufacturing employment **	SDG	**9.2.2** Manufacturing employment (SDG), % of total employment	**26.8**
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, Percentage	**38.3**

Indicator Short Name	Source	Indicator	Target Value
CO2 emission intensity	SDG	**9.4.1** Carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions per unit of manufacturing value added and from fuel combustion, Kg per 1 USD (2010) GDP	**0.3**
Research and development expenditure	SDG	**9.5.1** Gross domestic expenditure on research and development, % of GDP	**0.8**
Number of researchers	SDG	**9.5.2** Researchers, full-time equivalents, Per million inhabitants	**3000**
Medium and high-tech industry value added	SDG	**9.b.1** Medium and high-tech industry value added, % of total value added	**30**
Population covered by a mobile network	SDG	**9.c.1** Population covered by at least 2G, 3G and 4G mobile networks, % of population	**100**
GOAL 10			
Gini index	WB	**10.1.P1** Gini index, Income equality coefficient	**29.5**
Population living below 50 percent of median income	SDG-WB	**10.2.1** Population living below 50 percent of median income, % of population	**4.4**
Labour income share of GDP **	SDG-ILO	**10.4.1** Labour income share of GDP, % of GDP	**55.2**
Remittance costs **	SDG	**10.c.1** Remittance cost as a proportion of the amount remitted, Percentage	**2.7**
GOAL 11			
Open defecation practice (urban)	SDG §	**11.1.P1** Population practicing open defecation, % of urban population	**0**
Road traffic deaths	SDG §	**11.2.P1** Road traffic deaths, Per 100,000 population	**7.8**
Deaths/missing/affected from disasters **	SDG	**11.5.1** Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters, Per 100,000 population	**0**
Concentration of PM2.5	WB	**11.6.P1** Annual mean concentration of PM2.5, Micrograms per m3	**12**
GOAL 12			
Material Footprint	SDG-UNEP	**12.2.1** Material Footprint, Kg per 1 USD (2010) GDP – Total – Biomass – Fossil Fuels – Metal Ores – Non-metallic minerals – Tons per capita	 **1.3** **0.4** **†** **0.1** **0.5** **8**
Domestic material consumption	SDG	**12.2.2** Domestic material consumption, Kg per 1 USD (2010) GDP – Total intensity – Biomass – Fossil fuels – Metal ores – Non-metallic minerals – Tons per capita	 **1.1** **0.4** **0.1** **0** **0.4** **6.6**
Hazardous waste generated/treated **	SDG	**12.4.2** Hazardous waste generation, Kg per capita	**27**
Sulphur dioxide (SO2) emissions	EU	**12.4.P1** Sulphur dioxide (SO2) emissions, Kg per capita	**2.5**

Indicator Short Name	Source	Indicator	Target Value
GOAL 13			
Deaths/missing/affected from disasters **	SDG	**13.1.1** Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters, Per 100,000 population	**0**
Carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions from fuel combustion	SDG §	**13.2.P1** Carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions from fuel combustion – Kg per 1 USD (2010) GDP – Metric tons of CO2 equivalent per capita	 **0.3** **2.9**
Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions	EU	**13.2.P2** Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, total, Metric tons of CO2 equivalent per capita	**1.1**
GOAL 14			
Ocean health index	OHI	**14.2.P1** Ocean health index, Scores	**80**
Protected marine areas	SDG	**14.5.1** Proportion of marine key biodiversity areas covered by protected area status, Percentage	**75**
GOAL 15			
Forest area	SDG	**15.1.1** Forest area, % of land area	**43.9**
Sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity	SDG	**15.1.2** Important sites that are covered by protected areas, Percentage – For fresh water biodiversity – For terrestrial biodiversity	 **43.6** **91.4**
Sustainable forest management	SDG	**15.2.1** Progress towards sustainable forest management, Percentage – Forest area net change rate – Forest area with a long-term management plan – Forest area within legally established protected area	 **0** **58.9** **19.8**
Above ground biomass in forest	FAO	**15.2.P1** Above ground biomass in forest, Tons per hectare	**127.3**
Sites for mountain biodiversity	SDG	**15.4.1** Important sites for mountain biodiversity, Percentage	**93.3**
Red List Index	SDG	**15.5.1** Red list index total, Index	**1**
GOAL 16			
Intentional homicides	SDG	**16.1.1** Intentional homicide, Per 100,000 population	**0.6**
Unsentenced detainees ††	SDG	**16.3.2** Unsentenced detainees (Pre-trial), % of prison population	**0**
Internally displaced persons **	UNHCR	**16.b.P1** Internally displaced persons, Thousand people	**0**
Refugees	UNHCR	**16.b.P2** Refugees by country of origin, Thousand people	**0**
GOAL 17			
Tax revenue	SDG-IMF	**17.1.1** Tax revenue, % of GDP	**33**
Personal remittances **	SDG	**17.3.2** Personal remittances received (LDCs), % of GDP	**4**
FDI inflows (LDCs) **	UNCTAD	**17.3.P1** FDI inflows (LDCs), % of GDP	**2**
Debt service **	SDG	**17.4.1** Debt service, % of exports of goods, services and primary income	**0.8**
Fixed Internet broadband subscription by speed	SDG	**17.6.2** Fixed-broadband equal to or above 10 Mbit/s subscriptions, Per 100 population	**100**

Indicator Short Name	Source	Indicator	Target Value
Internet users	SDG	**17.8.1** Internet users, % of population	**100**
ODA for technical cooperation	SDG	**17.9.1** Official development assistance (gross disbursement) for technical cooperation, Million 2016 USD	**‡**
Worldwide weighted tariff-average **	SDG	**17.10.1** Tariff rate for LDCs (WITS) under most favoured nation for manufactured and primary products (LDCs), Percentage	**0**
Exports of commercial services (LDCs) **	SDG-WTO	**17.11.1** Exports from LDCs for commercial services and merchandise, % of world services exports	**‡**
Financial resources to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries	SDG	**17.19.1** Resources made available to strengthen statistical capacities in developing countries, Million USD	**‡**
ODA to Statistical capacity building	OECD	**17.19.P1** ODA to Statistical capacity building, Million 2015 USD	**‡**

† Target value is set to the indicator level in year 2000

‡ Target value is set to the double of the indicator level in year 2015

§ Indicator sourced from the Global SDG database, but used under a different SDG Target as 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 4 – LIST OF COUNTRIES IN ESCAP ASIA-PACIFIC REGION AND SUBREGIONS

The following table provides the country groupings that had been used in this analysis along with the corresponding countries under each of them.

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, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam

SUBREGION: EAST AND NORTH-EAST ASIA (ENEA)

China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Hong Kong (China), Japan, Macao (China), Mongolia, Republic of Korea

SUBREGION: NORTH CENTRAL ASIA (NCA)

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan

SUBREGION: THE PACIFIC (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 (SEA)

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

SUBREGION: SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST ASIA (SSWA)

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Turkey

United Nations publications may be obtained from bookstores and distributors throughout the world. Please consult your bookstore or write to any of the following:

Customers in: America, Asia and the Pacific

Email: order@un.org
Web: un.org/publications
Tel: +1 703 661 1571
Fax: +1 703 996 1010

Mail Orders to:
United Nations Publications
P.O. Box 960
Herndon, Virginia 20172
United States of America

Customers in: Europe, Africa and the Middle East

United Nations Publication
c/o Eurospan Group
Email: info@eurospangroup.com
Web: un.org/publications
Tel: +44 (0) 1767 604972
Fax: +44 (0) 1767 601640

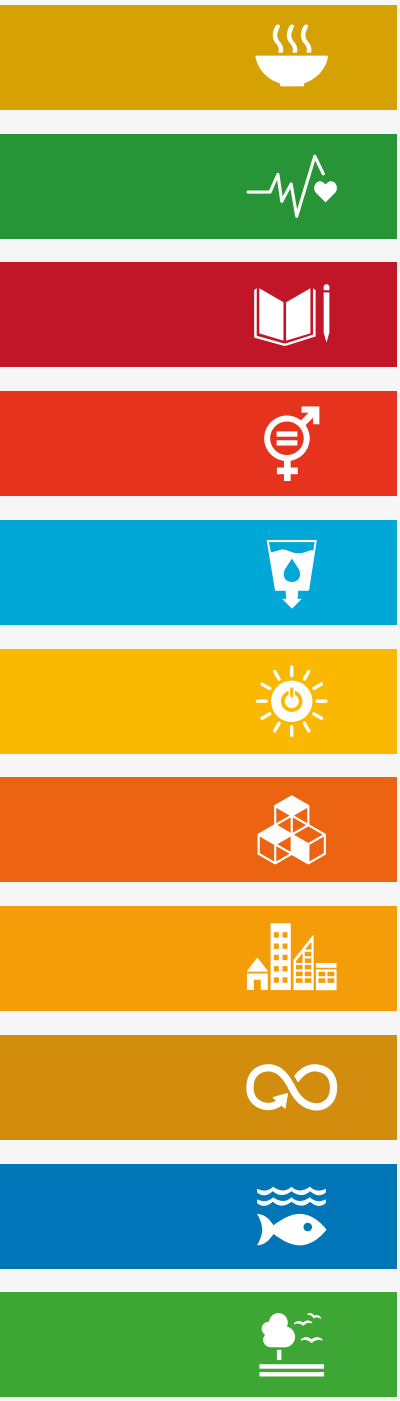
Mail Orders to:
United Nations Publications
Pegasus Drive, Stratton Business Park
Bigglewade, Bedfordshire SG18 8TQ
United Kingdom

United Nations Publication

Sales no.: E.19.II.F.9
Copyright © 2019 United Nations
All rights reserved
Printed in Bangkok

ISBN: 978-92-1-120790-3
eISBN: 978-92-1-004173-7
ST/ESCAP/2860

United Nations
Economic and Social Commission for
Asia and the Pacific
Statistics Division
United Nations Building, Rajadamnern Nok
Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand
Fax: 66 2 288-1082
Email: stat.unescap@un.org
escap-publicationsoffice@un.org
Website: www.unescap.org



This report analyses Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) trends as well as data availability for monitoring progress in Asia and the Pacific and its five subregions. It assesses progress towards the SDGs and the gaps which must be closed for these to be achieved by 2030. This assessment is designed to ensure the region's actions remain on target, shortcomings are addressed as they arise, and all interested parties remain engaged. It is an invaluable resource for all stakeholders involved in prioritisation, planning, implementation and follow-up of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific.

ISBN: 978-92-1-120790-3