

**Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific****Seventy-sixth session**

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Item 5 (b) of the provisional agenda*

Review of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific: social development**Asia-Pacific indicator framework for monitoring progress towards the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and of the commitments contained in the Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development****Note by the secretariat***Summary*

At the Sixth Asian and Pacific Population Conference, held in Bangkok from 16 to 20 September 2013, Ministers and representatives of members and associate members of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific adopted the Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development, in which they recommended 116 priority actions to ensure the effective implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the key actions for its further implementation, and the recommendations arising from their subsequent reviews, as well as their follow-up beyond 2014, and inclusion in the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015.

In addition, in the Ministerial Declaration, Governments called for regular monitoring and evaluation to assess progress in the continuing implementation of the Programme of Action and its related follow-up outcomes, as well as the recommendations contained in the Ministerial Declaration.

In November 2018, in support of the Midterm Review of the Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development, the secretariat and the United Nations Population Fund developed a draft indicator framework for monitoring progress towards the implementation of the Programme of Action and of the commitments contained in the Ministerial Declaration. The framework was presented at the Midterm Review in November 2018. Member States stressed the importance of a region-specific monitoring framework and recommended that a revised framework be submitted to the Commission for consideration before the sixth session of the Committee on Social Development.

In response to this call, the present document presents a revised framework. The revised framework was prepared on the basis of a mapping exercise focused on the priority actions of the Ministerial Declaration and relevant indicators of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, comments received during the Midterm Review, and further inputs resulting from an expert group meeting on monitoring the implementation of the Ministerial Declaration, held in September 2019. The set of indicators is drawn primarily from the Sustainable Development Goals and other internationally agreed frameworks and data sets that United Nations bodies have produced using official data. Going forward, the indicators can be used as the basis for voluntary regular monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the recommendations contained in the Ministerial Declaration.

The Commission may wish to review and endorse the framework.

* ESCAP/76/L.1/Rev.1.

I. Introduction

1. In 1994, Member States adopted the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, which to this day inspires a rights-based agenda in which people are placed at the heart of sustainable development. In adopting the Programme of Action, Member States committed to deliver inclusive, equitable and sustainable development for all.

2. Since 1994, Member States have conducted reviews and appraisals of the Programme of Action and the key actions for its further implementation at national, regional and global levels. They have reviewed progress and identified lessons learned, emerging topics and remaining challenges. They have often conducted those reviews in the context of the overall global development agenda, including the United Nations Millennium Declaration and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The outcomes of these reviews have served to guide further action to strengthen linkages between population dynamics and sustainable development at the national, regional and global levels.

II. The Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development and its follow-up

3. In General Assembly resolution 65/234, Member States decided to extend the Programme of Action and the key actions for its further implementation beyond 2014. In preparation for the twenty-ninth special session of the General Assembly, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), in consultation with Member States and in cooperation with all relevant organizations of the United Nations system and other relevant international organizations, institutions and experts, conducted an operational review of the implementation of the Programme of Action.

4. In that regard, the five regional commissions, in collaboration with partners in the field, held regional conferences in 2013 to prepare for the 20-year review of the Programme of Action.¹ The outcome documents of those regional conferences informed the review of the Programme of Action at the global level in 2014.

5. The secretariat, in cooperation with the UNFPA Asia-Pacific Regional Office, convened the Sixth Asian and Pacific Population Conference, held in Bangkok from 16 to 20 September 2013.² The Conference was used as an intergovernmental platform for regional preparations for the special session of the General Assembly on the follow-up to the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014.

6. The Sixth Asian and Pacific Population Conference reviewed progress and gaps in the implementation of the Programme of Action and identified priority actions to address a broad set of challenges and opportunities related to

¹ For a compilation of the outcome documents of those regional reviews, see *Compendium of Recommendations on Population and Development*, vol. II, *Regional Conferences on Population and Development Held in Preparation for the Review of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.14.XIII.13).

² Pursuant to Commission resolution 74 (XXIII) of 17 April 1967, the Asian Population Conference was established as a statutory organ of the Commission, to be convened every ten years synchronizing with the decennial population and related censuses, for the consideration of all aspects of population questions and of their impact on economic and social development.

population and sustainable development. After deliberations, the Conference adopted the Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development by majority vote.

7. In the Ministerial Declaration, Governments reaffirmed their commitment to the full and effective implementation of the Programme of Action, the key actions for its further implementation and the recommendations arising from their subsequent reviews. They also committed to address remaining implementation gaps and new and emerging challenges and opportunities that form part of the nexus between population and sustainable development.

8. The members and associate members of the Economic and Social Commission of Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) also set out to develop evidence-based policies and ensure accountability through the implementation of monitoring and evaluation frameworks and community-based monitoring, in accordance with national laws and regulations, as appropriate. They committed to conduct regular monitoring and evaluation through relevant national authorities, to strengthen the capacity of national statistical offices and relevant national institutions to generate, analyse and disseminate reliable and disaggregated population data, and to increase their use for the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of population and development policies. In collaboration with UNFPA, ESCAP was tasked with supporting members and associate members in their efforts to implement the Ministerial Declaration at national and regional levels.

9. With the extension of the Programme of Action and the key actions for its further implementation beyond 2014, future reviews and appraisals will be forthcoming. To support a comprehensive review of the implementation of the Ministerial Declaration and the Programme of Action in the context of the 2030 Agenda and the regional road map for implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific, and noting the efforts by other regional commissions to develop indicator frameworks relevant to their respective regional outcomes, ESCAP, in collaboration with UNFPA, developed a draft indicator framework.

10. The draft indicator framework was developed according to the principles of practicality and comprehensiveness, with a view to minimizing the reporting burden for member States, and using internationally agreed indicators drawn primarily from the Sustainable Development Goal indicators to ensure the widespread acceptability, availability and comparability of data.

11. The draft indicator framework was presented during the Midterm Review of the Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development in November 2018,³ at which member States stressed the importance of a region-specific monitoring framework and recommended that the secretariat, in cooperation with UNFPA, further develop a regional framework to monitor the Programme of Action and the Ministerial Declaration, as appropriate, in the context of the 2030 Agenda.

12. Member States further recommended that the framework be submitted to the Commission for its consideration before the sixth session of the Committee on Social Development.

³ ESCAP/75/6.

III. Indicator framework for monitoring progress towards the implementation of the Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development

13. In preparation for the Midterm Review of the Ministerial Declaration in 2018, ESCAP and UNFPA invited ESCAP members and associate members to prepare national reports on their efforts to implement the Programme of Action and the Ministerial Declaration.

14. To guide those reports and in recognition of the need to avoid duplicating efforts and adding to the reporting burden of member States, and to use instead the same indicators to support the follow-up and review related to the overall mandate of the 2030 Agenda and the commitment to leave no one behind, the 116 priority actions of the Ministerial Declaration were mapped against the targets of the Sustainable Development Goals. Where Sustainable Development Goal indicators were relevant to the priority actions of the Ministerial Declaration, they were included in the draft indicator framework. The list of those indicators was shared with Governments for use in the preparation of their national reports.

15. The draft indicator framework was presented during the Midterm Review of the Ministerial Declaration, and member States and other stakeholders offered comments. Participants at the Midterm Review emphasized that the framework could serve to ensure more frequent and regular monitoring of progress in the region towards the Ministerial Declaration commitments, with clear indicators and targets.

16. Participants further suggested that the development of the framework should be inclusive and participatory, noting that it should focus on the well-being of people, build on existing indicators to avoid placing an undue burden on Governments, and emphasize utility for the users of the data.

17. The framework was revised according to these comments and presented to an expert group meeting held in Bangkok on 23 and 24 September 2019.⁴ During this meeting, representatives of member States, academia and civil society and other practitioners provided further feedback.

18. Participants at this meeting reiterated the importance of the framework, noting that a monitoring framework could further assist in defining success; strengthening the focus on rights and leaving no one behind; addressing interlinkages; and facilitating accountability and experience-sharing as well as consolidating monitoring. They emphasized the importance of disaggregating data beyond what was provided for in the global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda, to ensure that no one was left behind. They noted challenges related to some of the data sources, and they highlighted the need for further capacity-building to gather data for the relevant indicators and to build effective data systems to ensure that data were not only produced but shared effectively.

19. Participants outlined indicators with particular relevance for countries with special needs and suggested additional Sustainable Development Goal indicators, as well as other indicators that were not included in the list of indicators for the 2030 Agenda, in order to ensure that all aspects of the Ministerial Declaration were captured, including on issues addressed in the

⁴ The report of the expert group meeting is available at www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/EGM%20on%20monitoring%20population%20report%20%28final%29.pdf.

Ministerial Declaration that went beyond what was addressed in the 2030 Agenda. Indicators from other internationally agreed indicator frameworks were also added, as were indicators gathered by United Nations bodies using official national data. In order to ensure ease of use and acceptability of the framework, some suggested indicators were ultimately not included owing to gaps in the regular availability of data the lack of internationally agreed definitions for these indicators. The use of additional disaggregation by several indicators such as age, sex, urban/rural residence, persons with disabilities and migrant status was also suggested, to ensure that the framework could be used to identify those who were furthest behind and develop appropriate policies.⁵

20. The results of this exercise are presented in tables 1 and 2. The framework comprises 85 indicators, including 76 Sustainable Development Goal indicators (see table 1), with others drawn from internationally agreed frameworks such as the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002, and the Regional Action Framework on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics in Asia and the Pacific. Other indicators are drawn from global databases produced by the Population Division, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Health Organization (WHO), and the International Labour Organization (ILO) on the basis of official national data. In addition, a set of overarching demographic indicators is suggested to provide background information on the population dynamics in each country (see table 2).

21. The framework, which incorporates feedback from the expert group meeting, is outlined in full in table 3. Member States are invited to consider the list of indicators for future use by relevant national authorities in the voluntary regular monitoring and evaluation of progress in the continuing implementation of the Programme of Action and its related follow-up outcomes, including the commitments contained in the Ministerial Declaration. The tier classification of Sustainable Development Goal indicators as identified by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators is also provided in the table.

⁵ At the meeting, it was suggested that several indicators be further disaggregated as follows: 1.3.1 (migrant status, rural/urban residence), 3.1.2 (rural/urban residence, education and wealth quintile), 3.4.1 (age and sex), 3.7.1 (migrant status), 3.7.2 (by single age groups between 15, 16, 17, 18, 19), 3.4.2 (sex, age, geographic location, employment status and disability status), 3.b.1 (by type of vaccine, including human papillomavirus), 4.1.1 (age and disability status), 4.3.1 (age and disability status), 4.6.1 (age), 8.3.1 (migrant status), 8.5.2 (migrant status) and 8.6.1 (by single ages).

22. Of the 76 Sustainable Development Goal indicators used, 35 are currently classified by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators as tier I, 38 as tier II and 2 as tier III.⁶ According to the analysis in the *Asia and the Pacific SDG Progress Report 2020*, 31 of the indicators are currently assessed as having sufficient data.⁷

IV. Issues for consideration by the Commission

23. Member States may wish to consider endorsing the framework as contained in table 3 as a tool to support future reviews and appraisals of the Ministerial Declaration and the Programme of Action.

⁶ A tier I indicator is defined as an indicator that is conceptually clear, for which an internationally established methodology and standards are available, and for which data are regularly produced by countries on at least 50 per cent of countries and of the population in every region where the indicator is relevant. A tier II indicator is defined as one that is conceptually clear and for which an internationally established methodology and standards are available, but for which data are not regularly produced by countries. A tier III indicator is defined as an indicator for which an internationally established methodology or standards are not yet available but are being (or will be) developed or tested. See <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/tier-classification/>.

⁷ Indicators are assessed as having sufficient data if they have at least an underlying data series with two data points or more between 2000 and 2019 for at least half the countries in the region. This is the minimum required to estimate a historical trend. See ESCAP, *Asia and the Pacific SDG Progress Report 2020* (forthcoming).

Table 1

Composition of the Asia-Pacific indicator framework for monitoring progress towards the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and of the commitments contained in the Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development

Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development, priority actions		Number of indicators under each thematic area, by source																			
		Sustainable Development Goals																	Other sources/ indicators	Total Sustainable Development Goal indicators	Total indicators
		Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5	Goal 6	Goal 7	Goal 8	Goal 9	Goal 10	Goal 11	Goal 12	Goal 13	Goal 14	Goal 15	Goal 16	Goal 17			
A.	Poverty eradication and employment	5	3					4		2								2	14	16	
B.	Health			8															8	8	
C.	Sexual and reproductive health, services and rights			2		2												1	4	5	
D.	Education				4													1	4	5	
E.	Gender equality and women's empowerment					10				1							1		12	12	
F.	Adolescents and young people			3				2									2		7	7	
G.	Ageing	1								1	1							2	3	5	
H.	International migration							1		3							1	1	6	6	
I.	Urbanization and internal migration						2				6								8	8	
J.	Population and sustainable development		1									1	3	1				2	6	8	
K.	Data and statistics																1	3	1	4	5
Total indicators		6	4	13	4	12	2		7		7	7	1	3	1		5	4	9	76	85

Source: See General Assembly resolutions 70/1 and 71/313, including the annual refinements to be made to the global indicator framework as contained in E/CN.3/2018/2, annex II and E/CN.3/2019/2, annex II.

Table 2
Suggested overarching demographic indicators

<i>Indicator name</i>	<i>Source</i>
Total population by age and sex	United Nations, World Population Prospects
Average annual rate of population change (percentage)	
Median age of the population, by sex (years)	
Sex ratio at birth (male births per female births)	
Total fertility rate (live births per woman)	
Life expectancy at birth, by sex (years)	
Dependency ratio, total, child and older persons	
Net migration	
Average household size	
Level of urbanization (percentage)	United Nations, World Urbanization Prospects
Rate of change of the urban population (percentage)	

Source: See United Nations, World Population Prospects. Available at <https://population.un.org/wpp> (accessed on 2 February 2020); and see United Nations, World Urbanization Prospects. Available at <https://population.un.org/wup> (accessed on 2 February 2020).

Note: These suggested indicators provide background information on the demographic situation of each country and are intended to complement the indicators presented in table 3.

Table 3

List of indicators for the Asia-Pacific indicator framework for monitoring progress towards the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and of the commitments contained in the Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development

<i>Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development</i>		<i>Internationally agreed development goals</i>		<i>Reference number</i>	<i>Source (if other than 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)</i>	<i>Tier classification (if applicable)^b</i>
<i>Thematic area^a</i>	<i>Priority actions</i>	<i>Sustainable Development Goal (if applicable)</i>	<i>Indicators</i>			
A. Poverty eradication and employment	Paras 89–103	Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere	1.1.1: Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)	A.1		Tier I
			1.2.1: Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	A.2		Tier I
			1.2.2: Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	A.3		Tier II
			1.3.1: Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable ^c	A.4		Tier II
			1.4.1: Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	A.5		Tier I
		Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	2.1.2: Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	A.6		Tier I
			2.2.2: Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	A.7		Tier I
			2.3.2: Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	A.8		Tier II
		Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	8.3.1: Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	A.9		Tier II
			8.5.1: Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age, and persons with disabilities	A.10		Tier II
			8.5.2: Unemployment rate, by sex, age, persons with disabilities ^d	A.11		Tier I

<i>Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development</i>		<i>Internationally agreed development goals</i>		<i>Reference number</i>	<i>Source (if other than 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)</i>	<i>Tier classification (if applicable)^b</i>
<i>Thematic area^a</i>	<i>Priority actions</i>	<i>Sustainable Development Goal (if applicable)</i>	<i>Indicators</i>			
			8.10.2: Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	A.12		Tier I
		Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries	10.1.1: Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population	A.13		Tier II
			10.2.1: Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	A.14		Tier II
		Other sources	ILO: Active contributors to an old age contributory scheme as a percent of the working age population by sex (%)	A.15	International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT data set ^c	
			Labour force participation rate for the population age 15 or older, by sex	A.16	Core set of gender indicators for Asia and the Pacific ^f	
B. Health	Paras 104–108	Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	3.1.1: Maternal mortality ratio	B.1		Tier I
			3.1.2: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	B.2		Tier I
			3.2.1: Under-5 mortality rate	B.3		Tier I
			3.8.2: Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income	B.4		Tier I
			3.3.1: Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	B.5		Tier I
			3.4.1: Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	B.6		Tier I
			3.8.1: Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)	B.7		Tier I
			3.b.1: Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme	B.8		Tier I
C. Sexual and reproductive health, services and rights	Paras 109–126	Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	3.7.1: Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	C.1		Tier I

<i>Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development</i>		<i>Internationally agreed development goals</i>		<i>Reference number</i>	<i>Source (if other than 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)</i>	<i>Tier classification (if applicable)^b</i>
<i>Thematic area^a</i>	<i>Priority actions</i>	<i>Sustainable Development Goal (if applicable)</i>	<i>Indicators</i>			
			3.7.2: Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	C.2		Tier I
		Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	5.6.1: Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	C.3		Tier II
			5.6.2: Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education	C.4		Tier II
		Other sources	Contraceptive prevalence rate among women married or in union, modern methods and modern and traditional methods	C.5	World Health Organization, Global Health Observatory data ^g	
D. Education	Paras 127–128	Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	4.1.1: Proportion of children and young people (<i>a</i>) in grades 2/3; (<i>b</i>) at the end of primary; and (<i>c</i>) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex	D.1		Tier I
			4.3.1: Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex	D.2		Tier II
			4.6.1: Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (<i>a</i>) literacy and (<i>b</i>) numeracy skills, by sex	D.3		Tier II
			4.a.1: Proportion of schools with access to (<i>a</i>) electricity; (<i>b</i>) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (<i>c</i>) computers for pedagogical purposes; (<i>d</i>) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (<i>e</i>) basic drinking water; (<i>f</i>) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (<i>g</i>) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)	D.4		Tier II
			Other sources	Out of school rate for children, adolescents and youth of primary and secondary school age, by sex, age and disability status	D.5	UNESCO Institute for Statistics ^h
E. Gender equality and women's empowerment	Paras 129–143	Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	5.1.1: Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	E.1		Tier II
			5.2.1: Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age	E.2		Tier II

<i>Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development</i>		<i>Internationally agreed development goals</i>		<i>Reference number</i>	<i>Source (if other than 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)</i>	<i>Tier classification (if applicable)^b</i>
<i>Thematic area^a</i>	<i>Priority actions</i>	<i>Sustainable Development Goal (if applicable)</i>	<i>Indicators</i>			
			5.2.2: Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence	E.3		Tier II
			5.3.1: Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	E.4		Tier I
			5.3.2: Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	E.5		Tier I
			5.4.1: Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	E.6		Tier II
			5.5.1: Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	E.7		Tier I
			5.5.2: Proportion of women in managerial positions	E.8		Tier I
			5.a.2: Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women’s equal rights to land ownership and/or control	E.9		Tier II
			5.c.1: Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment	E.10		Tier II
		Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries	10.3.1: 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	E.11		Tier II
		Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	16.3.1: Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms	E.12		Tier II
F. Adolescents and young people	Paras 144–148	Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	3.4.2: Suicide mortality rate	F.1		Tier I
			3.5.2: Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol	F.2		Tier I
			3.7.2: Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	F.3		Tier I

<i>Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development</i>		<i>Internationally agreed development goals</i>		<i>Reference number</i>	<i>Source (if other than 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)</i>	<i>Tier classification (if applicable)^b</i>
<i>Thematic area^a</i>	<i>Priority actions</i>	<i>Sustainable Development Goal (if applicable)</i>	<i>Indicators</i>			
G. Ageing	Paras 149–163	Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	8.5.2: Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	F.4		Tier I
			8.6.1: Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training	F.5		Tier I
		Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	16.1.3: Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months	F.6		Tier II
			16.2.3: Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	F.7		Tier II
		Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere	1.3.1: Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	G.1		Tier II
		Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries	10.2.1: Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	G.2		Tier II
		Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	11.7.1: Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	G.3		Tier II
		Other sources	Distribution of households by type (one person, couple only, couple with children, single parent with children, extended composed of family members only, extended non-relatives present, member(s) with unknown relationship to household head), by age of household head	G.4	United Nations, World Population Prospects	
			Percentage of households with at least one member aged 65 years or older	G.5	United Nations, World Population Prospects	

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<i>Thematic area^a</i>	<i>Priority actions</i>	<i>Sustainable Development Goal (if applicable)</i>	<i>Indicators</i>			
H. International migration	Paras 164–179	Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	8.8.1: Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status	H.1		Tier II
		Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries	10.7.1: Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination	H.2		Tier II
			10.7.2: Number of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people	H.3		Tier II
			10.c.1: Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	H.4		Tier I
		Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	16.2.2: Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	H.5		Tier II
		Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	17.3.2: Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	H.6		Tier I
I. Urbanization and internal migration	Paras 180–189	Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	6.1.1: Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	I.1		Tier II
			6.2.1: Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water	I.2		
		Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	11.1.1: Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	I.3		Tier I
			11.2.1: Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	I.4		Tier II
			11.3.1: Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate	I.5		Tier II

<i>Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development</i>		<i>Internationally agreed development goals</i>		<i>Reference number</i>	<i>Source (if other than 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)</i>	<i>Tier classification (if applicable)^b</i>
<i>Thematic area^a</i>	<i>Priority actions</i>	<i>Sustainable Development Goal (if applicable)</i>	<i>Indicators</i>			
J. Population and sustainable development	Paras 190–197		11.3.2: Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically	I.6		Tier II
			11.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	I.7		Tier II
			11.7.2: Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months	I.8		Tier II
		Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	2.4.1: Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	J.1		Tier II
		Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	12.8.1: Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment	J.2		Tier II
		Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	13.1.2: Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	J.3		Tier II
			13.2.1: Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)	J.4		Tier III
			13.3.1: Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula	J.5		Tier III

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<i>Thematic area^a</i>	<i>Priority actions</i>	<i>Sustainable Development Goal (if applicable)</i>	<i>Indicators</i>			
		Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	14.7.1: Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries	J.6		Tier I
		Other sources	B-1: of directly affected people attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population (compound indicator)	J.7	Recommendations contained in the report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction for the global targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 and on the follow-up to and operationalization of the indicators ⁱ	
			D-1: Damage to critical infrastructure attributed to disasters. (compound indicator)	J.8	Recommendations of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on global indicators for the global targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 and on the follow-up to and operationalization of the indicators ⁱ	

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<i>Thematic area^a</i>	<i>Priority actions</i>	<i>Sustainable Development Goal (if applicable)</i>	<i>Indicators</i>			
K. Data and statistics	Paras 198–204	Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	16.9.1: Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	K.1		Tier I
		Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	17.18.2: Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	K.2		Tier I
			17.18.3: Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding	K.3		Tier I
			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	K.4		Tier I
		Other sources	Per cent of all deaths that take place in the territory and jurisdiction in the given year are registered (death registration coverage)	K.5	Target 1.D of the Regional Action Framework on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics in Asia and the Pacific ^k	

Source: See General Assembly resolutions 70/1 and 71/313, including the annual refinements to be made to the global indicator framework as contained in E/CN.3/2018/2, annex II and E/CN.3/2019/2, annex II.

Notes: Paragraph numbers in the table refer to the Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development.

Abbreviation: UNESCO, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

^a Based on the thematic areas of the Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development.

^b Sustainable Development Goals indicator tier classification as of 11 December 2019.

^c Note that Sustainable Development Goal indicator 1.3.1 is listed under thematic areas A and G of the Ministerial Declaration.

^d Note that Sustainable Development Goal indicator 8.5.2 is listed under thematic areas A and F of the Ministerial Declaration.

^e International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT. Available at www.ilo.org/shinyapps/bulkexplorer7/?lang=en&segment=indicator&id=SOC_CWAP_SEX_RT_A (accessed on 2 February 2020).

^f E/ESCAP/CST(4)/10.

^g World Health Organization, Global Health Observatory data. Available at www.who.int/data/gho/data/indicators/indicator-details/GHO/contraceptive-prevalence-rate-among-women-married-or-in-union (accessed on 2 February 2020).

^h UNESCO, “Education: out-of-school rate for children of primary school age”, UNESCO Institute for Statistics database. Available at <http://data.uis.unesco.org/index.aspx?queryid=123> (accessed on 2 February 2020).

ⁱ General Assembly resolution 71/276.

^j Ibid.

^k E/ESCAP/71/27.
