ASIA AND THE PACIFIC SDG PROGRESS REPORT

2022
Widening disparities amid COVID-19

South and South-West Asia
South and South-West Asia at a Glance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>OF THE ASIA-PACIFIC</th>
<th>OF THE WORLD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>44.1%</td>
<td>26.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>14.9%</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GHG Emissions</td>
<td>15.9%</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Sub-regional progress comparison

- **On-track**
- **Stagnant**
- **Regressed**

**ENEA**

**NCA**

**Pacific**

**SEA**

**SSWA**
Sub-Regional Insights: South and South-West Asia

**Maximum Progress:**
- SSWA subregion is not on track to achieve any of the 17 SDGs by 2030. However, maximum progress has been made on No Poverty (SDG 1), Good Health and Well-being (SDG 3) & Life on Land (SDG 15).
- Many countries have performed exceptionally well in reducing maternal mortality, neonatal deaths and child mortality contributing to some progress in SDG 3.

**Moderate Progress:**
- SSWA subregion has also performed outstanding in improving the access to electricity which helped in overall progress of Affordable and Clean Energy (SDG 7). However, much more needs to be done to increase access and affordability.
- Moderate progress in Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure (SDG 9) mainly due to rapid expansion in mobile network coverage and volume of trade.

**Insufficient Progress:**
- In Zero Hunger (SDG 2) with high prevalence moderate to severe food security, Decent Work & Economic Growth (SDG 8) and Reduced Inequalities (SDG 10).

**Regressed:**
- South and South-West Asia is regressing on Sustainable Cities and Communities (SDG 11), Responsible Consumption and Production (SDG 12), and climate action (SDG 13).
South and South-West Asia (SSWA) Progress in 2022

- Progress
- Regression
- Insufficient indicators
- Evidence strength
### Progress in SSWA expected by 2030

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**GOAL 8**
- 8.1 Per capital economic growth
- 8.2 Economic productivity & innovation
- 8.3 Formalisation of SMEs
- 8.4 Youth NEET
- 8.5 Access to financial services
- 8.6 Material resource efficiency
- 8.7 Fully employment & decent work
- 8.8 Labour rights & safe working env.
- 8.9 Child & forced labour
- 8.a Aid for trade

**GOAL 9**
- 9.1 Access to ICT & internet
- 9.2 Infrastructure development
- 9.3 Sustainable/inclusive industrialisation
- 9.4 Research and development
- 9.5 Sustainable & clean industries
- 9.b Domestic technology development
- 9.c Small-scaled industry access to finance
- 9.a Resilient infrastructure

**GOAL 10**
- 10.1 The new socio-economic political
- 10.2 Fiscal & social protection policies
- 10.3 Income growth (bottom 40%)
- 10.4 Investment in agriculture
- 10.5 Regulation of financial markets
- 10.6 Inclusive global governance
- 10.a Special & differential treatment (WTO)
- 10.b Resource flows for development
- 10.c Remittance costs

**GOAL 11**
- 11.1 Public transport systems
- 11.2 Safety of transportation
- 11.3 Sustainable public transport
- 11.4 Regulated transport systems
- 11.5 Urban development
- 11.a Urban planning
- 11.c Sustainable & resilient buildings

**GOAL 12**
- 12.1 Managing chemicals & wastes
- 12.2 Support for R&D capacity for SD
- 12.3 Sustainable use of natural resources
- 12.b Sustainable tourism monitoring
- 12.c Fossil-fuel subsidies
- 12.d Programmes on SCP
- 12.e Food waste and losses
- 12.f Reduction in waste generation
- 12.g Corporate sustainable practices
- 12.h Public procurement practices
- 12.i Sustainable development awareness

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

**GOAL 15**
- 15.18 Invasive alien species
- 15.19 Terrestrial & freshwater ecosys.
- 15.2 Sustainable forest management
- 15.4 Conservation of mountain ecosys.
- 15.5 Loss of biodiversity
- 15.3 Desertification and land degradation
- 15.6 Utilisation of genetic resource
- 15.7 Protected species trafficking
- 15.9 Biodiversity in national & local planning
- 15.a Resource flows for biodiversity & ecosys.
- 15.b Resource for forest management
- 15.c Protected species trafficking (global)

**GOAL 16**
- 16.1 Effective institutions
- 16.2 Justice for all
- 16.3 Human trafficking
- 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
- 16.b Non-discriminatory laws

**GOAL 17**
- 17.1 Tax & other revenue collection
- 17.2 Debt sustainability
- 17.3 Science & tech. int. cooperation
- 17.7 Capacity building for ICT
- 17.9 Capacity building for SDGs
- 17.10 Multilateral trading system (WTO)
- 17.18 National statistics availability
- 17.19 Statistical capacity
- 17.21 Partnerships (public private CSO)
- 17.22 ODA commitment by dev. countries
- 17.3 Additional financial resources
- 17.4 Investment promotion for LDCs
- 17.9 Transfer of technologies
- 17.10 Exports of developing countries
- 17.12 Duty-free market access for LDCs
- 17.13 Global macroeconomic stability
- 17.14 Policy coherence for SD
- 17.15 Respect country’s policy space
- 17.16 Global partnership for SD

- MAINTAIN progress to achieve target
- ACCELERATE progress to achieve target
- REVERSE trend to achieve target
- CANNOT be measured
Data availability by sub-region

- East and North-East Asia: 99 sufficient, 96 insufficient, 36 no data
- North and Central Asia: 137 sufficient, 61 insufficient, 33 no data
- Pacific: 88 sufficient, 104 insufficient, 39 no data
- South and South-West Asia: 140 sufficient, 58 insufficient, 33 no data
- South-East Asia: 140 sufficient, 59 insufficient, 32 no data
Impact of COVID-19 on Working hours and Job losses
Key Challenges for South Asia in SDG Implementation post COVID-19

- **Multi-dimensional Poverty**: Although South Asia is making progress in reducing income poverty, multidimensional poverty continues to be pervasive. About 530 million people are multi-dimensionally poor in the sub-region of which 44% are children (2020).

- **Poverty**: The COVID-19 crisis is projected to have pushed 70 million people back into poverty in south Asia, threatening to derail the progress of SDG 1.

- **Hunger**: South Asia has the highest hunger burden in the world with more than 386 million people suffering from severe food insecurity (2020).

- **Gender Disparity**: Gender disparity persists leading to social exclusion slowing the progress of SDG 5.

- **Health and Education sector**: COVID-19 exposed the crippling Health and Education Sector which lacks appropriate volume of investments. South Asia spends less than 5% combined on both these sectors which is quite low as compared with the global levels (11%).
Key take-aways from Fifth South Asia Forum on SDGs

- For education sector, adequate and credible data from various stakeholders like government, multilateral organizations, academia, civil society etc. needs to be accounted to ensure no one is left behind as well as realizing the education financing benchmarks of at least 4-6% of GDP and 15-20% of the national budget.

- There is a need to address inequalities and gender disparities, through promotion of women’s entrepreneurship in economic empowerment of women as well as enhancing State capacity in implementing and enforcing laws concerning gender equality and women’s empowerment.

- Need to foster wider recognition that women possess the knowledge, experience and skills to contribute to sustainable development. Also, female participation and representation, including vulnerable groups, in decision making bodies and social dialogues are critical to the process of building back better.

- Strengthen data management systems to enable the collection, generation and open dissemination of data disaggregated by sex, age, race, caste, ethnicity, geographical location, disability, and income across SDG indicators, to facilitate the tracking of progress towards gender equality, including of vulnerable groups.

- SSWA countries should mobilize resources for building statistical capacities for bridging data gaps and for ensuring availability of timely, high quality, reliable and disaggregated data.
THANK YOU

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