

**Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific**  
Sixth Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development

Bangkok, 27–29 March 2019

Item 3 of the provisional agenda\*

**Linking national, regional and global dimensions of  
the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**

**Regional road map for implementing the 2030 Agenda  
for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific,  
progress report 2019\*\***

*Summary*

The Regional Road Map for Implementing the 2030 Agenda in Asia and the Pacific was developed by countries in Asia and the Pacific to facilitate cooperation at the regional level, supported by the ESCAP Secretariat and other United Nations entities. Agreed upon at the 4th Asia and Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development and endorsed via Resolution 73/9 adopted during ESCAP's 73th Commission Session, the road map identifies eleven priority areas for regional cooperation to implement the 2030 Agenda.

The road map calls for reviews of its progress to take place annually at the Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development. The present report uses a progress assessment methodology developed by ESCAP to assess the eleven priority areas of regional cooperation with reference to the sixty-two global means of implementation SDG targets in the global SDG indicator framework.

The report shows Asia and the Pacific is not on track to achieve the ambitions of the 2030 Agenda in any of the eleven priority areas of regional cooperation. Within priority areas, the region is showing positive signs in the leaving no one behind, connectivity and technology priority areas of cooperation. However, the region is also showing signs of regressing and the pace needs to be picked up if the region is to meet most targets in all priority areas of cooperation where progress can be assessed.

Importantly, the report shows much more work is needed to collect and define data and indicators to assess progress with the road map and the Sustainable Development Goals more generally, especially disaggregated data and indicators if we are to monitor progress properly. Working at the regional level can help on both fronts - improving data and agreeing on methodologies as well as supporting accelerated implementation of the regional dimensions of the 2030 Agenda.

Member States are invited to comment on implementation progress in the priority areas of regional cooperation and provide recommendations for regional action to strengthen progress.

\* ESCAP/RFSD/2019/ L.1/Rev.1.

\*\* This document is being issued without formal editing.

## The Road Map<sup>1</sup>

### A. Objectives and guidelines

1. Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals requires national, regional and international cooperative endeavours. In 2018, member and associate members of ESCAP endorsed a Regional Road Map for Implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific to facilitate cooperation at the regional level, supported by the secretariat and other United Nations entities through the Asia-Pacific Regional Coordination Mechanism as appropriate.

2. In line with the 2030 Agenda, the road map promotes the balanced integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development through regional cooperation in a set of priority areas supporting the effective pursuit of sustainable development by member States.

3. The road map also aims to place gender equality and women's empowerment as a central issue of the regional policy agenda, in order to enhance women's leadership and decision-making in all aspects of society.

4. The road map

(a) strengthens regional cooperation on priority issues as identified by member States;

(b) continues and provides for more efficient and coordinated support for member States by the secretariat, United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies and regional organizations through the Asia-Pacific Regional Coordination Mechanism; and

(c) provides for more effective knowledge-sharing among countries.

5. The 2030 Agenda recognises the “means of implementation targets under each Sustainable Development Goal [denoted by .a, .b, .c and .d] and Goal 17 are key to realizing the Agenda<sup>2</sup>. With this in mind and recognising the relationship between regional cooperation and means of implementation, the Secretariat has mapped the sixty-two global means of implementation targets and their indicators to the eleven priority areas of cooperation in the roadmap (Table 1 and Attachment A).

---

<sup>1</sup> As it was adopted in the 4<sup>th</sup> Asia Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development and endorsed via ESCAP resolution 73/9.

<sup>2</sup> A/RES/70/1 para 40.

**Table 1**  
**Mapping of priority areas of cooperation to the global Sustainable Development Goals, targets and indicators**

<i>Priority area of cooperation in the Asia-Pacific roadmap</i>	<i>Global Sustainable Development Goals</i>	<i>No. of global means of implementation targets</i>	<i>Number of global SDG indicators</i>	<i>Regional Data availability</i>
Data and statistics		2	5	20%
Technology		14	16	31%
Finance		14	20	30%
Policy coherence		13	16	31%
North-South, South-South, International and Regional Partnerships		18	22	32%
Leaving no one behind (social development)		36	45	31%
Disaster Risk Reduction and resilience		8	10	10%
Climate Change		11	12	0%
Management of Natural Resources		18	20	10%
Connectivity for the 2030 Agenda		16	18	33%
Energy		8	9	11%
Total		62	75	25%

**B. Is Asia and the Pacific on track to achieve the global means of implementation targets in the priority areas of cooperation?**

6. Using a methodology developed by ESCAP in 2017 for assessing progress towards the 2030 Agenda, a dashboard for the eleven priority areas of cooperation has been developed (table 2). Whilst much more work is needed to collect and define data and indicators to assess progress with the road map, especially disaggregated indicators if we are to monitor progress properly, the dashboard shows implementation is not on track and needs acceleration.

7. The **leaving no one behind** priority area of cooperation is showing the most positive signs of progress in Asia and the Pacific relative to other priority areas. Despite regressing in one global means of implementation target based on past performance, the region is on track to meet four targets and needs to accelerate its pace with a further eight.

8. The **technology** and **connectivity** priority areas of cooperation are on track to meet one global means of implementation target but need to accelerate pace in four and five targets, respectively. Meanwhile, the **policy coherence** priority area of cooperation is regressing on one global means of target and needs to accelerate its pace in three.

9. Two priority areas of cooperation, **Finance** and **North-South, South-South, International and Regional Partnerships** are showing mixed signs of progress in Asia and the Pacific. Both priority areas are on track to meet one global means of implementation target, regressing in another and needing to accelerate in another three and four, respectively.

10. Five priority areas of cooperation have insufficient data to assess progress: **data and statistics, disaster risk reduction and resilience, climate change, management of natural resources** and **energy**. Despite there being some global means of implementation targets with regional data, availability is 20% or less and caution needs to be exercised in drawing any conclusions.

**Table 2**  
**Dashboard of anticipated progress in 2030: Asia and the Pacific**

Priority area of cooperation	Global Means of Implementation Targets <sup>3</sup>								
	Data availability	Statistical capacity							
Technology	Investment in agriculture	Education facilities	Scholarships available	Use of technology	International clean energy cooperation	Energy infrastructure	Domestic technology development	Access to ICT	Scientific & technological capacity
	Research capacity & marine technology	International cooperation	Transfer of technologies	Technological capacity-building	Global partnership for SD				
Finance	Resources mobilization	Sound Policy frameworks	R&D of medicines	International clean energy cooperation	Aid for Trade	Resilient infrastructure	ODA & financial flows	Tax & other revenue	Developed countries commitment
	Additional financial resources	Debt sustainability	Investment promotion for LDCs	Global partnership for SD	Public, public-private and civil society partnerships				
Policy coherence	Investment in agriculture	Trade restrictions in agriculture	Domestic technology development	Urban planning	Disaster risk management policies	Additional financial resources	Debt sustainability	Investment promotion for LDCs	Global macroeconomic stability
	Policy coherence for SD	Country's policy space	Global partnership for SD	Public, public-private and civil society partnerships					
North-South, South-South, International and Regional Partnerships	R&D of medicines	International clean energy cooperation	Energy infrastructure	Aid for Trade	Global strategy for youth employment	Resilient infrastructure	Differential treatment for developing countries	ODA & financial flows	Developed countries commitment
	Additional financial resources	International cooperation	Transfer of technologies	Capacity building for SDGs	Multilateral trading	Exports of developing countries	Duty-free market access	Global partnership for SD	Public, public-private and civil society partnerships
Leaving no one behind	Resources mobilization	Sound Policy frameworks	Trade restrictions in agriculture	Food commodity markets	R&D of medicines	Health financing	Risk management capacity	Education facilities	Scholarships available

<sup>3</sup> Target areas where the region collectively needs to maintain (green), accelerate (yellow) or reverse (red) progress based on the gap between where the Asia-Pacific region is expected to be in 2030 for each target, and the regional target value for 2030 (assuming the same pace of progress as between 2000 to 2018). For details of methodology, see ESCAP Asia and the Pacific SDG Progress Report, 2017.

	Qualified teachers	Equal economic rights	Use of technology	Gender equality policies	International water & sanitation cooperation	Participation of local communities	Aid for Trade	Global strategy for youth employment	Access to ICT
	Differential treatment for developing countries	ODA & financial flows	Transaction costs of remittances	Planning & management capacity	Violence, terrorism & crime	Non-discriminatory laws	Tax & other revenue	Developed countries commitment	Additional financial resources
	Debt sustainability	Transfer of technologies	Technological capacity-building	Multilateral trading	Exports of developing countries	Duty-free market access	Country's policy space	Global partnership for SD	Data availability
Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience	Risk management capacity	Resilient infrastructure	Disaster risk management policies	Sustainable & resilient buildings	Planning & management capacity	Research capacity & marine technology	Policy coherence for SD	Global partnership for SD	
Climate Change	International clean energy cooperation	Energy infrastructure	Resilient infrastructure	Urban planning	Disaster risk management policies	Sustainable & resilient buildings	Scientific & technological capacity	Fossil-fuel subsidies	Needs of developing countries
	Planning & management capacity	Transfer of technologies							
Management of Natural Resources	Investment in agriculture	Education facilities	Equal economic rights	International water and sanitation cooperation	Participation of local communities	Urban planning	Sustainable & resilient buildings	Scientific & technological capacity	Sustainable tourism tools
	Fossil-fuel subsidies	Research capacity & marine technology	Small-scale artisanal fishers	Implementing international law	Financial resources	Resource mobilization	Trafficking of protected species	Transfer of technologies	Exports of developing countries
Connectivity for the 2030 Agenda	Investment in agriculture	Trade restrictions in agriculture	Education facilities	Energy infrastructure	Aid for Trade	Resilient infrastructure	Access to ICT	Differential treatment for developing countries	ODA & financial flows
	Urban planning	Investment promotion for LDCs	International cooperation	Technological capacity-building	Multilateral trading	Exports of developing countries	Duty-free market access		
Energy	International clean energy cooperation	Energy infrastructure	Scientific & technological capacity	Sustainable tourism tools	Fossil-fuel subsidies	Needs of developing countries	International cooperation	Transfer of technologies	

**C. Priority areas of cooperation**

**(a) Data and statistics**

Priority area of cooperation	Global Means of Implementation Targets <sup>4</sup>						
Data and statistics	Data availability	Statistical capacity					

1. Availability and access to high-quality data and statistics are essential to measuring and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

2. The multidimensional nature of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development requires integrated and disaggregated statistics to support planning and analysis across economic, social and environmental development pillars, with a particular focus on the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable people. Data and statistics should also be able to ensure no one is left behind, and disaggregated data should be available. In order to meet such demands, national statistical capacities to provide high-quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data to users must be strengthened, and the capacity of Governments to utilize data and statistics for evidence-based policymaking and for follow-up and review must be enhanced, inter alia. National Statistical Systems therefore need to be strengthened to supply the statistical evidence necessary for monitoring of progress, integrated policy analysis and effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

3. Two global means of implementation targets can be used to assess progress in the data and statistics priority area of cooperation. The two targets are measured and monitored by five global SDG indicators. For Asia and the Pacific, data is available for only one or 20% of the five indicators.

4. Asia and the Pacific needs to accelerate its pace in statistical capacity building (target 17.19) in the data and statistics priority area of cooperation. However, caution needs to be exercised because data is only available for one target.

5. Data is not available to measure one or 50% of the global means of implementation targets mapped to the data and statistics priority area of cooperation.

<sup>4</sup> Target areas where the region collectively needs to maintain (green), accelerate (yellow) or reverse (red) progress based on the gap between where the Asia-Pacific region is expected to be in 2030 for each target, and the regional target value for 2030 (assuming the same pace of progress as between 2000 to 2018). For details of methodology, see ESCAP Asia and the Pacific SDG Progress Report, 2017.

**(b) Technology**

Priority area of cooperation	Global Means of Implementation Targets <sup>5</sup>						
Technology	Investment in agriculture	Education facilities	Scholarships available	Use of technology	International clean energy cooperation	Energy infrastructure	Domestic technology development
	Access to ICT	Scientific & technological capacity	Research capacity & marine technology	International cooperation	Transfer of technologies	Technological capacity-building	Global partnership for SD

6. Science, technology and innovation play a vital role in supporting sustainable development and driving growth and productivity.

7. The Asia-Pacific region is characterized by large disparities across countries in science, technology and innovation. The challenge is to bridge these gaps and address the digital divide, to enable member States, particularly countries with special needs, to take advantage of technologies, and to nurture an innovative environment.

8. Fourteen global means of implementation targets can be used to assess progress in the technology priority area of cooperation. The fourteen targets are measured and monitored by sixteen global SDG indicators. For Asia and the Pacific, data is available for five or 31% of the sixteen of the indicators.

9. Asia and the Pacific is likely to achieve one of the fourteen global means of implementation targets (access to ICT (9.c)) in the technology priority area of cooperation but needs to accelerate its pace in four targets: investment in agriculture (2.a), domestic technology development (9.b), international cooperation (17.6) and technological capacity building (17.8).

10. Data is not available to measure nine or 64% of the fourteen global means of implementation targets mapped to the technology priority area of cooperation.

<sup>5</sup> Target areas where the region collectively needs to maintain (green), accelerate (yellow) or reverse (red) progress based on the gap between where the Asia-Pacific region is expected to be in 2030 for each target, and the regional target value for 2030 (assuming the same pace of progress as between 2000 to 2018). For details of methodology, see ESCAP Asia and the Pacific SDG Progress Report, 2017.

(c) Finance

Priority area of cooperation	Global Means of Implementation Targets <sup>6</sup>						
	Finance	Resources mobilization	Sound Policy frameworks	R&D of medicines	International clean energy cooperation	Aid for Trade	Resilient infrastructure
Tax & other revenue		Developed countries commitment	Additional financial resources	Debt sustainability	Investment promotion for LDCs	Global partnership for SD	Public, public-private and civil society partnerships

11. Effective pursuit of the Sustainable Development Goals requires stable forward-looking and long-term financing. However, available financial resources are either not appropriately channelled or not sufficient to meet the ambitions of the 2030 Agenda. The region’s financial markets are also not developed enough to channel regional savings into productive investments in support of sustainable development needs. On the financial inclusion side, more than 1.1 billion people in the Asia-Pacific region are unbanked. Considerable policy adjustments are needed in terms of both reorienting available resources and identifying additional sources of financing. Bilateral or multilateral public-private partnerships to mobilize financial resources are also required, not only for infrastructure development but also for other sectors, such as education and health, including through knowledge-sharing on good practices.

12. Fourteen global means of implementation SDG targets can be used to assess progress in the finance priority area of cooperation. The fourteen targets are measured and monitored by twenty global SDG indicators. For Asia and the Pacific, data is available for six or 30% of the twenty indicators.

13. Asia and the Pacific’s progress in the fourteen global means of implementation targets is mixed. Based on past performance, Asia and the Pacific is regressing in one target (additional financial resources (17.3)), is likely to meet one target (R&D of medicines (3.b)) and needs to accelerate its pace in three: resource mobilization (1.a), tax & other revenue (17.1) and debt sustainability (17.6).

14. Data is not available to measure nine or 64% of the fourteen global means of implementation targets mapped to the finance priority area of cooperation.

<sup>6</sup> Target areas where the region collectively needs to maintain (green), accelerate (yellow) or reverse (red) progress based on the gap between where the Asia-Pacific region is expected to be in 2030 for each target, and the regional target value for 2030 (assuming the same pace of progress as between 2000 to 2018). For details of methodology, see ESCAP Asia and the Pacific SDG Progress Report, 2017.

**(d) Policy coherence**

Priority area of cooperation	Global Means of Implementation Targets <sup>7</sup>						
Policy coherence	Investment in agriculture	Trade restrictions in agriculture	Domestic technology development	Urban planning	Disaster risk management policies	Additional financial resources	Debt sustainability
	Investment promotion for LDCs	Global macro-economic stability	Policy coherence for SD	Country's policy space	Global partnership for SD	Public, public-private and civil society partnerships	

15. In Asia and the Pacific, high levels of economic growth have lifted great numbers of people out of poverty. However, if the region is to sustain the growth needed to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and to enhance resilience, it must shift to a more resource-efficient growth trajectory and a growth trajectory more able to meet the needs of present and future generations.

16. Successful implementation of the Goals will require policy coherence, integrated approaches and a move away from single-sector policies and investments, which in turn will need an all-of-Government approach promoting the balanced integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development. Regional cooperation will be critical to maximize the opportunities for building synergies between the economic, social and environmental dimensions and to overcome the first-mover risk that may be present in terms of short-term economic competitiveness.

17. Thirteen global means of implementation targets can be used to assess progress in the policy coherence priority area of cooperation. The thirteen targets are measured and monitored by sixteen global SDG indicators. For Asia and the Pacific, data is available for five of 31% of the indicators.

18. Asia and the Pacific's progress in the fourteen global means of implementation targets is mixed. Based on past performance, Asia and the Pacific is regressing in one target (additional financial resources (17.3)) and needs to accelerate its pace in three targets: investment in agriculture (2.a), domestic technology development (9.b) and debt sustainability (17.4).

19. Data is not available to measure nine or 69% of the thirteen global means of implementation targets mapped to the policy coherence priority area of cooperation.

<sup>7</sup> Target areas where the region collectively needs to maintain (green), accelerate (yellow) or reverse (red) progress based on the gap between where the Asia-Pacific region is expected to be in 2030 for each target, and the regional target value for 2030 (assuming the same pace of progress as between 2000 to 2018). For details of methodology, see ESCAP Asia and the Pacific SDG Progress Report, 2017.

(e) North-South, South-South, international and regional partnerships

Priority area of cooperation	Global Means of Implementation SDG Targets <sup>8</sup>						
North-South, South-South, International and Regional Partnerships	R&D of medicines	International clean energy cooperation	Energy infrastructure	Aid for Trade	Global strategy for youth employment	Resilient infrastructure	Differential treatment for developing countries
	ODA & financial flows	Developed countries commitment	Additional financial resources	International cooperation	Transfer of technologies	Capacity building for SDGs	Multilateral trading
	Exports of developing countries	Duty-free market access	Global partnership for SD	Public, public-private and civil society partnerships			

20. Comprehensive implementation of the 2030 Agenda will require partnerships and the deployment of new solutions between countries and across subregions. Countries in the Asia-Pacific region could benefit from North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation as well as the sharing of good practices and home-grown approaches.

21. Eighteen global means of implementation targets can be used to assess progress in the partnerships priority area of cooperation. The eighteen targets are measured and monitored by twenty-two global SDG indicators. For Asia and the Pacific, data is available for seven or 32% of the twenty-two indicators.

22. Asia and the Pacific’s progress in the eighteen global means of implementation targets is mixed. Based on past performance, Asia and the Pacific is regressing in one of the targets (additional financial resources (3.b)), is on track to meet one target (R&D of medicines (3.b)) and needs to accelerate its pace with four: international cooperation (17.6), capacity building for SDGs (17.9), multilateral trading (17.10) and exports of developing countries (17.11).

23. Data is not available to measure twelve or 67% of the eighteen global means of implementation targets mapped to the partnerships priority area of cooperation.

<sup>8</sup> Target areas where the region collectively needs to maintain (green), accelerate (yellow) or reverse (red) progress based on the gap between where the Asia-Pacific region is expected to be in 2030 for each target, and the regional target value for 2030 (assuming the same pace of progress as between 2000 to 2018). For details of methodology, see ESCAP Asia and the Pacific SDG Progress Report, 2017.

**(f) Leaving no one behind (social development)**

Priority area of cooperation	Global Means of Implementation Targets <sup>9</sup>						
Leaving no one behind	Resources mobilization	Sound Policy frameworks	Trade restrictions in agriculture	Food commodity markets	R&D of medicines	Health financing	Risk management capacity
	Education facilities	Scholarships available	Qualified teachers	Equal economic rights	Use of technology	Gender equality policies	International water & sanitation cooperation
	Participation of local communities	Aid for Trade	Global strategy for youth employment	Access to ICT	Differential treatment for developing countries	ODA & financial flows	Transaction costs of remittances
	Planning & management capacity	Violence, terrorism & crime	Non-discriminatory laws	Tax & other revenue	Developed countries commitment	Additional financial resources	Debt sustainability
	Transfer of technologies	Technological capacity-building	Multilateral trading	Exports of developing countries	Duty-free market access	Country's policy space	Global partnership for SD
	Data availability						

24. Despite high and enduring economic growth and significant progress in terms of poverty eradication, inequality persists in the Asia-Pacific region, and in some instances has intensified. Growing disparities in income and wealth, as well as inequality of opportunity, disproportionately affect women and vulnerable groups.

25. Thirty-six global means of implementation targets can be used to assess progress in the leaving no one behind priority area of cooperation. The thirty-six targets are measured and monitored by forty-five global SDG indicators. For Asia and the Pacific, data is available for fourteen or 31% of the forty-five indicators.

26. Asia and the Pacific's progress with the thirty-six global means of implementation targets in the leaving no one behind priority area of cooperation is encouraging. Despite regressing in one target (additional financial resources (17.3)), based on past performance the region is on track to meet four targets: R&D of medicines (3.b), risk management capacity (3.d), qualified teachers (4.c) and access to ICT (9.c). The region needs to accelerate its pace with a further eight targets: resource mobilization (1.a), health financing (3.c), transaction costs of remittances (10.c), tax & other revenue (17.1), debt sustainability (17.4), technological capacity building (17.8), multilateral trading (17.10) and exports of developing countries (17.11).

27. Data is not available to measure twenty-three or 64% of the thirty-six global means of implementation targets mapped to the leaving no one behind priority area of cooperation.

<sup>9</sup> Target areas where the region collectively needs to maintain (green), accelerate (yellow) or reverse (red) progress based on the gap between where the Asia-Pacific region is expected to be in 2030 for each target, and the regional target value for 2030 (assuming the same pace of progress as between 2000 to 2018). For details of methodology, see ESCAP Asia and the Pacific SDG Progress Report, 2017.

**(g) Disaster risk reduction and resilience**

Priority area of cooperation	Global Means of Implementation Targets <sup>10</sup>						
Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience	Risk management capacity	Resilient infrastructure	Disaster risk management policies	Sustainable & resilient buildings	Planning & management capacity	Research capacity & marine technology	Policy coherence for SD
	Global partnership for SD						

28. Since 2005, the Asia-Pacific region has recorded almost 60 per cent of total global deaths, 80 per cent of affected people and 45 per cent of total economic damage due to disasters. Currently, over 500 million poor people are living at medium or high disaster risk. Disasters in the region are becoming more complex, often tending to affect multiple countries, and bring about cascading impacts. Many of these disasters are transboundary in nature, such as floods, El Niño, droughts, tropical cyclones, earthquakes, tsunamis and sand and dust storms. For instance, the 2015-2016 El Niño affected entire swathes of the Asia-Pacific region, including South Asia, South-East Asia and the Pacific.

29. There is scope for strengthened regional cooperation in relation to specific hazards such as transboundary river basin floods, flash floods, glacial lake outburst floods and landslides.

30. Eight global means of implementation targets can be used to assess progress in the disaster risk reduction and resilience priority area of cooperation. The eight targets are measured and monitored by ten global SDG indicators. For Asia and the Pacific, data is available for one or 10% of these indicators.

31. Whilst Asia and the Pacific is on track to meet one global means of implementation target (risk management capacity (3.d)), no other targets can be measured. Caution is therefore needed to assess the disaster risk reduction and resilience priority area of cooperation.

32. Data is not available to measure seven or 88% of the eight global means of implementation targets mapped to the disaster risk reduction and resilience priority area of cooperation.

<sup>10</sup> Target areas where the region collectively needs to maintain (green), accelerate (yellow) or reverse (red) progress based on the gap between where the Asia-Pacific region is expected to be in 2030 for each target, and the regional target value for 2030 (assuming the same pace of progress as between 2000 to 2018). For details of methodology, see ESCAP Asia and the Pacific SDG Progress Report, 2017.

**(h) Climate change**

Priority area of cooperation	Global Means of Implementation Targets <sup>11</sup>						
	Climate Change	International clean energy cooperation	Energy infrastructure	Resilient infrastructure	Urban planning	Disaster risk management policies	Sustainable & resilient buildings
Fossil-fuel subsidies		Needs of developing countries	Planning & management capacity	Transfer of technologies			

33. Climate change has already taken hold in the Asia-Pacific region. Higher temperatures, the rise in sea level and extreme weather events related to climate change are likely having a major impact on the region, increasing risks to economies and natural and physical assets and potentially compounding development challenges, including with respect to poverty, food and energy security and health. Future climate change in the region may cause more frequent and severe coastal inundation and erosion, salinization, wildfires, heavy precipitation and drought. Climate change is a long-term threat to future generations and given the significant past growth in greenhouse gas emissions in the region and the potential for an acceleration of growth in the near future, it is vital Asia-Pacific countries take strong action to transition to more efficient, low-carbon economies to avoid the worst impacts of climate change.

34. A World Bank study estimated without further climate change adaptation and mitigation action, climate change could force more than 100 million people into extreme poverty by 2030, many in the Asia-Pacific region. There is a need to enhance finance related to climate change and the capacity of countries in the region to access it.

35. Eleven global means of implementation targets can be used to assess regional progress towards the climate change priority area of cooperation. The eleven targets are measured and monitored by twelve global SDG indicators. For Asia and the Pacific, data is not available for any of the twelve indicators.

36. We are unable to measure whether Asia and the Pacific is on track to meet any global means of implementation SDG targets mapped to the climate change priority area of cooperation.

<sup>11</sup> Target areas where the region collectively needs to maintain (green), accelerate (yellow) or reverse (red) progress based on the gap between where the Asia-Pacific region is expected to be in 2030 for each target, and the regional target value for 2030 (assuming the same pace of progress as between 2000 to 2018). For details of methodology, see ESCAP Asia and the Pacific SDG Progress Report, 2017.

(i) Management of natural resources

Priority area of cooperation	Global Means of Implementation Targets <sup>12</sup>						
Management of Natural Resources	Investment in agriculture	Education facilities	Equal economic rights	International water & sanitation cooperation	Participation of local communities	Urban planning	Sustainable & resilient buildings
	Scientific & technological capacity	Sustainable tourism tools	Fossil-fuel subsidies	Research capacity & marine technology	Small-scale artisanal fishers	Implementing international law	Financial resources
	Resource mobilization	Trafficking of protected species	Transfer of technologies	Exports of developing countries			

37. As humankind’s livelihoods, nutrition and economic opportunities all fundamentally depend upon utilizing the terrestrial and marine resources and ecosystems of our planet, the Asia-Pacific region’s continuing survival and prosperity depends on managing these resources to be sustainable. The Asia-Pacific region consumes more than half of the world’s natural resources with increasing rates of absolute resource use and increasing resource use per person. This combination puts pressure on the natural environment and increases the possibilities of irreversible environmental damage, with direct social and economic consequences. At the same time, there is huge potential to improve the resource efficiency of the economies in the region’s countries as there are vast variations of resource efficiency between countries.

38. Eighteen global means of implementation targets can be used to measure progress towards the management of natural resources priority area of cooperation. The eighteen targets are measured and monitored by twenty global SDG indicators. For Asia and the Pacific, data is available for two or 10% of these twenty indicators.

39. Asia and the Pacific has to accelerate its pace if the region is to achieve two global means of implementation targets: investment in agriculture (2.a) and exports of developing countries (17.11) in the management of natural resources priority area of cooperation. However, caution should be exercised because data is available for only two targets mapped to the management of natural resources priority area of cooperation.

40. Data is not available to measure sixteen or 89% of the eighteen global means of implementation targets mapped to the management of natural resources priority area of cooperation.

<sup>12</sup> Target areas where the region collectively needs to maintain (green), accelerate (yellow) or reverse (red) progress based on the gap between where the Asia-Pacific region is expected to be in 2030 for each target, and the regional target value for 2030 (assuming the same pace of progress as between 2000 to 2018). For details of methodology, see ESCAP Asia and the Pacific SDG Progress Report, 2017.

**(j) Connectivity for the 2030 Agenda**

Priority area of cooperation	Global Means of Implementation Targets <sup>13</sup>						
Connectivity for the 2030 Agenda	Investment in agriculture	Trade restrictions in agriculture	Education facilities	Energy infrastructure	Aid for Trade	Resilient infrastructure	Access to ICT
	Differential treatment for developing countries	ODA & financial flows	Urban planning	Investment promotion for LDCs	International cooperation	Technological capacity-building	Multilateral trading
	Exports of developing countries	Duty-free market access					

41. Improvements in regional connectivity in terms of transport, information and communications technology and trade will boost economic growth and are of critical significance in achieving sustainable development.

42. While trade has been a key engine of growth and development, there is growing recognition of the need to make it more inclusive and ensure its benefits are spread more widely. Transport development has been road-oriented and has not optimized the comparative advantages of each mode of transport from the perspective of the three dimensions of sustainable development, but transport remains a main driver of growth. While transport is the second largest producer of carbon dioxide emissions globally, the sector has the potential to significantly contribute to sustainable development by optimizing the environmental and social comparative advantages of various transport modes. While Internet access is high across the region, there is also a widening digital divide.

43. Sixteen global means of implementation targets can be used to assess progress in the connectivity priority area of regional cooperation. The sixteen targets are measured and monitored by eighteen global SDG indicators. For Asia and the Pacific, data is available for six or 33% of these eighteen indicators.

44. Asia and the Pacific is on track to achieve one of the sixteen global means of implementation targets (access to ICT (9.c)) based on past performance but has to accelerate if the region is to achieve five targets in the connectivity for the 2030 Agenda priority area of cooperation: investment in agriculture (2.a), international cooperation (17.6), technological capacity building (17.8), multilateral trading (17.10) and exports of developing countries (17.11).

45. Data is not available to measure ten or 63% of the sixteen global means of implementation targets mapped to the connectivity priority area of cooperation.

<sup>13</sup> Target areas where the region collectively needs to maintain (green), accelerate (yellow) or reverse (red) progress based on the gap between where the Asia-Pacific region is expected to be in 2030 for each target, and the regional target value for 2030 (assuming the same pace of progress as between 2000 to 2018). For details of methodology, see ESCAP Asia and the Pacific SDG Progress Report, 2017.

**(k) Energy**

Priority area of cooperation	Global Means of Implementation Targets <sup>14</sup>						
	Energy	International clean energy cooperation	Energy infrastructure	Scientific & technological capacity	Sustainable tourism tools	Fossil-fuel subsidies	Needs of developing countries
Transfer of technologies							

46. Nearly half a billion people in Asia and the Pacific still lack access to electricity. More than 80 per cent of the countries in the region have targets to improve energy efficiency and increase the share of renewable energy in the region. More than assisting in energy supply needs, renewable sources of energy are receiving further impetus from the climate agenda. While the region has emerged as the producer and provider of most of the world’s renewable energy technology, the overall trend within the region is diversification of the domestic energy mix, depending on national and sub-regional context.

47. Given the uneven distribution of energy resources in the Asia-Pacific region and the need for transition of the energy sector towards achieving Goal 7, there is good scope for coordinated regional action to achieve optimal deployment and utilization of energy resources through enhanced connectivity, economic cooperation and integration.

48. Eight global means of implementation targets can be used to measure progress in the energy priority area of cooperation. The eight targets are measured and monitored by nine global SDG indicators. For Asia and the Pacific, data is available for one or 11% of the nine indicators.

49. Asia and the Pacific has to accelerate its pace if the region is to achieve one global means of implementation target (international cooperation (17.6)) in the energy priority area of cooperation. However, caution should be exercised because data is available for only one target.

50. Data is not available to measure seven or 87% of the eight global means of implementation targets mapped to the energy priority area of cooperation.

<sup>14</sup> Target areas where the region collectively needs to maintain (green), accelerate (yellow) or reverse (red) progress based on the gap between where the Asia-Pacific region is expected to be in 2030 for each target, and the regional target value for 2030 (assuming the same pace of progress as between 2000 to 2018). For details of methodology, see ESCAP Asia and the Pacific SDG Progress Report, 2017.

Attachment A  
**Regional Roadmap for implementing the 2030 Agenda in Asia and the Pacific: Dashboard of anticipated progress**

<i>Global means of implementation SDG targets</i>	<i>Global SDG Indicators<sup>15</sup></i>	<b>D&amp;S</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>PC</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>LNOB</b>	<b>DRRR</b>	<b>CC</b>	<b>NRM</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>E</b>
<b>Goal 1</b>		<i>Roadmap priority areas of cooperation<sup>16</sup></i>										
1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimension	1.a.1 Proportion of domestically generated resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes  <b>1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)</b>  1.a.3 Sum of total grants and non-debt-creating inflows directly allocated to poverty reduction programmes as a proportion of GDP			✓			✓					
1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions	1.b.1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups			✓			✓					

<sup>15</sup> Bold indicates regionally comparable data is available for this global SDG indicator.

<sup>16</sup> D&S = Data and Statistics; T = Technology; F = Finance; PC = Policy Coherence; P = North-South, South-South, International and Regional Partnerships; LNOB = Leaving no one behind; DRRR = Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience; CC = Climate Change; NRM = Management of Natural Resources; C = Connectivity for the 2030 Agenda; E = Energy.

<i>Global means of implementation SDG targets</i>	<i>Global SDG Indicators<sup>15</sup></i>	<b>D&amp;S</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>PC</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>LNOB</b>	<b>DRRR</b>	<b>CC</b>	<b>NRM</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>E</b>
<b>Goal 2</b>												
2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries	<p><b>2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures</b></p> <p>2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector</p>		✓		✓					✓	✓	
2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round	2.b.1 Agricultural export subsidies				✓		✓				✓	
2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility	2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies						✓					

<i>Global means of implementation SDG targets</i>	<i>Global SDG Indicators<sup>15</sup></i>	<b>D&amp;S</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>PC</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>LNOB</b>	<b>DRRR</b>	<b>CC</b>	<b>NRM</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>E</b>
<b>Goal 3</b>												
3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older											
3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all	<b>3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme</b>			✓		✓	✓					
	3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors											
	3.b.3 Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis											
3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States	<b>3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution</b>						✓					
3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks	<b>3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness</b>						✓	✓				

<i>Global means of implementation SDG targets</i>	<i>Global SDG Indicators<sup>15</sup></i>	<b>D&amp;S</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>PC</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>LNOB</b>	<b>DRRR</b>	<b>CC</b>	<b>NRM</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>E</b>
<b>Goal 4</b>												
4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)		✓				✓			✓	✓	
4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries	4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study		✓				✓					
4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	<b>4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country</b>						✓					

<i>Global means of implementation SDG targets</i>	<i>Global SDG Indicators<sup>15</sup></i>	<b>D&amp;S</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>PC</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>LNOB</b>	<b>DRRR</b>	<b>CC</b>	<b>NRM</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>E</b>
<b>Goal 5</b>												
5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure  5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women’s equal rights to land ownership and/or control						✓			✓		
5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex		✓				✓					
5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment						✓					
<b>Goal 6</b>												
6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan						✓			✓		

<b>Global means of implementation SDG targets</b>	<b>Global SDG Indicators<sup>15</sup></b>	<b>D&amp;S</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>PC</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>LNOB</b>	<b>DRRR</b>	<b>CC</b>	<b>NRM</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>E</b>
6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management						✓			✓		
<b>Goal 7</b>												
7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology	7.a.1 International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems		✓	✓		✓			✓			✓
7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support	7.b.1 Investments in energy efficiency as a proportion of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services		✓			✓			✓		✓	✓

<i>Global means of implementation SDG targets</i>	<i>Global SDG Indicators<sup>15</sup></i>	<b>D&amp;S</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>PC</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>LNOB</b>	<b>DRRR</b>	<b>CC</b>	<b>NRM</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>E</b>
<b>Goal 8</b>												
8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries	8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements			✓		✓	✓				✓	
8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization	8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy					✓	✓					
<b>Goal 9</b>												
9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure			✓		✓		✓	✓		✓	
9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities	<b>9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added</b>		✓		✓							

<i>Global means of implementation SDG targets</i>	<i>Global SDG Indicators<sup>15</sup></i>	D&S	T	F	PC	P	LNOB	DRRR	CC	NRM	C	E
9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	<b>9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology</b>		✓				✓				✓	
<b>Goal 10</b>												
10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements	10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff					✓	✓				✓	
10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes	10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)			✓		✓	✓				✓	
10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent	<b>10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted</b>						✓					
<b>Goal 11</b>												
11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	11.a.1 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city				✓				✓	✓	✓	

<i>Global means of implementation SDG targets</i>	<i>Global SDG Indicators<sup>15</sup></i>	<b>D&amp;S</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>PC</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>LNOB</b>	<b>DRRR</b>	<b>CC</b>	<b>NRM</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>E</b>
11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	11.b.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030  11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies				✓			✓	✓			
11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials	11.c.1 Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials							✓	✓	✓		
<b>Goal 12</b>												
12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production	12.a.1 Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies		✓						✓	✓		✓
12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	12.b.1 Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools									✓		✓

<i>Global means of implementation SDG targets</i>	<i>Global SDG Indicators<sup>15</sup></i>	<b>D&amp;S</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>PC</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>LNOB</b>	<b>DRRR</b>	<b>CC</b>	<b>NRM</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>E</b>
12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities	12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels								✓	✓		✓
<b>Goal 13</b>												
13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible	13.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year between 2020 and 2025 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment								✓			✓

<b>Global means of implementation SDG targets</b>	<b>Global SDG Indicators<sup>15</sup></b>	<b>D&amp;S</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>PC</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>LNOB</b>	<b>DRRR</b>	<b>CC</b>	<b>NRM</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>E</b>
13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities						✓	✓	✓			
<b>Goal 14</b>												
14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries	14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology		✓				✓	✓		✓		
14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	14.b.1 Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries									✓		

<b>Global means of implementation SDG targets</b>	<b>Global SDG Indicators<sup>15</sup></b>	<b>D&amp;S</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>PC</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>LNOB</b>	<b>DRRR</b>	<b>CC</b>	<b>NRM</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>E</b>
14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of “The future we want”	14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources									✓		
<b>Goal 15</b>												
15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	15.a.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems									✓		
15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation	15.b.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems									✓		
15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities	15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked									✓		

<i>Global means of implementation SDG targets</i>	<i>Global SDG Indicators<sup>15</sup></i>	<b>D&amp;S</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>PC</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>LNOB</b>	<b>DRRR</b>	<b>CC</b>	<b>NRM</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>E</b>
<b>Goal 16</b>												
16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles						✓					
16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law						✓					
<b>Goal 17 (all are means of implementation)</b>												
<i>Finance</i>												
17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source  17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes			✓			✓					

<i>Global means of implementation SDG targets</i>	<i>Global SDG Indicators<sup>15</sup></i>	D&S	T	F	PC	P	LNOB	DRRR	CC	NRM	C	E
17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries	17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)			✓		✓	✓					
<b>17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources</b>	<b>17.3.1 Foreign direct investment (FDI), official development assistance and South-South cooperation</b> as a proportion of total domestic budget <sup>17</sup>  <b>17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP</b>			✓	✓	✓	✓					
17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress	17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services			✓	✓		✓					

<sup>17</sup> Indicator has used GDP not total domestic budget as the denominator. Source: UNCTAD.

<i>Global means of implementation SDG targets</i>	<i>Global SDG Indicators<sup>15</sup></i>	<b>D&amp;S</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>PC</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>LNOB</b>	<b>DRRR</b>	<b>CC</b>	<b>NRM</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>E</b>
17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	17.5.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries			✓	✓						✓	
Technology												
17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism	17.6.1 Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation <b>17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed</b>		✓			✓	✓	✓				
17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed	17.7.1 Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies		✓			✓	✓		✓	✓		✓
17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	<b>17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet</b>		✓				✓				✓	

<i>Global means of implementation SDG targets</i>	<i>Global SDG Indicators<sup>15</sup></i>	<b>D&amp;S</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>PC</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>LNOB</b>	<b>DRRR</b>	<b>CC</b>	<b>NRM</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>E</b>
Capacity building												
17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation	<b>17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries</b>					✓						
Trade												
17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda	<b>17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average</b>					✓	✓				✓	
17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020	<b>17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports</b>					✓	✓			✓	✓	
17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access	17.12.1 Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States					✓	✓				✓	

<i>Global means of implementation SDG targets</i>	<i>Global SDG Indicators<sup>15</sup></i>	<b>D&amp;S</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>PC</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>LNOB</b>	<b>DRRR</b>	<b>CC</b>	<b>NRM</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>E</b>
Policy and institutional coherence												
17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence	17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard				✓							
17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development				✓			✓				
17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development	17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation				✓		✓					
Multi-stakeholder partnerships												
17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries	17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	17.17.1 Amount of United States dollars committed to (a) public-private partnerships and (b) civil society			✓	✓	✓						

<i>Global means of implementation SDG targets</i>	<i>Global SDG Indicators<sup>15</sup></i>	<b>D&amp;S</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>PC</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>LNOB</b>	<b>DRRR</b>	<b>CC</b>	<b>NRM</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>E</b>
Data, monitoring and accountability												
17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	<p>17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics</p> <p>17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics</p> <p>17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding</p>	✓					✓					
17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries <sup>18</sup>	<p><b>17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries</b></p> <p>17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration</p>	✓										

<sup>18</sup> In addition to 17.19.1, the OECD indicator *ODA to statistical capacity building* has been used to measure this target.