Sustainable Development Goals in North-East Asia:

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SDG - Overview of the subregion

**Economic aspects**
- Advanced economic development
- Income disparity and incidence of poverty

**Environmental aspects**
- Resource intensive economies
- Pollution, emission of GHG

**Social aspects**
- Diverse progress in social development
- Demographic shift
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Low poverty rate in North-East Asia – problem solved?

1.1.1 / 1.2.1 Poverty rates

Relative poverty rate (%)

- % population living below $1.90 a day
- % population living below national poverty line

Source: ESCAP SDG Database

Source: OECD (2018) Poverty rate
Unemployment rate gaps among age groups

8.5.2 Unemployment rate (%), 2017

Youth unemployment (F)

Youth unemployment (M)
Inequality within countries

Changes in income inequality by country, 1990 and 2014

Source: ESCAP. See Annex 1.1.
Note: Labels next to each bar show each country’s average market income Gini coefficient for 2010-2014. The Gini coefficient of each country was calculated as the simple average of the available Gini coefficients within each 5-year period (1990-1994 and 2010-2014).
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Material intensive economies...

8.4.1 Material footprint total by type (tons per capita)

8.4.2 Domestic material consumption per capita (tons per capita)

8.4.2 Domestic material consumption intensity (kg per US$ (2005 GDP))

- China
- DPR Korea
- Japan
- Mongolia
- Rep. Korea
- Russia
- North-East Asia
- ESCAP region
- World

2000 - 2017

World (2010)

Material intensive economies...
Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

... with high emission of CO2

9.4.1 Carbon dioxide emissions from fuel combustion (IEA)
(grams per dollar of GDP (2011 US dollars))

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2014 or the latest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mongolia</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rep. Korea</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North-East Asia</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESCAP region</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
... with largest number of people in the Asia Pacific affected by disaster

### Disaster impacts by subregion, 2000–2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Fatality</th>
<th>Affected</th>
<th>Economic damage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>137,628</td>
<td>362,335</td>
<td>$46.6 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatality</td>
<td></td>
<td>362,335</td>
<td>259 million</td>
<td>$73.2 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected</td>
<td>North East Asia</td>
<td>362,335</td>
<td>259 million</td>
<td>$73.2 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic damage</td>
<td>North East Asia</td>
<td>259 million</td>
<td>259 million</td>
<td>$73.2 billion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Disaster impacts in East and North-East Asia, 2000–2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Affected</th>
<th>Economic damage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fatality</td>
<td>Earthquake</td>
<td>112,099</td>
<td>$300.7 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Flood</td>
<td>834 million</td>
<td>$111.1 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Storm</td>
<td>350 million</td>
<td>$103.7 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Drought</td>
<td>341 million</td>
<td>$17 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected</td>
<td></td>
<td>63 million</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic damage</td>
<td></td>
<td>$14 billion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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North-East Asia – leader in Asia-Pacific achieving maternal mortality and child mortality

3.1.1 Maternal mortality
(Death per 100 000 live birth)

3.2.1 Under-five mortality
(Deaths per 1000 live births)
Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

... and school enrolment, gender parity in education

**Enrolment rate, secondary school (%)**, 2015

**Gender parity index**, Secondary school, 2015, gross
Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

... and school enrolment, gender parity in education
...but challenge remains, e.g., in equality of access to education

Secondary school attendance - gaps in Asia-Pacific countries, latest year

China: rural-urban gap

Mongolia: rural-urban and richest-poorest gap

Source: ESCAP, 2017. Sustainable Social Development in Asia and the Pacific: Towards a people-centred transformation. Note: Secondary net attendance ratio data were disaggregated by wealth quintiles and location of residence. For countries in the Asia and Pacific region, the most recent data were used.
...and in empowerment of women -

5.5.1 Seats held by women in national parliament
(percentage of seats)

Source: ESCAP SDG database.
Ageing in North-East Asia: a critical factor Goal 3 as well as the fundamental structure of economy and society

- **JAPAN**: The world’s most aged country
- **REPUBLIC OF KOREA**: The world’s fastest ageing country
- **CHINA**: The world’s largest population aged 80 years or over (2050)
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Thank you

https://www.unescap.org/events/north-east-asian-multistakeholder-forum-sustainable-development-goals
Much room for strong institutions to achieve SDG