

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC SDG PROGRESS REPORT

2022

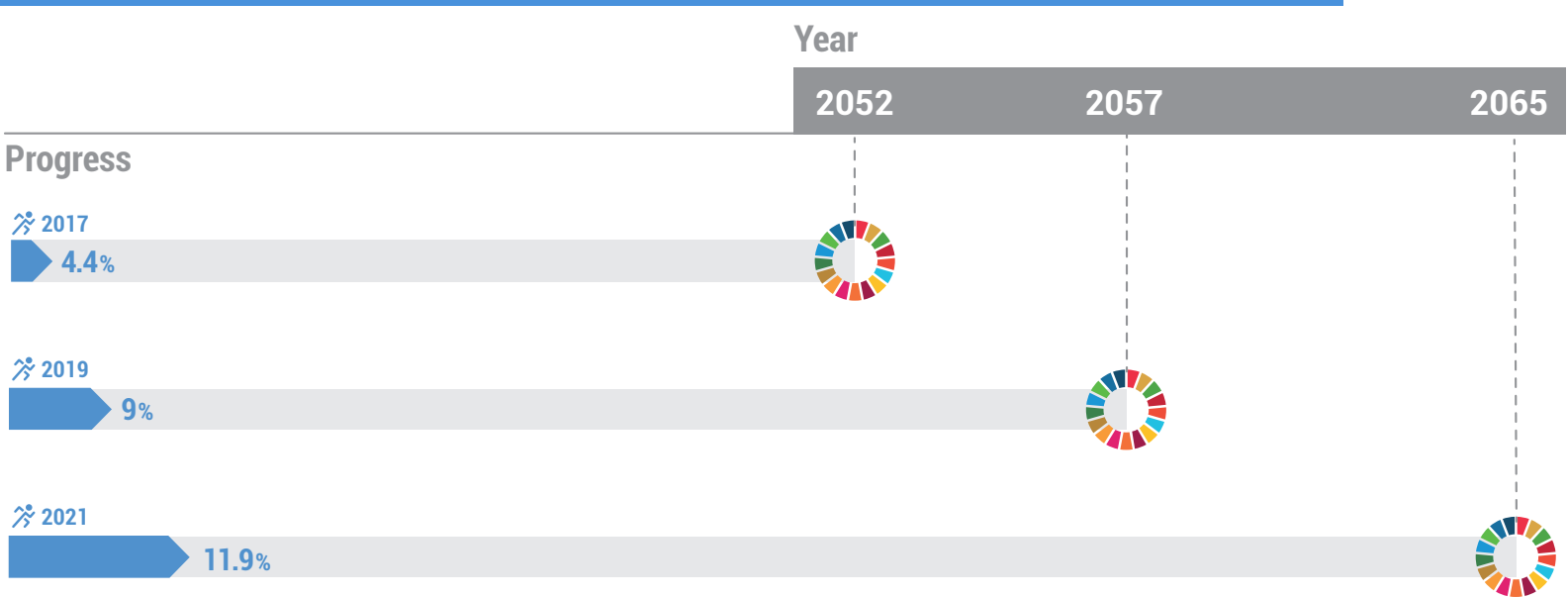
Widening disparities amid COVID-19

HIGHLIGHTS

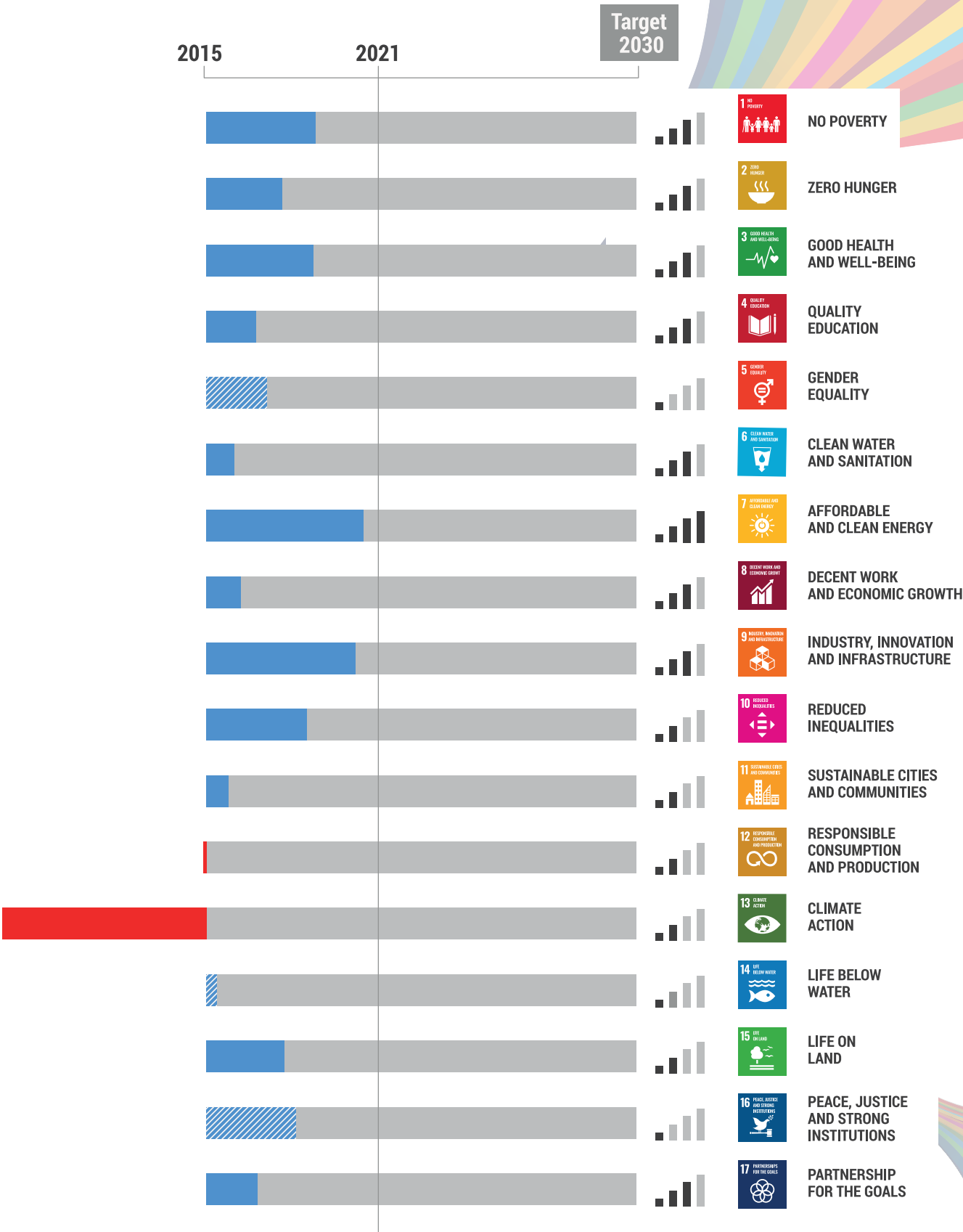


Progress towards the SDGs in the Asia-Pacific region has slowed as the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change have exacerbated development challenges. The region is not on track to achieve any of the 17 SDGs.

Estimated year to achieve the SDGs at the current pace in Asia and the Pacific, 2017–2021



Snapshot of SDG progress in Asia and the Pacific, 2021



Less than 10 per cent of the measurable targets are on track to be achieved by 2030, and the remaining targets require urgent and rapid acceleration of progress or reversal of negative trends

1 NO POVERTY

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

2 ZERO HUNGER

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

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

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

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

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

5 GENDER EQUALITY

- 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

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

- 6.1 Safe drinking water
- 6.2 Access to sanitation & hygiene
- 6.5 Trans-boundary water cooperation
- 6.a International cooperation on water & sanitation
- 6.4 Water-use efficiency
- 6.6 Water-related ecosystems
- 6.b Participatory water & sanitation management
- 6.3 Water quality

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

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

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

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

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

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

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

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

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

- 11.1 Housing & basic services
- 11.2 Public transport systems
- 11.6 Urban air quality & waste management
- 11.b Disaster risk management policies
- 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.c Sustainable & resilient buildings

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

- 12.4 Managing chemicals & wastes
- 12.a Support for R&D capacity for SD
- 12.2 Sustainable use of natural resources
- 12.b Sustainable tourism monitoring
- 12.c Fossil-fuel subsidies
- 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

13 CLIMATE ACTION

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

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

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

15 LIFE ON LAND

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

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

- 16.6 Effective institutions
- 16.1 Reduction of violence & related deaths
- 16.3 Justice for all
- 16.5 Corruption and bribery
- 16.2 Human trafficking
- 16.b Non-discriminatory laws
- 16.4 Illicit financial and arms flows
- 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

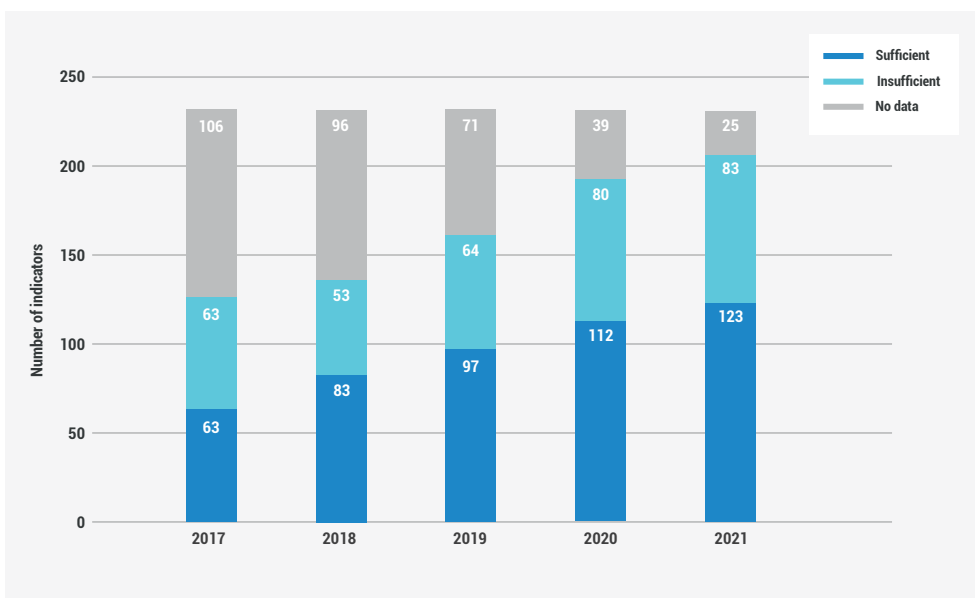
17 PARTNERSHIP FOR THE GOALS

- 17.1 Tax & other revenue collection
- 17.3 Additional financial resources
- 17.4 Debt sustainability
- 17.6 Science and tech international 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
- 17.17 Partnerships (public, private, CSO)

- 17.18 National statistics availability
- 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

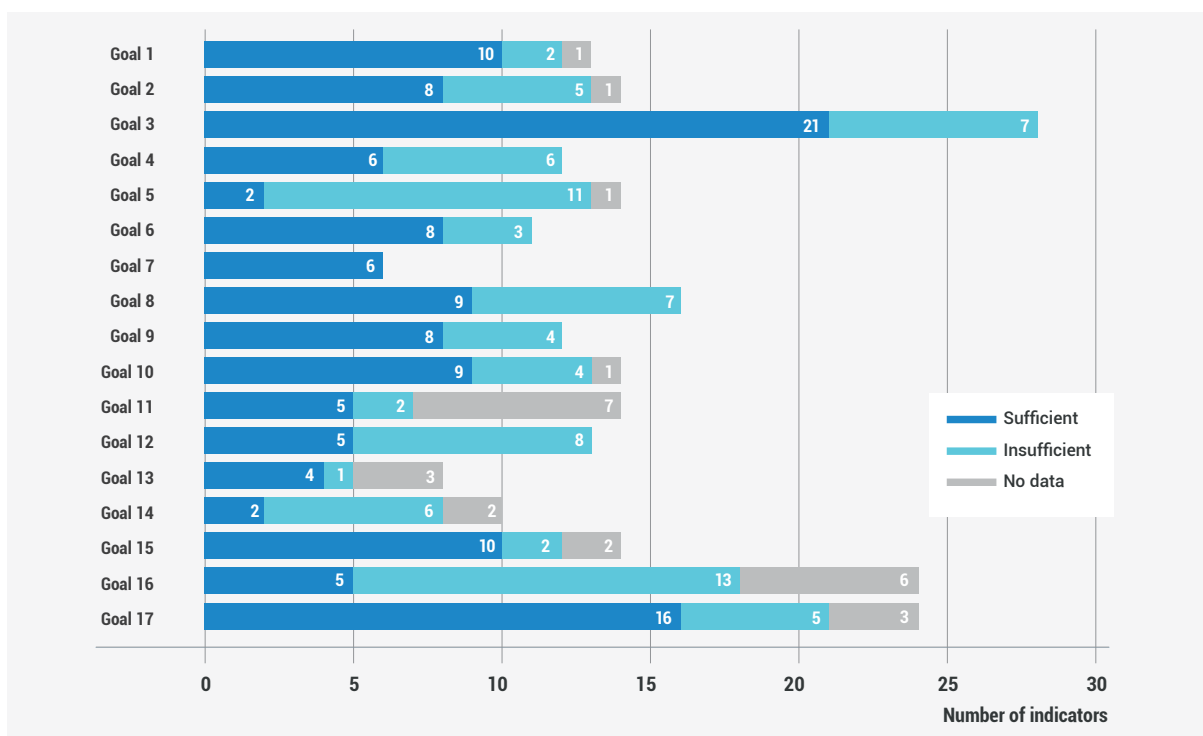
- MAINTAIN progress to achieve target
- ACCELERATE progress to achieve target
- REVERSE trend to achieve target
- Cannot be measured

The availability of data in Asia and the Pacific has sharply increased since the first benchmark in 2017, the number of indicators with sufficient data has almost doubled since then. This trend testifies to the increase in the strength of the national statistical systems in the region in response to the monitoring demands of the 2030 Agenda.



For the first time, more than half of the 231 SDG indicators have sufficient data in Asia-Pacific.

More than half of the indicators without data are under two goals (SDGs 11 and 16), calling for greater attention in filling data gaps in these goals. These 25 indicators, together with the 83 indicators with insufficient data, represent 47 per cent of all SDG indicators. Without high-quality, timely, and disaggregated data for these indicators, navigating the implementation of the 2030 targets will be myopic at best.



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