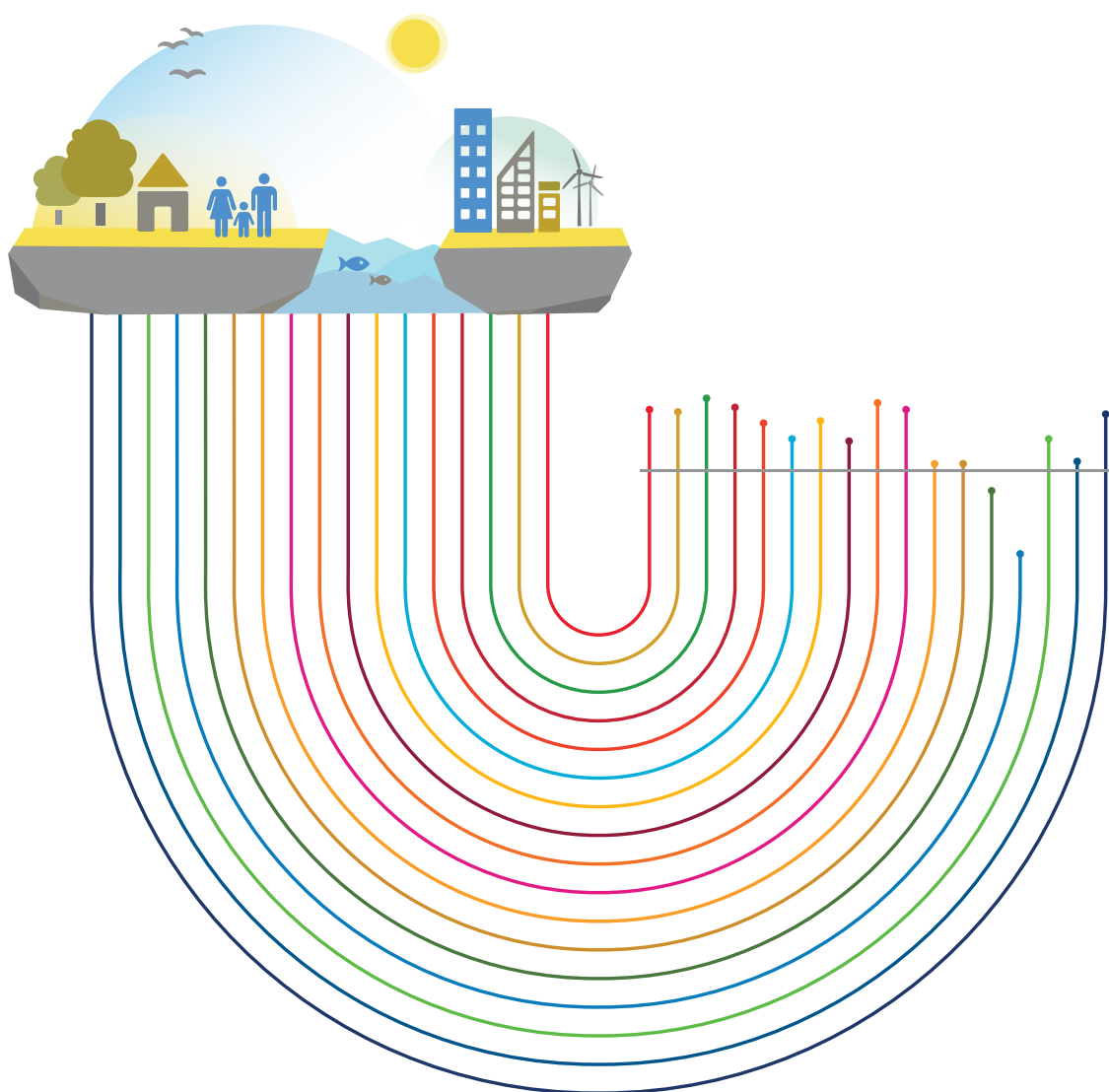


ASIA AND THE PACIFIC SDG PROGRESS REPORT 2021

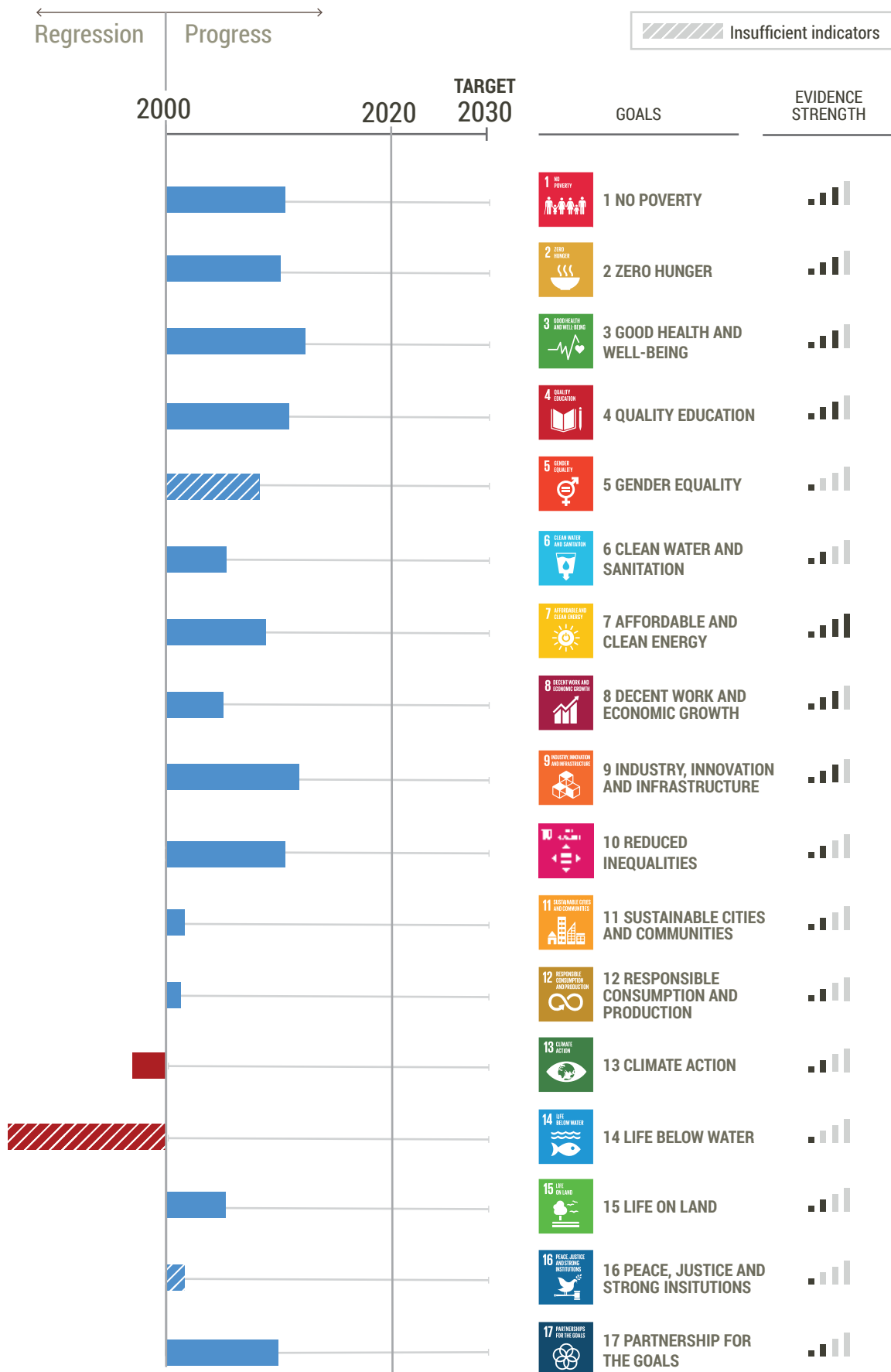
HIGHLIGHTS



The Asia-Pacific region has fallen short of the 2020 milestone for the 2030 Agenda. The region must accelerate progress and urgently reverse its regressing trends on some goals and targets to achieve its 2030 ambition. There are pockets of progress that continue to yield positive results that can be leveraged to rally the acceleration of SDG achievement.



Snapshot of SDG progress in Asia and the Pacific, 2020



1 NO POVERTY

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

2 ZERO HUNGER

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

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

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

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

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

To reach more than 90 per cent of targets, the Asia-Pacific region must accelerate its current pace or reverse negative trends. Even on goals where progress in the region has been most remarkable (Goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10 and 17), anticipated progress is mixed and there are areas where an acceleration of progress must be prioritized.

5 GENDER EQUALITY

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

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

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

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

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

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

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

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

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

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

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

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

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

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

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

13 CLIMATE ACTION

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

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

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

- MAINTAIN progress to achieve target
- ACCELERATE progress to achieve target
- REVERSE trend
- Insufficient data to measure

15 LIFE ON LAND

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

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

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

17 PARTNERSHIP FOR THE GOALS

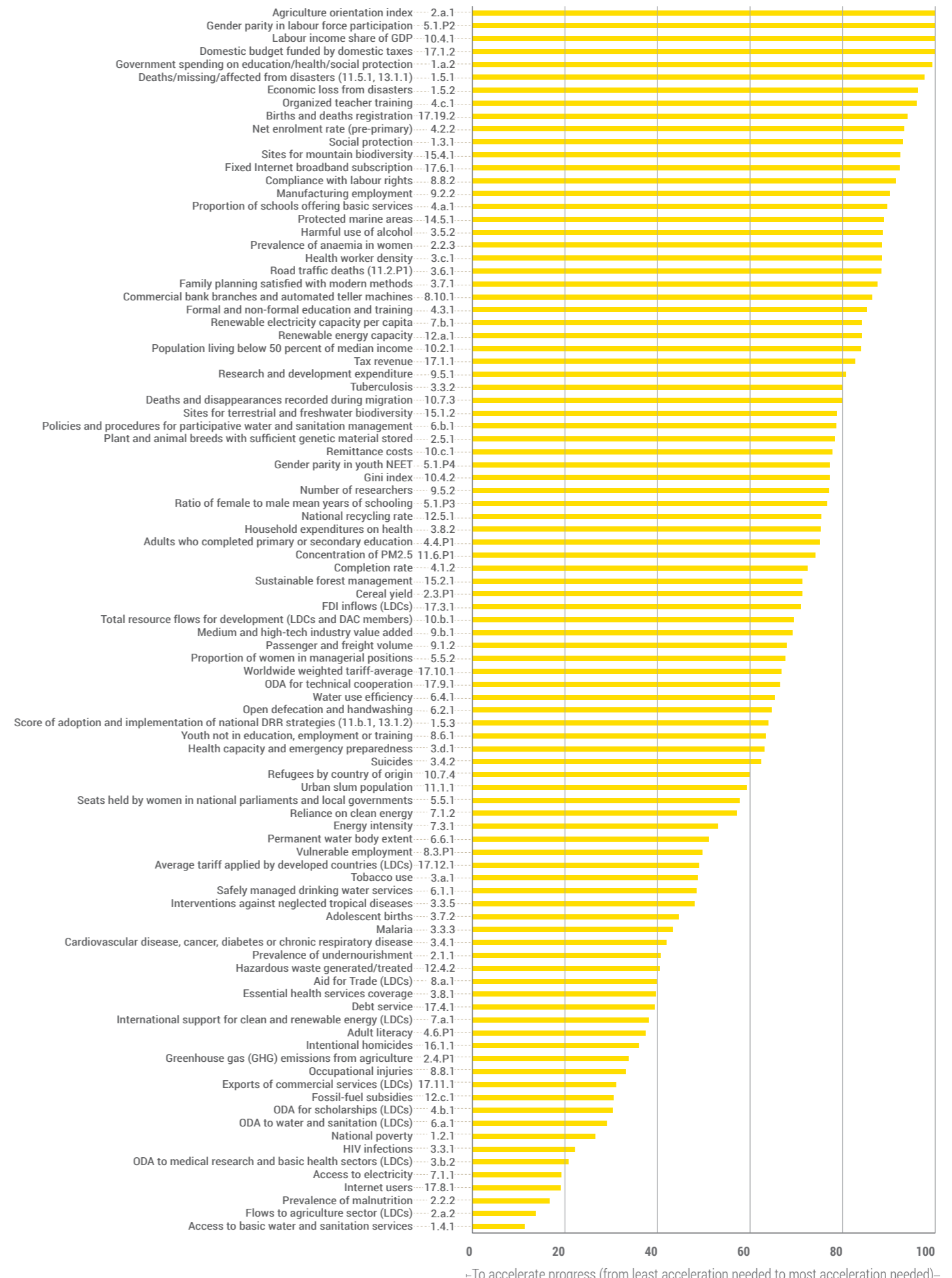
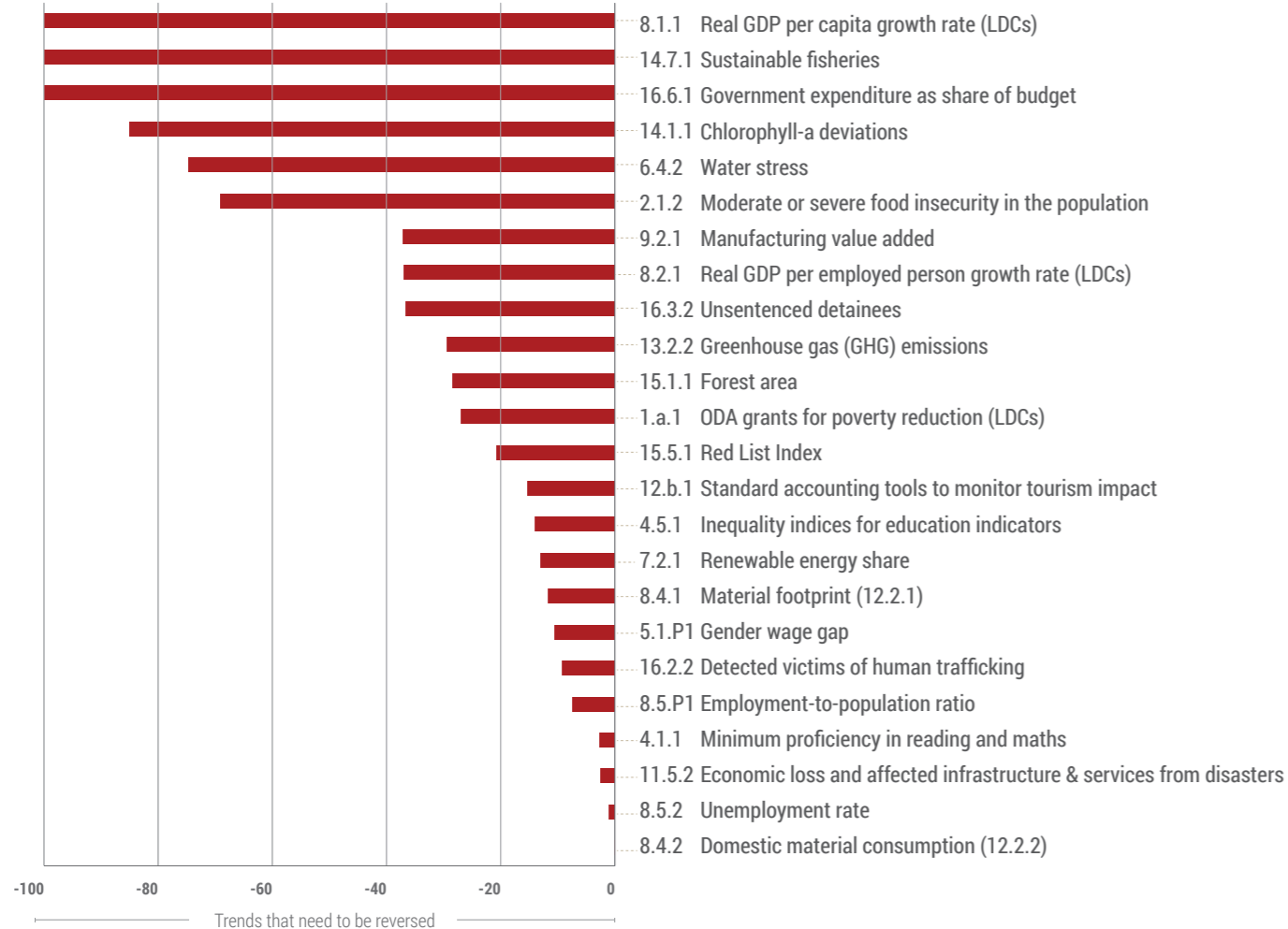
- 17.1 Tax & other revenue collection
- 17.3 Additional financial resources
- 17.4 Debt sustainability
- 17.6 Science and tech international cooperation
- 17.8 Capacity building for ICT
- 17.9 Capacity building for SDGs
- 17.10 Multilateral trading system (WTO)
- 17.11 Exports of developing countries
- 17.12 Duty-free market access for LDCs
- 17.19 Statistical capacity
- 17.2 ODA commitment by dev. countries
- 17.5 Investment promotion for LDCs
- 17.7 Transfer of technologies
- 17.13 Global macroeconomic stability
- 17.14 Policy coherence for SD
- 17.15 Respect country's policy space
- 17.16 Global partnership for SD
- 17.17 Partnerships (public, private, CSO)
- 17.18 National statistics availability



The region is likely to meet the 2030 targets for 15 per cent of the SDG indicators with sufficient data. Notably, one third of these indicators are under good health and well-being (Goal 3). Nevertheless, some regression is anticipated on 20 per cent of measured indicators in the Asia-Pacific region (half of which are environmental indicators) and so a course correction is urgently needed to achieve the 2030 Agenda.

- 1.1.1 International poverty
- 2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting
- 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
- 3.9.3 Unintentional poisoning
- 3.b.1 Population covered by all vaccines in national programme
- 8.1.P1 Real GDP per capita growth rate
- 8.2.P1 Real GDP per employed person growth rate
- 8.10.2 Adults with a bank account
- 9.4.1 CO₂ emissions per unit of manufacturing value added
- 9.a.1 Total official flows for infrastructure (LDCs)
- 9.c.1 Population covered by a mobile network
- 10.a.1 Tariff lines applied to imports with zero-tariff (LDCs)
- 15.a.1 ODA for biodiversity (LDCs and DAC members)
- 17.3.2 Personal remittances (LDCs)

- ON-TRACK indicators
- ACCELERATE progress
- REVERSE trend

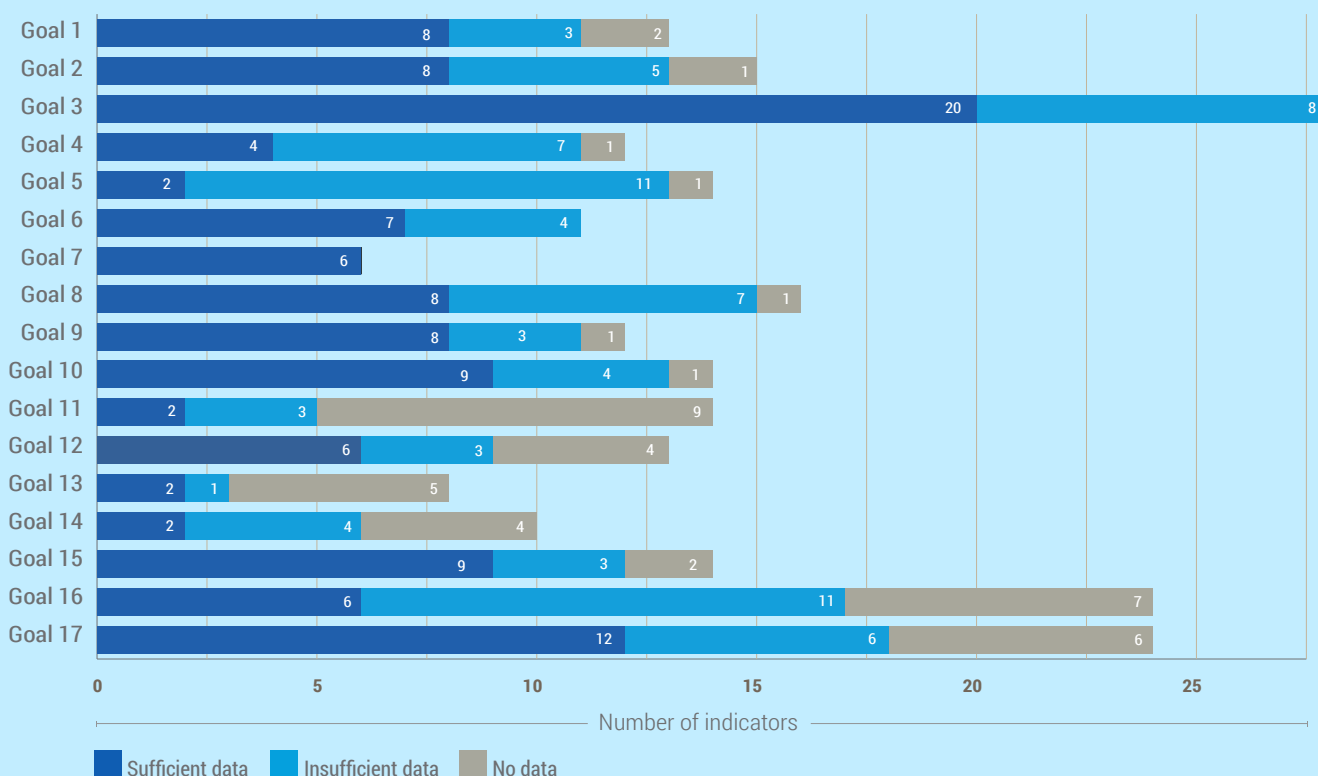
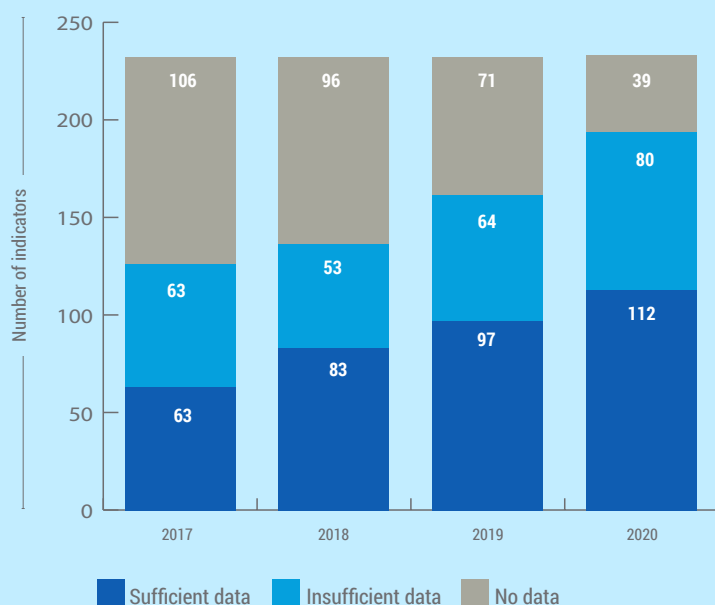


-To accelerate progress (from least acceleration needed to most acceleration needed)-

Nearly half of all the SDG indicators have enough data for tracking the region's progress. However, 80 indicators still have insufficient data and 39 indicators remain with no data at all. Therefore data production for the indicators should be accelerated in the Asia-Pacific region.

Availability is not the same under each Goal. For the first time, there is sufficient data availability for all indicators of Goal 7, while Goals 3 and 6 have at least some data on each indicator. Other Goals, however, particularly environment-related, still have many indicators with no or insufficient data.

Challenges remain in producing disaggregated data so that vulnerable populations are identified and no one is left behind. In Asia-Pacific region, disaggregated data is available only for 27 SDG indicators.



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ESCAP Statistics Division
stat.unescap@un.org