SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific 2016

SDG Baseline Report

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SDG Baseline Report

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SDG Baseline Report

Foreword

Dr. Shamshad Akhtar

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

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a set of globally agreed goals that put people and planet first. Tracking progress towards achieving these goals against clear baselines is essential. We need this capability to keep up the reform momentum, and ensure actions remain on target and attentions focused on overcoming challenges as they arise. An unbiased quantitative assessment of results on the ground could make a major contribution to keeping the wider public informed and engaged in the development agenda.

The Asia-Pacific Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Baseline Report introduces an innovative regional progress measurement methodology. The report estimates objective and feasible target values for the region. It makes use of available data to establish a baseline and assess the gaps which need to be closed if the SDGs are to be achieved by 2030. The analysis uses national values for 30 per cent of the proposed global SDG indicators to assess regional achievements for each SDG in the baseline year 2015. It applies a subset of these indicators to illustrate the progress made since 2000 and progress needed to meet the 2030 targets.

The report presents the SDG baseline for the Asia and the Pacific both at the regional and sub-regional level for selected targets of each SDG. It uses the latest country data and supplementary statistical information aligned to the proposed global indicators. Based on this evidence the report summarizes key findings and analysis. It outlines ways to gradually improve the availability of data and refine our ability to assess progress. Disaggregated data has a critical role to play in our efforts to achieve the 2030 Agenda's ambition to "leave no one behind".

The report shows that Asia and the Pacific, a region with an impressive development track record, needs to step up its overall development reform effort. For over one third of the SDGs, existing data point to slow or stagnating progress since 2000. For another third (reducing inequalities, sustainable cities and communities, responsible consumption and production, and life on land) the data suggest the region is moving in the wrong direction, a trend we must reverse. For only five SDGs (no poverty; quality education; decent work and economic growth; industry, innovation, and infrastructure; and life below water), do the current trends set the region on the path to achieve the

desired development outcomes by 2030. But even in these areas, there is a need to redouble our efforts.

Data scarcity is a major challenge identified by the report. It stems in large part from insufficient resources, but also unfinished work to develop measurement and methodological guidance for a series of SDG indicators. Goals and targets related to the environment have more pronounced data gaps. They require improvements in measurement development and support to national statistical systems. Inequality is also difficult to track in all its dimensions using the current body of data. A more integrated and inclusive approach to the production of statistics is required. ESCAP is committed to continuing to support work to close these gaps and strengthen capacity of its Member States in this area.

The availability and quality of development data impact on policy choices and the effectiveness with which Agenda 2030 is implemented. Addressing systemic data and statistics gaps for monitoring the SDGs will only be possible if resources are mobilized in a targeted and sustainable way to support the implementation of national strategies for statistical development. While multilateral and bilateral support to statistics in Least Developed Countries has quadrupled (from $32 million to $128 million between 2006 and 2013), investments are uneven within and across countries and still insufficient to fully address gaps in available data.

Yet compared to the Millennium Development Goals, follow-up and review of Agenda 2030 is data intensive. It requires extra efforts from all stakeholders to fill financial, methodological and capacity gaps in the production, dissemination and use of statistics. Statistical systems need to be transformed to use all possible data sources (including big data, geographical information and administrative data) and expanded to embrace new data producers, owners and users. To pursue this vision, ESCAP is working to support statistical systems in the region which develop national comprehensive indicator frameworks driven by specific and measurable national policy priorities. These frameworks cover all population groups and their development concerns. They can contribute to fostering political support and mobilizing resources for statistics. I trust this report can help foster regional collaboration on statistics as governments develop national policies and monitoring frameworks based on clear, measurable targets to achieve sustainable development in Asia and the Pacific.

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Contents

Abbreviations

3G	Third generation
ATM	automated teller machine
CO_2	carbon dioxide
DMC	Domestic materials consumption
EM-DAT	Emergency Events Database
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GDP	gross domestic product
GER	gross enrollment ratio
GPI	gender parity index
HFA	Hyogo Framework for Action
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LTE	Long Term Evolution
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PISA	Programme for International Student Assessment
PM	particulate matter
PPP	purchasing power parity
PRESS	Partner Report on Support to Statistics
R&D	research and development
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TPES	total primary energy supply
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNISDR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
WHO	World Health Organization
WiMAX	Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

Overview

This report is organized in three parts:

- Part I provides a regional snapshot of progress since 2000 (starting of the MDGs) and acceleration that is required in order for the region to achieve the 16 goals by 2030. This is further elaborated in a dashboard across the target areas, highlighting the size of the gaps between a "business-as-usual" scenario and the required pace of progress by 2030.
- Part II then sets out a more detailed, goal-by-goal baseline for the region for selected targets, drawing on the latest data available on the proposed global indicators as well as supplementary statistical information.
- Part III concludes by highlighting key findings of the baseline report and the regional vision for transforming official statistics to tackle challenges in meeting the statistics and data requirements for the follow-up and review of the 2030 agenda. It also emphasize critical role of data disaggregation for achieving the leave-no-one-behind ambition of the SDGs.

A preview of some highlights of the analyses:

The Asia-Pacific region needs acceleration of efforts across all goals in order to achieve the SDGs by 2030

The region has made significant but insufficient progress in five of the SDG areas. The Asian and the Pacific region has registered remarkable success in several SDG areas since 2000, such as eradicating extreme poverty, providing equitable education to all, decent work and economic growth, building resilient infrastructure and promoting sustainable industrialization, and protecting marine areas. However, unless efforts are made to accelerate the progress, the region will not be able to achieve these goals by 2030.

The region has progressed very slowly or stagnated in over one third of the SDGs since 2000, calling for re-doubling the efforts. In 2015, the region has not even completed half of the work it could or committed to do since 2000 under several SDGs. The region has made little or no overall progress in ending hunger and achieving food security and agricultural sustainability, ensuring good health and well-being for all, achieving gender equality, ensuring availability of clean water and sanitation for all, ensuring access to affordable and clean energy by all, and promoting peaceful and inclusive societies. Achieving these regional ambitions by 2030 requires stronger high-level political commitment, right-based and people-centred planning, and effective financing for development. The load of unfinished work left in 2015 calls for stronger commitment and synergy by high-level policy makers in the region for advancing the sustainable development in Asia and the Pacific.

In one third of the SDG areas, the region needs to reverse the trend of development in order to achieve the vision of the 2030 Agenda. The situation in Asia and the Pacific has worsened since 2000 in the following SDGs which were not included in the MDGs: between and within countries inequalities have increased; cities and human settlements in the region are less inclusive, less safe and unsustainable; resource use for consumption and production is unsustainable; and natural forest areas, terrestrial ecosystems and biodiversity are increasingly being lost. In order to achieve the vision of the 2030 Agenda, the region urgently needs innovative policies and programmes.

The rate of progress is diverse across target areas. In target areas where the region needs to accelerate its progress, a diverse rate of progress has been observed since 2000. In

order for effectively managing limited resources, the region needs to prioritize investing on quality education, health, sustainable agriculture and research and development. The region also needs to take urgent actions towards reducing adolescent fertility, increasing pre-primary organized learning and teachers' training opportunities at primary level, increase population reliance on clean fuels and technology, and improve mental health and well-being of the people. In areas where the region has regressed since 2000, the biggest backslide has happened in material footprint which has more than doubled in the past decade.

Prioritizing data needs at the national level and integrating statistical planning into national development plans are key for successful implementation of the SDGs in the Asia-Pacific region

Statistical development is an inseparable part of the national development planning. Only less than 30 per cent of the proposed 232 SDG indicators can currently be used for regional monitoring due to lack of statistics at the national level in Asian and the Pacific countries. Data is particularly scarce on indicators proposed for monitoring of the targets that are newly introduced by SDGs.

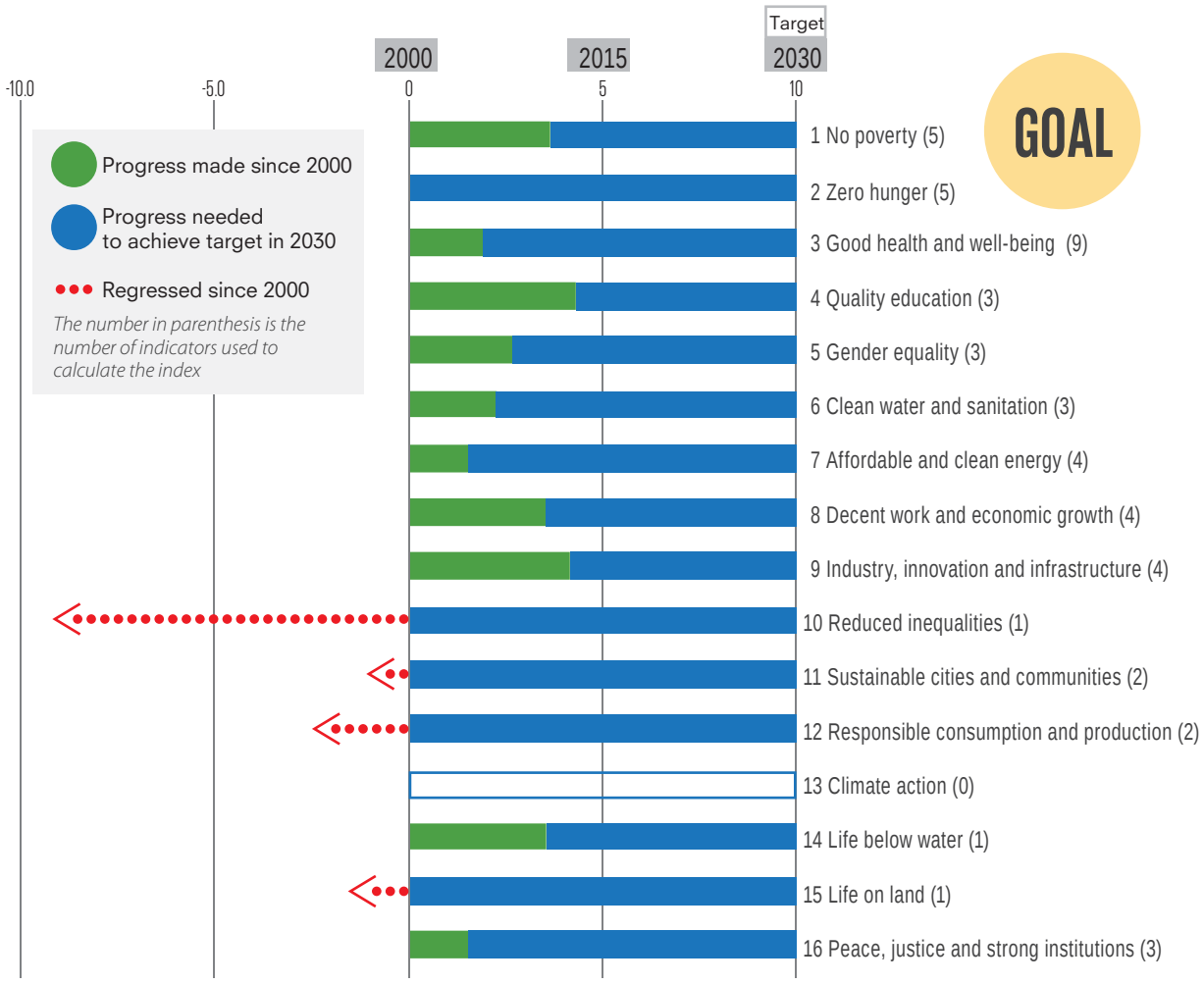
This highlights the need for building and strengthening a virtuous cycle between clearly articulated policy priorities and adequate support for statistics and data. The formulation and implementation of national statistical development strategies must be informed by data requirements for monitoring of the national development plans in order to secure the necessary political, institutional and financial support. Consequently, sustainable development policies and programmes will benefit from more, high-quality data and statistics.

Identifying and acknowledgement of the "people" who are likely to be left behind is the first step in producing disaggregated statistics. In order for disaggregated statistics to inform the formulation of policy interventions, the most vulnerable, discriminated against and excluded groups of people have to be identified, acknowledged and understood. As encouraged by the global SDGs indicator framework, countries have to identify the population groups, beyond what is proposed in the framework, that are relevant and required for monitoring their own national policies and programmes.

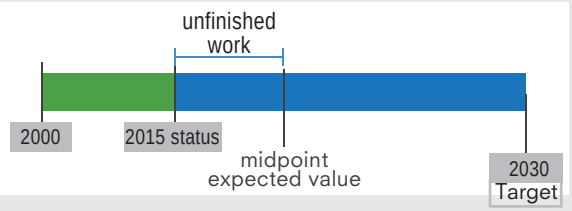
Regional snapshot

Regional snapshot and SDG dashboard

Asia-Pacific SDG snapshot: baseline status



Each bar or arrow indicates :
(a) green/ red– average progress made/regression since 2000
(b) blue – additional progress required to achieve the 2030 targets from now.
The average progress for each goal is normalized to a scale of 0 to 10. In principle, because by 2015 half the time had elapsed, the region should already have progressed up to the midpoints. The distance from the farthest left point on each bar/arrow to the midpoint can therefore be considered "unfinished" work. For some goals, there were few (or no) indicators with data available. The results could change significantly if more dimensions (indicators) were covered. Therefore, results should be interpreted with caution.



To assess regional progress this report uses two different measures: the baseline status index and the anticipated progress measure. This assessment excludes Goal 17. The two measures respond to two different sets of questions

Baseline status index: Since agreeing to universal goals in 2000

- How far has the region progressed?
- How much unfinished work was left in 2015?
- How much progress is needed to achieve the 2030 goals?

Anticipated progress:

- Assuming the same pace of progress as over the past 15 years,
- How far will the region be from its targets under each goal in 2030?
- How much additional progress is needed to achieve the 2030 goals?

Baseline status and progress needed

For all 16 goals, the Asia-Pacific region has unfinished work and has to accelerate efforts everywhere in order to achieve SDGs by 2030. The region has regressed and needs to reverse the trend for goals 10, 11, 12, and 15; i.e., inequality within countries; inclusive and resilient cities and human settlements; sustainable consumption and production patterns; and protecting and sustainably using ecosystems (especially natural forests).

In this SDG snapshot, the upper part showing generally decent progress refers mainly to the development dimensions addressed by the MDGs. The lower part, on the other hand, consists of the development dimensions introduced by the SDGs (and maybe considered as the new and previously "forgotten" aspects of sustainable development). For all the other goals the region has made some but not sufficient progress.

The snapshot highlights important data and statistics issues. The number of SDG indicators used for this assessment decreases as we move from top to bottom, meaning less data are available on new goals. In cases like climate change, there is no data for tracking progress.

Asia-Pacific SDG dashboard: Progress needed by focus area

SDG dashboard

The SDG dashboard presented below highlights focus areas where the region collectively needs to maintain (green), accelerate (yellow), or reverse (red) its progress. The red areas, shown by goal, highlight where the region has to reverse its trend -- in access to renewable energy, GDP growth, labour compensation, sustainable production and consumption, and conserving natural forests.

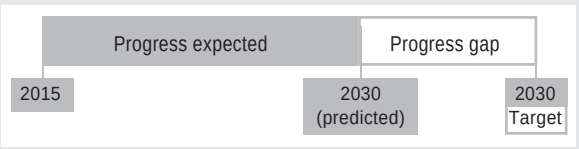
For the goals on poverty reduction (Goal 1), ensuring healthy lives (Goal 3) and building resilient infrastructure (Goal 9) the region needs to maintain its current rate of progress in some target areas but needs to significantly enhance efforts in other areas to achieve the 2030 targets.

GOAL 1	Employed poor	International poverty	Expenditure on education	Expenditure on health	
GOAL 2	Undernourish-ment	Agriculture investment			
GOAL 3	Maternal mortality	Under-5 mortality	Neonatal mortality		
	Tuberculosis	Family planning	Adolescent fertility	Malaria	Health workers
GOAL 4	Organized learning (primary)	Teachers' training (primary)			
GOAL 5	Women in parliaments				
GOAL 6	Improved water	Improved sanitation			
GOAL 7	Clean fuels and technology	Energy supply	Renewable energy		
GOAL 8	Unemployment	GDP growth	GDP per employee		
GOAL 9	Mobile-cellular	Manufacturing % in GDP	R&D investment	CO_2 emissions	
GOAL 10	Labour share of GDP				
GOAL 11	Urban slums				
GOAL 12	Material Footprint	Material consumption			
GOAL 13	NA				
GOAL 14	NA				
GOAL 15	Natural forest area				
GOAL 16	Intentional homicide				

- Current rate of progress needs to be MAINTAINED to meet the target
- Need to ACCELERATE current rate of progress to meet the target
- Current trend needs to be REVERSED to meet target

Note:

Each focus area above corresponds to one indicator which is classified into one of three groups, depending on the progress expected and the progress needed. This assessment is based on 35 indicators for which sufficient data were available to allow extrapolation to 2030. Note that the 35 is a subset of the 50 indicators used in the baseline status index measure, so the results of the two different measures for each goal are not comparable.



Progress gap

The charts on this page are based on numeric estimates of the progress gap (progress gap ratio) for target areas for which progress acceleration is needed (yellow) and regressed (red). Specifically:

GREEN group: progress needs to be maintained for five indicators of Goals 1, 3 and 9.

RED group: the seven target areas where the situation has worsened since 2000. The distance from the red points to the center of the circle indicates the extent of regression since 2000.

YELLOW group: progress needs to be accelerated for 22 indicators across eleven Goals. The distance from the yellow point to the center of the circle represents the extent of acceleration needed in the rate of progress.

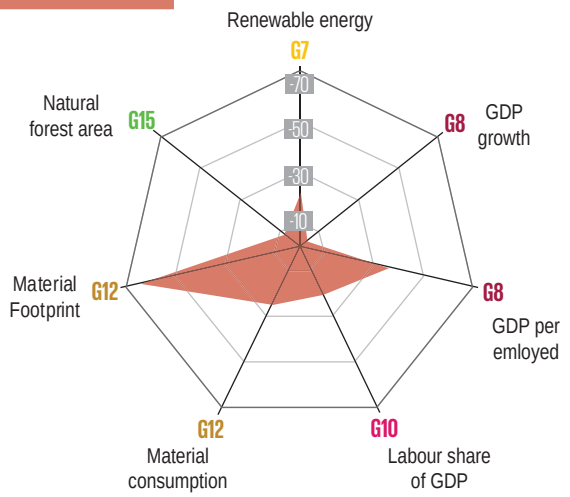
Note: *Progress gap ratio is calculated as the relative size of progress gap in relation to the total progress needed (progress expected + progress gap). The extent of regression is the deviation of progress gap ratio from 100 in negative terms.*

Extent of progress change required

Maintain
Continue current progress

- G1 • Employed poor
- G9 • Mobile- cellular
- G3 • Maternal mortality • Under-5 mortality • Neonatal mortality

Reverse
Trend needs to reverse



Accelerate
Acceleration needed

Goal by goal assessment

1 NO POVERTY

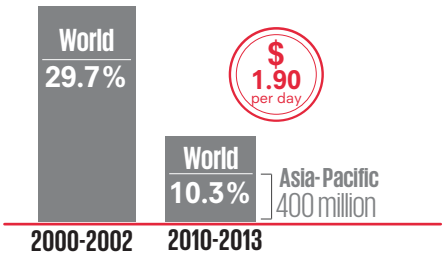
Goal One calls for an end to poverty in all forms and dimensions. Highlights of the baseline status of the region are based on available data on poverty dimensions-- focusing on the prevalence of income poverty, as measured by number of persons living on less than $1.90 a day and zeros in on the status of the working population. The analysis also highlights the population covered by social protection benefits, including social assistance and social insurance and government expenditures on health and education services -- key enabling factors for poverty reduction. Despite significant progress made in the past decades, Asia and the Pacific region is still home to more than half of the world's extremely poor population.

More than half of the world's extremely poor population lives in the Asia-Pacific region

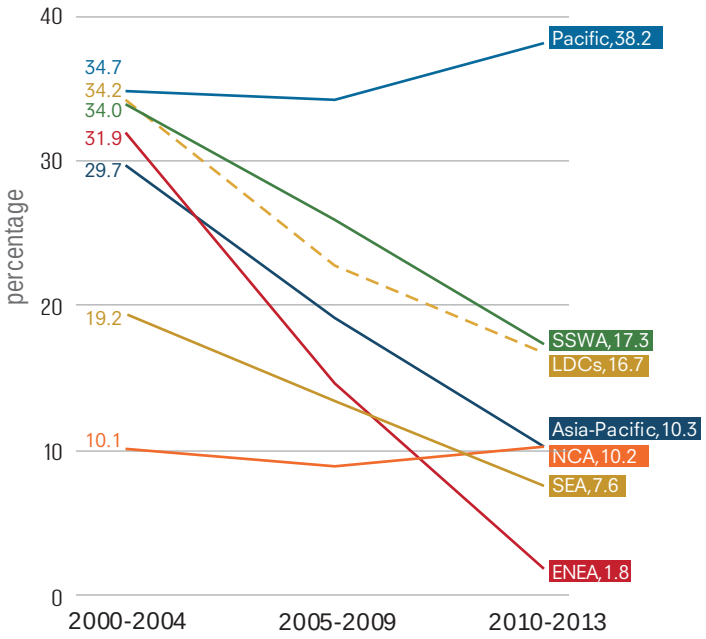
The international poverty line is $1.90 per person per day, using 2011 purchasing power parity. Between the periods 2000-2004 and 2010-2013, the proportion of the world's population living in poverty decreased from 29.7% to 10.3%.

Of the world's 767 million poor people, 400 million live in Asia and the Pacific. The extent of poverty differs significantly across the region – from 38.2% in the Pacific (excluding Australia and New Zealand and largely due to Papua New Guinea) to 1.8% in East and North-East Asia.

Poverty rate in Asia and the Pacific, percentage



Percentage of population living on less than $1.90 a day, by subregion

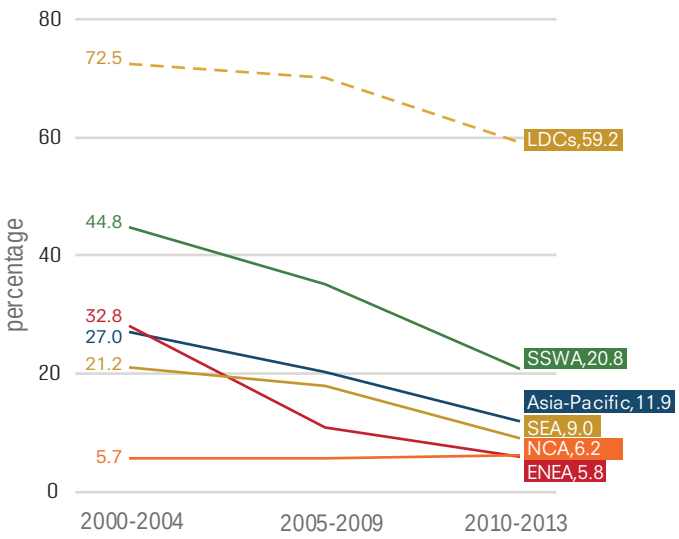


The rate in East and North-East Asia has improved significantly in recent times largely due to the significant decrease in poverty in China.
Source: https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/25078

Employed persons in LDCs are far more likely to be living in poverty, than employed persons in non-LDCs

Poverty rates of employed persons are far higher in LDCs, at 59.2 per cent, compared to just 11.9 per cent for the Asia-Pacific region as a whole. This figure for LDCs has however, been decreasing since 2000, when

Percentage of working population living on less than $1.90 a day (2011 PPP)



it was as high as 72.5 per cent. The South and South-West Asia sub-region has the highest rate of employed persons living in poverty at 20.8 per cent in the period 2010-2013, with the lowest rates for the corresponding period in East and North-East Asia (5.8 per cent) and North and Central Asia (6.2 per cent).

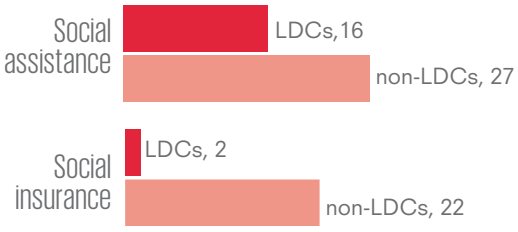
Persons living in LDCs of the Asia-Pacific region are far less likely than non-LDCs to receive social assistance and social insurance

Only 16 per cent of people in LDCs receive social assistance. And persons living in LDCs are 10 times less likely to receive social insurance payments compared to persons living in non-LDCs.

Social assistance refers to the assistance rendered by a government to persons without requiring them to make contributions to be entitled to benefits.

Social insurance refers to payments made from funds created by contributions from employees and employers, with or without a subsidy from the government.

Percentage of population receiving social protection, 2000-2014



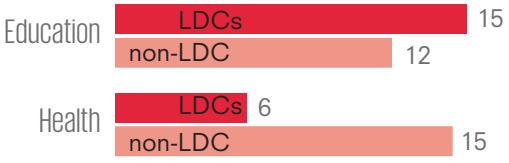
For the non-LDC figure, data are not available for India and China for social insurance, nor for China for social assistance.

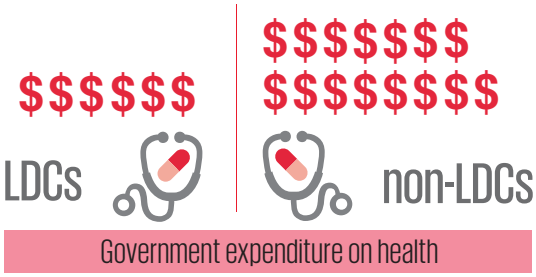
In the LDCs the proportion of government expenditure devoted to health is less than half that in the other countries of the region

Over the period 2010-2014, governments of LDCs allocated 6% of government expenditure to health, compared to 15% for other countries in the region. However, there were significant differences between subregions, with the proportions ranging from 17%-18% in the Pacific to 7%-8% in South and South-West Asia.

This trend is reversed to some extent for expenditures in education. LDCs on average allocated 15% of government expenditure to education, while the other countries on average allocated 12%.

Percentage of government spending on education and health, 2010 - 2014



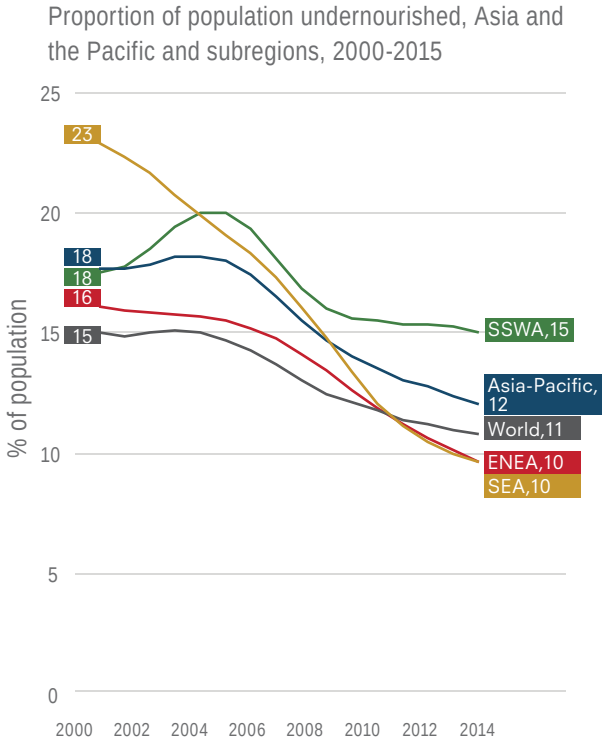


2 ZERO HUNGER

Goal Two sets targets for the interlinked challenges of eradicating hunger, improving nutrition and increasing food production in a sustainable way. Highlights of the baseline status of the region on nutrition are based on available data on undernourishment, stunting and malnutrition. The analysis of agricultural sustainability is based on indicators of agricultural productivity and public investment in the sector. Assessing the sustainability aspect of the goal cannot currently be adequately done as further statistical methodological work needs to be carried out for a number of related indicators.

Between 2000 and 2015, the proportion of the population undernourished in Asia and the Pacific fell significantly. In South-East Asia, the proportion fell by 13 percentage points.

Nevertheless, Asia and the Pacific still accounts for a high proportion of global hunger: in 2015, of the world's 795 million undernourished people, nearly 500 million lived in this region. Many are in South and South-West Asia, where progress appeared to stall. In 2015, around 15% of the subregion's population – 286 million people were undernourished.

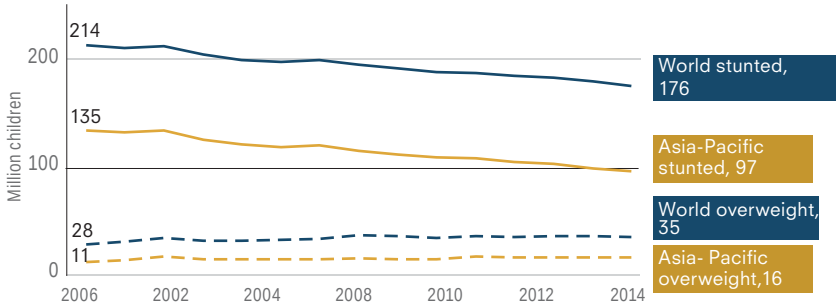


Asia and the Pacific is home to nearly half of both the stunted and the overweight children in the world

Stunting is an indicator of underweight and is measured by low-height-for-age. Between 2000 and 2014, the proportion of under-5 children who were stunted fell from 39% to 27%. However, this still left the region with around 100 million stunted under-fives – more than half of the global total. South and South-West Asia, accounted for 70% of the stunted in the region in 2014.

In the world as a whole in 2014, the proportion of children overweight was 5.2%. In this region it was 4.6%, but the problem is increasing: between 2000 and 2014, the number of overweight children rose by 40%.

Stunted and overweight, Asia-Pacific and the world, 2000-2014



Agricultural productivity of high-income countries in the region is 67 times higher more than that of LDCs

Productivity is measured as total value added in agriculture (in 2010 US dollars) divided by the number of people employed. In Asia and the Pacific this ranges from $50,000 per worker in high-income countries to $750 in the least developed countries. Moreover, the gap has been widening.

Between 2000 and 2015, while agricultural productivity in the high-income countries doubled, in the least developed countries it increased by only 31%.

Agricultural productivity, Asia -Pacific and the world, $ thousands, 2000 and 2015

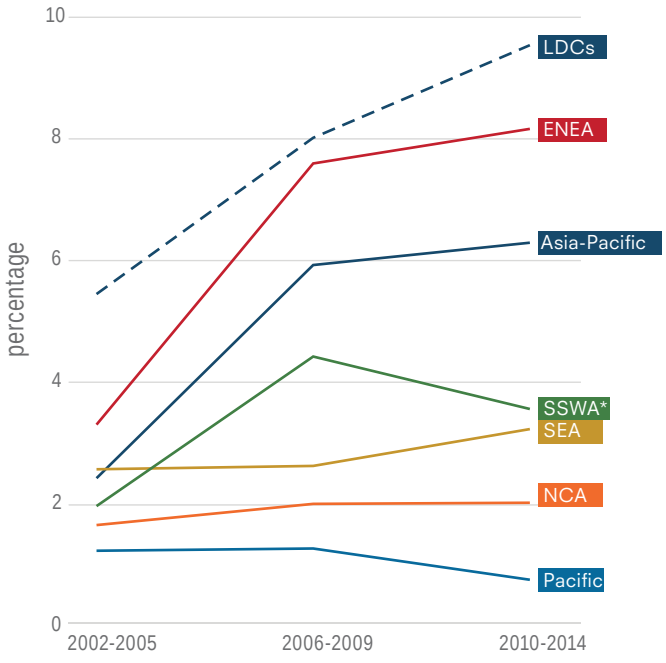
The rate of growth of government spending on agriculture in the region has slowed down since the food price crisis period

Most investment in agriculture comes from the private sector but greater investment by governments spurs private sector investment.

During the period 2002-2005, government expenditure on agriculture across Asia and the Pacific averaged 2.4% of total government expenditure. But over the period 2010-2014, the proportion rose to 6.8%. Most of this increase was in the region's developing countries.

Government spending appears to have been influenced by the global food price crisis in 2006-2008. In developing countries, the share of government spending in agriculture increased rapidly between the periods 2002-2005 and 2006-2009, but slowed down since the food price crisis period.

Government expenditure on agriculture as a proportion of total government expenditure, 2002-2014



*SSWA: excluding India

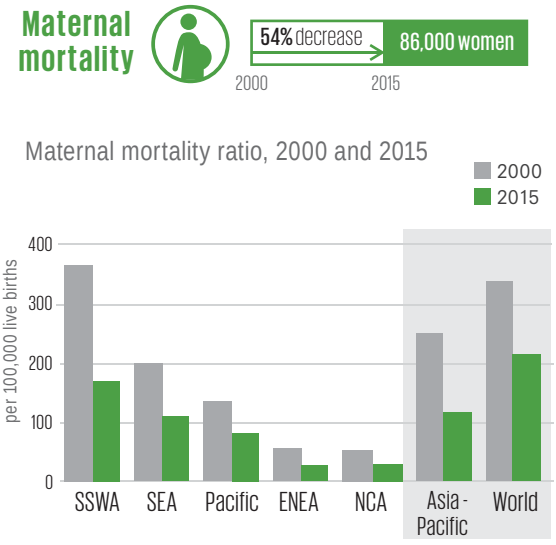
3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Goal Three tackles the "unfinished business" of the Millennium Declaration aimed at reducing child mortality, improving maternal health and fighting HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases. The goal looks more comprehensively to ensuring that all people live healthy lives free from disease and disability. Highlights of the baseline status of the region draws largely on indicators on infant and under-5 mortality and maternal mortality. Data on non-communicable diseases, including cardiovascular disease, and mental disorders, are currently much more limited in the region.

Many women in the region still die from pregnancy- and birth-related causes

The Asia-Pacific region has made the greatest regional progress in reducing maternal mortality between 2000 and 2015. During this period, the maternal mortality ratio was halved. During this same period, the demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods increased.

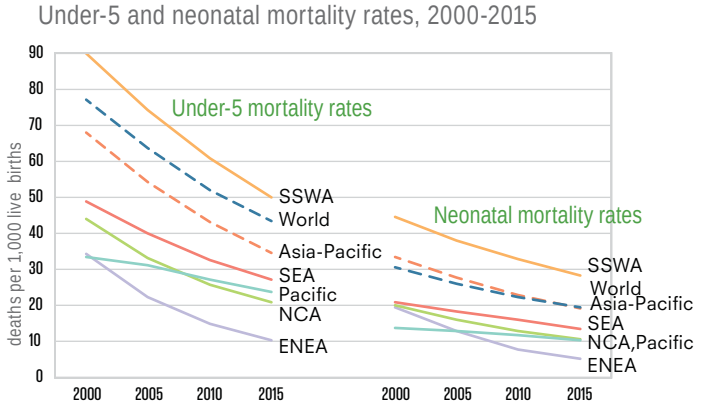
Nevertheless, in 2015, 86,000 women in the region died from pregnancy- and birth-related causes – 28% of the global total. The greatest risks are in South and South-West Asia where the maternal mortality ratio is 171 per 100,000 live births.



An increasing proportion of child deaths occur during the first 28 days after birth

Between 2000 and 2015, the region's under-5 mortality rate declined by 49%. However, the mortality rate in the first 28 days of life decreased more slowly, and these 'neonatal deaths' now account for an increasing proportion of child deaths.

Under-5 mortality rates in the region remain highest in South and South-West Asia.

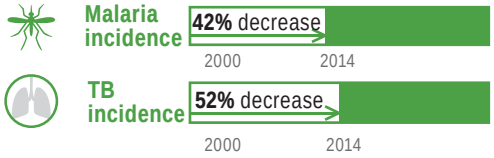


The region has had major success in combating malaria

Between 2000 and 2014, the incidence rate for malaria fell by 42% - in contrast to an eight-fold increase in the global rate.

Over this period, the incidence of tuberculosis fell by 52%, but the region still has the second highest incidence among world regions.

Malaria and TB incidence rates, 2000-2014

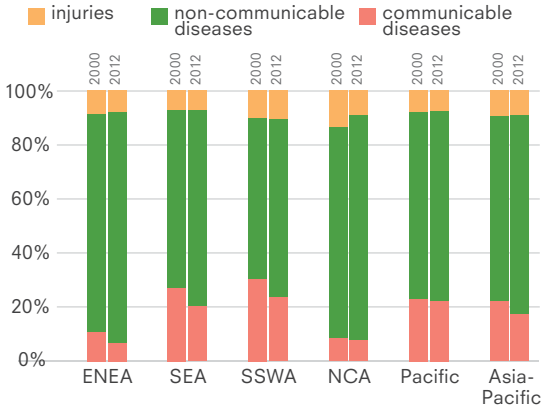


A higher proportion of deaths are now from non-communicable diseases

As the global burden of infectious disease declines, an increasing proportion of deaths are attributable to non-communicable diseases (NCDs), such as cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes and chronic respiratory diseases.

In 2012, NCDs accounted for 73% of deaths in Asia and the Pacific. Monitoring progress on NCDs prevalence will require continuous, reliable and accurate data on causes of death, from national civil registration and vital statistics systems (CRVS). In Asia and the Pacific, the 'Get Every One in the Picture' initiative aims to ensure that by 2024 everyone benefits from universal and responsive CRVS systems.

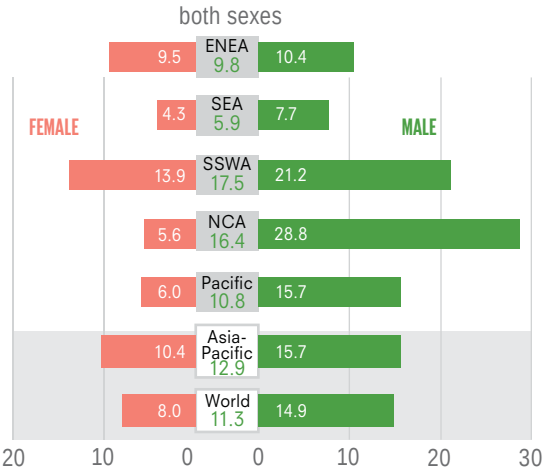
Causes of death, 2000 and 2012



Asia-Pacific has the highest suicide rates among the world's regions

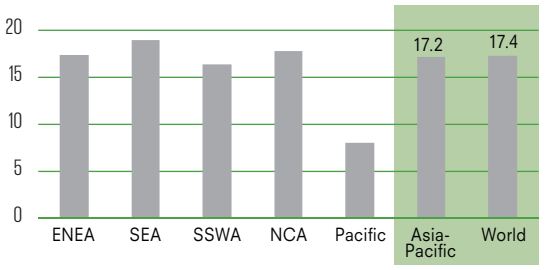
Suicide rates are high for both sexes but generally higher for men than women. In North and Central Asia, the male rate is five times the female rate. Around 75% of global suicides occur in low- and middle-income countries.

Suicide rates by sex, 2012



Around 1% of all deaths in the region are due to injuries, notably from road traffic accidents. Road traffic death rates vary across the Asia-Pacific subregions. Thailand had the highest rate in 2013 in the region, with a rate of 36 per 100,000 people.

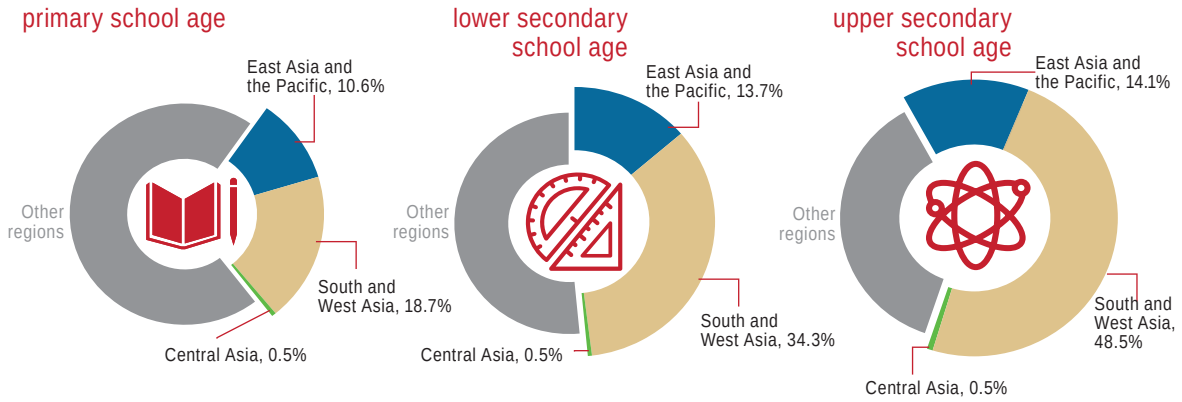
Road traffic deaths by subregion, per 100,000 people, 2013



4 QUALITY EDUCATION

Goal Four aims to ensure access to and completion of quality education for all children and youth. Highlights of the baseline status of the region are based on analysis of indicators on access to education, for which data quality and availability are generally good and on limited data on quality of education. The available data shows that the Asia and Pacific region has a long way to go to improve access and quality of education for all. The region has made tremendous progress in expanding educational opportunities at various levels of schooling, but many countries are yet to provide free and compulsory pre-primary education of good quality. Relatively large numbers of youths in some countries are excluded from schooling, and the majority of those in school do not possess minimum proficiency in reading, mathematical and scientific literacy.

Number of out-of-school children, 2014



Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) database, http://data.uis.unesco.org, accessed 21 November 2016

The region has over half of the world's out-of-school children and youth

Asia and the Pacific has had significant success in expanding participation in school especially for primary education. By 2014, primary net enrolment was over 90%. The fastest progress was in South and West Asia: between 1999 and 2000 primary net enrolment increased from 75% to 90%. Over the same period, the global rate increased from 83% to 89%.

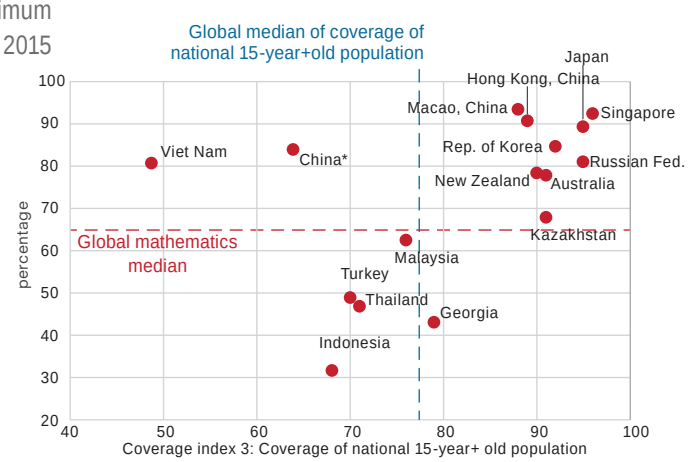
Nevertheless, 136 million children were still out of school in 2014 – 18 million were of primary school age, 29 million of lower secondary school age, and 89 million of upper secondary school age. The majority of these children were in South and West Asia.

For many countries in the region, the challenge is not only making education accessible to all children and youth but also ensuring quality education for all

The most extensive global assessment of educational outcomes is the OECD Programme for International Student Assessment, which tests 15-year-olds in 73 school systems around the world, of which 16 are in Asia and the Pacific.

In a typical school system about six out of ten students in 2015 had the minimum level of proficiency in mathematics and reading. Of the 16 Asia-Pacific countries, 10 showed better-than-average results, with around 80% of students possessing the minimum levels of proficiency in mathematics and reading.

Percentage of students reaching minimum proficiency level in mathematics, 2015



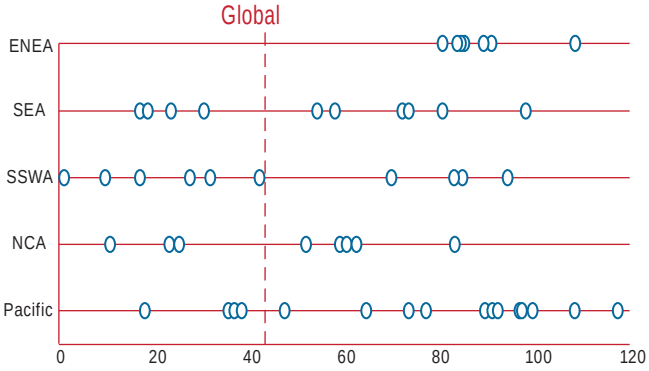
*Beijing, Shanghai, Jiansu and Guangdong
Source: OECD, PISA

In the other six countries, between 31% and 49% of students met the minimum standard in mathematics and 45% to 63% in reading.

The low level of achieving proficiency in mathematics and reading, and the high number of out-of-school children in a considerable number of school systems in the region suggest that these systems are not preparing the majority of students well for the basic knowledge skills that are required for continuous learning.

Asia-Pacific region needs to expand opportunities for organized learning for children in their early years

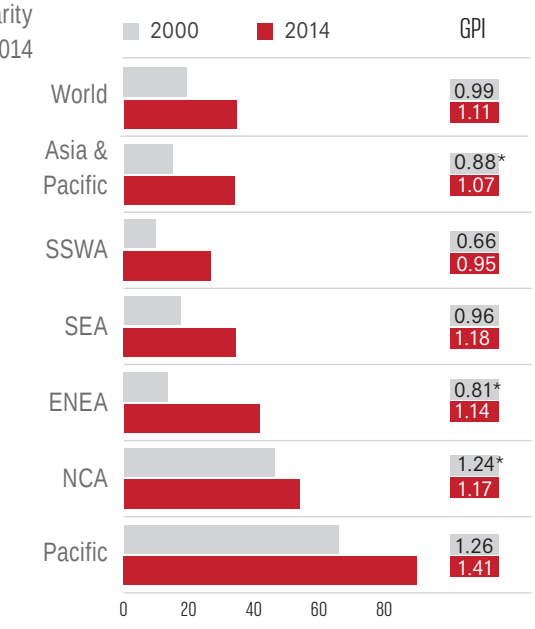
Gross enrolment ratio of pre-primary education, 2014 or latest



The gross enrolment ratio for pre-primary education in Asia and the Pacific was 43.1 per cent in 2013, slightly lower than the global average of 43.3 per cent.

Pre-primary school aged children in the East and North East Asia region and in the Pacific, have relatively higher opportunities for organized learning to prepare them for primary school compared with their counterparts in other regions.

Gross enrolment in tertiary education and gender parity index (GPI), 2000 and 2014



*Earliest year

Asia and the Pacific made great leaps in expanding participation in tertiary education

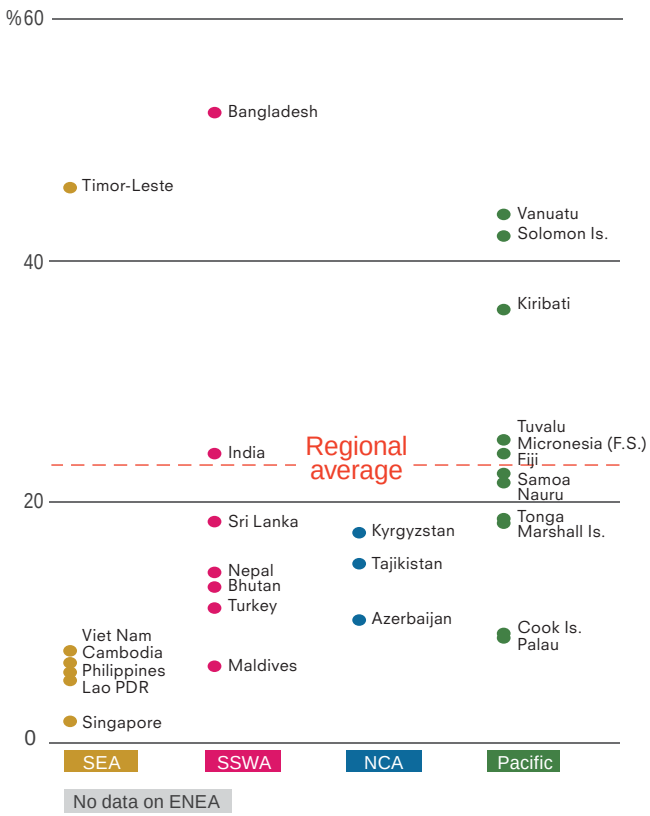
Between 2000 and 2014, gross enrolment ratios in tertiary education in the region increased from 14% to 34%. The region now accounts for 57 per cent of all global tertiary students. The most significant growth occurred in East and North-East Asia, though participation is still highest in North and Central Asia and the Pacific.

Women in particular have benefited and, in the region as a whole, now outnumber men in tertiary institutions, with a gender parity index (GPI) of 1.07. The GPI is less than one only in South and South-West Asia.

5 GENDER EQUALITY

Agenda 2030 emphasizes that the promotion of gender equality is a cross-cutting issue to be addressed across all goals either as an objective by itself (Goal 5) or as essential to achieving the various goals. Goal Five expands the coverage of dimensions of gender equality and empowerment of women and girls of the Millennium Declaration to areas of discrimination and violence against women and girls, inequalities in opportunities in the labour market and leadership at all levels of decision making and in all spheres and the division of labour in unpaid care and domestic work, and access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights. Highlights of the baseline status of the region on goal 5 are based on the analyses of indicators on violence against women, early and forced marriage, women's participation in decision making and unpaid domestic and care work. Tracking progress on gender equality across all goals is currently constrained by the lack of gender statistics in some key areas, including poverty and environment.

Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months



On average*, 23.4% of women aged 15 years or older in 28 countries in Asia and the Pacific have been subjected to physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner.

The reported rates are generally lower in South-East Asia.

Across the 12 Pacific countries, the proportion ranges from 9 to over 40 per cent.

of women in some countries in the Asia-Pacific region were physically or sexually abused by an intimate partner

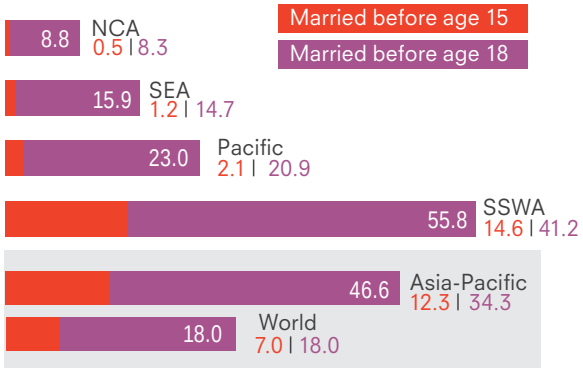
** Aggregate is based on data from 28 countries between 2000 and 2015.*

Almost half of women in Asia-Pacific countries for which data are available were married or in union before age 18

At the regional level, the proportion of women aged 20 to 24 years who were married or in a union before 15 years was 12.3%, and between 15 and 18 years it was 34% – significantly higher than the global averages of 7% and 18% respectivly.

South and South-West Asia accounts for a large proportion of this. On average, three in every 20 women aged 20-24 in this subregion were married or in union before reaching the age of 15 and another eight before they were 18 years old.

Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union, before age 15 or before age 18



Aggregates are based on data between 2006 and 2014: for "before 15" from 34 countries; and "before 18" from 35 countries

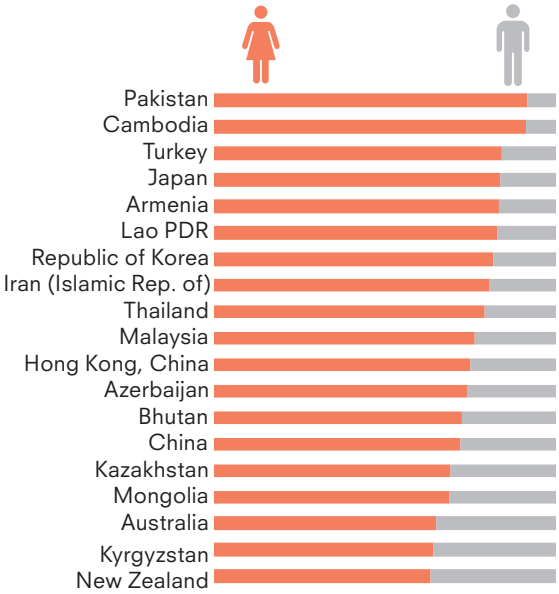
Women absorb the burden of unpaid domestic and care work across countries, regardless of the level of development

Target 5.4 calls for recognizing and valuing unpaid care work and domestic work by putting in place services and social protection policies and promoting shared responsibility. Such work includes cooking, cleaning and taking care of children and older people.

Data on unpaid domestic and care work is available for 19 countries between 2000 and 2015. Women spent between 2.4 and 6 hours per day on unpaid work, while men spent only between 18 minutes and 2.3 hours per day.

This disparity is evident not just in the low-income countries but also in the upper middle- and high-income countries.

Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex

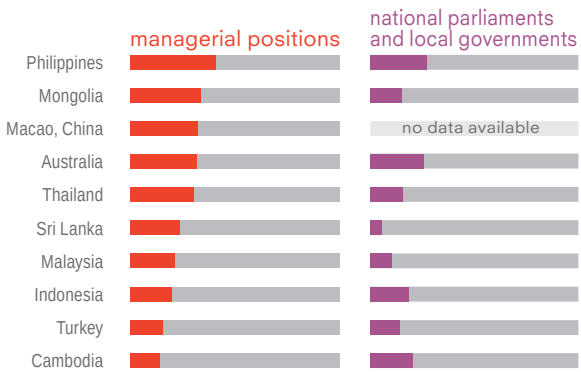


Data available between 2000 and 2015

Women remain underrepresented in political leadership and managerial positions

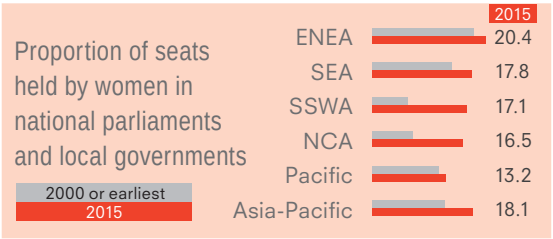
In 2015, only about 18% of seats in national parliaments in Asia-Pacific countries were held by women – up from 13% in 2000. The least improvement was in the Pacific and the most was in North and Central Asia.

Proportion of seats held by women



Data from 10 countries between 2000 and 2014 indicate that the percentage of women in senior and middle-management positions in governments, large enterprises and institutions was generally higher than women's representation in national and local political posts.

Nevertheless, in these countries less than half of such management positions were filled by women.



6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Goal Six addresses the issues relating to ensuring sustained availability and access to safe water and sanitation for all. Highlights of the baseline status of the region are based on analysis of indicators on access to safe drinking water and sanitation, water-use efficiency and integrated water resources management. Asia-Pacific has made huge strides in expanding access to improved water sources despite challenges of water contamination and large disparities. But, large sections of the population in the region still do not have access to improved sanitation.

Access to improved drinking water sources has improved but water contamination and disparities in access remain significant issues in the Asia-Pacific region

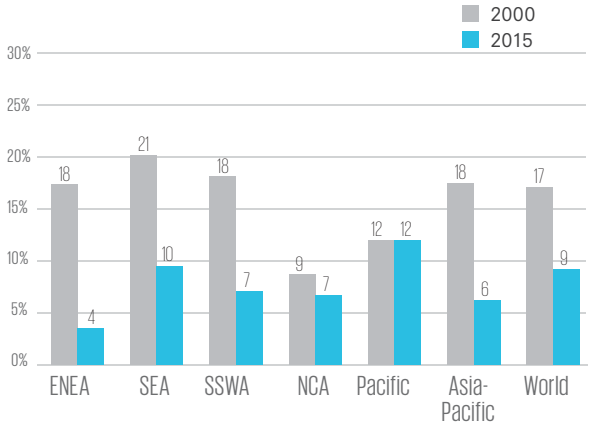
Between 2000 and 2015, the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water declined from 17.8% to 6.3%.

Progress has been mixed across the different sub-regions. The fastest progress was in East and North-East Asia – by 2015, only 3.6% of the population had no access to safe drinking water. There was much less success in North and Central Asia and in the Pacific where progress stalled.

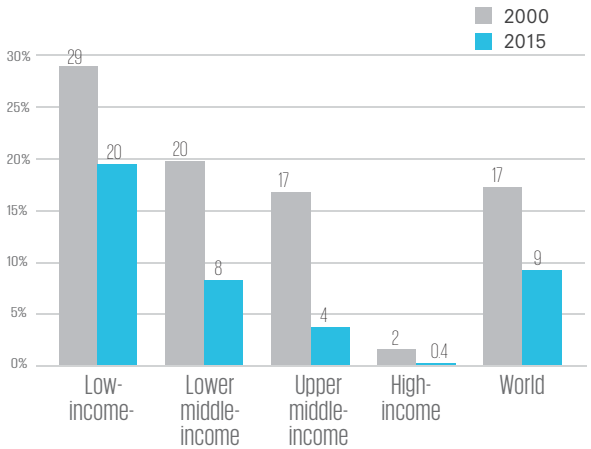
Despite improvements, there are still substantial levels of contamination. Many water sources are contaminated with faecal matter, increasing the risk of water-borne diseases.

Moreover, wastewater resulting from human activities is often discharged into rivers or seas without pollution removal.*

Asia-Pacific population without access to improved water sources, percentage, 2000 and 2015



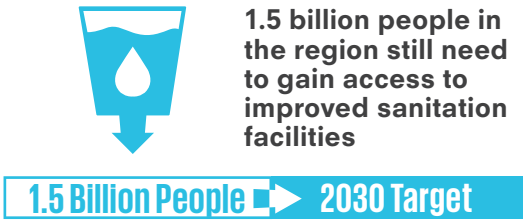
Global population without access to improved water sources by country income level, percentage, 2000 and 2015



From 2000 to 2015, the proportion of people without access to safe sanitation declined from 48% to 35%-- an additional 580 million people gained access.

Nevertheless, millions of people are still exposed to poor sanitation -- as many as 59 per cent of people in South and South-West Asia.

The situation in the Pacific is better. But while all the other subregions made progress between 2000 and 2015, the proportion without access in the Pacific increased slightly – from 19% to 20%.

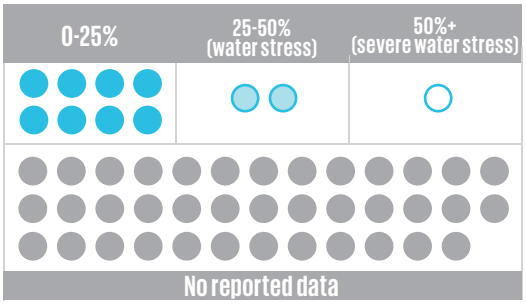


Water resources are under stress with significant implications on livelihoods

Fresh water is vital for human survival, but use of water for agriculture and industry, as well as wastage in delivering consumer supplies, is putting water resources under stress.

Water supplies are defined as under stress if total annual freshwater withdrawal exceeds 25% of total renewable water, and under severe stress if the proportion exceeds 50%. Data availability is currently sparse. The latest data (2012) is available for only 11 countries in the region. Of these, water resources of two countries are under stress and one is already under severe stress.

Freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources, Asia and the Pacific, around 2012

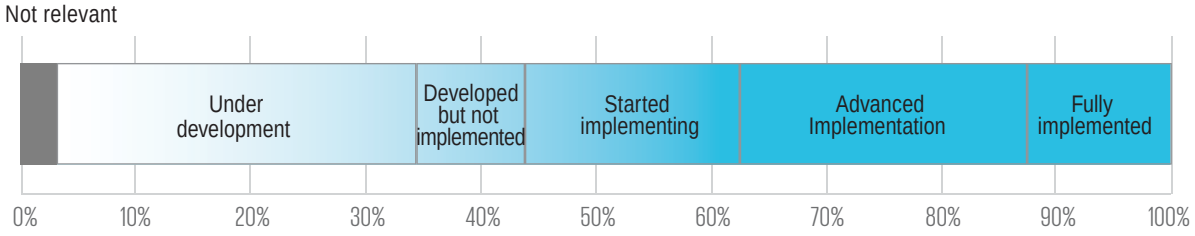


Implementation of integrated water management plans are advancing overall but progress is uneven

Water shortages may not necessarily be caused by a lack of water resources but rather by excessive and poorly managed consumption and inefficiencies – with widespread seepages and leaks. To address these issues all countries need integrated water management plans. Australia, for example, is the second driest continent but has very effective water management.**

In this respect, Asia and the Pacific has made substantial progress: 31 out of 32 countries with reported data have been developing water management plans, though only a few have reached the stage of advanced implementation.

Integrated water resources management in Asia and the Pacific, 2012



** https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4255778/*

*** https://www.adb.org/publications/asian-water-development-outlook-2016*

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

Goal Seven calls for universal access to modern and clean energy, improving energy efficiency and decreasing negative environmental impact of energy use. Highlights of the baseline status of the region cover three important aspects of the goal: increasing access to energy services, increasing share of renewable energy and improving energy efficiency. Although more data is needed for comprehensive assessment of the progress towards this goal, the trends indicate that with the right policy focus, including on energy efficiency and renewable energy investments, it will be possible to meet the targets without jeopardizing the achievement of the thematically related targets on climate change.

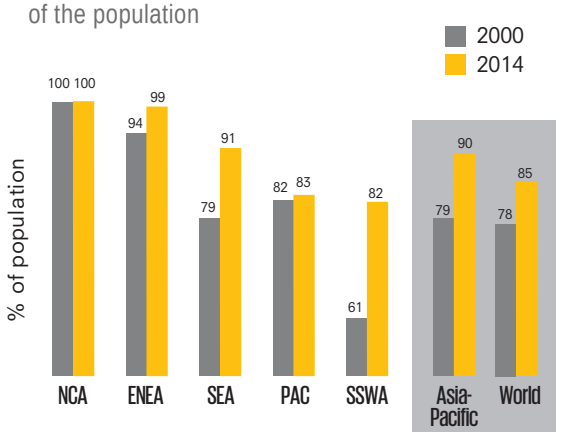
Over 400 million people in the region still have no access to electricity

Between 2000 and 2014, the proportion of the Asia-Pacific population with access to electricity rose from 79% to 90%. The greatest progress was in South and South-West Asia at 21 percentage points. North and Central Asia achieved universal access.

Nevertheless, over 400 million people in the Asia-Pacific region still have no access.

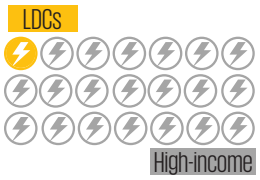
Moreover, even those people with access are using relatively small amounts of electricity. Supplies may be erratic or expensive. Residential consumption per capita in the Asia-Pacific region is only around half the global average – and is particularly low in the LDCs where the average is only around one twentieth of that in the region's high-income economies.

Access to electricity, 2000 and 2014, percentage of the population



Residential electricity consumption, kWh per capita, 2000 and 2014

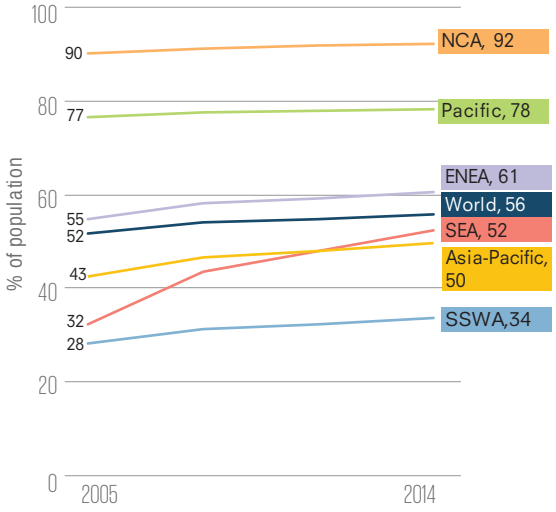
YEAR	LDCs	High-income
2000	35	1,798
2014	99	1,960



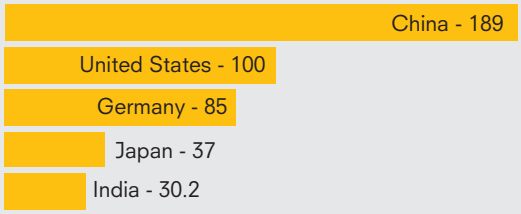
Every other person living in the Asia-Pacific region is exposed to health hazards in their home when cooking as a result of relying on unclean fuels or inefficient technology

Cooking with dirty fuels and inefficient technology causes indoor air pollution and is a major health hazard. Between 2005 and 2014, the proportion of the region's population with access to clean cooking fuels rose from 40%, but only to 51%. From only 32 per cent in 2005, 52 per cent of the South-East Asian population relied on clean fuels and technology in 2014. Migration to cities has also helped, since urban areas generally offer access to less polluting alternatives.

Reliance on clean fuels and technology for cooking, percentage of population, 2005 and 2014



Renewable electric power capacity, solar PV and wind power, top five countries in the world, GW 2015



To meet the renewable energy target, the region needs substantial expansion of renewable energy generating capacity

Despite impressive increases in the region's renewable energy production from 2000 to 2014 the share of renewable energy in overall energy supply of the region has declined. There were particularly large declines in South-East Asia (32 to 26 per cent) and South and South-West Asia (29 to 21 per cent).

Nevertheless there is good news about investment in renewable energy capacity. In 2015 at the global level, investment in renewable energy surpassed investment in fossil fuel-based technology.

In Asia and the Pacific, the expansion of renewable energy capacity has been particularly impressive for technologies that exploit solar and wind energy for generating electricity. China is the world leader and Japan and India are also in the world's top five in terms of solar and wind electricity generating capacity.

Source: REN21,Renewables 2016 Global Status Report (2016)

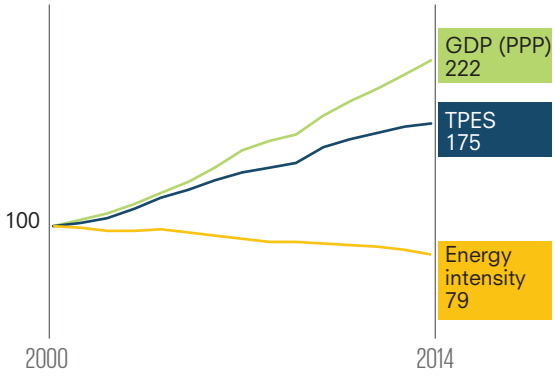
As the region's output has increased, its energy intensity has declined

A country's energy efficiency can be tracked through its 'energy intensity' – how much energy is being used to generate each unit of economic output. A high energy intensity can make it more difficult to achieve environmentally sustainable economic growth.

It is, however, also important to take into account the country's economic structure. For example, all other factors being equal a country with a large manufacturing sector would consume more energy per unit of GDP than a country with a large service sector. So this indicator needs to be interpreted carefully when being used to inform policy decisions.

The figure shows how the region's energy intensity fell as GDP growth outpaced the growth in total primary energy supply (TPES). SDG target 7.3 is to double the rate of improvement in energy efficiency, so the region is off to a promising start: between the periods 2000-2004 and 2010-2014 the rate of improvement increased threefold, from 3% to 9%.

Energy supply per unit of GDP, Asia and the Pacific, indexed to the year 2000



8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Goal Eight aims for economic growth that is sustained, sustainable and inclusive, employment opportunities for all characterized as productive, in safe and secure environments and providing decent work. Highlights of the baseline status of the region are based on GDP per capita, GDP per worker, unemployment rates, informal employment and access to financial services. Measures of the sustainability of economic growth based on material footprint and material consumption are presented under Goal 12.

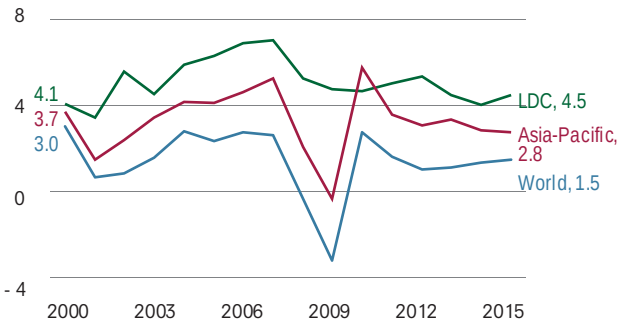
LDCs in the Asia-Pacific region need to accelerate economic growth in order to meet the SDG target of minimum 7% annual per capita economic growth

Growth in per capita GDP was interrupted by the economic crisis of 2008-2009. The region made a rapid recovery in 2010, but has since fallen back. Over the period 2000-2015, per capital GDP (in 2005 dollars) of East and North-East Asia reached a high of $7,300; South and South-West Asia achieved only $1,500.

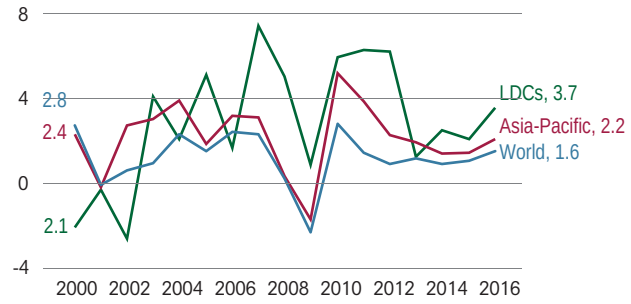
For LDCs the SDG target is a minimum annual per capita economic growth rate of 7%. Before the 2007 economic crisis, the Asia-Pacific LDCs had achieved this. But between 2007 and 2015 the maximum rate was 5.4%. In 2014, only Myanmar met the target with an annual per capita GDP growth rate of 7% which however declined to 6.4% in 2015.

Asia and the Pacific has generally outpaced the world as a whole in regard to economic productivity. Productivity, as measured by GDP per employed person, increased steadily between 2008 to 2016 in all subregions. Productivity growth of LDCs as a whole topped the regional growth at 3.7% in 2016.

GDP per capita growth rate per annum, 2000 - 2015



GDP per employed person change per annum, 2000 - 2016



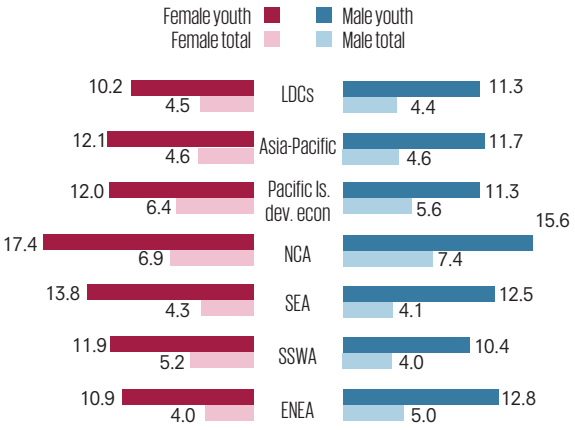
Unemployment rates for both young men and women are higher than that in the general working age population across all subregions in Asia and the Pacific

The unemployment rate in Asia and the Pacific in 2016 was 4.6%. Unemployment rates for women are higher than men in Pacific Island developing economies, South and South-West

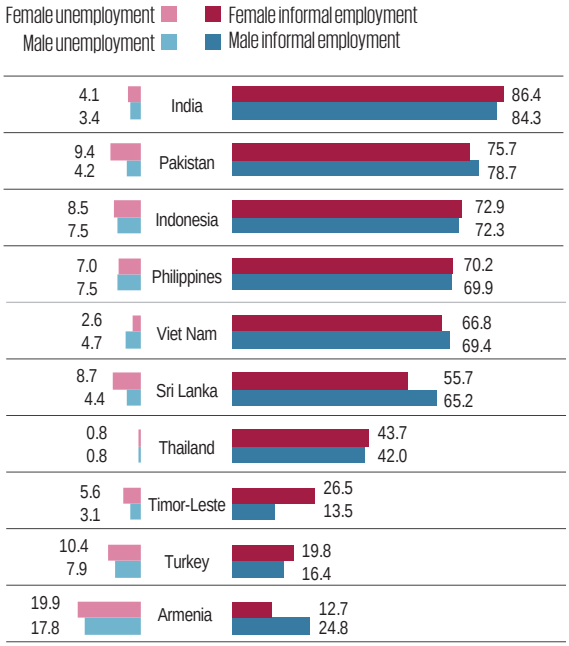
Asia and, to a lesser extent, in South-East Asia. Unemployment for youth, both males and females, is 2 to 3 times higher.

The unemployment rate presents only a part of the picture. The latest data shows that countries with higher rates of informal employment in the non-agriculture sector tend to have lower rates of unemployment.

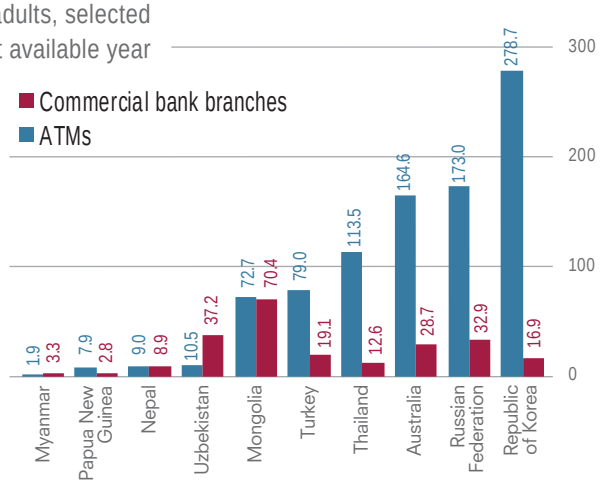
Unemployment rates, female, male and youth, 2016, percentage



Unemployment rates and share of informal employment in total non-agriculture employment, selected countries, latest year, 2008-2013, percentage



Access to financial services, per 100.000 adults, selected countries, listed by per capita GDP, latest available year



Rich countries may not always have wider access to banking and financial services

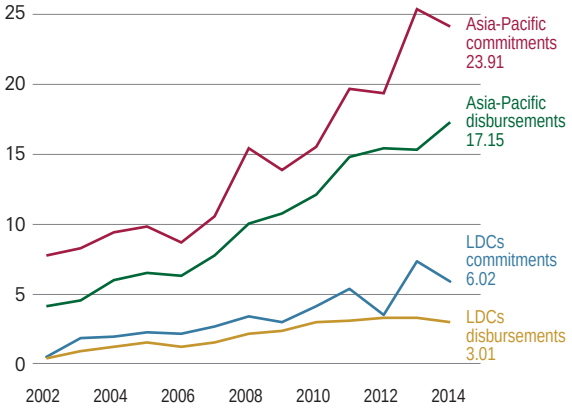
Generally, higher-income countries will have higher scores on indicators of access to financial services-- but not necessarily so. Australia, for example, has almost twice the per capita GDP of the Republic of Korea, but far fewer ATMs – and far fewer bank branches per capita than Mongolia.

Although disbursements of aid-for-trade have risen steadily in the region, LDC disbursements remain low

Aid for trade commitments and disbursements for a given country, subregion or region are Official Development Assistance (ODA) that is committed and disbursed for that territory.

Aid for trade for Asia and the Pacific rose steadily over the period 2000-2014. There were a number of downturns in commitments. Actual disbursements were lower but with steady growth. Less than one fifth of this aid, however, has been going to the least developed countries.

Commitments and disbursements for aid for trade, Asia and the Pacific and LDCs total, $ billion, 2009-2014



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

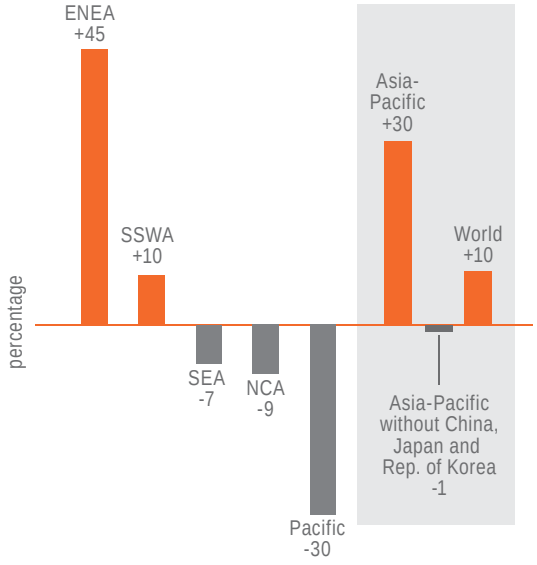
Goal Nine sets targets for three important aspects of sustainable development: infrastructure, industrialization and innovation. Highlights of the baseline status of the region are based on available data— on sustainable industrialization: manufacturing share of value added as share of GDP and CO_2 emission and on fostering innovation: research and development expenditure as a share of GDP. The analysis also highlights access to mobile networks as an indicator of infrastructure development.

Industrialization: Minus the rapid growth of the three largest economies in East Asia, regional growth in manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP has been stagnant and below the world average

Between 2000 and 2015, manufacturing as a proportion of value added grew by 30% in the Asia-Pacific region compared with only 10% for the world as a whole. However, most of this was due to rapid growth in East and North-East Asia.

Excluding China, Japan and the Republic of Korea, the region's share of manufacturing value added in GDP was stagnant over this period, and was below the world average in 2015.

Change in manufacturing share of value added from 2000-2015, percentage

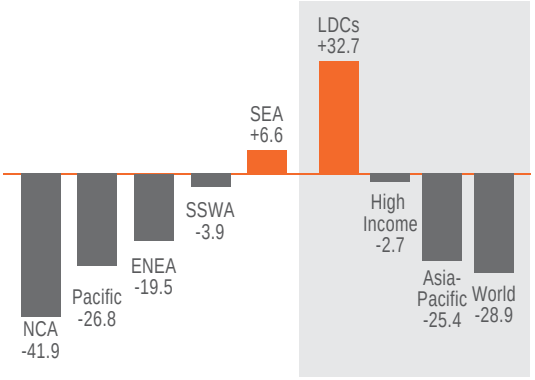


Infrastructure: Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP declined by 25 per cent over the last two decades in the Asia-Pacific region but still remains higher than the world average

Carbon dioxide emissions in the region have fallen, but in 2013 still averaged 390 grams per unit of GDP, compared with the global average of 313 grams per unit.

North and Central Asia had the highest carbon dioxide intensity but also recorded the highest decline from 1990 levels. LDCs, on the other hand, as a result of rising industrialization, have substantially increased their emissions intensity.

Change in carbon dioxide Intensity between 1990 and 2013, unit of GDP (2011 PPP)



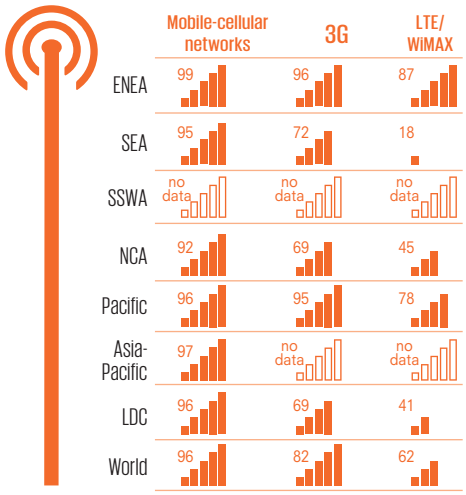
Infrastructure: The Asia-Pacific has disparities in mobile network coverage

Between 2001 and 2015, the proportion of the Asia-Pacific population covered by mobile-cellular networks grew from 43% to 97%.

Mobile phone coverage is generally high; lowest coverage is the 92 per cent for North and Central Asia.

However, coverage in terms of newer network technology (3G older, LTE newer) varies across subregions, with greater disparity in the newer technologies.

Population covered by a mobile-cellular network, 3G and higher, percentage of population in Asia and the Pacific and subregions and LDCs, 2015



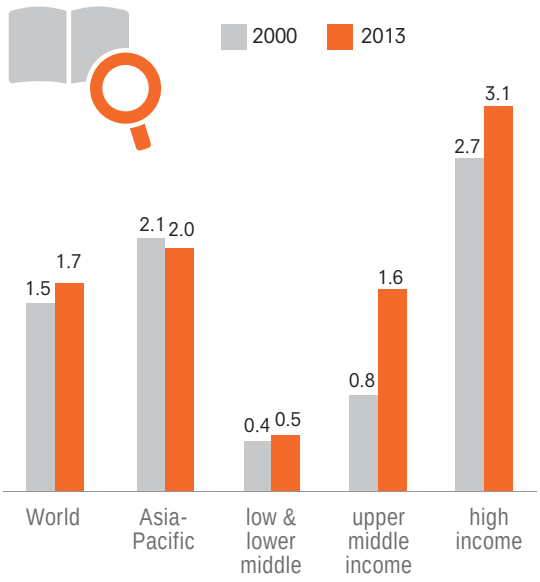
Innovation: Low income economies in Asia-Pacific region invest very little in research and development

Investments in research and development spur innovation and the growth of sustainable industries.

In 2013, Asia-Pacific research and development (R&D) expenditures was 2 per cent of GDP; this was higher than the global ratio of 1.7 per cent. Upper Middle income economies doubled their R&D expenditure share from 0.8 per cent in 2000 to 1.6 per cent in 2013.

The share or R&D expenditure to total GDP of the high income economies in the Asia-Pacific region was twice that of upper middle income economies and six times more than that of lower and lower middle income economies.

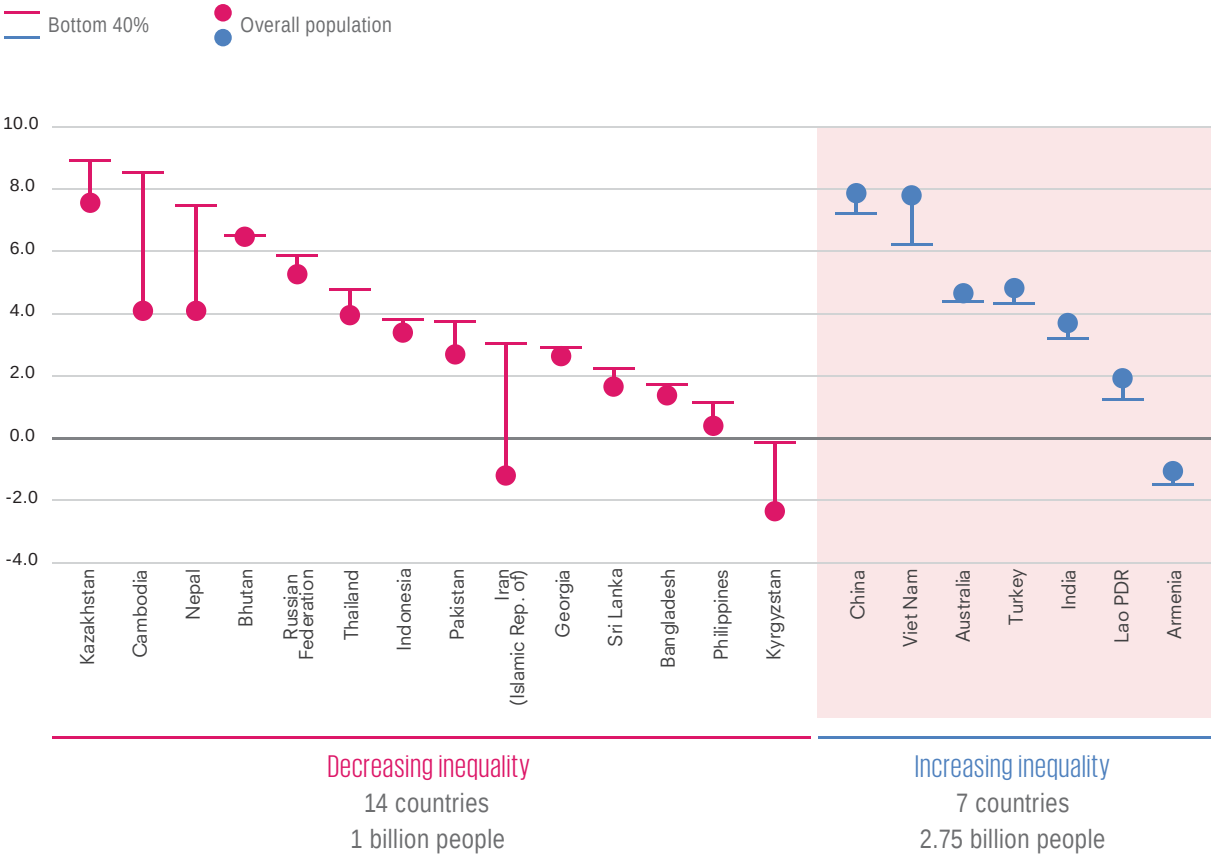
Research and Development Expenditure as a share of GDP (%)



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

Goal Ten takes the clarion call to leave-no-one-behind to discussions of reducing inequality in its various manifestations—income; social, economic and political inclusion; and policy-derived exclusion, among others. The Goal also addresses issues of inequalities among countries along the dimensions of representation, migration and development assistance. Highlights of the baseline status of the region are based on indicators of income inequality, labour compensation and cost of sending remittances. While key data gaps exist, the available data suggest a mixed trend for income inequality: falling in some respects in some countries, but rising in others.

Within-country inequalities: rate of income growth of the bottom 40%, versus the average rate of national income growth



Income inequality is falling in many countries, but rising in some of the most populous ones

Income inequality becomes smaller within a country when income growth is faster among the poorest population. Over the period 2011-2015, for 14 countries in Asia and the Pacific with available data, the incomes of the poorest 40% of the population grew faster than the incomes of the overall national population. In three of these countries, the poorest population experienced the fastest growth. They were Kazakhstan (8.9%), Cambodia (8.5%), and Nepal (7.5%).

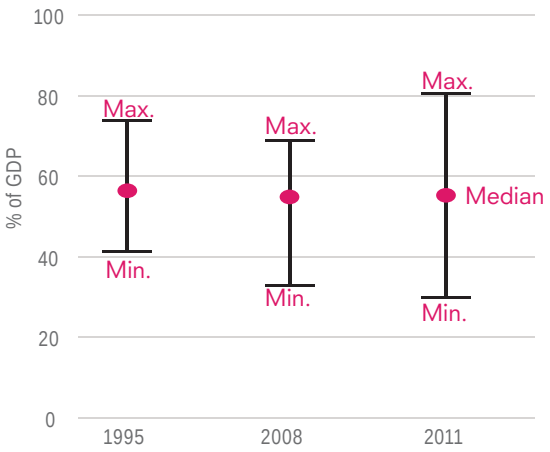
For seven countries, on the other hand, income inequality rose over this period. These include the two most populous countries, India and China.

Labour share of GDP disparities are widening

The labour share of GDP represent the compensation to employers as a percentage of GDP. Compensation includes wages and social insurance contributions payable by the employer and provides an aggregate measure of primary income inequality. A higher proportion of GDP going to workers suggests a higher level of equality.

For 10 countries with data, disparities in labour share of GDP increased from a range of 32% in 1995 to 50% in 2011.

Diverging labour shares among countries



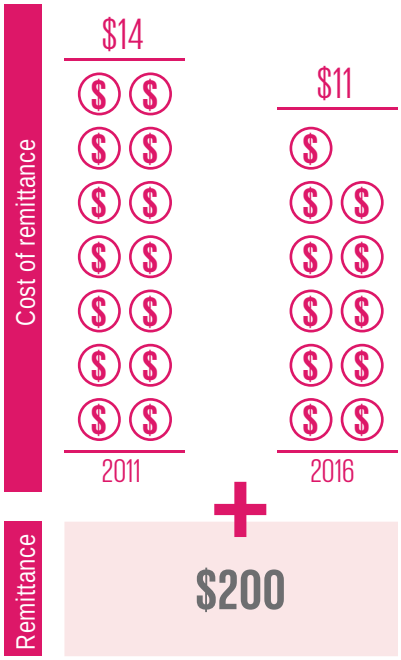
Cost of sending remittances to developing countries in the region has fallen-- but not enough

In 2015, according to the World Bank, nearly half of a trillion dollars in migrant remittances was transferred from developed countries to developing countries.

However, these remittances are reduced in value by the costs of transferring funds hence, reducing transaction costs to less than 3% of remittances and eliminating remittance corridors with costs higher than 5% by 2030 has been set as a target.

From 2011 to 2016, the cost associated with sending $200 to a typical receiving country in the region fell from 7.0 % to 5.5 % of the total amount of the remittance.

Cost of sending $200 to Asia-Pacific countries, 2011 - 2016



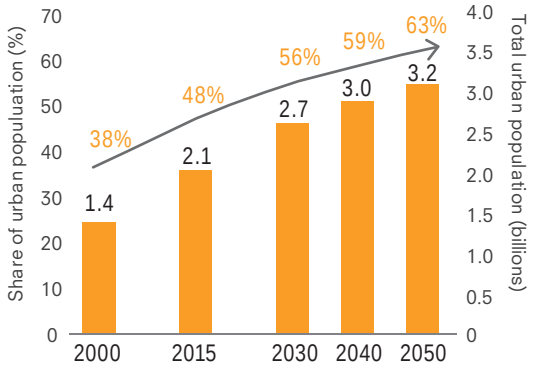
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Goal Eleven aims to ensure well-being of the ever increasing urban population-setting targets for a decent quality of life for all, shared prosperity and social stability, building resilience to minimize human and economic losses in the face of effects of natural disasters and climate change-without harming the environment. Highlights of the baseline status of the region draw mainly on data on access to basic services by urban and slum populations, waste generation and air pollution.

If current trends continue, by 2030 2.7 billion of the Asia-Pacific region's population will be urban dwellers

Half the world's 4 billion urban dwellers live in Asia and the Pacific. Between 2016 and 2030, the urban share of the Asia-Pacific population is expected to rise from 49% to 56% with the number of urban dwellers rising from 2.1 billion to 2.7 billion. The increases will be higher in the region's developing economies. Currently, the region has 19 of the world's 31 megacities (with 10 million inhabitants or more); by 2030, it will have 25 of the 41, and the seven with the largest populations.

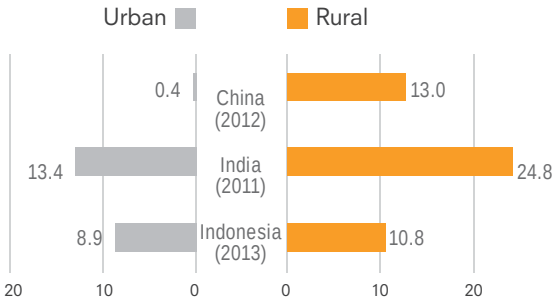
Asia-Pacific: urban population trends and projections



Urban areas typically have lower poverty rates than rural areas

Data on poverty rates disaggregated by urban/rural are infrequently available for countries in the region. Poverty rates from the three most populous countries in the region for the latest year show that poverty rate are typically higher in rural areas.

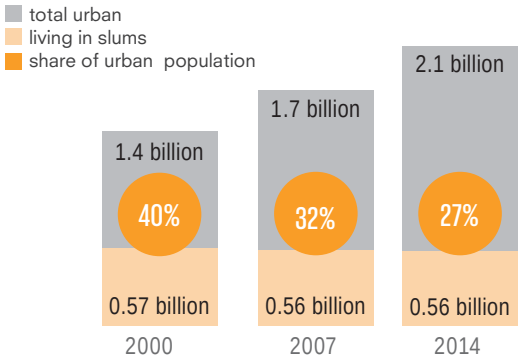
Urban vs. rural: share of population living on less than $1.90 a day (2011 PPP), percentage



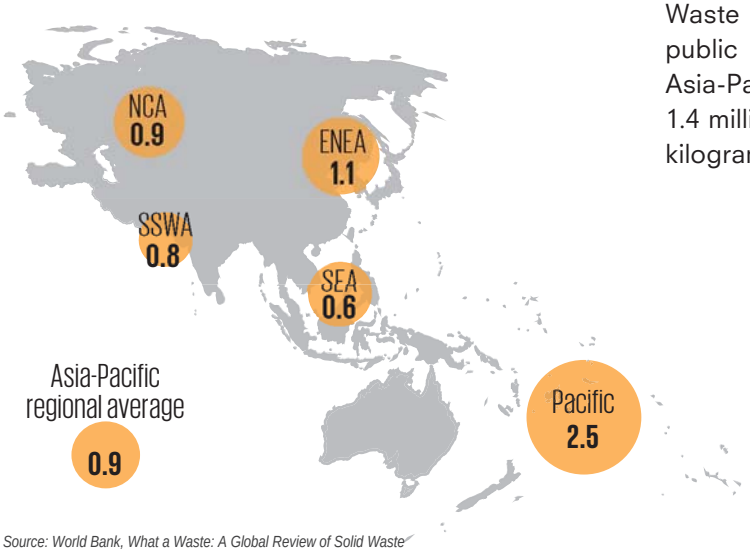
In 2014, around 560 million urban dwellers in the Asia-Pacific region lived in slums

Since 2000, the proportion of the region's urban populations living in slums has come down to about one quarter. This still means that around 560 million people in the Asia Pacific region live in slums, typically in poor-quality housing with insecure residential status, and inadequate access to safe water and sanitation.

Asia-Pacific urban population living in slums, 2000, 2007 and 2014



Municipal solid waste generation, tonnes per capita per day, 2012



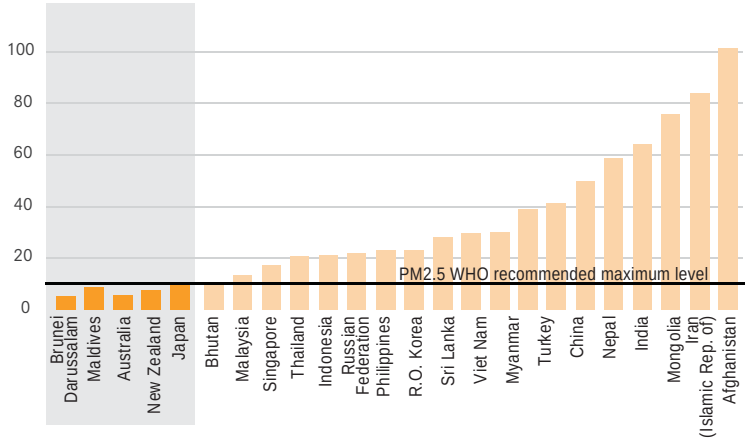
Source: World Bank, What a Waste: A Global Review of Solid Waste Management, Washington D.C, 2012

Rising urban populations will put even more strain on waste management

Waste generation has major implications for public health and the environment. In 2012 Asia-Pacific cities and municipalities produced 1.4 million tonnes of solid waste per day – 0.9 kilograms per person.

Waste generation differs by subregion. This partly reflects geographic conditions, particularly for the Pacific. But it is also influenced by the stages of economic development since more developed countries tend to produce more waste. As countries across the region become richer, waste generation is therefore likely to rise.

Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 in cities, micrograms per cubic metre, Asia-Pacific countries, 2008-2013



Rising vehicle ownership in urban areas is contributing to high levels of air pollution in cities

WHO recommends that the annual mean concentration of dangerous fine particulate matter, of 2.5 micrometres or less (PM2.5), should be less than 10 micrograms per cubic metre of air.

Over the period 2008-2013, of the 24 Asia-Pacific countries that had data, only Brunei Darussalam, Australia, New Zealand, Maldives and Japan met that standard.

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Goal Twelve stresses that achieving economic growth and sustainable development requires that we reduce our ecological footprint -- changing the way we produce and consume goods. Sustainable consumption and production aims to increase net welfare gains from economic activities by reducing resource use, degradation and pollution; actions need to be taken by business, consumers, policy makers, researchers, among others. Highlights of the baseline status of the region are based on data on domestic material consumption, material extraction and intensity and sustainability reporting by business. Other aspects of sustainable consumption and production are considered under Goal 7 (energy) and Goal 11 (solid waste).

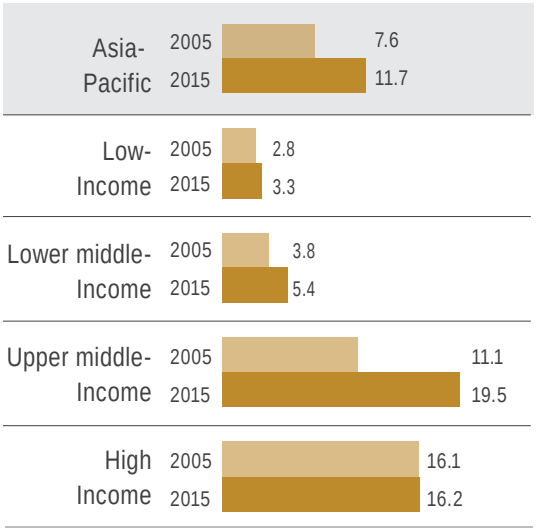
Between 2005 and 2015, per capita consumption of natural resources in the Asia-Pacific region increased by 54%

Domestic material consumption measures the amount of natural resources used in economic production processes in a country.

In 2010, Asia and the Pacific produced about 10 tonnes of materials for every person, which is comparable to the world average. Between 2005 and 2015, this average increased across the region by 54% – mostly in upper middle-income economies, which used six times as much materials per person as low-income economies.

Note: Domestic material consumption measures the total amount of materials directly used by an economy. It is defined as the annual quantity of raw materials extracted from the domestic territory, plus all physical imports and minus all physical exports.

Domestic material consumption per capita (tonnes per capita), Asian and Pacific income groups, 2005 and 2015

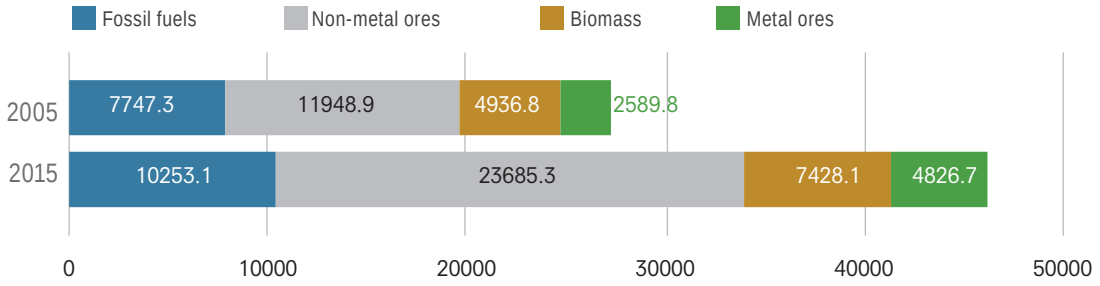


Asia and the Pacific accounts for around half the world's materials extraction. Most of this consists of non-metal ores

Between 2005 and 2015, as Asia-Pacific countries increased local extraction, construction and imports of finished goods, the total material footprint more than doubled, from 27 billion tonnes to 46 billion tonnes.

Half of the region's material footprint consists of non-metal ores, such as limestone, which are primarily used for construction materials.

Material footprint by type (million tonnes), 2005 and 2015



Values for some countries for 2015 were estimated.
** Material footprint is the total quantity of biomass, fossil fuels, metal ores and non-metal ores extracted anywhere and consumed in a given country.*

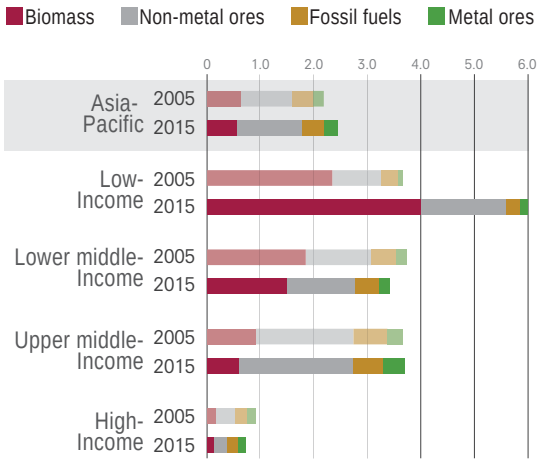
Production in Asia and the Pacific is around twice as material intensive as the world average. Intensity is much greater in the low-income countries.

A country's material intensity is the material footprint per unit of GDP. For the region as a whole this grew by 11% between 2005 and 2015, to about 2.5 kilogrammes per unit of GDP. This is about twice the world average.

Low-income economies are 8.5 times more material intensive than high-income economies. This reflects both their relatively low levels of GDP and the higher rates of local extraction required to produce exports of biomass products.

Between 2005 and 2015, the material intensity of low-income countries increased by 64%. Over the same period, the materials intensity of high-income economies decreased by 21%.

Material footprint, kg per unit of GDP, at 2005 US dollar, Asia-Pacific income groups, 2005 and 2015



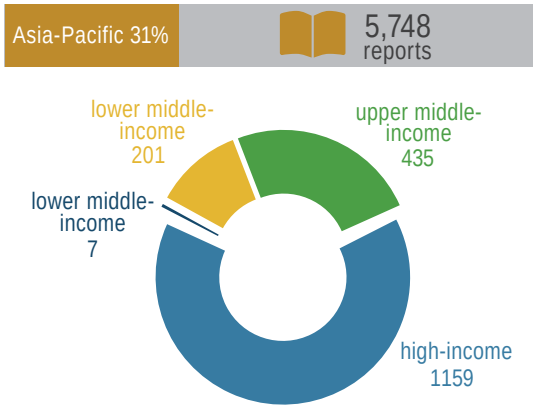
Material use in low-income economies is dominated by biomass (crops, livestock and timber). High-income economies typically use a high proportion of non-metal ores.

The region produces around one-third of the world's corporate sustainability reports

Companies can demonstrate their progress in adopting sustainable practices through reports that comply with the standards of the Global Reporting Initiative. In 2015 the region contributed 1,803 of these reports, mostly from the high-income countries.

Source: Global Reporting Initiative database www.globalreporting.org

Corporate sustainability reports, Asia- Pacific income groups, 2015



13 CLIMATE ACTION

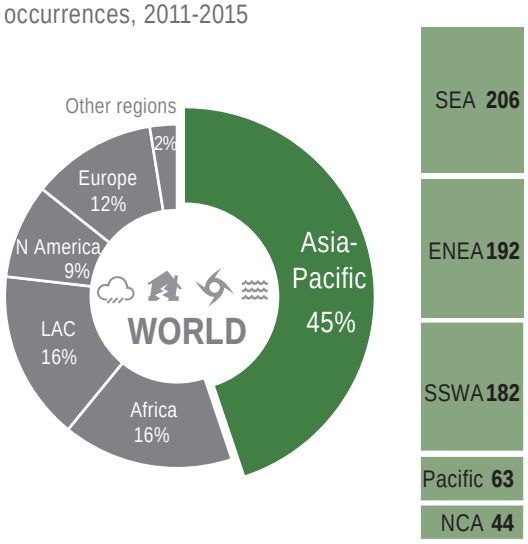
Goal Thirteen calls for action to combat climate change and its impacts as well as to build resilience to climate-related hazards and natural disasters. Data needed to track progress in meeting targets are sparse for this Goal; information on these pages focuses on resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters. For the purpose of this baseline assessment, these are defined as disasters caused by climatological, hydrological and meteorological hazards. Highlights of the baseline status of the region are based on data on climate-change related disasters and an indicator counting national strategies for disaster risk reduction.

The 687 climate-related disasters that occurred in the Asia-Pacific region in 2011-2015 accounted for 45% of global disasters

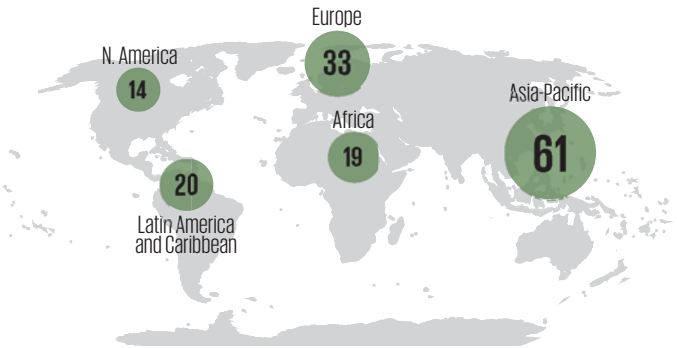
Not all natural disasters or hazards are climate change-related. However, as an approximation, climate-related disasters are associated with climatological, hydrological and meteorological hazards. Broadly speaking, these are the hazards that the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change has indicated as likely to become more frequent, more severe, and more unpredictable as a result of climate change.

In the Asia-Pacific region, 60 per cent of the climate-related disasters occurred in East and North-East Asia and South-East Asia.

Number of climate change-related disaster occurrences, 2011-2015



Deaths per occurrence of climate change-related disasters, 2011-2015



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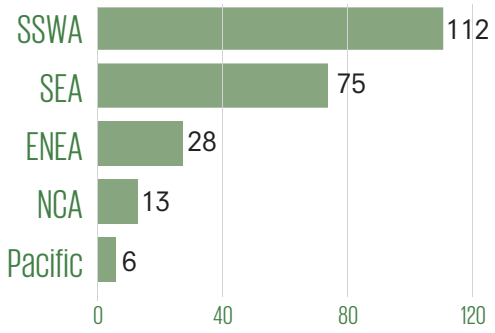
World

Note: This baseline assessment covers the most recent five-year period (2011-2015). The selection of time period can considerably affect the results. For example, the heat wave disaster in the Russian Federation in 2010 accounted for 55,736 deaths, which represented around 85% of total climate-related disaster deaths in Asia and the Pacific in that year (a major departure from subsequent years). In combination with this kind of broad, regional-level baseline analyses, it is important therefore to analyse data for individual countries, at-risk areas, and after each disaster occurrence.

The 61 deaths per climate- related disaster in Asia and the Pacific is 20 more than the global average

Over the period 2011-2015, a climate-related disaster in South and South-West Asia resulted in 112 deaths on average-- the highest in the region. However, this analysis is sensitive to the chosen time period. There can be dramatic year-to-year fluctuations because of the randomness of extreme natural events. It is also important to note that the death toll reflects not just the severity of the events but also the capacity of the society to manage the impact and to respond.

Deaths per occurrence of climate change-related disasters, Asia-Pacific, subregions 2011-2015



Only around one-third of Asia-Pacific countries report that they have disaster risk-reduction strategies

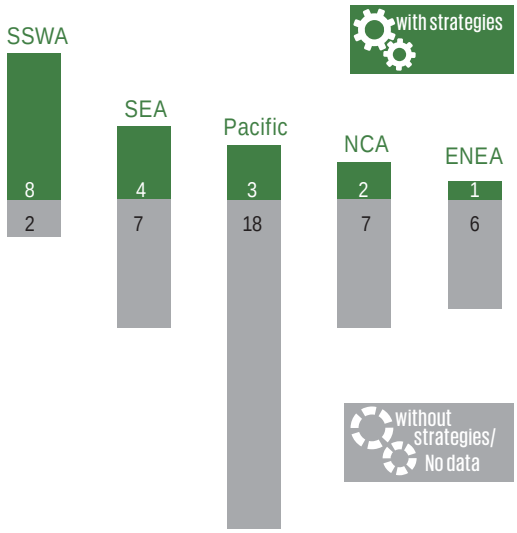
Though the Asia-Pacific region is the world's most disaster-prone region, only 18 out of 58 countries are known to have legislative or regulatory provisions for reducing disaster risk.

A note on data

The Hyogo Framework of Action has been succeded by the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 which outlines seven clear targets and four priorities. The Monitoring programme for the Sendai Framework should greatly improve the coverage and quality of information and analysis of risk reduction interventions, especially for countries that are highly vulnerable to climate -related disasters.

The availability of data should also be improved as a result of the Climate Policy Initiative which collect statistics on global climate change financial flows. This could be utilized for monitoring progress to meeting financial commitments made under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies

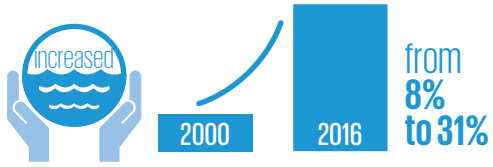


Source: Hyogo Framework of Action Monitoring Study (UNISDR). The study covered the period 2013-2015.

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

Goal Fourteen calls for conserving and sustainably using oceans, seas and marine resources. Careful management of these resources is a key feature of a sustainable future. Oceans and seas are crucial component of the planet's ecosystem. Marine resources are important for global nutrition and to the livelihoods of people living in coastal areas. Currently, data needed to track progress in meeting targets are sparse for this Goal. Highlights of the baseline status of the region use limited data on threats from overuse and pollution and governments' efforts to protect marine areas and monitor 'integrated local threats' to coral reefs.

Territorial waters under protection

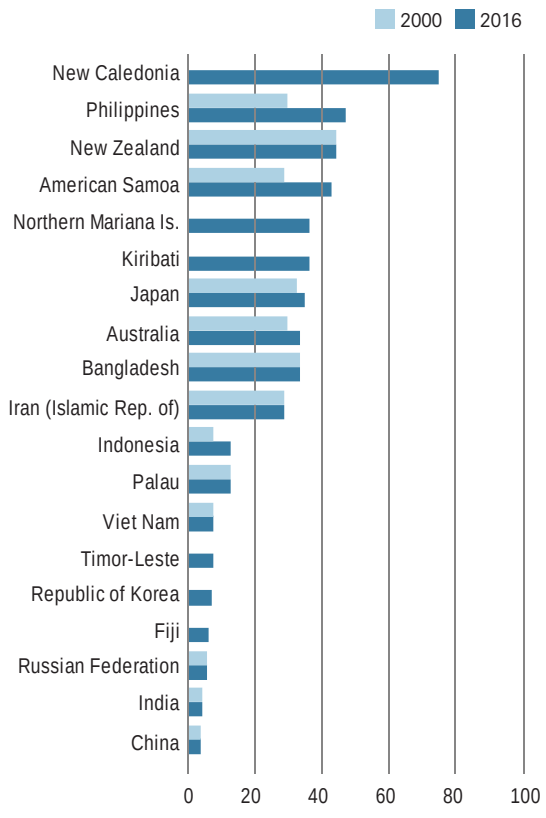


Marine areas in the Asia-Pacific region have to be protected more effectively to sustain biodiversity

Marine resources are increasingly threatened by climate change and by human activities, so governments have been trying to protect them. Between 2000 and 2016, on average across the region the proportion of the total territorial waters under protection increased from around 8% to 31% at the country level.

However, this may not be a sufficient improvement to preserve marine biodiversity because the change has largely happened in a few countries, mostly small island states. The region's two largest countries, India and China, and the Russian Federation have experienced no change over the past 15 years.

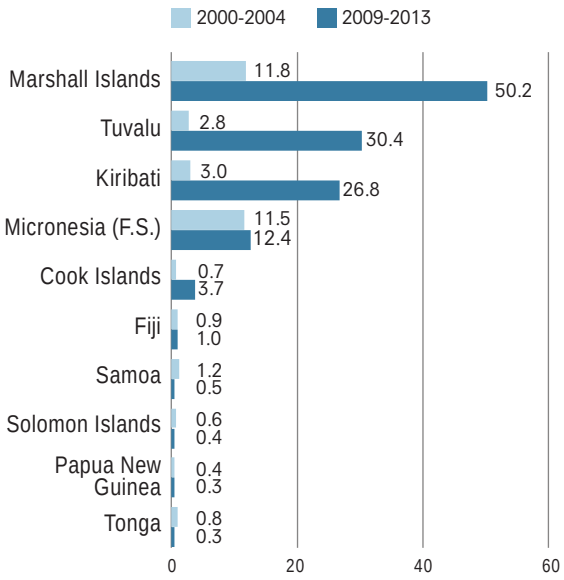
Percentage of national marine areas protected in the Asia-Pacific region, 2000 and 2016



Some countries depend heavily on fisheries for food and for export income

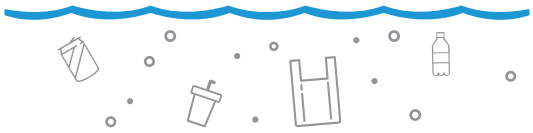
In 2012, Asian countries constituted over 50% of the world's total marine capture. Over the period 2003-2012, the largest increases in output were for Myanmar (127%) and Viet Nam (121%). For some Pacific Island states fisheries account for an increasing proportion of export income. Between the periods 2000-2004 and 2009-2013, export income for Tuvalu and Kiribati saw 10-fold and 8-fold increases, respectively. And export income from fisheries was 50% of all exports for Marshall Islands.

Fishery as a percentage of GDP



The world's top five countries accounting for more than 50% of 'mismanaged' plastics in the oceans are from Asia and the Pacific

Ocean ecosystems are increasingly being contaminated with plastic debris and microplastics – small plastic particles, generally less than one millimetre in diameter. The concentration is much higher in coastal areas. The world's top five countries accounting for more than 50% of 'mismanaged' plastics in the oceans are from Asia and the Pacific: China, Indonesia, Philippines, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam.



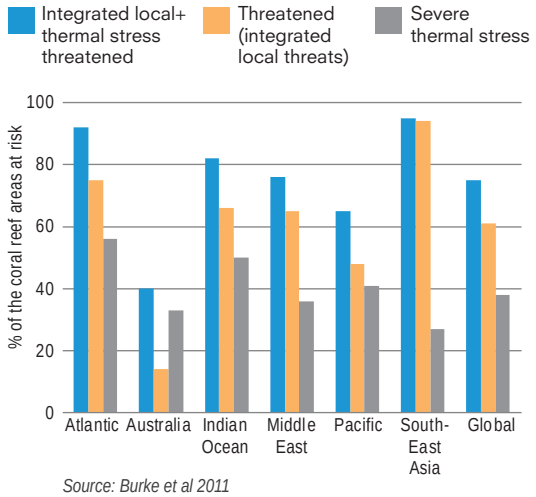
The most threatened coral reef area of the world is located in the Asia-Pacific region

Coral reefs, are the "rain forests of the sea", supporting not only local fisheries and tourism, but also global marine biodiversity. In 2011, 61% of the coral reef areas globally were moderately or highly threatened by "integrated local threats" – namely coastal development, watershed-based pollution, marine-based pollution and damage, and overfishing and destructive fishing.

Around 38% of reefs are exposed to severe thermal stress including warming sea temperatures, which can induce widespread coral bleaching. Much of Australia's Great Barrier Reef is under threat.

The South-East Asia subregion has the lowest thermal stress but the highest risk of integrated local threats. The Indian Ocean and the Middle East are above the global average for both thermal stress and local threats.

Integrated threat to coral reefs and severe thermal stress, by region



Source: Burke et al 2011

15 LIFE ON LAND

Goal Fifteen calls for urgent actions to protect, restore and promote the sustainable use of all terrestrial ecosystems. Although the biodiversity is persistent in all countries in the region, urgent actions are required to target the areas, species and habitats that are most at risk and likely to benefit the most from increased efforts to counteract biodiversity loss. Currently, data needed to track progress in meeting targets in areas such as desertification, territorial and freshwater biodiversity, mountain ecosystem conservation, land degradation, and illegal wildlife trades are sparse. Highlights of the baseline status of the region focus on targets related to endangered species, change in natural forest areas and government investment on protecting territorial areas.

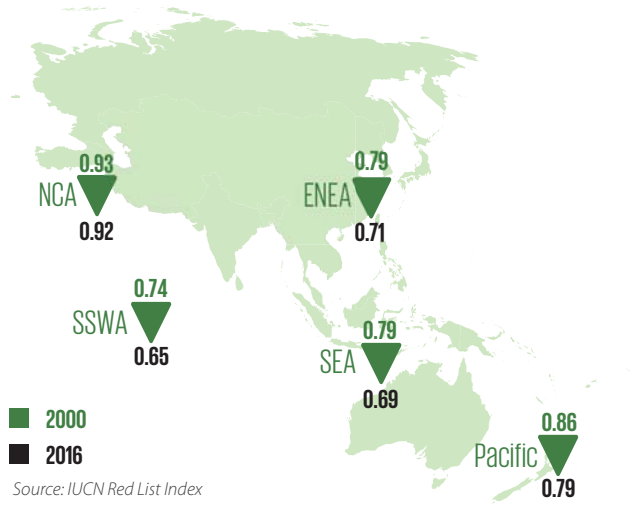
Asia-Pacific subregions are experiencing a serious loss of biodiversity

The International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) catalogues the plants and animals that are critically endangered, endangered and vulnerable in its "Red List". To track trends, there is also a Red List Index whose value ranges from 1 (all species are of 'least concern') to 0 (all species are 'extinct'). The world Red List Index in 2016 was 0.74. Between 2000 and 2016, all Asia-Pacifc subregions showed a decline in their Red List index. Subregions in the tropical zone-- Southern and South-East Asia and the Pacific-- have the highest risks of biodiversity loss.

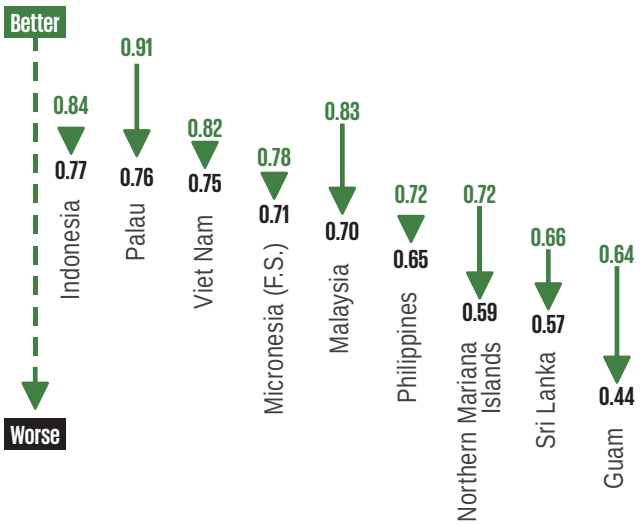
Between 2000 to 2016, 48 out of 57 Asia-Pacific countries experienced a loss in biodiversity. Of the nine countries showing the greatest decline (refer to chart), Guam is in a precarious position with a 0.2 points fall from an already threatened position.

Source: IUCN Red List Index

Rates of decline for Red List index, Asia-Pacific subregions and selected countries, 2000- 2016



Source: IUCN Red List Index



Natural forests have declined as a share of total forest area in all Asia-Pacific subregions within the tropical zone

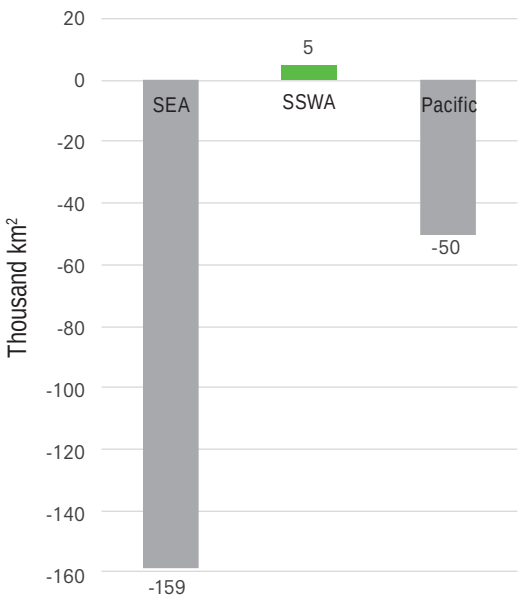
Goal 14 pomotes sustainable management of all types of forests. The most important are natural forests which are hosts of many important biodiversity hot spots especially for the tropical regions which tend to have higher species density than temperate zones.

Since 1990, the area of natural forests in tropical countries in Asia and the Pacific has decreased by 5% while the area of planted forests has risen by more than 50%. As a result, planted forests have increased from 10% to 15% of total forest areas in these countries.

Note: This information is derived from he FAO's Global Forest Assessment which uses two primary sources of data: country reports prepared by national correspondents and remote sensing that is conducted by FAO together with national focal points and regional partners. FAO has warned users, however, of problems with the quality and comparability of these indicators.

The difference in Natural Forest Area (Sq KM) for Asia-Pacific subregions in Tropical Zone, between 2000 and 2015

2015	SEA	SSWA	Pacific
km²	1,937,810	885,277	1,691,338



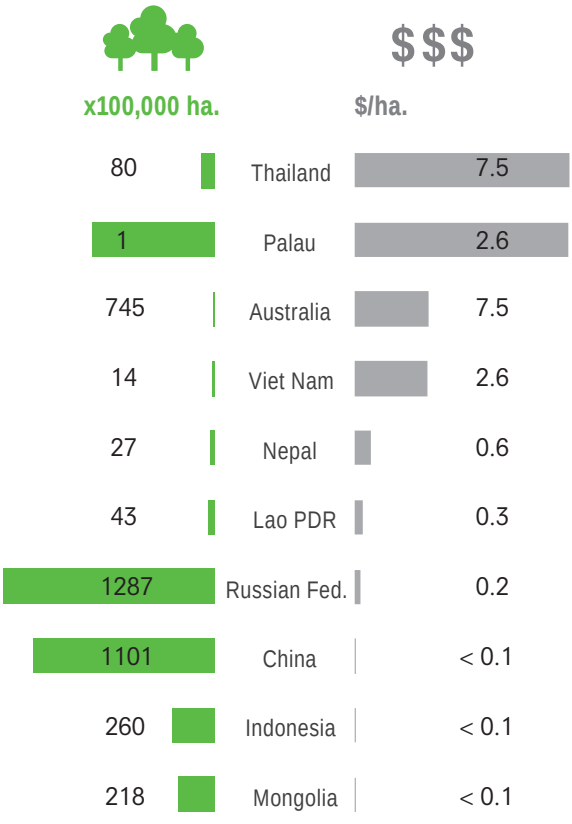
Governments in the Asia-Pacific region have been expending the protected areas but the amounts they invest in maintaining these vary considerably

Governments can protect animal and plant species by preserving their habitats. Across the region governments have been creating protected areas. Globally, according to the World Database on Protected Areas, the extent of land area under nationally designated protection has been increasing. Hypothetically, this should translate to more protection for endangered species. In practice, however, such protected areas can vary considerably in the quality of the protection and the density of species that they protect.

Quality of protection of biodiversity is improved partly through public investments in protected areas. Such data are not yet regularly compiled in international databases for monitoring sustainable development progress.

Source: World Database on Protected Areas., World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)

Terrestrial area (ha.) and public funds invested in protected areas per ha. on selected Asia- Pacific countries, latest year available (2000 - 2006)



16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Goal Sixteen emphasizes the rights-based approach to the SDGs— stressing that the rule of law, the respect for rights of all and effective, accountable and inclusive institutions are essential to delivering the 2030 Agenda. Highlights of the baseline status of the region are based on available data relating to crime and violence, justice and governance.

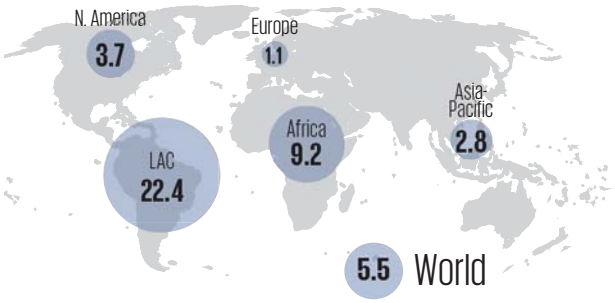
Intentional homicide rates in the Asia-Pacific region have been falling and was half the global-wide average in 2014

The most readily available data on violence are the intentional homicide rates. For the Asia-Pacific region, the average rate is 2.8 per 100,000 population. The rate is highest in North and Central Asia (8.7); the subregion with the lowest rate is East and North-East Asia (0.8).

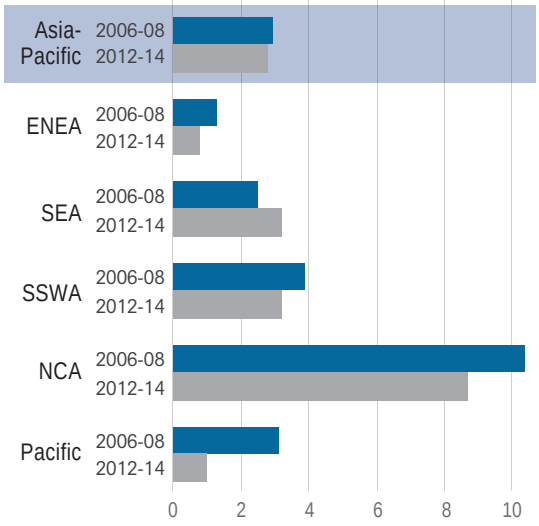
These rates have been decreasing in all subregions, with the exception of South-East Asia, where between 2008 and 2014, the rate increased from 2.5 to 3.2.

Victims are more likely to be a man than a woman-- with the proportion of male victims exceeding 85% for some countries.

Intentional homicide rate per 100,000 population, latest year



Intentional homicide rate per 100,000 population, 2006-2008 and 2012-2014



Records of 7,800 cases indicate that for East Asia and the Pacific most victims were trafficked for sexual exploitation

Human trafficking is a crime involving the trade of humans by means of coercion, deception or abuse of vulnerability, most commonly for the purpose of forced labour, sexual slavery, or commercial sexual exploitation.

97% **of human trafficking** in South Asia **is short-distance**

The SDGs call for an end to trafficking and violence against children (Target 16.2) as well as the need for measures against human trafficking (Target 8.7), and the elimination of all forms of violence against and exploitation of women and girls (Target 5.2).

Assessing progress in achieving SDG Target 16.2 is partly based on the number of victims of trafficking in persons, disaggregated by age, sex and forms of exploitation. Measuring the total volume of trafficking in persons is not an easy task; estimating the number of undetected victims remains a challenge.

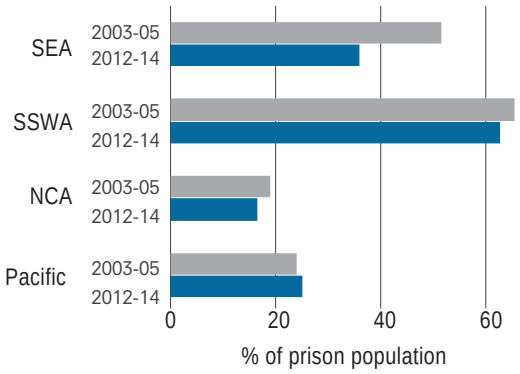
Detected cases may only show the tip of the iceberg. The UNODC 2016 Global Report on Trafficking suggests that globally 71% were women and girls. In East Asia and the Pacific, most of the 2,700 victims detected between 2012-2014 (whose age and sex were reported) were females; 26% were girls.

Between 2003-2014, the proportion of prisoners who were awaiting trial or sentencing decreased in three sub-regions

Between 2003 and 2014, for Asia and the Pacific the prison population per 100,000 population decreased from 104 to 93, though the absolute number of prisoners grew from 3.2 million to 3.4 million.

Globally, the latest data show that around 44% of detainees are unsentenced. In South and South-West Asia, the proportion was 64 per cent-- the highest in the region. In India, the proportion was 67%. In most subregions, the percentage of unsentenced detainees decreased, except in the Pacific, where there was a large increase in Fiji and Kiribati.

Unsentenced detainees (pre-trial), Asia-Pacific subregions, 2003-2005 and 2012-20142006-2008 and 2012-2014



no aggregate for East and North-East Asia

135 million children under the age of five in Asia and the Pacific have not had their births registered. Registration rates range from 17% in Solomon Islands to 100% (in Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Republic of Korea; Japan; Macao, China; Russian Federation; Uzbekistan; Kazakhstan; Islamic Republic of Iran; Maldives; and Hong Kong, China).

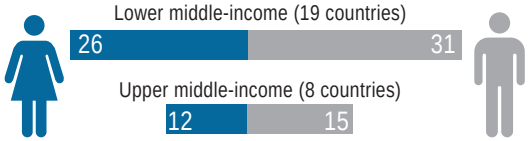
Most of the unregistered are in South Asia, mainly in Pakistan with a registration rate of 34%, Bangladesh (37%) and India (72%). The children least likely to be registered are those in poor families, and in rural areas. To address this and related issues, governments in Asia and the Pacific have adopted the Ministerial Declaration to "Get Every One in the Picture".

There is very little information on corruption in Asia and the Pacific

Corruption is the abuse of public office for private gain. Public office is abused for private gain when an official accepts, solicits, or extorts a bribe.

The limited data suggests that in Asia and the Pacific rates seem to be higher in low-income countries. Female top managers are less likely to receive bribe payment requests than male top managers.

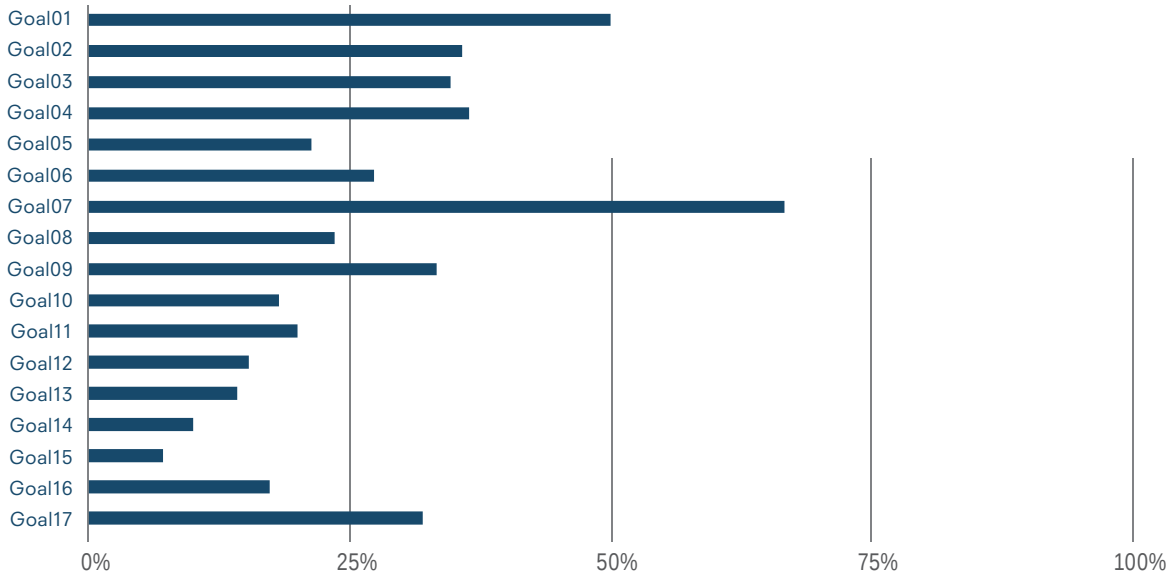
Percentage of firms experiencing at least one bribe payment request, by country income group and sex of top manager, latest year (2011-2016)



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Goal Seventeen calls for enhanced global partnerships to implement the 2030 development agenda. The aim is to mobilize all available resources for sustainable and efficient financing for development; address systemic issues including strengthening data, monitoring and accountability, promote sustainable financing, facilitate equitable access to technology, target capacity needs, and promote equitable trade.

Proportion of SDG indicators with available data for 2015 by SDGs for Asia and the Pacific



No data available on over 70% of the SDGs indicators

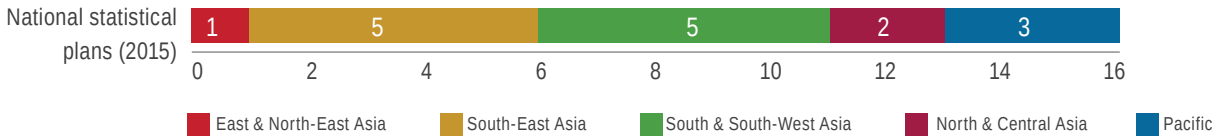
According to the ESCAP statistical database, aggregate data at the Asia-Pacific region can be produced for less than 30% of the proposed 232 SDG indicators. Under all the other 16 SDGs, except for indicators on affordable and clean energy (Goal 7), less than 50% of the official indicators can be monitored at the regional level. In order to permit regional aggregation for following up and reviewing the SDGs in Asia and the Pacific, governments will need sufficient data on relevant indicators. Collecting reliable and disaggregated statistics will benefit from national strategies for statistical development. These strategies can be guided by an effective user-producer dialogue, based on data needs for monitoring national policy priorities.

Strategic planning for statistical development continues to be a low priority in most Asia-Pacific statistical systems

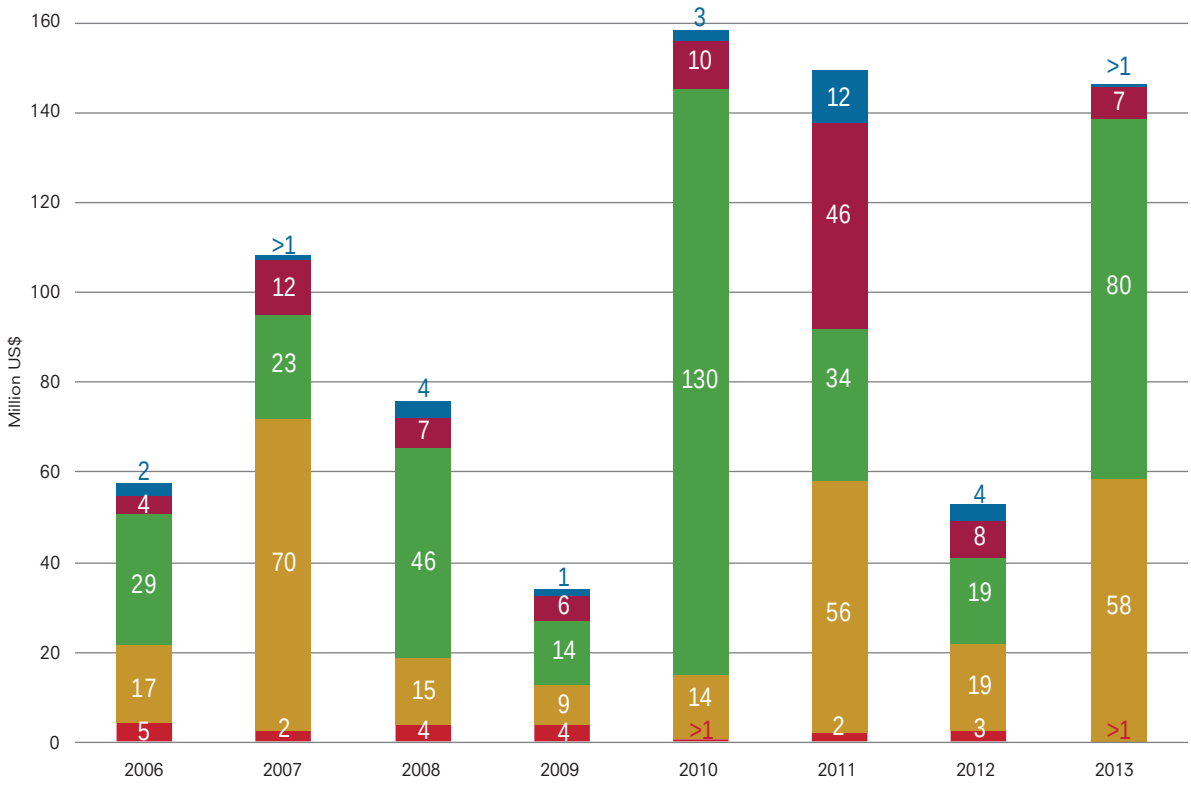
In 2015, out of 41 countries that reported on their national statistical plans, only 16 had plans that were fully funded and under implementation.

Statistical development requires sustainable and targeted resource mobilization. The Partner Report on Support to Statistics (PRESS), published by PARIS21, presents data on the ongoing financial support to statistical development provided by multilateral and bilateral donors covering all areas of statistics. According to PRESS, in 2013, all the resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries in the Asia-Pacific region added up to $146 million. The LDCs received 88% of this. Distribution of the funds across statistical systems in the region between 2006 and 2013 shows an uneven allocation. This is most likely the consequence of major statistical operations such as population housing censuses, or the changing political landscape for foreign aid. For instance, in 2010 Bangladesh received 10% of the total assistance received by developing countries in the region, and in 2013 it received 32%, which is more than 25 times higher than assistance received by Bangladesh in previous years. Similarly, in 2007, 60% of the financial resources for the region was received by the Viet Nam statistical system and in 2013, 27% went to Myanmar.

Number of countries with National statistical plans fully funded and under implementation, 2015



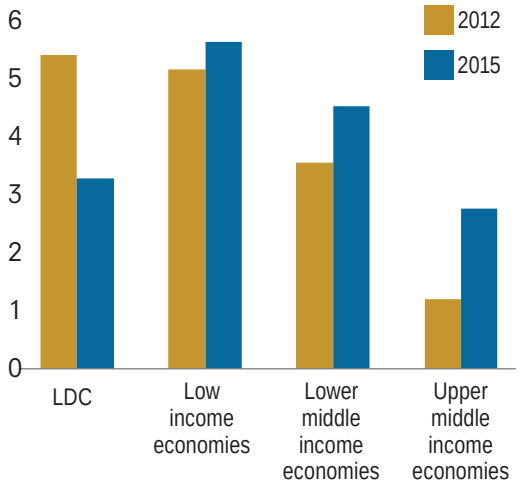
Financing to strengthen statistical capacity



The debt service ratio increase in the region after 2012

The total debt service ratio is a key measure for an economy's debt burden. Between 2000 and 2012, all subregions in Asia and the Pacific managed to significantly reduce their debt service as a proportion of export incomes. One of the main reasons for this was the increase in earnings from exports of goods and services by the region's middle- and low-income economies. Subsequently, between 2012 and 2015, the debt service ratio increased in all the country income groups. However, it decreased significantly in LDCs, mainly due to a sharp increase in export earnings in Myanmar. In low-income countries, policy measures can help reduce debt distress and improve financial sustainability include debt relief, efficient debt management and access to international capital markets with more attractive borrowing options.

Debt service as a proportion of total exports of goods, services and primary income (%)



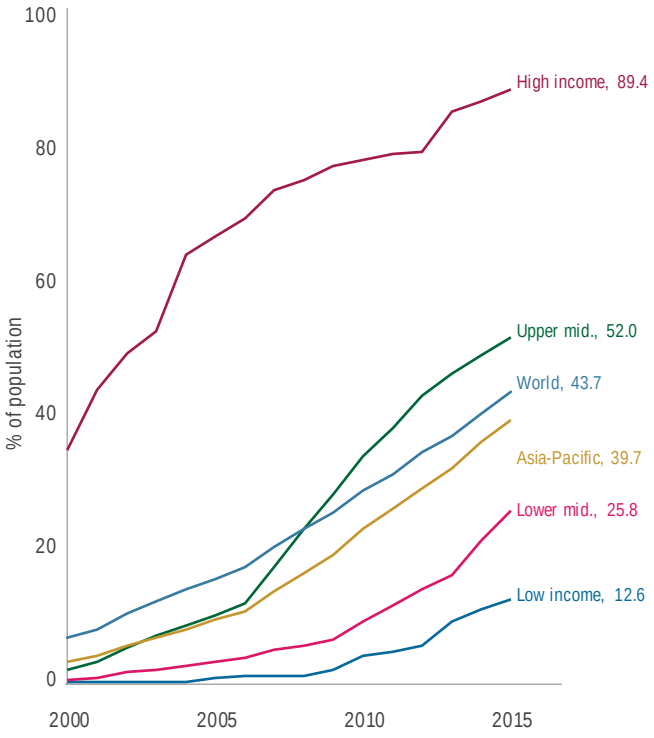
Different income groups get very different levels of internet access

Over the past decade, in the upper-middle-income economies of the region the number of internet users as a percentage of the population has increased by more than 40 percentage points – and is above the world average.

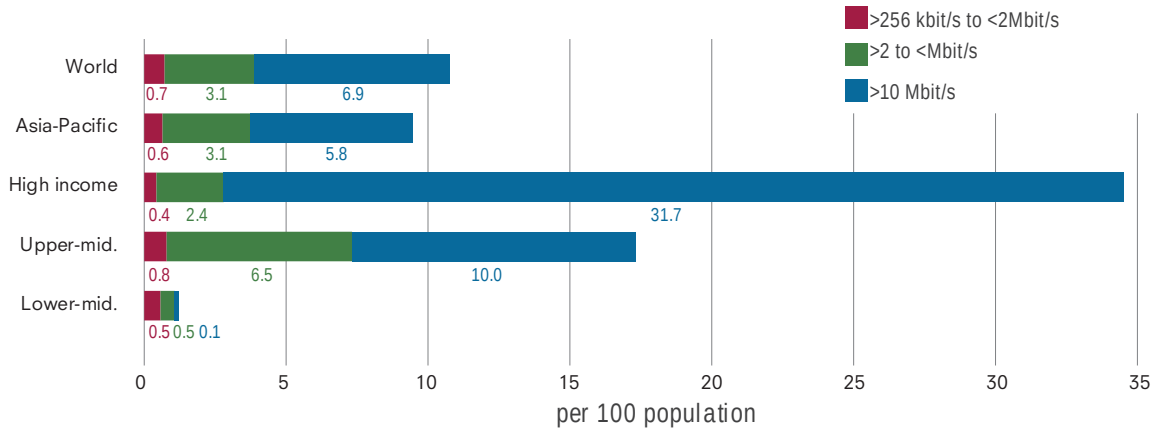
However, in lower-middle-income economies the proportion has remained below 26%, and in low-income economies below 13%.

The region's access to internet remained slightly below the world average in 2015. Subscribing to the internet continues to be unaffordable to people in the region's lower-middle-income economies. The contrasts in quality of access reflect considerable differences in ICT infrastructure. For 10 Mbit/s fixed internet broadband, the rate of subscription in high-income countries, at 32%, is three times higher than in upper middle income economies, at 10%. High-quality internet is almost inaccessible to people living in lower- and lower-middle-income economies.

Internet users, Asia-Pacific income groups and the world, 2000-2015



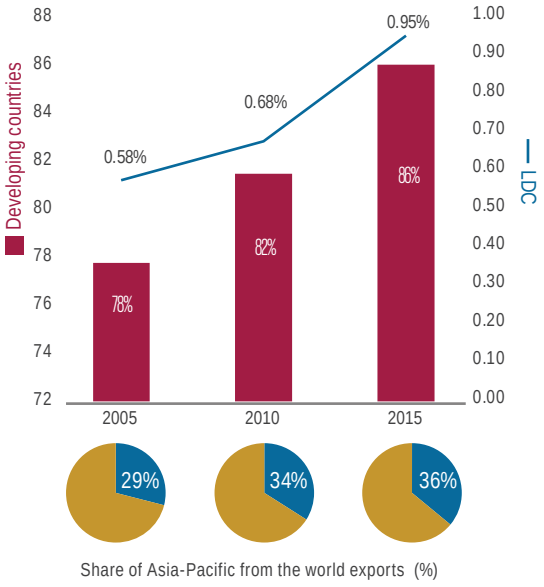
Fixed internet broadband subscriptions, by speed, Asia-Pacific income groups and the world, 2015



Despite progress made, LDCs continue to hold a small share of the region's total exports of goods and services

Between 2005 and 2015, Asia-Pacific LDCs doubled their share of the region's total exports of goods and services. Nevertheless, in 2015, that share was still less than 1% of the region's total exports. A major hurdle for exports from these economies is the high cost of trade. This can be reduced through measures for trade facilitation. In 2015, developing countries exported 86% of the goods and services produced in the region. This represented a major increase since 2000, mainly due to increasing demand from emerging economies. Between 2005 and 2015, the Asia-Pacific region increased its share of total world exports of goods and services, from 29% to 36%, driven mainly by the success of major export-oriented economies such as China.

Share of Asia-Pacific total exports of goods and services (%)



Share of Asia-Pacific from the world exports (%)

Part III

Conclusion

Progress made, but more needed

The analyses presented in this report highlight the successes from the MDGs that the region can build on, as well as the huge challenges to overcome for the region to achieve the vision of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. During the MDGs era, the proportion of the population living on less than $1.90 per day dropped by nearly 20 percentage points and, compared to the rest of the world, Asia-Pacific had the greatest reduction in maternal mortality. In 2014, more than 90% of the primary school age children were enrolled in school and as a result of efforts to promote gender equality, more seats of national parliaments were held by women in 2015. Access to safe drinking water was increased to cover 93.7% of people in the region, and access to electricity covered nearly 90% of the population. In addition, the region outpaced the world in economic productivity and growth in manufacturing as a proportion of value added was 20% more than the global average. The proportion of the region's urban population living in slums came down to about one quarter. And on the environmental front, 20% more territorial waters were under protection in 2015.

While the region has reason to celebrate its achievements by 2015, unfinished work is left across all goal areas. The region is home to 400 million people living under $1.90 per day and 500 million are undernourished. 136 million children are out of school, which accounts for more than half of the world's out-of-school children population. 135 million under-5 children in the region have not had their births registered.

In some countries, over a quarter of women are subject to physical or sexual violence and the region has the highest suicide rate in the world. Despite the progress mentioned, 1.5 billion people in the region are yet to have access to improved sanitation facilities and over 400 million people have no access to electricity. In 2015, 560 million urban dwellers of the region lived in slums.

The unemployment rate among youth remains higher than overall rates for both men and women. Low income economies of the region spend very small share of their GDP on research and development. Disparity in labour share of GDP is increasing across countries and at the same time income inequality is increasing in the two most populous countries of the region.

The region's total material footprint more than doubled since 2000 and the region consumes twice as much materials as the world average to produce one unit of GDP. The world's top five countries in mismanaging plastics in the oceans are located in Asia and the Pacific where biodiversity is being lost and total forest areas are quickly declining. At the same time, the number of deaths per climate-related disaster in the region is 20 more deaths than the global average.

This baseline report shows that the region has a solid foundation to achieve the ambitious vision of the 2030 Agenda, but, at the same time, the report highlights the urgent need for concerted efforts from all stakeholders to achieve shared prosperity and sustainable development.

Data and statistics, cornerstone for achieving the SDGs

The importance of high-quality data and statistics in informing SDG implementation cannot be understated. The investment in statistical development and collective efforts for modernization of statistical systems to address the needs for MDGs monitoring, significantly improved the availability and quality of development statistics in the region. In 2013, the LDCs in Asia-Pacific region received $128 million from multilateral and bilateral donors for strengthening their national statistical capacity. Comparatively, the entire region received only $60 million in 2006. Thanks to such improvements, this baseline report could use 50 indicators from the global SDG monitoring framework and supplementary sources (table 1) to provide a snapshot of the regional situation

across 16[1] goals in 2015. While during 2000 and 2005, regional estimates could only be produced for less than half of these 50 indicators.

The SDGs set a high level of ambition for progress on multidimensional and interlinked development issues. The proposed SDGs indicator framework goes beyond the official statistics that are currently produced in a typical national statistical system in the Asia-Pacific region. Business-as-usual will not be adequate to address data and statistics requirements for follow-up and review of the 2030 development agenda. In contrast, statistical systems have to transform themselves in order to use all possible sources of data (including big data, geographical information and administrative data) and expand their traditional stakeholders to embrace new data users and producers. In 2016, the leaders of national statistical systems and development partners in Asia and the Pacific endorsed a collective vision and framework for action to guide priority-setting in capacity development to produce and effectively use timely and reliable statistics required for successful implementation of the 2030 development agenda. The leaders and development partners shared a vision that:

…by 2030, national statistical systems are enabled and empowered to lead development of and to deliver innovative, trusted and timely products and services for urgently needed and evolving statistical requirements of Agenda 2030.

In order for statistical production to be relevant to policy programmes, it is necessary that policy targets are formulated such that they are specific, measurable, attainable, relevant and time-bound (SMART). However, nearly 70% of the proposed 169 targets in the SDGs framework are not spelled out in quantitative terms and hence are not directly measurable. Regional aggregates are available for only less than 30% of the proposed 232 SDG indicators. The ambiguity in targets is a major obstacle for assessing progress towards achieving the SDGs. While the international community has to work on innovative measurement methods to fill this technical gap, SDGs implementation at the national level should be taken as an opportunity for establishing national SMART targets that guide the development of national indicator frameworks. A national comprehensive indicator framework that is objective, relevant to the policy priorities at all levels, and provides a full coverage of population groups and their issues can foster political support and help mobilize sufficient resources for statistical development.

In view of the critical role of an indicator framework in implementation of the SDGs at the national level, the high level decision makers and stakeholders at the Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development in 2017 recognized the importance of integrating statistical planning into national development planning and that ill-informed policies could be much more expensive than investment in data and statistics. More specifically, the Forum urged Governments to make statistics development a national development target with the highest importance embedded in national development plans.

[1] Goal 17 was excluded from regional snapshot

Table 1- List of indicators* used for regional snapshot

No	Goal	Indicator**	2015
1	1	General government health expenditure	13.4
2	1	Population living below the national poverty line	16.6
3	1	Population living in poverty at $1.90 a day in 2011 PPP	7.8
4	1	Public expenditure on education	12.4
5	1	Share of extremely poor living on less than $1.90 a day in total employment, total	8.9
6	2	Agriculture orientation index	0.4
7	2	Children under-five overweight	6.1
8	2	Children under-five stunting	24.1
9	2	Children under-five wasting	7.6
10	2	Prevalence of undernourishment	12.1
11	3	Adolescent fertility rate	30
12	3	Alcohol per capita consumption	4.8
13	3	Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods	81.7
14	3	Health worker density and distribution (physicians)	12
15	3	Malaria incidence rate	59
16	3	Maternal mortality	188
17	3	Neonatal mortality rate	27
18	3	Tuberculosis incidence rate	155
19	3	Under-five mortality rate	41.8
20	4	Minimum organized teacher training, primary education, total	87
21	4	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), total	82
22	4	Proportion of schools with access to electricity, primary level	56.5
23	5	Percentage of women aged 20 to 24 years who were first married or in a union before age 18	34.8
24	5	Physical, sexual or psychological violence of ever-partnered women	25
25	5	Seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments	18.1
26	6	Access to improved sanitation	55.3
27	6	Access to improved water sources	86.5
28	6	Total freshwater withdrawal	24
29	7	Access to electricity (SE4All)	89.4
30	7	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	49.5
31	7	Renewable energy production, total	11.4
32	7	Total primary energy supply (TPES)	141
33	8	Average annual GDP per capita (2005 US dollars) growth rate	5
34	8	Growth rate of GDP per employed person	6.3
35	8	Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank	66.3
36	8	Unemployment rate, total	4.8
37	9	Carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions	382
38	9	GDP by activity: Manufacturing	25.4
39	9	Gross domestic expenditure on research and development	2.2
40	9	Population covered by a mobile-cellular network	90.2
41	10	Labour share of GDP	53.9
42	11	Annual mean concentration of PM10 in cities	101
43	11	Urban slum population	26.5
44	12	Domestic material consumption intensity	2.7
45	12	Material Footprint total by type	2.4
46	14	Marine areas protected	29.3
47	15	Natural forest area	27.4
48	16	Domestic (less than 10% foreign ownership)	24
49	16	Intentional homicide	2.7
50	16	Unsentenced detainees (Pre-trial)	27.5

* The values in this table represent regional aggregates. For country level data refer to http://data.unescap.org/escap_stat/

** The units and further information on the indicators can be accessed via http://data.unescap.org/escap_stat/

Leaving no one behind: Appropriate aggregation and right disaggregation

Who is left behind?

How does it feel to be part of a particular subgroup of a given population? The SDGs ambition of leaving no one behind requires timely and high quality disaggregated statistics that provide answer to this fundamental question about citizens no matter who and where they are. The 2030 agenda for sustainable development should achieve the "leave no one behind" goal by empowering the furthest left behind population groups, giving them voice and widening their choices. However, the first step, prior to any action, is to identify and acknowledge the most vulnerable, discriminated against and excluded groups of people and understand their lives. In other words, in the context of the need for disaggregated statistics for implementation of the 2030 development agenda, the starting point is identifying "people" who are likely to be left behind rather than "numbers" that need to be disaggregated. After all, it is government policies and programmes prioritizing and targeting those population subgroups for interventions that are likely to improve the lives of the most deprived part of the society, and disaggregated statistics can inform the formulation of such interventions.

There are five different criteria* that may help us better identify our target population subgroups that are likely to be left behind:

1 Hard to reach

Sub-groups of population that are difficult to target for a variety of reasons such as being small (in the minority) or having specific characteristics such as illness, occupation, etc.

2 Hidden population

When public acknowledgement of the population is potentially threatening for the members of the sub-group. Size of these population groups is often unknown and strict privacy issues are a concern in identifying them.

3 Excluded, marginalized,discriminated

Though the three groups are different, all share the same characteristic, they are often "known" but "ignored" in one way or another. Examples: certain ethnic groups, certain age groups, sex, occupation, religious minority groups.

4 Vulnerable sub-population groups

A sub-group that is potentially in a disadvantaged position due to its socio-economic situation. Examples: uninsured, low income, slum, or elderly groups.

5 Geographically disadvantaged

Sub-populations that live in an unfortunate situation due to geographical conditions such as harsh climate, remote and hard to access locations, poor infrastructure.

** The groups are not mutually exclusive and one person may be identified in more than one group*

Every individual who belongs to one or more of the above subgroups may be at the risk of being left behind and issues affecting his/her life have to be addressed in policy interventions. Data collection methods and tools may be designed to produce statistics at "appropriate level of aggregation" that inform policy programmes. For instance statistics may be produced within groups identified by sex, specific age groups and labour force characteristics to target female youth who are unemployed. However, it is often not feasible to target all subgroups in the data collection phase. For instance HIV positive population from an ethnic minority group residing in a remote area may belong to the first three subgroups (hidden population, marginalized, hard to reach) and difficult to capture by conventional data collection methods and tools. In this situation, there is a need for disaggregating statistics after they are produced for broader objectives to generate information about a specific target subgroup. Identification of needs and issues of the target subgroups prior to disaggregation is vital for coming up with "right disaggregated statistics".

The five criteria introduced above provide us with a framework to identify interlinkages between characteristics that together identify a certain group of people that are targeted by policy interventions and has to be basis for disaggregation strategy.

Ideally, identification of the sub-groups that need to be prioritized in national policies, and acknowledgment of existence of the excluded population groups should help us to produce statistics at an appropriate level of aggregation that ensure no one is left behind. Data collection has to be informed by and designed to address the needs for informing target interventions. For instance, appropriate data collection procedures and tools should be applied to ensure representation of members of target groups and their issues. The same is required for data analysis.

Traditionally, most of the official statistics are produced from data collected through sample surveys that are designed to mainly produce aggregates for the major administrative divisions within countries. Geographical disaggregation, though important, can only show one dimension of deprivation or disparity. Addressing the "leave-no-one-behind" focus of the 2030 Agenda requires aggregation/disaggregation by other characteristics of population groups, including lower levels of administrative divisions.

Data disaggregation in support of the implementation of the SDGs

The proposed SDGs indicator framework provides two types of guidelines for disaggregation: (a) when disaggregation has to be standardized at the global level and requires international comparability (such as specific age groups, types of disease, etc), it has been embedded into the indicator structure; and (b) when disaggregation has to be done based on population characteristics that may vary across countries depending on their policy priorities and other circumstances, the framework provides a minimum list of characteristics for which disaggregation is most desirable (sex, age, income, race, migratory status, disability, and geographic location). The framework also encourages countries to identify the level of disaggregation beyond what is proposed in global SDGs indicator framework as required for monitoring their national policy programmes. The Inter-agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) is exploring options for developing a consolidated tool to guide national statistical systems to put in place the building blocks for identifying the most vulnerable populations and for producing required disaggregated statistics.

In the Asia-Pacific region, expert dialogues** have identified key steps required for national statistical systems in developing disaggregation strategy for production and dissemination of official statistics:

- Governments to review their national legal and policy frameworks in light of the international development priorities (including SDG framework) to identify target population groups (likely to be left behind) and issues to develop a standard disaggregation strategy most desirable for their country.
- Advancing technical capacity and access to methodologies by national statistical systems to maximize use of existing data sources, including administrative data, for producing disaggregated statistics and increasing access to and use of micro-data.
- Supporting national efforts to improve the production and dissemination of analytical work focused on disparity analysis.
- Increasing effective user-producer dialogue to make sure that statistical system is producing relevant and essential evidence for monitoring socially inclusive development.

The process of developing a disaggregation strategy is an iterative and interactive process that should be mainstreamed into the statistical production system. It starts by active communication between users and producers to identify sub-groups that are to be prioritized by policies and programmes. At this stage, it is important that a common language is developed through regular communications; a language that talks about "people" rather than "numbers". Through this process, target population groups are identified, and then producers of data and statistics have to re-think design, tools, collection methods and procedures, and formulate dissemination strategy that produces appropriately aggregated statistics.

***http://www.unescap.org/resources/report-workshop-sex-disaggregated-data-sdg-indicators-asia-and-pacific-what-and-how*

Opportunities for production of relevant disaggregated statistics

The good news is that modernization of statistical business processes and diversification of sources of data used for compilation of official statistics bring new opportunities for producing more relevant disaggregated statistics. Increased access to micro-data, integration and linkages of different data sources, increasing use of Big data in producing official statistics, and enhanced tools and capacity for applying statistical methods for disaggregating statistics are major steps that national and international statistical communities are taking in providing data support to the "leave no one behind" vision of the SDGs.

Increased access to micro-data

In-depth understanding of who is left behind and what interventions are effective often requires detailed analysis of micro-data. Access to micro-data by users, including academia and civil society, can improve availability of statistics about furthest left behind groups of people by generating right aggregation and when necessary appropriate disaggregation.

Data integration

Statistical integration has to happen at all three levels of source, production and dissemination. However, integrating data from different sources including mainly from surveys and censuses, administrative registers and new sources of data is key to maximize data disaggregation and in depth analysis of issues that affect lives of people in various population groups.

Harnessing the power of Big Data

Use of unstructured data that are not necessarily produced for statistical purposes is a challenging task, but at the same time an unprecedented opportunity for producers of official statistics to generate information on aspects of life that are not captured by conventional data collection procedures. Big data such as data produced by social media, mobile phones, scanners and image analysis, if harnessed efficiently and within quality assurance framework, can provide a rich source of data about population groups that are likely to be excluded from traditional data sources.

Using advanced statistical methods

Capacity of national statistical systems to apply statistical techniques such as small area estimation for disaggregating statistics by a combination of desirable population characteristics has enhanced over the past years. Increased availability and access to auxiliary information, geospatial data and micro-data, in particular from administrative sources and statistical registers, are major factors that facilitate application of more sophisticated statistical methods for producing disaggregated statistics.

Methods and references

Technical notes

Sources of data and metadata

This report is based on the global indicator framework for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as proposed to the 47th session of the United Nations Statistical Commission in March 2016. Subregional and regional aggregates for the Asia-Pacific region were compiled from the global SDG database.[1] For supplementary indicators not in the global indicator framework, the report uses the online ESCAP Statistical Database.[2] Information on the aggregation methods, the country groupings, and the definitions of indicators is available on the ESCAP website.[3]

Where there are insufficient national data to arrive at regional aggregates for a particular year, the aggregates are calculated instead for a specified time period using the latest national data within that period. The same aggregation rules are used for both single-year and time-period estimates.

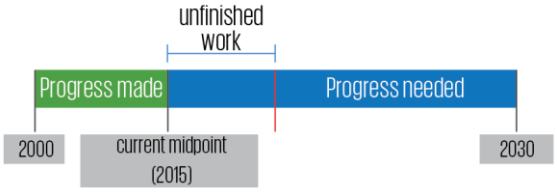
Progress assessment methods

This section provides basic information on the methods used in the first chapter of this report. More detailed discussions are provided in two working papers: *Tracking progress towards the SDGs: measuring the otherwise ambiguous progress*[4] and *A weighted extrapolation method for measuring SDG progress.*[5]

A. Measures for tracking progress

This report uses two principal measures: baseline status index and anticipated progress. The baseline status index combines information from all the indicators under each goal and provides one index for overall progress towards achieving specific targets. The anticipated progress tracks progress towards each dimension of the goal, as represented by the targets and their associated indicators, by comparing predicted (anticipated) progress with a specified target value.

Baseline status index: Given a specified target value for each indicator (see section C), the indicator values for 2015 and 2000 can be used to construct a metric that measures the progress made since 2000, in relation to the progress needed to achieve the targets by 2030. The distance between the indicator value for 2015 and the midpoint expected value also shows the "unfinished work" from the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).



The baseline status index is constructed in two steps:

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

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.

Step 2a - Denoting indicator values for 2000 and the current year by I_0 and I_{cr}, 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:

$$I_{cr}^{N} = \frac{|I_{cr} - I_0|}{|TV - I_0|} \times 10$$

Step 2b - If the region has progressed since the starting point, the average over all normalized values under each goal ($\overline{I_{cr}^{N}}$) should provide an index that is between 0 and 10. But if the region has regressed the value will be negative.

In an ideal situation, when data are available for all the 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 25% of the proposed SDG indicators, and coverage is uneven across the 17 goals. Since the assessment is sensitive to the addition of new indicators as data becomes available, the results must be interpreted with caution.

Anticipated progress: The second measure compares the predicted (anticipated) progress with the targeted progress. By predicting the indicator value (see section B) 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 assuming the same pace of progress as previously. Denoting the

[1] https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/
[2] http://data.unescap.org/escap_stat/
[3] http://data.unescap.org/escap_stat/#methodDefinition
[4] http://www.unescap.org/resources/working-paper-series-sdwp05may-2017-tracking-progress-towards-sdgs-measuring-otherwise
[5] http://www.unescap.org/resources/working-paper-series-sdwp04march-2017-weighted-extrapolation-method-measuring-sdgs

predicted value of indicator I for the target year by I_{target}, one can approximate the progress gap (P) as a percentage of the progress required by:

$$P = \frac{|TV - I_{target}|}{|TV - I_{base}|} \times 100$$

P only needs to be calculated for indicators for which the predicted value has not reached the target value. Indicators for which the predicted value has reached or exceeded the target value are automatically classified as "will be achieved". For the remaining indicators, P may be interpreted as the extra effort or acceleration needed to meet the target. If progress or no change is expected, the value of P is between 0 and 100; if there is a predicted regression from the current level *P* will be above 100. $(1 - P)$ is a measure of regression. For communications purposes, indicators are also classified into three predefined achievement levels:

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

In total, 50 indicators are used in computing the baseline status index. Of these, however, only 35 provided sufficient data for 2030 predictions. Table 1 shows the list of indicators and the values of I_{cr}^{N} and P.

B. Extrapolation methods

Producing the two measures of progress in section A requires a set of predicted values for 2015 and 2030. These values were estimated using an extrapolation method which uses time-related weights, assuming 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 country/region over a period of *T* years, and we are interested in extrapolating the indicator value to 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 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 country/region is:

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

With this weighting factor, more recent values are given greater weight in the estimation. Weights are then incorporated into two extrapolation methods, used for different indicators as appropriate: geometric mean and log-transformed regression.

Weighted geometric mean:

The predicted value for indicator *I* at year t_{n+a} is estimated as:

$$\hat{I}_{WGM} = I_n \times \left(\prod_{i=2}^{n} \left[\frac{I_i}{I_{i-1}} \right]^{w_i} \right)^{\frac{a}{W}}$$

Where $W = \sum_i w_i$.

Log-transformed regression method:

In this method, the average annual growth rate (r_1) is estimated by fitting a linear regression model of transformed indicator values over normalized time values:

$$L_i = r_0 + r_1 t_i^* + \varepsilon_i \ (i = 1,2,..,n)$$

where L_i is the transformed value of the indicator *I* for the year t_i. The transformation is done in two steps: in the first step, the indicator *I* is converted to *Y* by dividing it by an appropriate scale to standardize it to a scale of 0 to 1. For example, indicators expressed as percentages are divided by 100, and indicators expressed in other rates such as per 1,000, or per 100,000, are divided accordingly by 1,000 or 100,000. For some indicators that cannot be expressed in the form of a probability or rate, no transformation is applied. In the second step, a natural log transformation is applied to indicators that needed transformation in the first step:

$$L = ln\left(\frac{Y}{1-Y}\right) \ if\ I\ is\ probability\ or\ rate$$

$$= ln(I)\ if\ I\ is\ ratio\ of\ proportions\ (odds\ ratio)$$

$$= I\ \ Otherwise$$

And *t* is normalized by subtracting the mean year $\bar{t}$:

$$t_i^* = t_i - \bar{t} \ \ (i = 1,2,..,n)$$

Applying estimated parameters from the model, $(\hat{r_0}, \hat{r_1})$, the extrapolated values of indicator *I* for year t_{n+a} are obtained as follows:

$$\hat{I}_{Reg} = scale \times \frac{EXP}{1 + EXP} \ \ if\ I\ is\ a\ rate\ or\ probability$$

$$= scale \times EXP \ \ if\ I\ is\ an\ odds\ ratio$$

$$= \hat{r_0} + \hat{r_1} \times (t_{n+a} - \bar{t})\ if\ I\ is\ an\ odds\ ratio$$

where $EXP = exp(\hat{r_0} + \hat{r_1} \times (t_{n+a} - \bar{t}))$ and "scale" is the appropriate scaling factor used in the first step transformation of the indicator (e.g., 100, 1,000, 100,000).

And

$$\widehat{r_1} = \frac{\sum_i w_i t_i^* L_i - \frac{\sum_i w_i t_i^* \sum_i w_i L_i}{W}}{\sum_i w_i \, t_i^{*2} - \frac{(\sum_i w_i t_i^*)^2}{W}}$$

$$\widehat{r_0} = \bar{L} - \widehat{r_1} \times \bar{t^*}$$

C. Setting regional target values

Of the 169 SDG targets, only 30% have specific (implicit or explicit) target values. For the rest, this report sets target values using a "champion area" approach. This is based on what has been feasible in the past and optimizes the use of available data. The idea is to identify the region's outstanding countries (top performers) and set their average rate of change as the region's target rate. If we imagine all the top performers as belonging to one hypothetical area, this can be labelled as the region's champion area whose rate of change equals the average for the top performers. This can then be considered the target rate for the region. In other words, if the region as a whole can perform as well as its champion area over the next 15 years, we should expect to achieve the target value. Subsequently, the universal target value for the region can be derived by applying the rate of change in the champion area to the regional aggregate in the base year.

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 of 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. These include: 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 the 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.

Assume we are setting a target value for indicator I.

Case 1. At least two data points are available over the past 15 years for a number of countries that show a diverse range of changes. In this case, the earliest and the latest available data for the five countries with the highest rates of change are used to calculate r:

r: Average annual rate of change over the five highest rates of increase/decrease

The 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 latest indicator values. The second step is to take a geometric mean over the top five rates of change (after dropping outliers if necessary).

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 tv:

tv: 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.

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).

In the Asia-Pacific region, for a few indicators/countries with only one data point, the base year value was taken to be the latest data point (after 2010). Aggregation at the regional level was used for the regional base year.

Table 1 shows the target values obtained based on the method described above, for a list of SDG indicators for which no specific target value was provided by the official SDG framework.

Table 1- Indicators selected for the SDG progress assessment in the Asia-Pacific region*

No	Goal	Indicator**	2000 (or earliest)	2015	2030***	Target value	P***	I_{cr}^{N}
1	1	General government health expenditure	13.2	13.4	16.4	30.3	82	0.1
2	1	Population living below the national poverty line	35.3	16.6		8.3		6.9
3	1	Population living in poverty at $1.90 a day in 2011 PPP	32	7.8	2.1	0	26	7.6
4	1	Public expenditure on education	14	12.4	13.2	23.5	92.9	-1.7
5	1	Share of extremely poor living on less than $1.90 a day in total employment, total	22.9	8.9	0.7	0	7.5	6.1
6	2	Agriculture orientation index	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.6	86.5	0.6
7	2	Children under-five overweight	3.3	6.1		0		-8.6
8	2	Children under-five stunting	38.7	24.1		0		3.8
9	2	Children under-five wasting	11	7.6		0		3.1
10	2	Prevalence of undernourishment	17.7	12.1	7.8	0	64	3.2
11	3	Adolescent fertility rate	34.9	30	25.4	0	84.9	1.4
12	3	Alcohol per capita consumption	4.5	4.8		2.4		-1.6
13	3	Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods	83.5	81.7	87.8	100	67	-1.1
14	3	Health worker density and distribution (physicians)	9	12	18	30	66.7	1.4
15	3	Malaria incidence rate	98.4	59	35	0	59	4.0
16	3	Maternal mortality	251.8	188	59.5	70	8.9	3.5
17	3	Neonatal mortality rate	33.6	27	12.6	12	3.9	3.1
18	3	Tuberculosis incidence rate	167.7	155	120	0	77.6	0.8
19	3	Under-five mortality rate	67.9	41.8	20.1	25	0	6.1
20	4	Minimum organized teacher training, primary education, total	79.4	87	90	100	76.9	3.7
21	4	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), total	62.5	82	85	100	83.3	5.2
22	4	Proportion of schools with access to electricity, primary level	26.6	56.5		100		4.1
23	5	Percentage of women aged 20 to 24 years who were first married or in a union before age 18	47	34.8		0		2.6
24	5	Physical, sexual or psychological violence of ever-partnered women	34	25		0		2.6
25	5	Seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments	13.1	18.1	25.8	30.9	39.7	2.8
26	6	Access to improved sanitation	52	55.3	74.4	100	57.4	0.7
27	6	Access to improved water sources	82.2	86.5	96.5	100	26.1	2.4
28	6	Total freshwater withdrawal	28	24		16.8		3.6
29	7	Access to electricity (SE4All)	81.4	89.4		100		4.3

No	Goal	Indicator**	2000 (or earliest)	2015	2030***	Target value	P***	I_{cr}^{N}
30	7	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	39.7	49.5	61.2	100	76.9	1.6
31	7	Renewable energy production, total	15	11.4	7.9	27.5	122	-2.9
32	7	Total primary energy supply (TPES)	179.7	141	107	55	60.7	3.1
33	8	Average annual GDP per capita (2005 US dollars) growth rate	3.5	5	5	7	104	4.4
34	8	Growth rate of GDP per employed person	2.4	6.3	5	10.1	136	5.1
35	8	Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank	48.8	66.3		100		3.4
36	8	Unemployment rate, total	5.1	4.8	4.2	2.5	72.5	1.2
37	9	Carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions	442.2	382	321	175.7	70.4	2.3
38	9	GDP by activity: Manufacturing	15.7	25.4	29.4	42.1	75.9	3.1
39	9	Gross domestic expenditure on research and development	1.9	2.2	4	3.1	83	2.5
40	9	Population covered by a mobile-cellular network	43.2	90.2	99.9	100	1.1	8.3
41	10	Labour share of GDP	61.1	53.9	52.5	69.5	121	-8.6
42	11	Annual mean concentration of PM10 in cities	76	101		21		-4.6
43	11	Urban slum population	39.9	26.5	16	0	60.2	3.4
44	12	Domestic material consumption intensity	2.5	2.7	3.1	1.1	125	-1.4
45	12	Material Footprint total by type	2.2	2.4	3	1.4	165	-2.6
46	14	Marine areas protected	26.2	29.3		35		3.5
47	15	Natural forest area	27.7	27.4	27.2	30.4	108	-0.9
48	16	Domestic (less than 10% foreign ownership)	20	24		0		-2.0
49	16	Intentional homicide	3.3	2.7	2.3	0.7	81	2.3
50	16	Unsentenced detainees (Pre-trial)	57.7	27.5		0		5.2

** The values in this table represent regional aggregates. For country level data refer to http://data.unescap.org/escap_stat/*
*** The units and further information on the indicators can be accessed via http://data.unescap.org/escap_stat/*
*** Only 35 of the 50 selected indicators provided sufficient data for 2030 predictions and could be used for measuring anticipated progress*

Country names and groupings

"**Asia and the Pacific**" in this SDG report refers to the 58 regional members and associate members of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. The 58 regional members and associate members are referred to as "countries" throughout the SDG report even though some territories which are not countries are included. Some countries referred to by a shortened version of their official name in tables and charts, as indicated in brackets in the listing below.

Asia-Pacific subregions: By geographic subregion, the countries and areas of Asia and the Pacific are:

East and North-East Asia (ENEA): China; Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPR Korea); Hong Kong, China; Japan; Macao, China; Mongolia; Republic of Korea.

South-East Asia (SEA): Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; Indonesia; Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR); Malaysia; Myanmar; Philippines; Singapore; Thailand; Timor-Leste; Viet Nam.

South and South-West Asia (SSWA): Afghanistan; Bangladesh; Bhutan; India; Iran (Islamic Republic of), Maldives; Nepal; Pakistan; Sri Lanka; Turkey.

North and Central Asia (NCA): Armenia; Azerbaijan; Georgia; Kazakhstan; Kyrgyzstan; Russian Federation; Tajikistan; Turkmenistan; Uzbekistan.

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

Development status

ESCAP developed countries: Australia, Japan and New Zealand.

ESCAP developing countries: refers to all countries in Asia and the Pacific except Australia, Japan and New Zealand.

Economic groupings: The classification of countries into income groups is from the World Bank (http://blogs.worldbank.org/opendata/new-country-classifications-2016). The World Bank divides countries according to their 2015 gross national income (GNI) per capita, calculated using the World Bank Atlas method, of $1,025 or less in 2015; lower middle-income economies are those with a GNI per capita between $1,026 and $4,035; upper middle-income economies are those with a GNI per capita between $4,036 and $12,475; high-income economies are those with a GNI per capita of $12,476 or more.

Low-income economies: Afghanistan; Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPR Korea); Nepal

Lower middle-income economies: Armenia; Bangladesh; Bhutan; Cambodia; India; Indonesia; Kiribati; Kyrgyzstan; Lao PDR; Micronesia (F.S.); Mongolia; Myanmar; Pakistan; Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Sri Lanka; Tajikistan; Timor-Leste; Tonga; Uzbekistan; Vanuatu; Viet Nam

Upper middle-income economies: American Samoa; Azerbaijan; China; Fiji; Georgia; Iran (Islamic Rep. of); Kazakhstan; Malaysia; Maldives; Marshall Islands; Palau; Russian Federation; Thailand; Turkey; Turkmenistan; Tuvalu

High-income economies: Australia; Brunei Darussalam; French Polynesia; Guam; Hong Kong, China; Japan; Macao, China; Nauru; New Caledonia; New Zealand; Northern Mariana Islands; Republic of Korea; Singapore

Note: The following countries have been moved up in income groups from 2015; (1) Cambodia moved from low-income category to lower middle income (2) Georgia moved from lower middle income group to upper middle income. In contrast, the following countries have been moved down in income groups; (1) Mongolia and Tonga moved from upper middle income category to lower income and (2) Russian Federation moved from high-income group to

upper middle income.

Other Asia-Pacific groupings: Within Asia and the Pacific, the following groupings are also used:

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

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

Pacific island developing economies (PIDEs): American Samoa; Cook Islands; Fiji; French Polynesia; Guam; Kiribati; Marshall Islands; Micronesia (Federated States of); Nauru; New Caledonia; Niue; Northern Mariana Islands; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu.

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN): Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; Indonesia; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Malaysia; Myanmar; Philippines; Singapore; Thailand; Viet Nam.

Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO): Afghanistan; Azerbaijan; Iran (Islamic Republic of); Kazakhstan; Kyrgyzstan; Pakistan; Tajikistan; Turkey; Turkmenistan; Uzbekistan.

South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC): Afghanistan; Bangladesh; Bhutan; India; Maldives; Nepal; Pakistan; Sri Lanka.

Central Asia: Armenia; Azerbaijan; Georgia; Kazakhstan; Kyrgyzstan; Tajikistan; Turkmenistan; Uzbekistan.

Regions of the world

For comparative purposes, aggregates are also presented for the major regions of the world as follows:

Africa: Algeria; Angola; Benin; Botswana; Burkina Faso; Burundi; Cameroon; Cape Verde; Central African Republic; Chad; Comoros; Congo; Cote d'Ivoire; Democratic Rep. of the Congo; Djibouti; Egypt; Equatorial Guinea; Eritrea; Ethiopia; Ethiopia (Former); Gabon; Gambia; Ghana; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Kenya; Lesotho; Liberia; Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; Madagascar; Malawi; Mali; Mauritania; Mauritius; Mayotte; Morocco; Mozambique; Namibia; Niger; Nigeria; Réunion; Rwanda; Saint Helena; Sao Tome and Principe; Senegal; Seychelles; Sierra Leone; Somalia; South Africa; South Sudan; Sudan; Sudan (Former); Swaziland; Tanzania (Mainland); Tanzania (United Republic of); Tanzania (Zanzibar); Togo; Tunisia; Uganda; Western Sahara; Zambia; Zimbabwe

Asia-Pacific region: As described above.

Latin America and Caribbean (LAC): Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Argentina; Aruba; Bahamas; Barbados; Belize; Bolivia; Bonaire; Brazil; British Virgin Islands; Caribbean Netherlands; Cayman Islands; Chile; Colombia; Costa Rica; Cuba; Curacao; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Ecuador; El Salvador; Falkland Islands (Malvinas); French Guiana; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Guatemala; Guyana; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica; Martinique; Mexico; Montserrat; Netherlands Antilles; Nicaragua; Panama; Paraguay; Peru; Puerto Rico; Saba; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Martin (French part); Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Sr. Eustatius; St Maarten; Suriname; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos Islands; United States Virgin Islands; Uruguay; Venezuela

North America (North Am.): Bermuda; Canada; Greenland; Saint Pierre and Miquelon; United States

Europe: Albania; Andorra; Ascension; Austria; Belarus; Belgium; Belgium-Luxembourg; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Bulgaria; Channel Islands; Croatia; Cyprus; Czech Republic; Czechoslovakia (Former); Denmark; Estonia; Euro Area; Faeroe Islands; Finland; France; Germany; Germany (East, former); Germany (West, former); Gibraltar; Greece; Guernsey; Holy See; Hungary; Iceland; Ireland; Isle of Man; Italy; Jersey; Kosovo; Latvia; Liechtenstein; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Malta; Monaco; Montenegro; Netherlands; Norway; Poland; Portugal; Republic of Moldova; Romania; Saint Barthelemy; San Marino; Serbia; Serbia and Montenegro; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands; Sweden; Switzerland; The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia; Ukraine; United Kingdom; Vatican; Yugoslavia (Former).

Other countries or areas: Antarctica; Bahrain; Christmas Islands; Cocos (Keeling) Islands; Iraq; Israel; Jordan; Kuwait; Lebanon; Norfolk Island; Occupied Palestinian Territories; Oman; Pitcairn; Qatar; Saudi Arabia; Syrian Arab Republic; Taiwan Province of China; Tokelau; United Arab Emirates; US Misc. Pacific Isds; Wallis and Futuna Islands; World unspecified; Yemen; Yemen Arab Republic (Former); Yemen Democratic (Former).

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