ASIA AND THE PACIFIC
SDG PROGRESS REPORT
2020

HIGHLIGHTS

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

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

SCAN

SDG Progress Report 2020

GOAL 1

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

GOAL 2

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

GOAL 3

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

GOAL 4

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

GOAL 5

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

GOAL 6

- **6.b** Participatory water & sanitation mgmt.
- **6.1** Safe drinking water
- **6.2** Access to sanitation & hygiene
- **6.6** Water-related ecosystems
- **6.a** Int. cooperation on water & sanitation
- **6.3** Water quality
- **6.4** Water-use efficiency
- **6.5** Transboundary water cooperation

GOAL 7

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

GOAL 8

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

GOAL 9

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

GOAL 10

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

GOAL 11

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

GOAL 12

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

GOAL 13

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

GOAL 14

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

GOAL 15

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

GOAL 16

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

GOAL 17

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

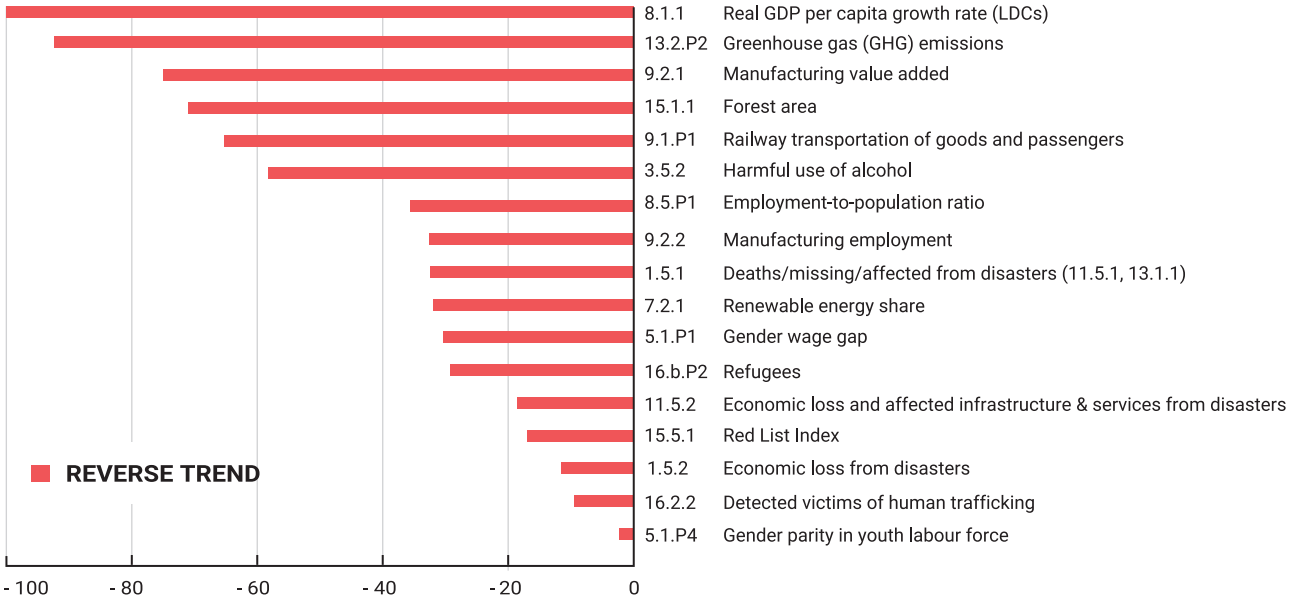
MAINTAIN progress to achieve target
ACCELERATE progress to achieve target
REVERSE trend
Cannot be measured

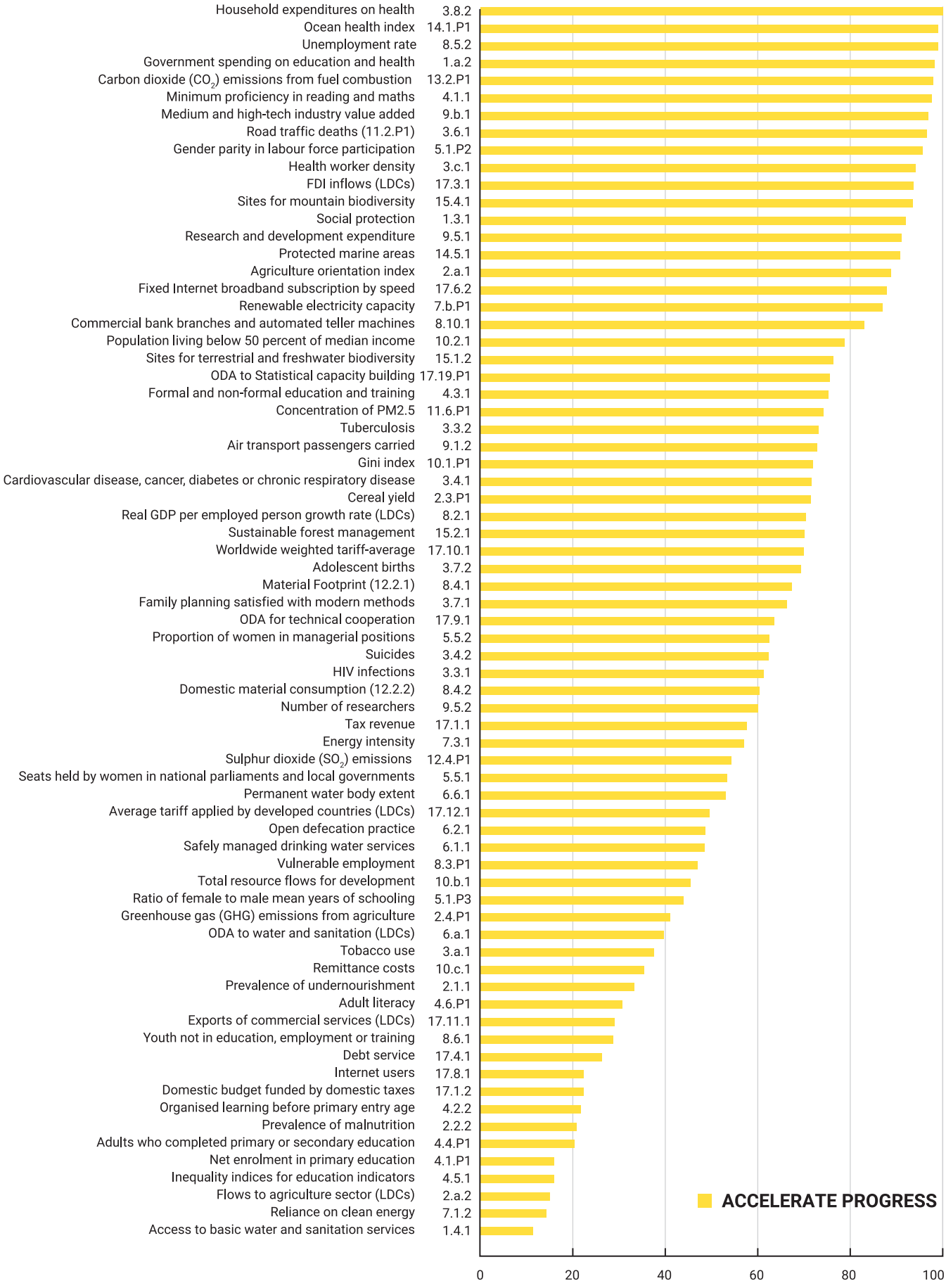
Eighty per cent of the measurable SDG targets require accelerating the current pace of change (targets in yellow) or reversing the current trend (targets in red). More than half of the targets on which the region is on track (targets in green) fall under goals 3, 4, 6, and 16. Among the top priority targets are ones related to climate action. Nearly 40% of all SDG Targets with insufficient data (in grey) relate to the environment.

At the indicator level, Asia and the Pacific is on track for nearly one quarter of the SDG Indicators with sufficient data. For 20 per cent of indicators that region is off-track, conditions in 2030 will be worse than they were in 2015 unless immediate actions are taken to reverse current trends. It is clear that some trends in every development pillar in the Asia-Pacific region must be reversed.

WHERE IS THE ASIA AND THE PACIFIC ON-TRACK?

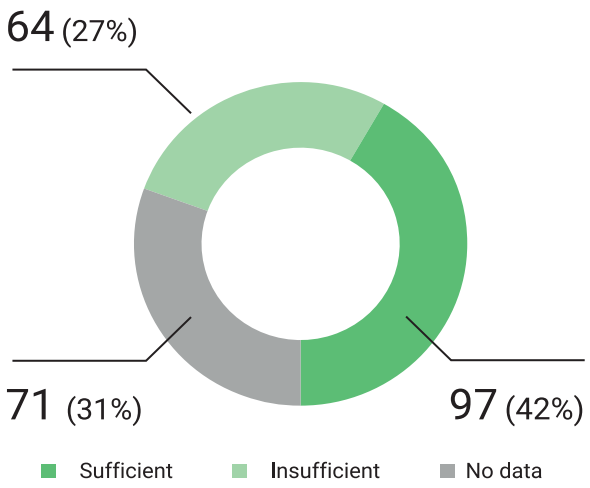
- 1.1.1 International poverty
- 1.2.1 National poverty
- 2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting
- 3.1.1 Maternal mortality
- 3.1.2 Births attended by skilled health personnel
- 3.2.1 Under-five mortality
- 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality
- 3.3.3 Malaria
- 3.9.3 Unintentional poisoning
- 3.b.1 Population covered by all vaccines in national programme
- 3.d.1 Health capacity and emergency preparedness
- 4.1.P2 Out-of-school children
- 4.1.P3 Gross intake ratio
- 4.b.1 ODA for scholarships (LDCs)
- 4.c.1 Organized teacher training
- 5.5.P1 Women researchers
- 6.b.1 Policies and procedures for participative water and sanitation management
- 7.1.1 Access to electricity
- 7.a.1 International support for clean and renewable energy (LDCs)
- 8.1.P1 Real GDP per capita growth rate
- 8.2.P1 Real GDP per employed person growth rate
- 8.10.2 Adults with a bank account
- 9.4.1 CO_2 emission intensity
- 9.c.1 Population covered by a mobile network
- 11.1.P1 Open defecation practice (urban)
- 12.c.P1 Fossil-fuel subsidies
- 15.b.1 ODA for biodiversity (LDCs)
- 16.1.1 Intentional homicides
- 16.6.1 Government expenditure
- 17.3.2 Personal remittances
- 17.19.1 Financial resources to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries




Household expenditures on health 3.8.2
Ocean health index 14.1.P1
Unemployment rate 8.5.2
Government spending on education and health 1.a.2
Carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions from fuel combustion 13.2.P1
Minimum proficiency in reading and maths 4.1.1
Medium and high-tech industry value added 9.b.1
Road traffic deaths (11.2.P1) 3.6.1
Gender parity in labour force participation 5.1.P2
Health worker density 3.c.1
FDI inflows (LDCs) 17.3.1
Sites for mountain biodiversity 15.4.1
Social protection 1.3.1
Research and development expenditure 9.5.1
Protected marine areas 14.5.1
Agriculture orientation index 2.a.1
Fixed Internet broadband subscription by speed 17.6.2
Renewable electricity capacity 7.b.P1
Commercial bank branches and automated teller machines 8.10.1
Population living below 50 percent of median income 10.2.1
Sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity 15.1.2
ODA to Statistical capacity building 17.19.P1
Formal and non-formal education and training 4.3.1
Concentration of PM2.5 11.6.P1
Tuberculosis 3.3.2
Air transport passengers carried 9.1.2
Gini index 10.1.P1
Cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease 3.4.1
Cereal yield 2.3.P1
Real GDP per employed person growth rate (LDCs) 8.2.1
Sustainable forest management 15.2.1
Worldwide weighted tariff-average 17.10.1
Adolescent births 3.7.2
Material Footprint (12.2.1) 8.4.1
Family planning satisfied with modern methods 3.7.1
ODA for technical cooperation 17.9.1
Proportion of women in managerial positions 5.5.2
Suicides 3.4.2
HIV infections 3.3.1
Domestic material consumption (12.2.2) 8.4.2
Number of researchers 9.5.2
Tax revenue 17.1.1
Energy intensity 7.3.1
Sulphur dioxide (SO_2) emissions 12.4.P1
Seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments 5.5.1
Permanent water body extent 6.6.1
Average tariff applied by developed countries (LDCs) 17.12.1
Open defecation practice 6.2.1
Safely managed drinking water services 6.1.1
Vulnerable employment 8.3.P1
Total resource flows for development 10.b.1
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling 5.1.P3
Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from agriculture 2.4.P1
ODA to water and sanitation (LDCs) 6.a.1
Tobacco use 3.a.1
Remittance costs 10.c.1
Prevalence of undernourishment 2.1.1
Adult literacy 4.6.P1
Exports of commercial services (LDCs) 17.11.1
Youth not in education, employment or training 8.6.1
Debt service 17.4.1
Internet users 17.8.1
Domestic budget funded by domestic taxes 17.1.2
Organised learning before primary entry age 4.2.2
Prevalence of malnutrition 2.2.2
Adults who completed primary or secondary education 4.4.P1
Net enrolment in primary education 4.1.P1
Inequality indices for education indicators 4.5.1
Flows to agriculture sector (LDCs) 2.a.2
Reliance on clean energy 7.1.2
Access to basic water and sanitation services 1.4.1
ACCELERATE PROGRESS
0
20
40
60
80
100

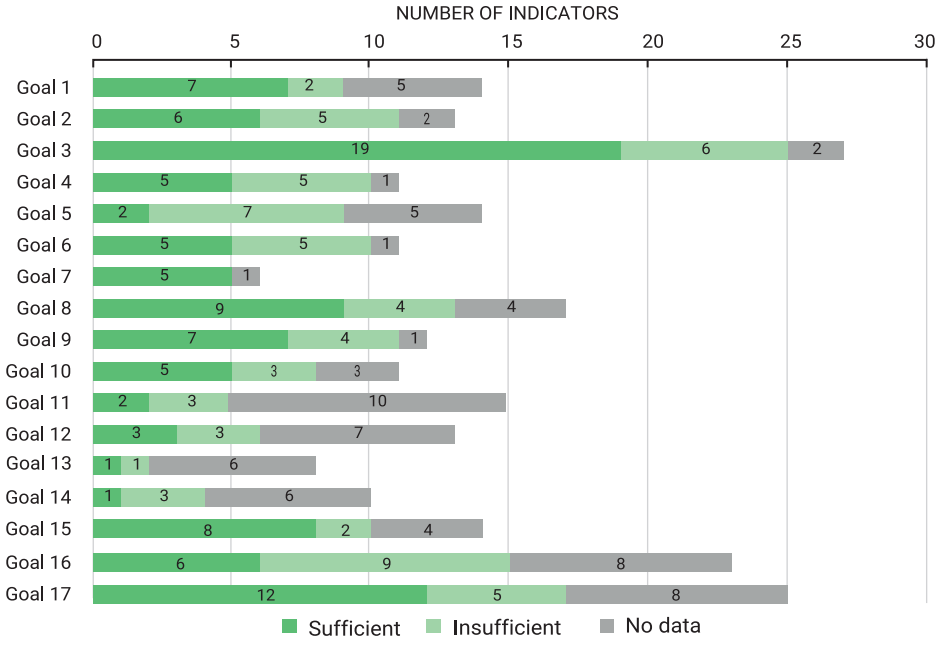
Despite significant progress on some goals such as quality education (Goal 4), without extra efforts, the region is likely to miss all 17 goals by 2030. In particular, the region needs to reverse trends on responsible consumption and production (Goal 12) and climate action (Goal 13) where the region is going backwards.

DECADE OF ACTION



In 2017, only 25 per cent of the SDG indicators had sufficient data for progress assessment. Data availability has steadily increased, reaching 42 per cent of SDG indicators in 2019. Nevertheless, the number of indicators without any data – currently 71 out of 232 – indicates the statistical community still has challenges to overcome and further investment is required.

Most progress has been made on goals that have higher data availability when compared to goals where progress has been limited.



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