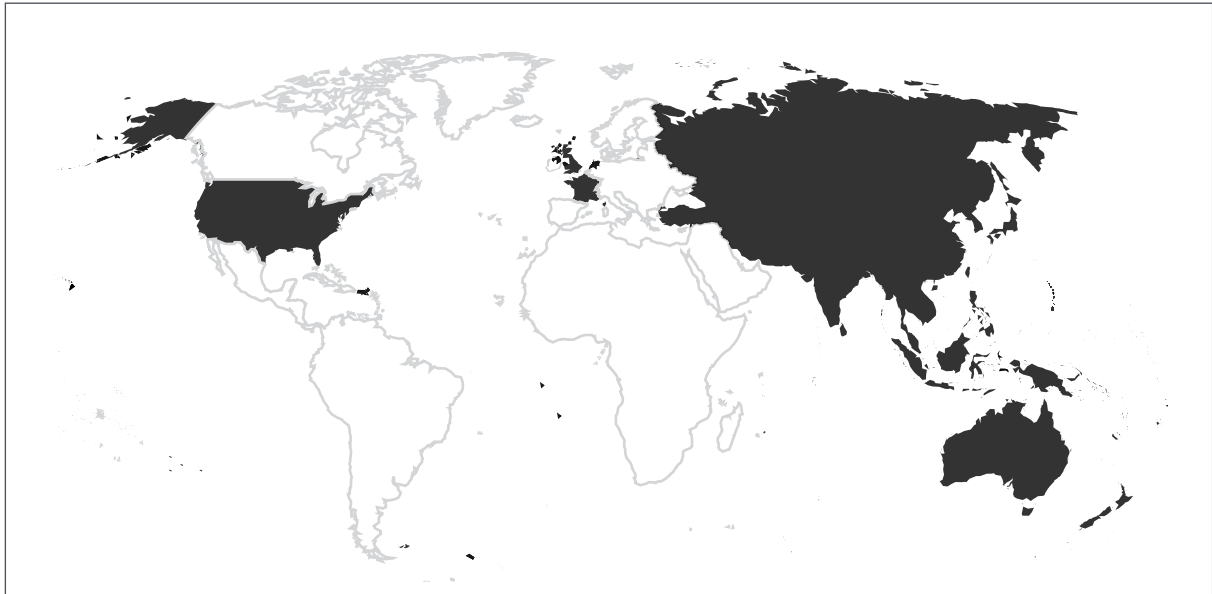


ASIA AND THE PACIFIC SDG PROGRESS REPORT

Engaging communities to close the evidence gap

2025





The shaded areas of the map indicate ESCAP members and associate members.*

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) is the most inclusive intergovernmental platform in the Asia-Pacific region. The Commission promotes cooperation among its 53 member States and 9 associate members in pursuit of solutions to sustainable development challenges. ESCAP is one of the five regional commissions of the United Nations.

The ESCAP secretariat supports inclusive, resilient and sustainable development in the region by generating action-oriented knowledge, and by providing technical assistance and capacity-building services in support of national development objectives, regional agreements and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

** The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.*



ASIA AND THE PACIFIC SDG PROGRESS REPORT 2025

Engaging communities to close the evidence gap

United Nations Publication

Sales no: E.25.II.F.1

Copyright ©2025 United Nations

All rights reserved

PRINT ISBN: 9789210034739

PDF ISBN: 9789211071559

Print ISSN: 2618-1053

Online ISSN: 2618-1061

Bar code: ean-13_ 9789210034739

Mention of firm names and commercial products does not imply the endorsement of the United Nations. The designations and the presentation of the materials used in this publication, including their respective citations, maps and bibliography, do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Also, the boundaries and names shown and the designations used in this publication do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. This publication may be reproduced in whole or in part for educational or non-profit purposes without special permission from the copyright holder, provided that the source is acknowledged. The ESCAP Publications Office would appreciate receiving a copy of any publication that uses this publication as a source.

No use may be made of this publication for resale or any other commercial purpose whatsoever without prior permission. Applications for such permission, with a statement of the purpose and extent of reproduction, should be addressed to the Secretary of the Publications Board, United Nations, New York.



Foreword



Each new edition of the *Asia and the Pacific SDG Progress Report* features the best available data and insights to track progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals. We celebrate regional and national excellence and achievements in the production of statistics and data to monitor the Goals as well as outstanding performance and progress against the targets and indicators. We call attention to factors that may help to improve outcomes for marginalized groups as we continue to work towards creating a more equitable world. We are reminded of our pledge to leave no one behind as we consider that the most vulnerable populations are also facing the greatest risks. Importantly, year upon year, we reaffirm our commitment to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals.

The report provides a comprehensive assessment of progress towards the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and their 169

targets as well as the challenges and crises that are holding back progress in the region. Climate change and the impact of disasters continue to be significant obstacles to progress. At the same time, data gaps persist and leave some of the most vulnerable populations invisible in official statistics, limiting policymakers ability to address their needs effectively. Meanwhile, constrained resources to modernize statistical systems pose additional hurdles. Without urgent action to accelerate progress, many of the Goals will remain out of reach, and nothing short of the most urgent acceleration of progress will close the gap.

Yet as we look to the future, we continue to find signs of hope in our shared and enduring commitments, our interconnectedness, and our strength through regional cooperation. As we aim to significantly accelerate progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, this report highlights case studies showcasing innovative solutions and regional cooperation, demonstrating that shared commitment and collaboration can yield transformative results. Across Asia and the Pacific, new partnerships and creative approaches offer hope and actionable pathways to overcome the most persistent challenges.

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific will continue to play its role in the region as a trusted partner. Together, through bold action and collective resolve, we can build a prosperous, equitable and sustainable future for all.

Armida Salsiah Alisjahbana

Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations
and Executive Secretary of ESCAP

Executive Summary

Progress toward each of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Asia and the Pacific remains significantly off track, with most targets advancing too slowly or stagnating despite ongoing efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Progress towards several goals is far too slow, particularly on responsible consumption and production (Goal 12), quality education (Goal 4), and decent work and economic growth (Goal 8). Key drivers of this stagnation include increases in fossil fuel subsidies, poor proficiency in reading and mathematics, and unsustainable production patterns. In addition, negative trends on environmental indicators, such as the economic benefits from sustainable fisheries and the extent of land degradation hinder progress on life below water (Goal 14) and life on land (Goal 15).

Alarming regression on climate action (Goal 13) has been driven by the region's vulnerability to disasters and continued greenhouse gas emissions, which account for half of such pollution worldwide.

In contrast the region has made notable progress on industry, innovation and infrastructure (Goal 9) and good health and well-being (Goal 3), driven by expanded access to mobile networks and remarkable improvements in maternal, infant and child health, demonstrating that targeted investments and effective policies can yield significant gains.

Lack of progress towards environmental sustainability is a key obstacle for regional progress towards the 2030 targets. Among the 117 targets with sufficient data, only 16 are on track to be achieved by 2030 and 18 show a negative trend in need of urgent reversal. The majority of the 18 targets are related to climate-related challenges and disaster risk.

Compared to the rest of the world, the Asia-Pacific region has shown notably strong performance on several goals and targets.

For example, the region leads in progress on Goal 1 (mainly for progress on reducing income poverty), Goal 2 (for reducing the prevalence of undernourishment), Goal 9 (for passenger and freight volume and small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit), Goal 12 (for reducing hazardous waste generated), Goal 15 (for a slower land degradation) and Goal 16 (for reducing detected victims of human trafficking and intentional homicide). However, the region falls significantly behind the rest of the world in progressing on Goals 8, 13, 14, and 17.

Countries in special situations are more likely to show regression on responsible consumption and production (Goal 12), decent work and economic growth (Goal 8) and sustainable cities and communities (Goal 11). The least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, and small island developing States in the Asia-Pacific region require special attention to achieve the goals and may benefit from future action on Goal 12 or other shared priority areas, such as climate action (Goal 13).

Progress assessments at the national level reveal the diversity of progress across the region, with emerging and regressing trends providing critical early warnings for policymakers. While strong progress is evident overall on Goal 9 and Goal 3, some countries are lagging behind and need targeted attention to accelerate progress. Conversely, although the region shows regression or stagnation on Goals 12 and 13, some countries are leading in these areas, offering valuable lessons for others to follow. The emerging regressing trends are particularly noteworthy in areas of high achievement, where safeguarding past gains on sustainable development is essential.

Development benefits often bypass vulnerable groups, with intersecting factors like age, gender, education, location and wealth exacerbating inequalities.

Household survey data reveals that poverty is the most significant factor contributing to inequality of opportunity. Education level follows as the second most critical factor. These two circumstances often intersect with others, such as location, sex and age, to exacerbate inequalities. For example, households that are poorer, located in rural areas, and have lower levels of education are the most disadvantaged in accessing basic services such as water, sanitation, and clean energy. Policymakers require nuanced, granular data to capture the realities of specific population groups.

Partnerships between governments, development partners and local communities in the Asia-Pacific region have deployed innovative approaches to fill information gaps and improve SDG monitoring.

These initiatives have amplified the voices of vulnerable and diverse groups in decision-making processes and given them a role in generating data so that policymakers

are better able to respond to their needs. Examples from around the region focus on a broad range of thematic issues and population groups, including living conditions; education; health; youth, women and girls; and refugees.

Data availability across countries in the Asia-Pacific region shows a slow yet positive trend with an average of 54 per cent of indicators having at least two data points in 2024, a small increase from the previous year.

Notably, the region outpaces the rest of the world by 6 per cent. However, substantial data gaps remain across key disaggregation dimensions, including age, migratory status, disability, sex and location (urban/rural).

Achieving the SDGs for everyone and everywhere requires a transformative shift in statistical systems. This includes fostering strong political leadership, mobilizing investments, and strengthening partnerships.

Governments in the Asia-Pacific region can lead this transformation by adopting a whole-of-society approach and investing in the digital transformation of their statistical systems.



Abbreviations and Acronyms

ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
COVID-19	coronavirus disease
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DRR	disaster risk reduction
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GDP	gross domestic product
GHG	greenhouse gases
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
LDCs	least developed countries
LLDCs	landlocked developing countries
ODA	official development assistance
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SIDS	small island developing States
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
WHO	World Health Organization

Acknowledgments

The Asia and the Pacific SDG Progress Report 2025 was prepared by the Statistics Division of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) under the overall guidance of Armida Salsiah Alisjahbana, Under-Secretary-General and Executive Secretary of ESCAP, and Lin Yang, Deputy Executive Secretary of ESCAP, with support from the Editorial Board of ESCAP. Rachael Joanne Beaven, Director of the Statistics Division provides overall leadership in preparation of this flagship publication.

This 2025 edition of the report was prepared by a team led by Arman Bidarbakht Nia, including Anisa Hussein, Dayyan Shayani, Krisana Boonpriroje, Marisa Limawongpranee, Pakkaporn Visetsilpanon, Patricia Wong Bi Yi, Qiaofang Chen, Tsend-Ayush Ganbaatar and Xian Ji.

ESCAP staff who provided valuable inputs: Selahattin Selsah Pasali, Zilu Zhou and Omar Siddique.

The report benefited from substantive contributions provided by United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations in the Asia-Pacific region: Employers Confederation of the Philippines: Jose Roland A. Moya and Daniella Reyes; International Organization for Migration: Anindya Dutta, Bradley Mellicker, Barbara Porrovecchio, Lauriane Marie Wolfe and Anny Yip-Ching Yu; Leave No One Behind Partnership: Aditi Anand, Adrian D’Cruz, Peter Koblowsky and Annie Namala; Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Chao Huang, Muhammad Saad Imtiaz, Anna Gesine Kneifel and Su Yuen Tay; United Nations Children’s Fund: Della Ayu Anandita, Blandina Rosalina Bait, Yulian Gressando, W. John Howe, Suhaeni Kudus, Maraita Listyasari, Ly Phat Viet Linh, Syarifah Marlina, Yayu Mukaromah, Kannan Nadar, Mamadou Ndiaye, Nguyen Quynh Trang, Nguyen Thi Thanh An, Airin Roshita and Julia Suryantan; United Nations Educational,

Scientific and Cultural Organization: Bajracharya, Roshan; United Nations Population Fund: Jessica Gardner; Vanuatu Women’s Centre: Sharon Frank, Juliet Hunt and Tatavola Matas; World Vision East Asia: Dan Mtonga, Ariel Odtojan and Lindsey Ruffolo.

The report was substantively edited by Mary Ann Perkins. Layout and graphic design were implemented by Magdalena Dolna.

Nikita Panov and Rattana Duangrapruen from the Statistics Division provided valuable administrative support.

Mitchell Hsieh, Raggie Johansen and Kavita Sukanandan, all from the ESCAP Communications and Knowledge Management Section, coordinated the media launch and dissemination of the report.

Photo credit

Abbreviations and acronyms: shutterstock_639450937, shutterstock_429909262

Chapter 1: shutterstock_757399609, shutterstock_637469563, UNICEF_Bangladesh_hi, shutterstock_228545347, shutterstock_212550220, 8 Aug_SDD_from CEDAW photo contest, 12011_Dhaka_Kibae Park_Sipa Press, 443538-UN PhotoUNICEFZAK, 537244_UN PHOTO_David Ohana, 451874-kibaePark, shutterstock_149314007, shutterstock_762619681, 311671-UN Photo-J P Lafonte, shutterstock_39936034, 403452-UN Photo-Mark Garten, shutterstock_608459744, shutterstock_208937023, shutterstock_586341557, shutterstock_178427081, 246-1-rui da-PUBLIC

Chapter 2: shutterstock_247533223, shutterstock_615402767, UN Photo_OCHA_537246, shutterstock_438065446, shutterstock_379336681, shutterstock_281044208

Chapter 3: 5225324648_eacfa6eb0e_o, shutterstock_268921493, shutterstock_345087080

Annexes: Street girl by NickRainImages

Special thanks to the following United Nations partners and Non-Governmental Organizations



Employers
Confederation
of the
Philippines



International
Civil Society Centre



Contents

Foreword	V
Executive Summary	VI
Abbreviations and Acronyms	VIII
Acknowledgments	IX
Contents	X
List of figures and table	XII

Chapter 1

Regional progress	1
1.1 SDG progress since 2015	3
1.2 Target tracking: a closer look at progress	6
1.3 Goal profiles by indicators	10
1.4 Asia-Pacific Region and the world compared	26
1.5 Progress of countries in special situations	27
1.6 National SDG trends	29

Chapter 2

Empowering lives through data	32
2.1 Leveraging household survey data to identify disparities	33
2.2 Leveraging community partnerships to bridge data gaps	36

Chapter 3

Strengthening national statistical systems 48

3.1 SDG data availability 49

3.2 Statistical systems fit for the future 52

Annexes

Annex 1: Technical notes - methodology to measure progress 55

Annex 2: Indicators used for progress assessment 60

Annex 3: Subregional graphs 72

The Pacific 72

East and North-East Asia 75

North and Central Asia 78

South and South-West Asia 81

South-East Asia 84

Annex 4: Countries and country groups in the Asia-Pacific region 87

List of figures and table

Figure 1.1	Snapshot of regional SDG progress since 2015	3
Figure 1.2	Dashboard of expected achievements	6
Figure 1.3	Targets showing negative trends	8
Figure 1.4	Comparison of progress between the Asia-Pacific region and the rest of the world	26
Figure 1.5	Top regressing and progressing goals in countries in special situations	28
Figure 1.6	Dashboard of national trends and comparison with regional averages	30
Figure 2.1	Intersectionality of circumstances that leave people behind in SDGs	34
Figure 3.1	Data Availability of SDG indicators in the Asia-Pacific Region and the rest of the world	50
Figure 3.2	Disparate data availability across goals in Asia-Pacific region	51
Figure 3.3	Availability of indicators by disaggregation	52
Figure 3.4	Proportion of resources made available to strengthen statistical capacities in developing countries	53



1

Regional progress



At the Summit of the Future, on 22 September 2024, world leaders adopted the Pact for the Future, in which they expressed their belief in a path to a brighter future for all of humanity. They recognized the increasing catastrophic and existential threats transforming the world and pledged to take action to strengthen multilateralism. They renewed their commitment to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and pledged to urgently accelerate progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals by strengthening international cooperation for concrete political steps and mobilizing significant additional financial resources. With nearly half of the global gross domestic product (GDP) and 60 per cent of the world's population, the Asia-Pacific region is central to shaping future outcomes and remains a driving force of global development. The actions taken in this region - by individuals, governments and through regional cooperation - hold the potential to address the investment challenges for sustainable development,

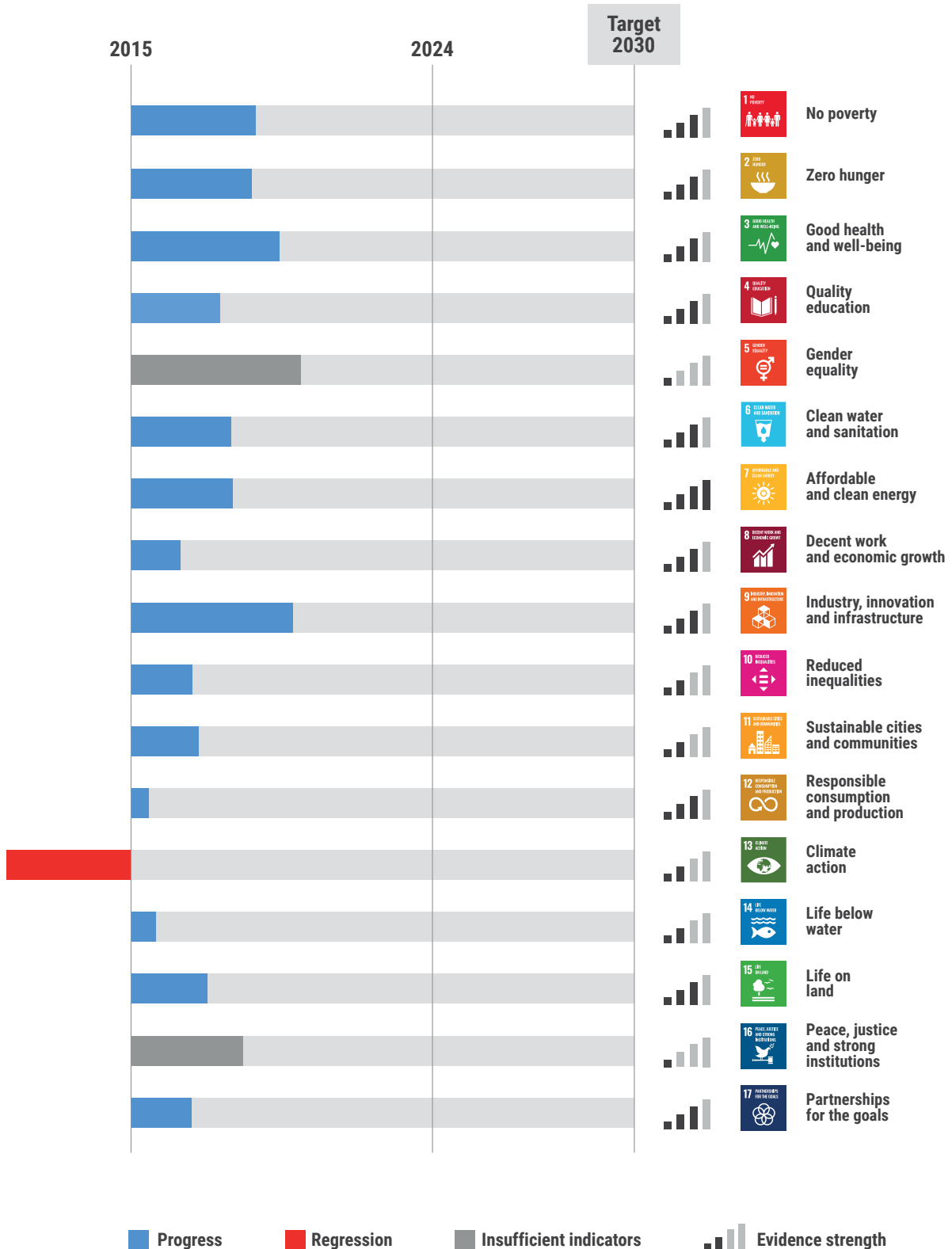
digital transformation, and energy transition. However, without sustained commitment these ambitions may fall short, perpetuating harmful practices that threaten planetary ecosystems.

Emerging technologies are transforming the Asia-Pacific region. On the one hand they offer new pathways to accelerate progress toward sustainability. On the other hand, governments and societies are grappling with unprecedented risks and challenges, including the proliferation of disinformation, and violation of citizens' privacy rights. At the same time, the digital divide is exacerbating disparities in sustainable development gains across the region.

Despite ongoing efforts across the Asia-Pacific region to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and ensure no one is left behind, progress toward each of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) remains significantly off track, too slow, or stagnant (**figure 1.1**).

1.1 SDG progress since 2015

Figure 1.1 Snapshot of regional SDG progress since 2015







A detailed examination of the region's progress across the goals shows notable advancements in some areas, while progress in others has been slow or has even regressed.

Significant achievements have been made on industry, innovation and infrastructure (Goal 9) and good health and well-being (Goal 3), driven by expanded access to mobile networks and remarkable improvements in maternal, infant and child health. Furthermore, notable progress on no poverty (Goal 1) is evident as a result of reducing income poverty, while progress on zero hunger (Goal 2) is marked by substantial strides in combating malnutrition.

While the region has made progress in developing national disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies and plans, it continues to face a high toll from disasters. Additionally, the region remains one of the largest polluters in the world, accounting for more than half of the global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Both issues contribute to an alarming regression on climate action (Goal 13). Other areas of concern include regression in several indicators under other goals. For example, increases in fossil fuel subsidies has hindered progress in sustainable consumption and production (Goal 12). Learning outcomes, such as poor proficiency in reading and mathematics, contribute to slow progress on quality education (Goal 4). Furthermore, unsustainable production

patterns, as measured by the material footprint, continue to rise, impeding progress in decent work and economic growth (Goal 8). Meanwhile, environmental indicators, such as the share of sustainable fisheries in GDP and proportion of land degradation show regression, slowing progress in life below water (Goal 14) and life on land (Goal 15).

Insufficient data in the region presents a major obstacle to understanding progress in critical areas, including gender equality (Goal 5) and peace, justice and strong institutions (Goal 16), both essential to realizing the 2030 Agenda's commitment of leaving no one behind.

To fully understand and address the challenges facing groups in vulnerable situations, it is crucial to engage all stakeholders, especially communities and civil society, to gather insights and evidence, where official statistics may be lacking. This will be discussed further in Chapter 2.

The five subregions of Asia and the Pacific are experiencing unique trajectories in sustainable development. The diversity in progress underscores the need for targeted strategies and region-specific solutions to ensure no one is left behind.

See Annex 2 for subregional snapshots of progress and dashboards of expected achievements.

1.2 Target tracking: a closer look at progress

Figure 1.2
Dashboard of expected achievements

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

- 2.1 Undernourishment and food security
- 2.2 Malnutrition
- 2.4 Sustainable agriculture
- 2.5 Genetic resources for agriculture
- 2.a Investment in agriculture
- 2.3 Small-scale food producers
- 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 NCDs and mental health
- 3.7 Sexual and reproductive health
- 3.9 Health impact of pollution
- 3.a Tobacco control
- 3.b R&D for health
- 3.c Health financing and workforce
- 3.d Management of health risks
- 3.5 Substance abuse
- 3.8 Universal health coverage
- 3.6 Road traffic accidents

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

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

5 GENDER EQUALITY

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

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

- 6.1 Safe drinking water
- 6.2 Access to sanitation and hygiene
- 6.4 Water-use efficiency
- 6.5 Trans-boundary water cooperation
- 6.a International cooperation WS
- 6.b Participatory WS management
- 6.6 Water-related ecosystems
- 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.a Aid for Trade
- 8.1 Per capita economic growth
- 8.2 Economic productivity and innovation
- 8.3 Formalization of SMEs
- 8.5 Full employment and decent work
- 8.6 Youth NEET
- 8.10 Access to financial services
- 8.4 Material resource efficiency
- 8.8 Labour rights/safe working environment
- 8.9 Sustainable tourism
- 8.b Strategy for youth employment
- 8.7 Child and forced labour

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

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

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

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

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

- 11.1 Housing and basic services
- 11.6 Urban air quality/waste management
- 11.b Disaster risk management policies
- 11.5 Resilience to disasters
- 11.2 Public transport systems
- 11.3 Sustainable urbanization
- 11.4 Cultural and natural heritage
- 11.7 Urban green and public spaces
- 11.a Urban planning
- 11.c Sustainable and resilient buildings

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

- 12.6 Corporate sustainable practices
- 12.4 Managing chemicals and wastes
- 12.5 Reduction in waste generation
- 12.a Support for R&D capacity for SD
- 12.b Sustainable tourism monitoring
- 12.c Fossil-fuel subsidies
- 12.2 Sustainable use of natural resources
- 12.1 Programmes on SCP
- 12.3 Food waste and losses
- 12.7 Public procurement practices
- 12.8 Sustainable development awareness

13 CLIMATE ACTION

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

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

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

15 LIFE ON LAND

- 15.a Resources for biodiversity and ecosystems
- 15.b Resources for forest management
- 15.1 Terrestrial and 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 and local planning
- 15.c Protected species trafficking (global)

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

- 16.1 Reduction of violence and related deaths
- 16.6 Effective institutions
- 16.2 Human trafficking
- 16.3 Justice for all
- 16.5 Corruption and bribery
- 16.a Capacity to prevent violence
- 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

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

- 17.3 Additional financial resources
- 17.1 Tax and other revenue collection
- 17.4 Debt sustainability
- 17.6 Science and tech international cooperation
- 17.7 Transfer of technologies
- 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)
- 17.18 National statistics availability
- 17.19 Statistical capacity
- 17.2 ODA commitment by developing countries
- 17.5 Investment promotion for LDCs
- 17.13 Global macroeconomic stability
- 17.14 Policy coherence for SD
- 17.15 Respect each 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
- Progress CANNOT be assessed

Figure 1.3 Targets showing negative trends



Economic

- 8.8 Labour rights/safe working environment
- 8.9 Sustainable tourism
- 8.b Strategy for youth employment



Governance

- 16.b Non-discriminatory laws
- 17.19 Statistical capacity



Social

- 1.5 Resilience to disasters
- 1.a Resources for poverty programs
- 3.5 Substance abuse
- 3.8 Universal health coverage
- 10.7 Safe migration and mobility



Environmental

- 6.6 Water-related ecosystems
- 7.2 Share of renewable energy
- 8.4 Material resource efficiency
- 11.5 Resilience to disasters
- 12.2 Sustainable use of natural resources
- 13.2 Climate change policies
- 14.7 Marine resources for SIDS and LDCs
- 15.5 Loss of biodiversity





Currently, official SDG data are available to measure progress on 117 of the 169 targets across 17 goals, while data remain insufficient to measure the remaining 52 targets (**figure 1.2**, marked in grey). Among the measurable targets, 14 per cent (16 targets) are on track to be achieved by 2030 (marked in green). Among the remaining measurable targets, 71 per cent (83 targets) require accelerated progress to meet the 2030 targets (marked in yellow), and the remaining 15 per cent (18 targets) show a negative trend and need urgent reversal (marked in red).

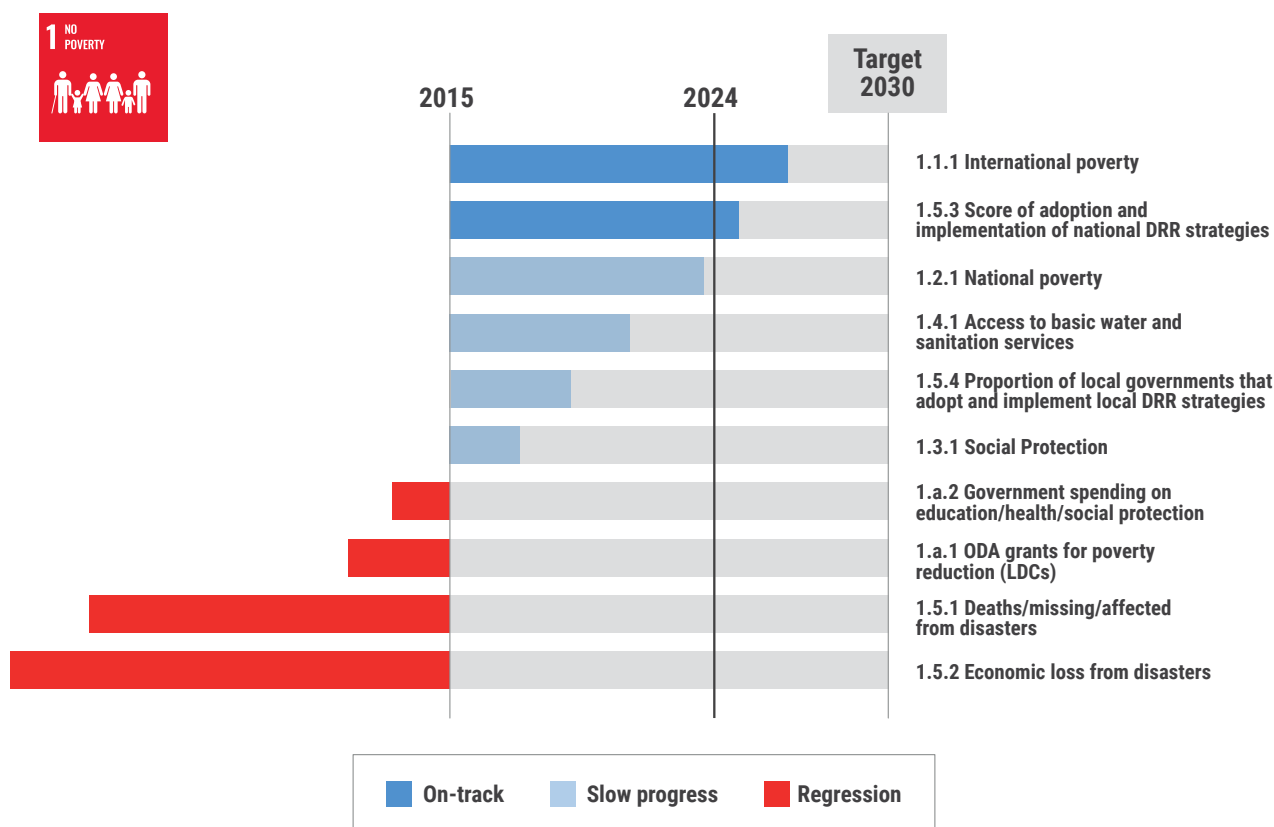
A closer look at the 18 targets with regressing trends (**figure 1.3**) shows half of these are directly or indirectly linked to environmental and climate-related challenges, including natural disasters. This underscores the urgent need to prioritize these areas within the region. Regressing environmental targets include protecting and restoring water-related ecosystems, including lakes, rivers, and mangrove areas (target 6.6), sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources (target 12.2), economic benefits of the sustainable use of marine resources (target 14.7) and safeguarding our planet's biodiversity (target 15.5). Other regressing targets include the share of renewable energy in the total energy mix (target 7.2) and sustainable tourism (target 8.9). Moreover, three targets (1.5, 11.5, and 13.2) related to building disaster resilience have shown a regression in the region.

The goal of decent work and economic growth (Goal 8) has the highest number of targets with negative trends, significantly hindering overall progress.

Significant progress has been made on industry, innovation and infrastructure (Goal 9), which has no regressing targets in 2024. Similarly, none of the targets under zero hunger (Goal 2) and quality education (Goal 4) are regressing, though all require substantial acceleration to achieve the targets, and some indicators still show regression at indicator level analysis (section 1.3).

Despite a decade of efforts to generate data to measure the SDGs, one third of the targets still cannot be assessed due to limited data availability. A collective effort is essential to close the data gaps, so those 52 targets can be measured and achieved. New sources of data and new data partnerships need to be explored. Chapter 2 of this report showcases how engaging communities and academia can strengthen the evidence base for improved SDG monitoring, while chapter 3 offers a broader perspective on the transformation required in national statistical systems to meet the data needs of the 2030 Agenda.

1.3 Goal profiles by indicators



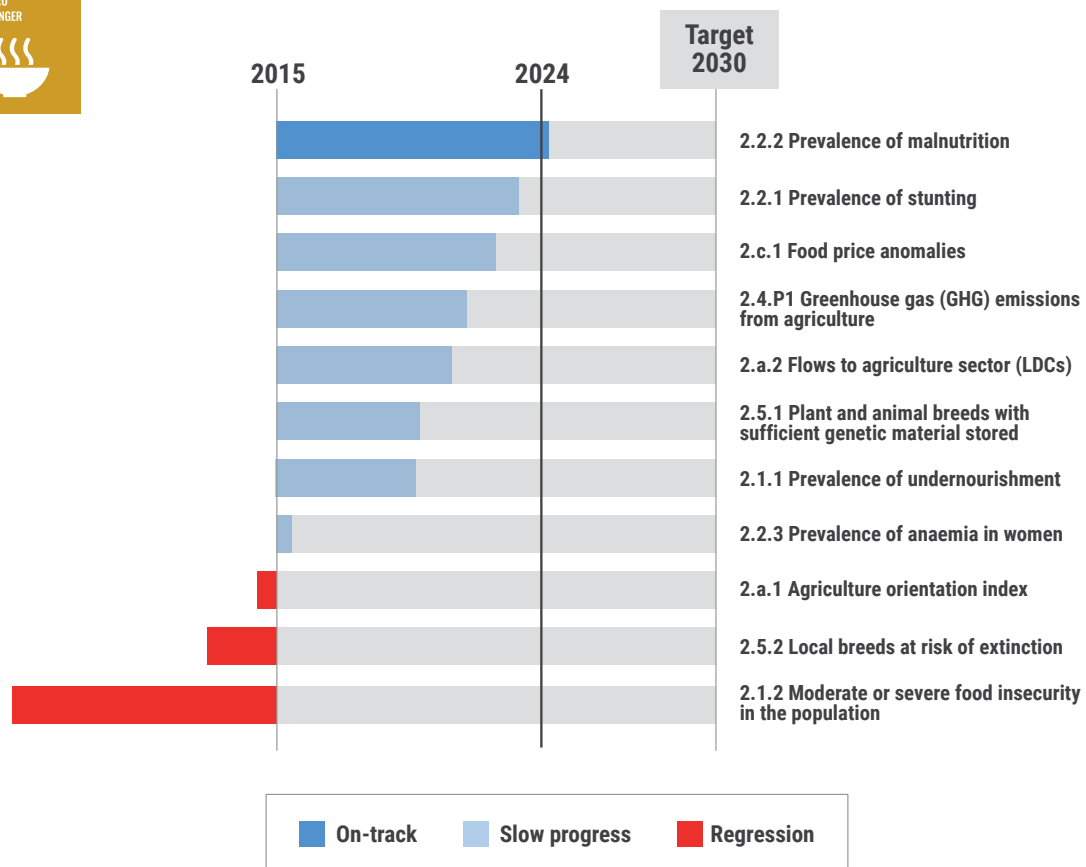
Source: ESCAP Asia-Pacific SDG Gateway, SDG Progress Snapshot. Available at <https://data.unescap.org>.

Note: 10 out of 13 official SDG indicators were used.

The region continues to make substantial progress on reducing income poverty; however, despite achievements in adopting and implementing national DRR strategies, natural disasters continue to impact economies and communities, pushing the region back into conditions of vulnerability. This underscores the urgent need to strengthen disaster

preparedness and capacity-building efforts in the region, while also addressing the regressing trend of ODA grants for poverty reduction in LDCs. Moreover, government spending on essential areas, such as education, health and social protection should be prioritized to ensure resilience and inclusive sustainable development across the region.



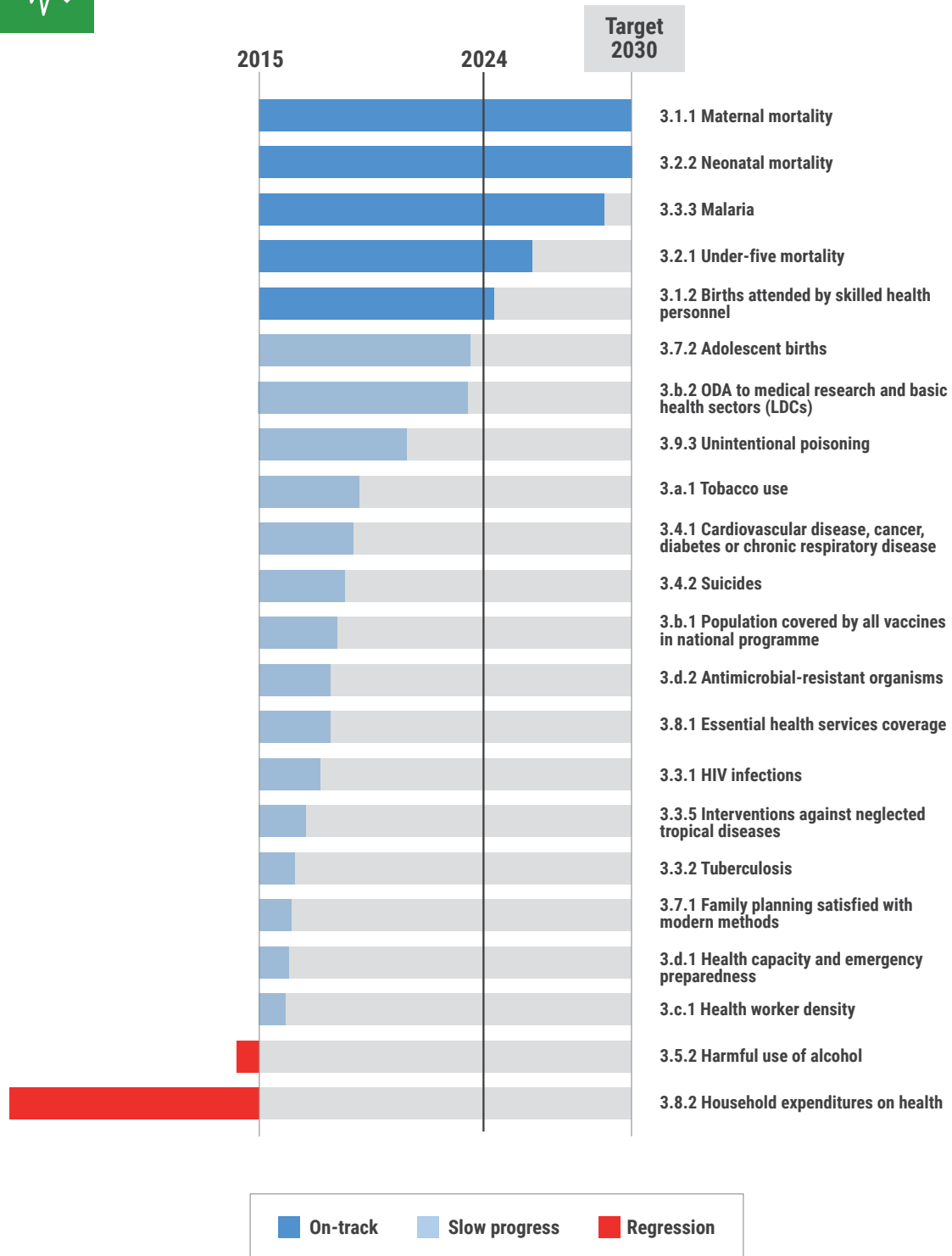


Source: ESCAP Asia-Pacific SDG Gateway, SDG Progress Snapshot. Available at <https://data.unescap.org>.

Note: 10 out of 14 official SDG indicators and one proxy indicator were used.

The region has made good progress on zero hunger (Goal 2) with notable reductions in malnutrition and stunting. Advances in combating malnutrition are mainly due to substantial achievements in reducing wasting among children under 5 years of age. Additionally, efforts to reduce anaemia in women should be intensified, as the progress

has been very slow. The marked rise in moderate or severe food insecurity is a grave concern and must be prioritized to protect vulnerable groups, including the ageing population. To achieve food security, food systems must be sustainable and resilient to climate-related disasters and economic disruptions.



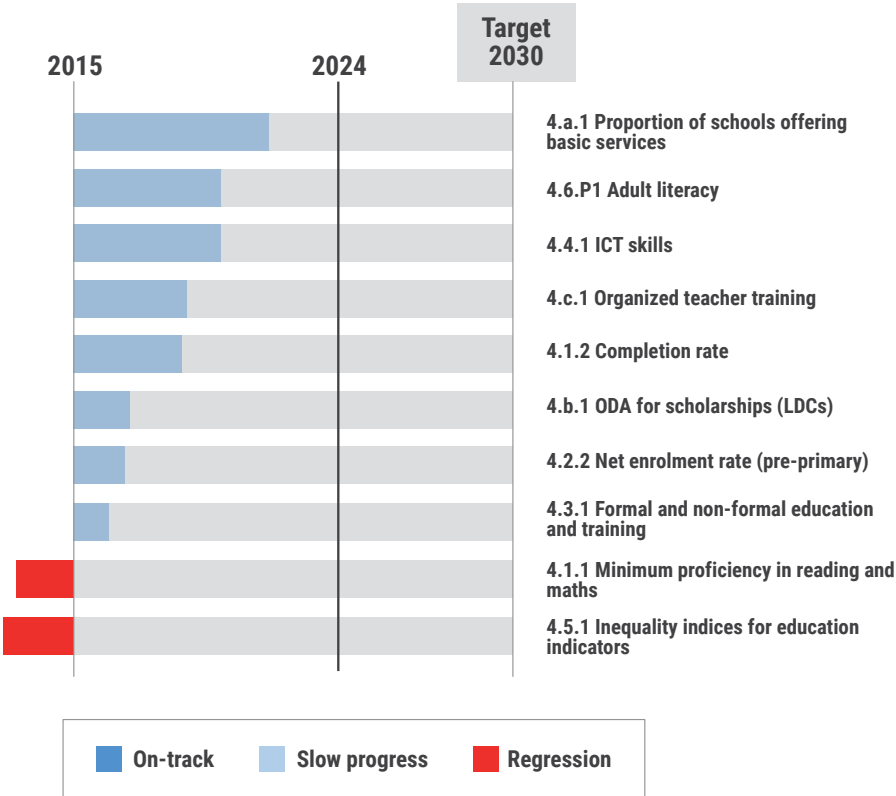
Source: ESCAP Asia-Pacific SDG Gateway, SDG Progress Snapshot. Available at <https://data.unescap.org>.

Note: 22 out of 28 official SDG indicators were used.

The region continues to make significant progress on good health and well-being (Goal 3) particularly in improving maternal, child and infant health as well as efforts to combat malaria. However, household health expenditures (indicator 3.8.2) remain high, placing families under financial strain and limiting access to essential services. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), the percentage of people in South-East Asia spending

more than 10 per cent of their total household income on health has increased, rising from 13.1 per cent in 2010 to 16.1 per cent in 2019.¹

Progress remains very slow across several indicators, including health worker density, health capacity and emergency preparedness, the suicide rate and modern methods for family planning. Additionally, the harmful use of alcohol continues to increase in the region.



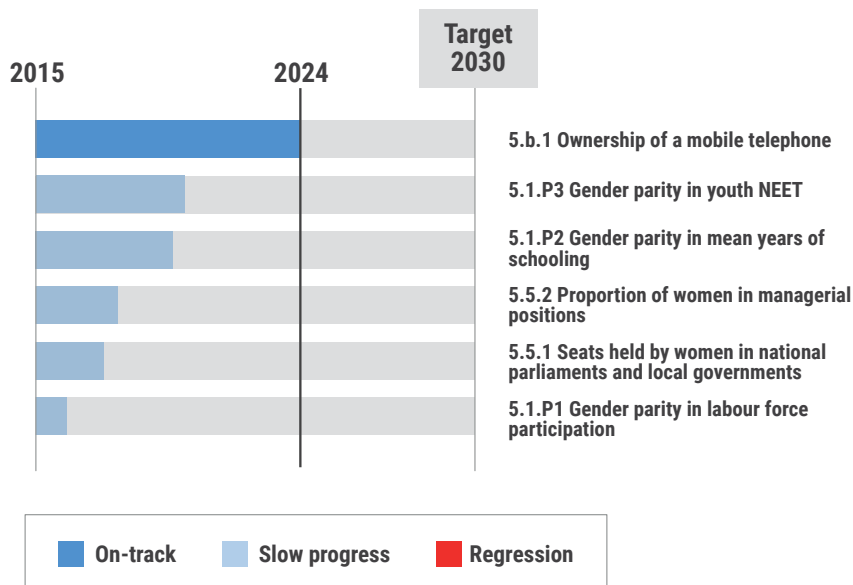
Source: ESCAP Asia-Pacific SDG Gateway, SDG Progress Snapshot. Available at <https://data.unescap.org>.

Note: 9 out of 12 official SDG indicators and one proxy indicator were used.

Progress towards quality education (Goal 4) has been slow, with no indicators on track. Whilst there have been improvements in the school completion rate, organized teacher training and the proportion of schools offering basic services, learning outcomes - such as proficiency in reading and mathematics - remain low, and are even regressing in the region.

The region has made notable advancements in improving information and communications technology (ICT) skills; However, access to technology remains highly unequal. For example, students from the wealthiest households are nearly eight times more likely to have Internet access at home compared to those from the poorest households.²

1 Monitoring progress on universal health coverage and the health-related Sustainable Development Goals in the South-East Asia Region (<https://iris.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665/379126/9789290229636-eng%20.pdf>), [para-1, page-6]
 2 Technology in education: a tool on whose terms? (<https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000387824/PDF/387824eng.pdf.multi>), [para-4]



Source: ESCAP Asia-Pacific SDG Gateway, SDG Progress Snapshot. Available at <https://data.unescap.org>.

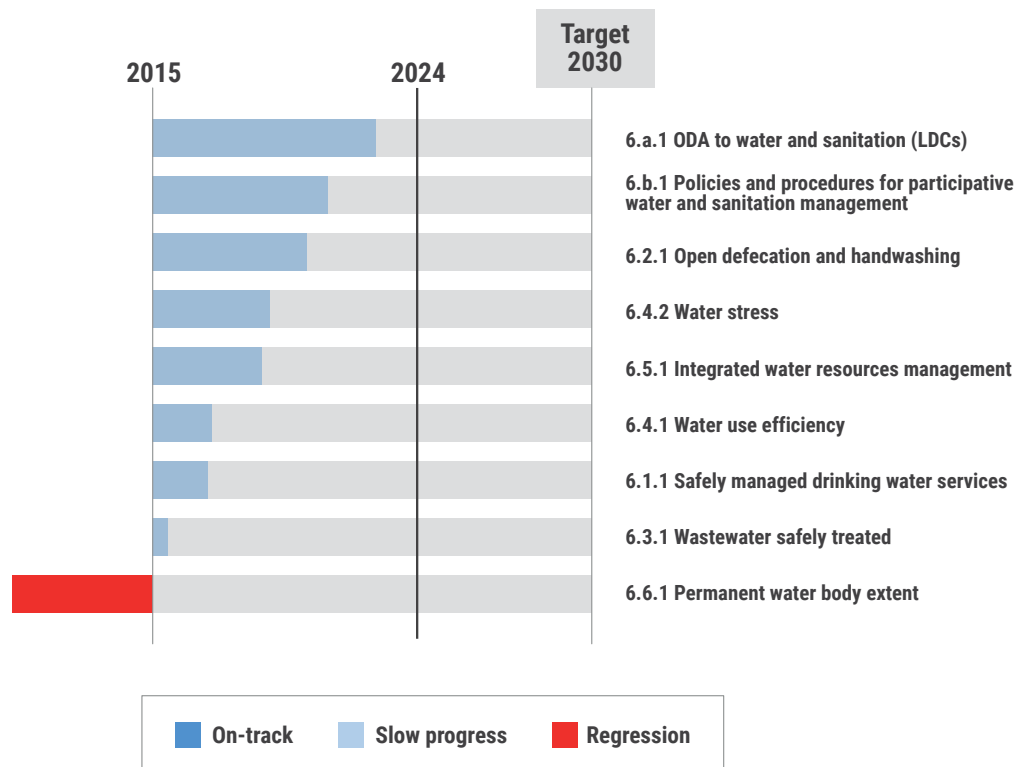
Note: 3 out of 14 official SDG indicators and 3 proxy indicators were used.

Significant data gaps continue to limit a comprehensive assessment of progress toward gender equality (Goal 5), particularly in areas critical for women’s economic empowerment, such as unpaid care work, and in addressing issues like violence against women and early marriage. Existing data show good progress in women’s access to mobile phones and gender parity in education; however, advancements in

women’s participation in decision-making roles have been much slower. According to the Inter-Parliamentary Union, in 2023, women held 23 per cent of seats in the national parliaments of members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), a record high though still falling short of the global average of 27 per cent, and far from parity.³

3 ASEAN Gender Outlook 2024 (<https://data.unwomen.org/publications/asean-gender-outlook-2024>), [page - 16]





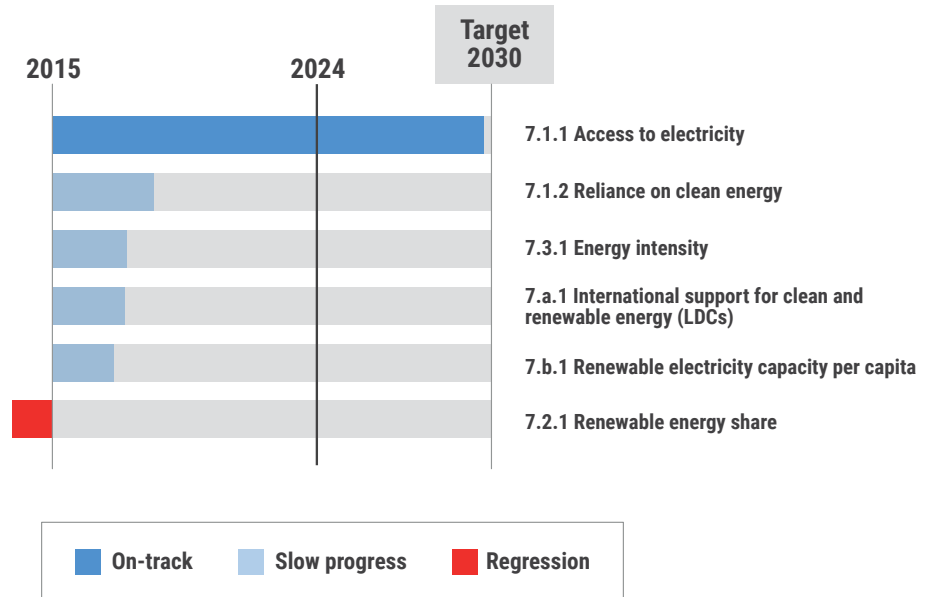
Source: ESCAP Asia-Pacific SDG Gateway, SDG Progress Snapshot. Available at <https://data.unescap.org>.

Note: 9 out of 11 official SDG indicators were used.

Progress towards ensuring access to safely managed drinking water (Goal 6) remains slow. Over the past decade, progress in water resources management, provision of sanitation and hygiene services, and reducing water stress in the Asia-Pacific region has been insufficient to achieve the 2030 targets of Goal 6. If current trends continue, only 76 per cent of the

population will have access to safely managed sanitation services by 2030, requiring a 2.5-fold increase in efforts to meet the target.⁴ Reversing the region's regression on permanent water body extent is essential, along with making more progress in reducing water stress as well as advancing safe wastewater treatment.

⁴ Progress on household drinking water, sanitation and hygiene East Asia and Pacific region (2023 update) ([https://www.unicef.org/eap/media/15816/file/Snapshot_%20Access%20to%20water,%20sanitation%20and%20hygiene%20services%20in%20the%20East%20Asia%20and%20Pacific%20region%20\(2015-2022\).pdf.pdf](https://www.unicef.org/eap/media/15816/file/Snapshot_%20Access%20to%20water,%20sanitation%20and%20hygiene%20services%20in%20the%20East%20Asia%20and%20Pacific%20region%20(2015-2022).pdf.pdf)), [page -1]

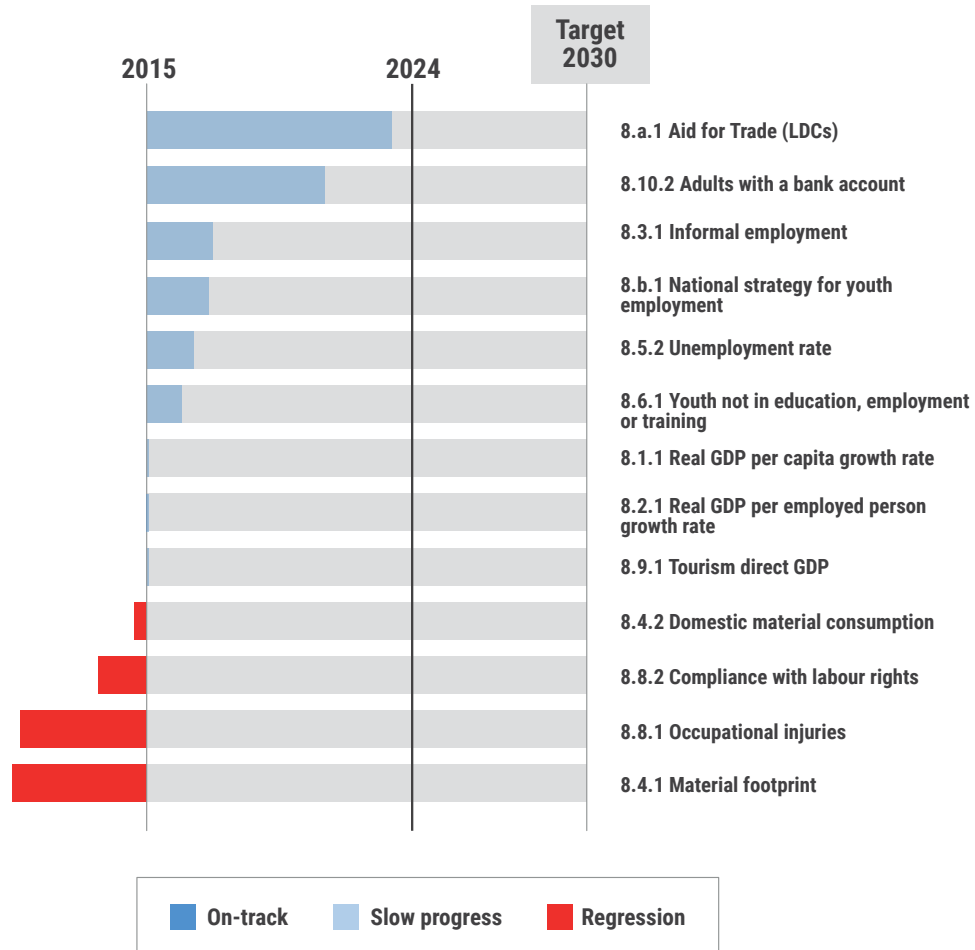
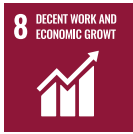


Source: ESCAP Asia-Pacific SDG Gateway, SDG Progress Snapshot. Available at <https://data.unescap.org>.
Note: All 6 official SDG indicators were used.

There is mixed progress on Goal 7, with the target of universal access to electricity almost achieved. However, the share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption has shrunk, and progress on the regional capacity to produce renewable electricity is slow.

With 60 per cent of the global population living in the region, coupled with rapid economic growth and urbanization, meeting energy demands sustainably is challenging. Expanding renewable energy must be prioritised to reduce GHG emissions and address climate change.





Source: ESCAP Asia-Pacific SDG Gateway, SDG Progress Snapshot. Available at <https://data.unescap.org>.

Note: 13 out of 16 official SDG indicators were used.

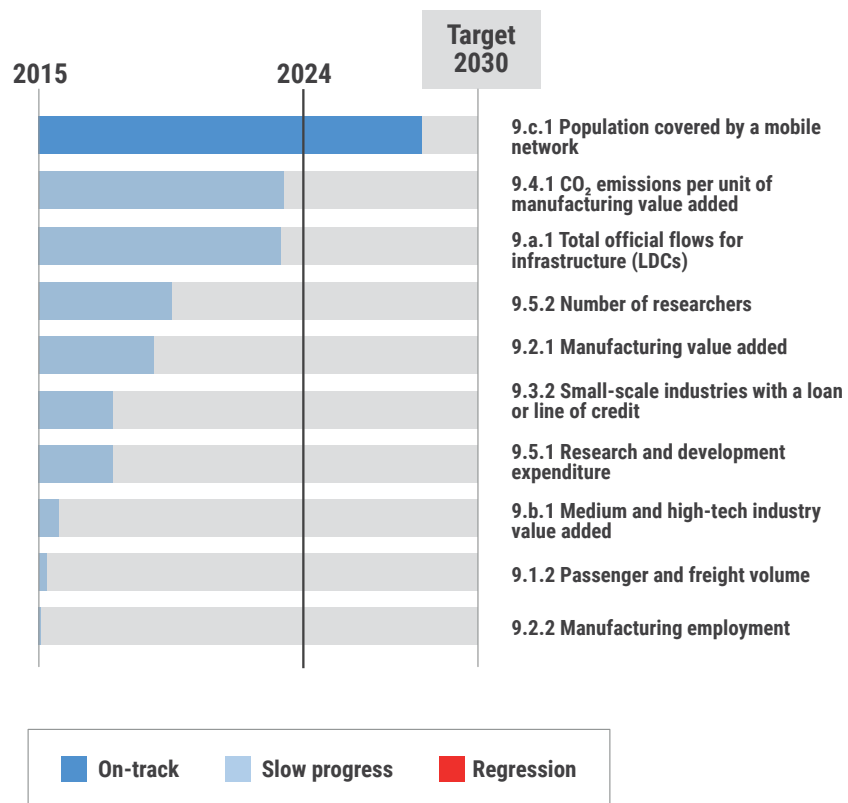
Progress toward Goal 8 has shown varied paces across the indicators. While there has been some progress in aid for trade in LDCs and in access to financial services, challenges persist, including rising unsustainable production (measured by material footprint), and enduring issues such as occupational injuries and compliance with labour rights.

Greater efforts are needed to address the demographic shift, as the proportion of people

aged 60 and over is expected to reach one quarter of the population by 2050.⁵ This transition will impact the labour market in multiple ways, including an increased dependency ratio and a growing demand for workers in sectors like healthcare and eldercare.

Progress in reducing the number of youths not in education, employment or training is very slow. Accelerating efforts in this area should be prioritized.

⁵ ESCAP population data sheet 2024 (<https://www.unescap.org/kp/2024/escap-population-data-sheet-2024>)

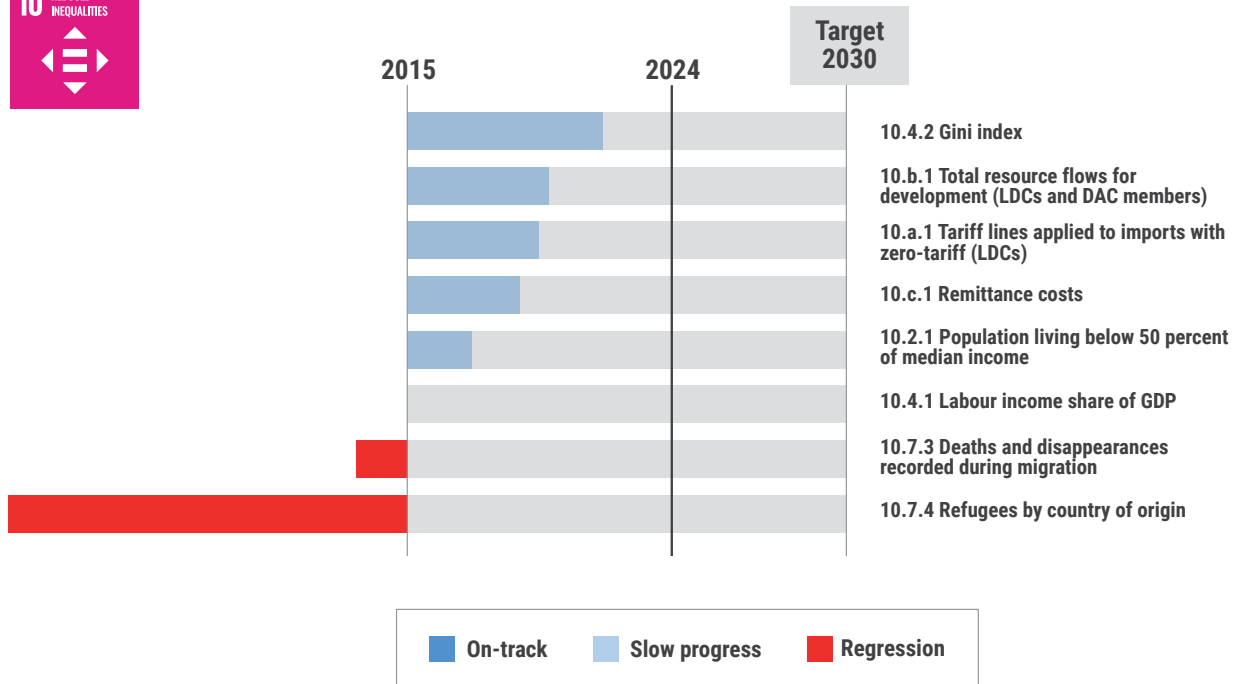


Source: ESCAP Asia-Pacific SDG Gateway, SDG Progress Snapshot. Available at <https://data.unescap.org>.

Note: 10 out of 12 official SDG indicators were used.

Significant progress has been made towards Goal 9, with no indicators showing regression. Advancements are particularly evident in digital infrastructure, with a growing share of the population covered by a mobile network. There have also been improvements in reducing

CO₂ emission per unit of manufacturing value added and in increasing infrastructure investment in LDCs. However, to speed up progress, countries in the region should increase investment in medium and high-tech industries and research and development.



Source: ESCAP Asia-Pacific SDG Gateway, SDG Progress Snapshot. Available at <https://data.unescap.org>.

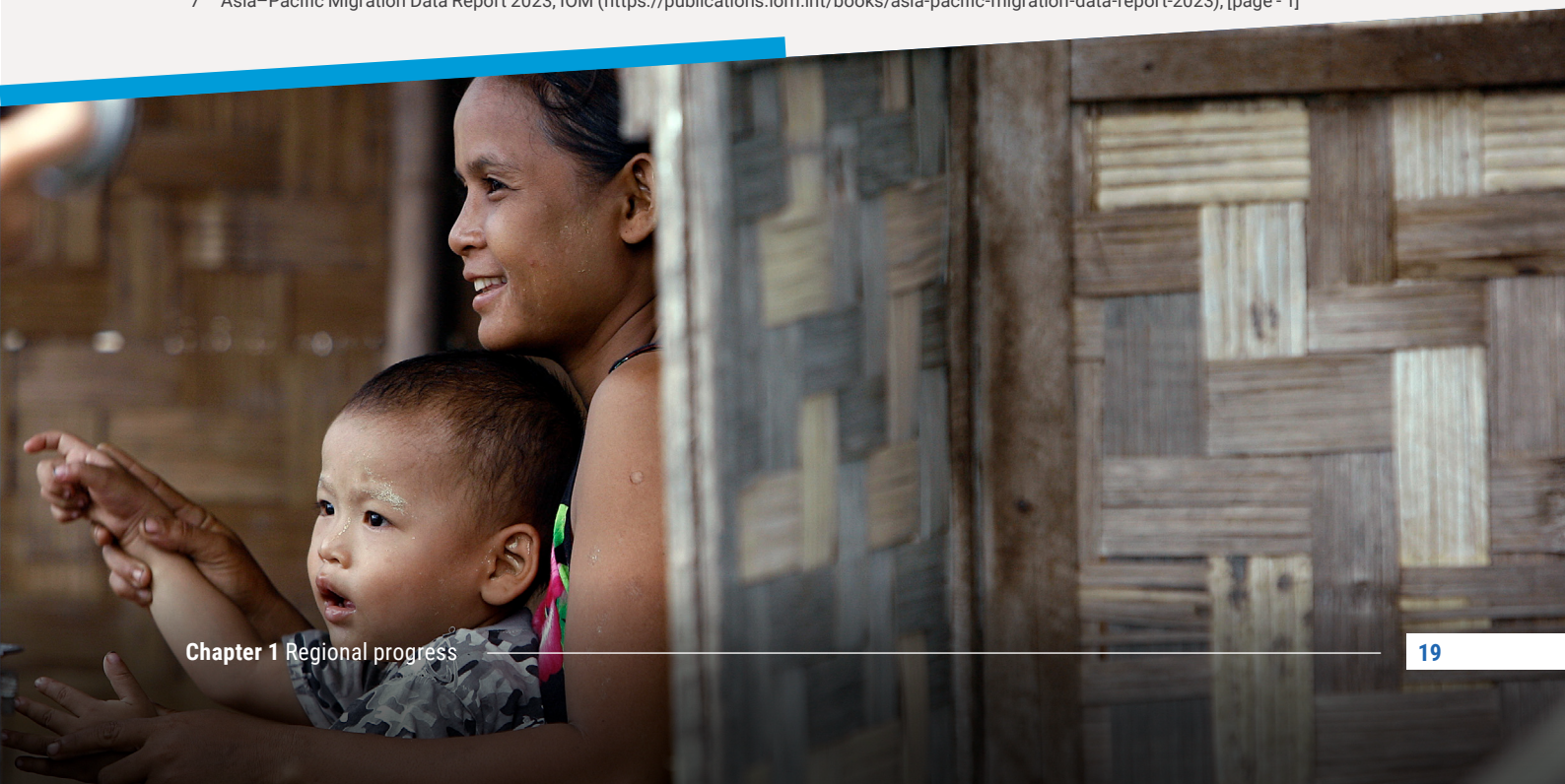
Note: 8 out of 14 official SDG indicators were used.

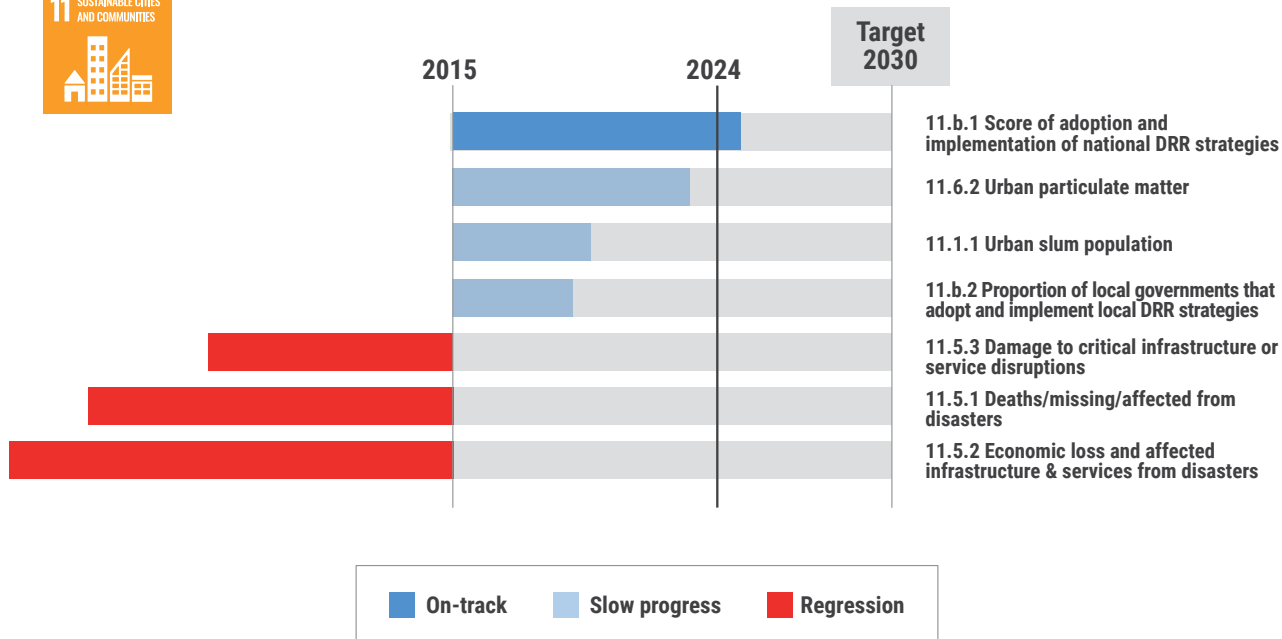
The overall progress on Goal 10 has been slow. Good progress has been made on reducing income inequality, as measured by the Gini index, and fewer people living below 50 per cent of median income. Moderate progress is also made on total resource flows for development better access to imported goods in LDCs, and lower remittance costs.

However, the labour income share of GDP remains stagnant, and the total number of refugees from the region has nearly doubled since 2015⁶, largely affected by the political crisis in Afghanistan in 2021.⁷ The region has also experienced an increase in the number of migration-related deaths and disappearances.

6 <https://www.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics>

7 Asia-Pacific Migration Data Report 2023, IOM (<https://publications.iom.int/books/asia-pacific-migration-data-report-2023>), [page - 1]





Source: ESCAP Asia-Pacific SDG Gateway, SDG Progress Snapshot. Available at <https://data.unescap.org>.

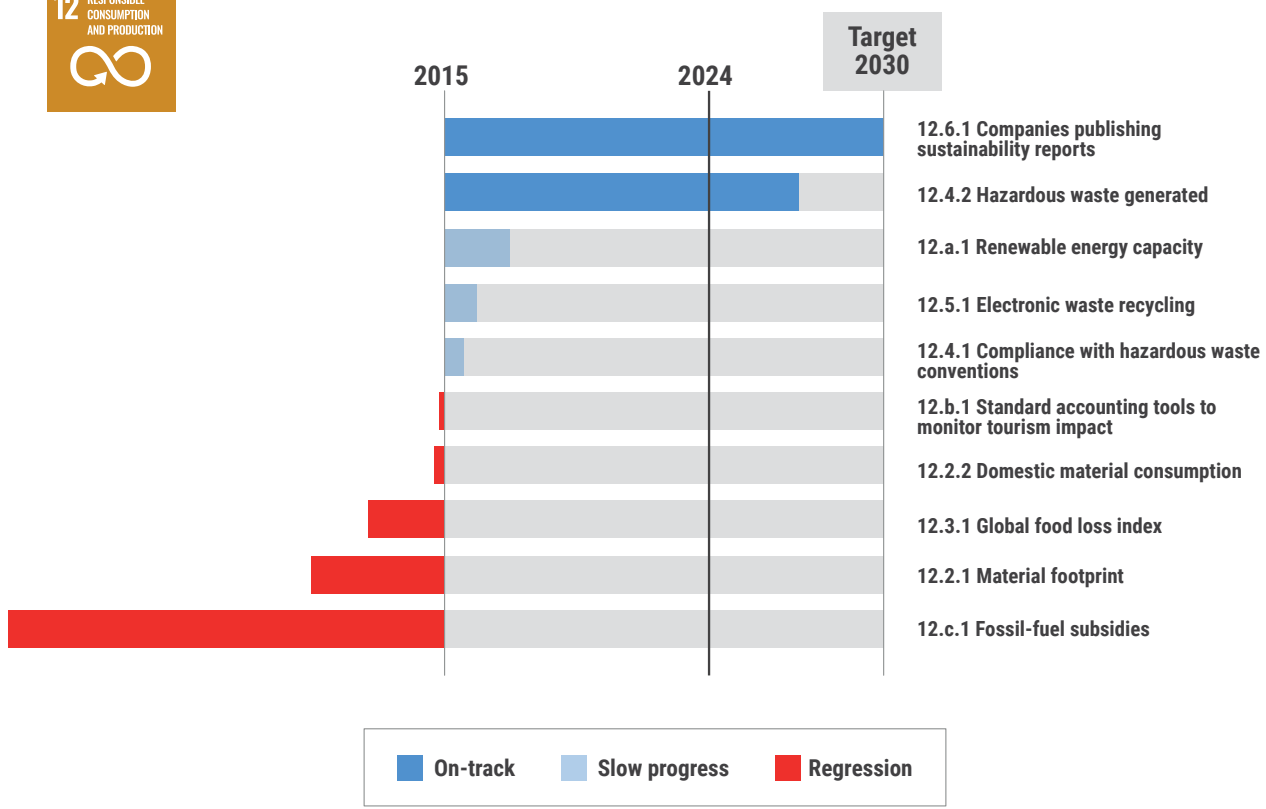
Note: 7 out of 15 official SDG indicators were used.

Progress on Goal 11 remains uneven with challenges across indicators. Indicator 11.b.1, which measures the adoption and implementation of national DRR strategies is the only one on track. The region has made significant strides towards reducing urban particulate matter; however, levels remain at 11 per cent above the global average.

The most significant regressions are in disaster-related indicators, where the region continues to suffer significant economic and infrastructural losses due to natural disasters. The Asia-Pacific region recorded 12.76 million disaster-induced displacements in 2023, representing half of the global total.⁸ This highlights the need for resilience-building efforts to be stepped up.

⁸ Asia-Pacific Migration Data Report 2023, IOM (<https://publications.iom.int/books/asia-pacific-migration-data-report-2023>), [page - xiv]

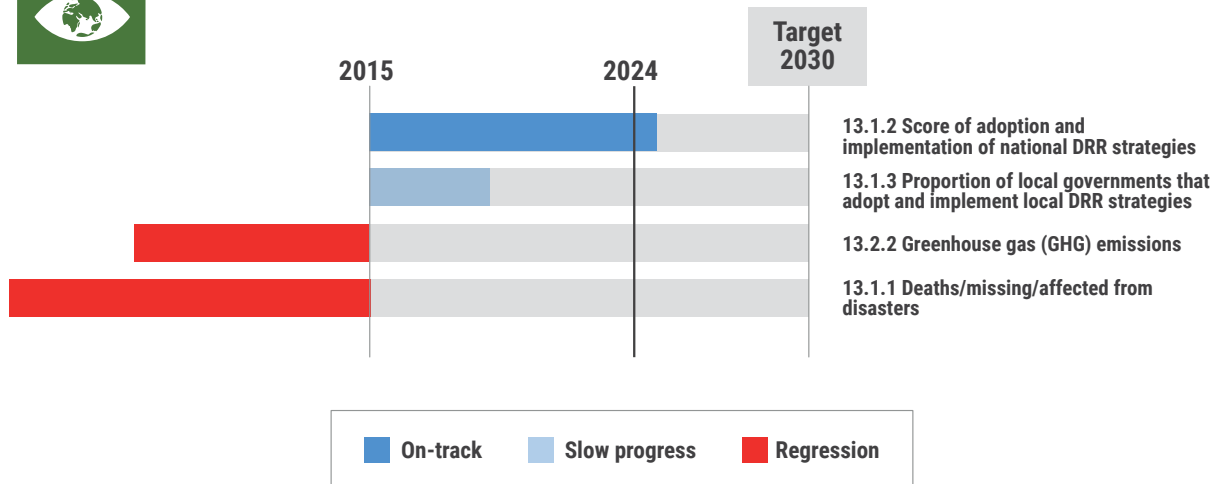




Source: ESCAP Asia-Pacific SDG Gateway, SDG Progress Snapshot. Available at <https://data.unescap.org>.
Note: 10 out of 13 official SDG indicators were used.

Progress on Goal 12 is very mixed with positive developments in reducing hazardous waste and sustainability reporting by companies alongside major challenges which persist in reducing fossil fuels subsidies, reducing domestic material consumption and resource-intensive production, controlling food loss and advancing sustainable tourism.

This contrast highlights an imbalance between areas of progress and areas of regression. On the one hand, significant strides in waste management and corporate sustainability reporting show that some sectors are embracing Goal 12. On the other hand, regression in critical areas, such as fossil fuel subsidies, sustainable production and consumption, and sustainable tourism, pose significant obstacles to achieving global sustainability targets.

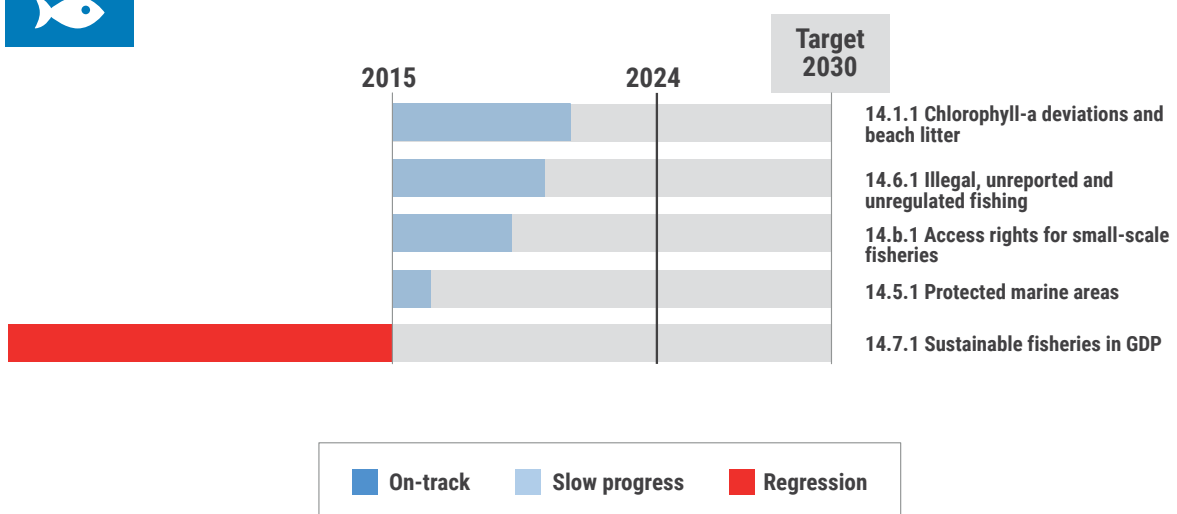


Source: ESCAP Asia-Pacific SDG Gateway, SDG Progress Snapshot. Available at <https://data.unescap.org>.

Note: 4 out of 8 official SDG indicators were used.

Climate action (Goal 13) presents a very mixed picture of progress. While some progress has been made in the adoption and implementation of national and local DRR strategies, which are crucial for countries in Asia-Pacific region, the number of people’s lives impacted by disasters is significantly increasing. This suggests that

current efforts are insufficient to mitigate the severe impacts of climate change, which continue to result in devastating human and financial consequences. Moreover, GHG emissions continue to rise, positioning the region as one of the world’s largest polluters and contributing to overall regression on climate action (Goal 13).



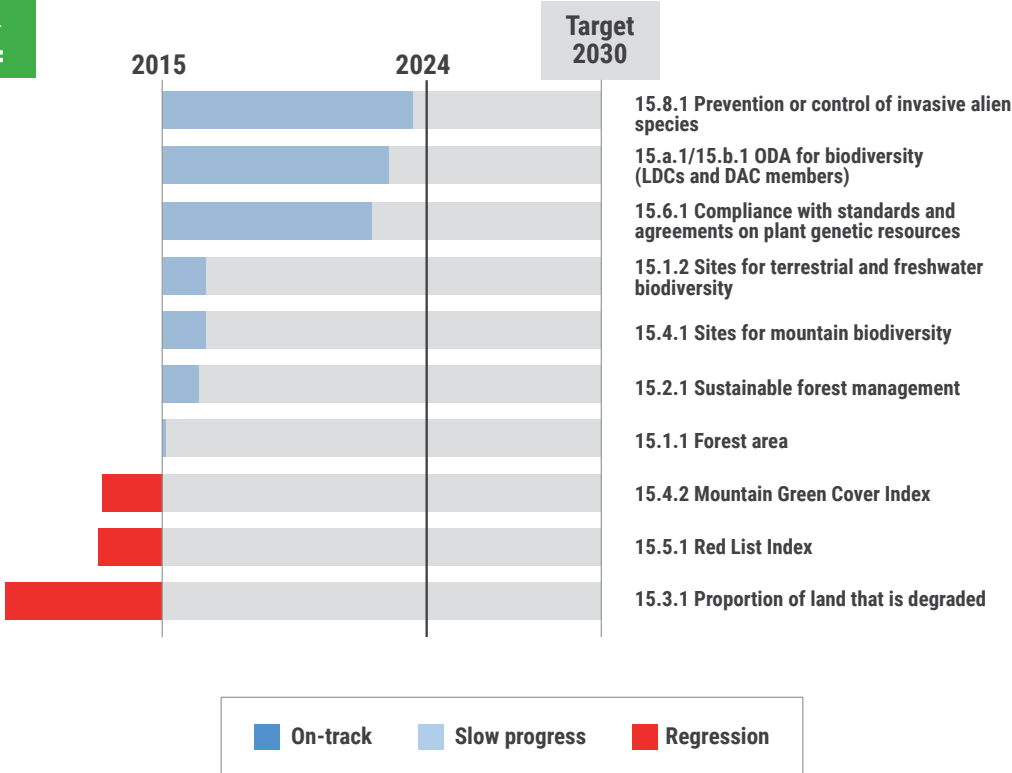
Source: ESCAP Asia-Pacific SDG Gateway, SDG Progress Snapshot. Available at <https://data.unescap.org>.

Note: 5 out of 10 official SDG indicators were used.



The region continues to advance towards Goal 14, particularly in addressing the impact of climate change on marine ecosystems and beach litter. However, despite some progress in reducing illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, there has been significant regression in sustainable

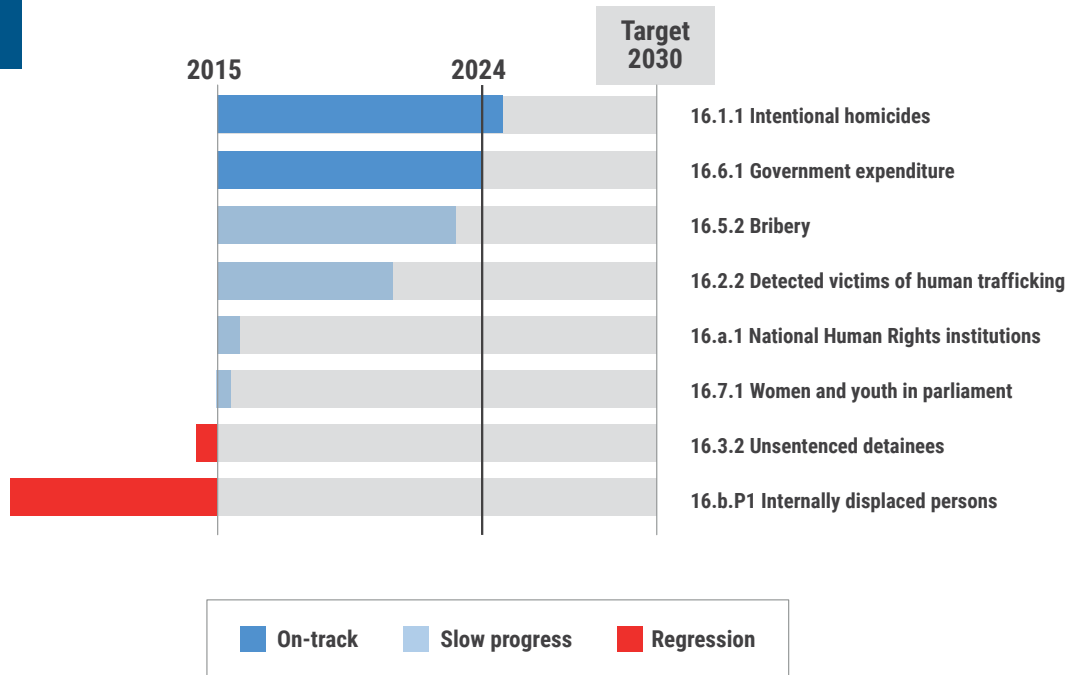
fisheries in GDP. Certain fishing practices continue to be harmful to fish stocks and marine ecosystems. Stronger regulations to promote and facilitate sustainable fishing practices and better management of marine resources are crucial to reversing this trend.



Source: ESCAP Asia-Pacific SDG Gateway, SDG Progress Snapshot. Available at <https://data.unescap.org>.
Note: 11 out of 14 official SDG indicators were used.

There has been notable progress for Goal 15 in areas such as prevention or control of invasive alien species, ODA for biodiversity and compliance with standards and agreements on plant genetic resources for food and agriculture. However, there has been regression on the indicators

related to land degradation, green vegetation in mountain areas and species groups at the risk of extinction (measured by Red List Index). There has been little or no change in sustainable forest management, sites for mountain biodiversity and sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity.

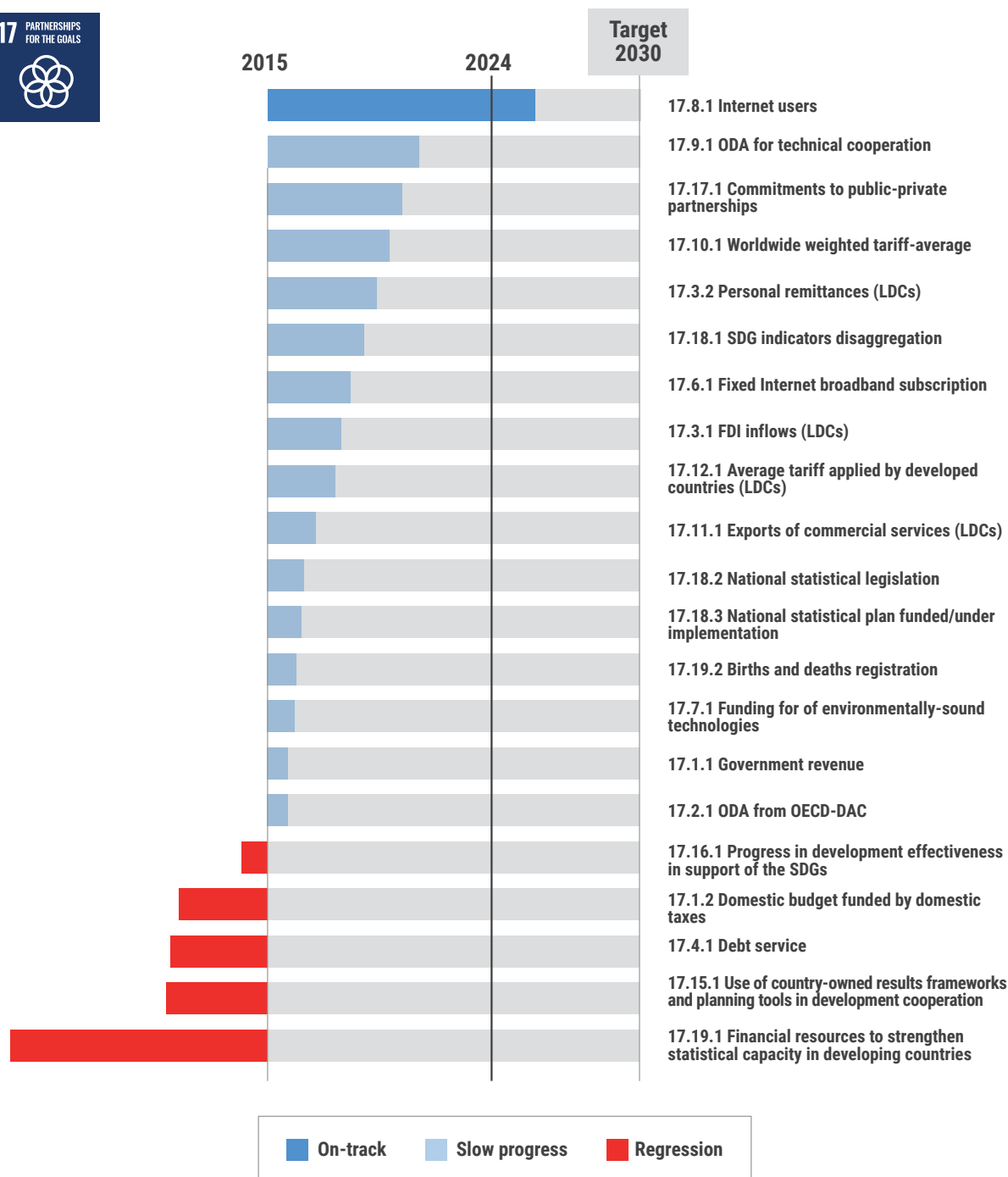


Source: ESCAP Asia-Pacific SDG Gateway, SDG Progress Snapshot. Available at <https://data.unescap.org>.

Note: 8 out of 24 official SDG indicators were used.

Data limitations continue to inhibit a comprehensive assessment of progress towards Goal 16. The limited available evidence shows that there are notable advancements in areas such as intentional homicides, sustainable government expenditures, bribery and human trafficking detection. However, several critical areas show

regression or stagnation, including the number of internally displaced persons, the proportion of unsentenced detainees, representation of women and youth in parliament, and the presence of national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles.



Source: ESCAP Asia-Pacific SDG Gateway, SDG Progress Snapshot. Available at <https://data.unescap.org>.

Note: 21 out of 24 official SDG indicators were used.

Progress on Goal 17 shows a combination of achievements and setbacks with significant improvements in areas such as digital connectivity, ODA for technical cooperation and the commitments to public-private partnerships for infrastructure. However, there are concerning regressions in the proportion of domestic budgets funded by domestic taxes, debt service as a proportion of exports and use of country-owned results frameworks and

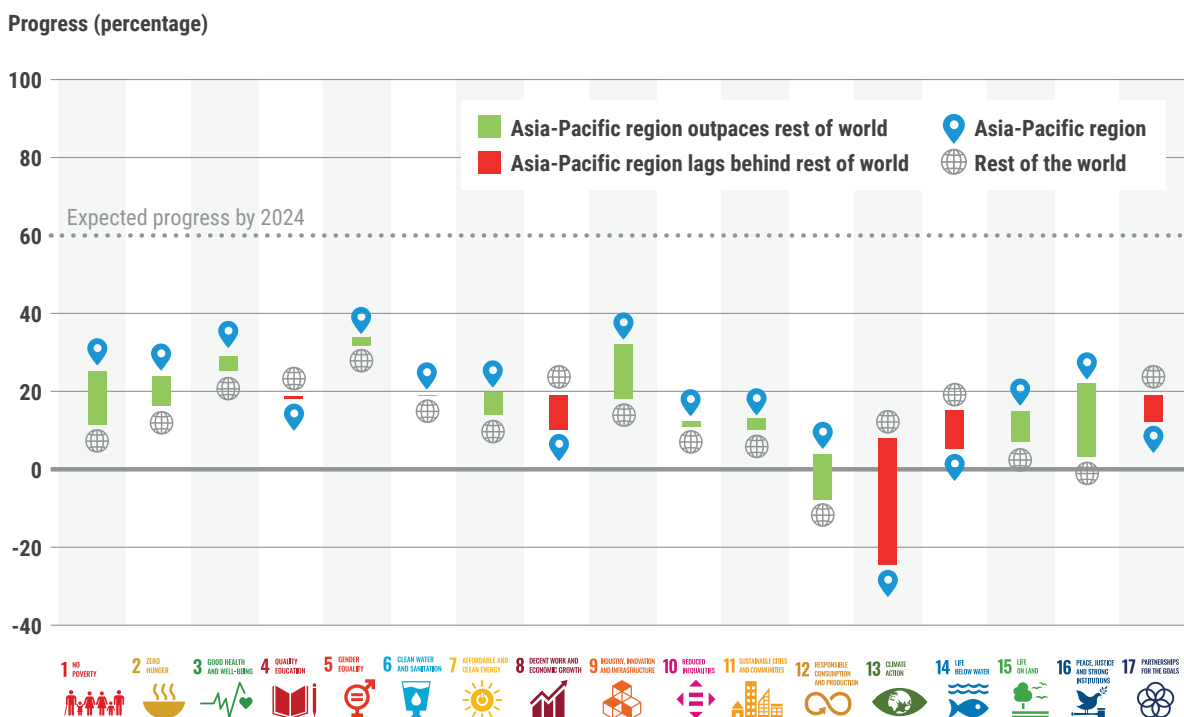
planning tools in development cooperation. The financial resources allocated to strengthen statistical capacity shows the most alarming regression and poses a significant obstacle to the evidence-based implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Progress in the region is stagnant on funding for environmentally sound technologies, foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows to LDCs, exports of commercial services from LDCs, and the registration of births and deaths.

1.4 Asia-Pacific Region and the World Compared

As the world’s most populous region and major driver of global production, Asia and the Pacific holds a pivotal role in sustainable development. Any shift—positive or negative—in the region’s progress has profound global implications. Comparing regional and global progress offers valuable insights into the status of SDG achievements and highlights critical areas for action in the years ahead.

This analysis presents a comparative view of progress in Asia and the Pacific relative to the rest of the world, applying a consistent methodology and using the same set of indicators and target values (**figure 1.4**). This comparison helps identify areas of strength and areas needing more attention in the region to accelerate progress towards the 2030 Agenda.

Figure 1.4 Comparison of progress between the Asia-Pacific region and the rest of the world



While Asia and the Pacific is outperforming the rest of the world on most of the goals, it falls behind on others. The region has shown notable strength compared to the average progress by the rest of the world on several goals. For instance Asia and the Pacific leads in progress on Goal 1 (mainly for progress on reducing income poverty), Goal 2 (for reducing the

prevalence of undernourishment), Goal 9 (for passenger and freight volume and small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit), Goal 12 (for reducing hazardous waste generated), Goal 15 (for a slower land degradation) and Goal 16 (for reducing detected victims of human trafficking and intentional homicide).

However, the region falls significantly behind in achieving goals 8, 13, 14, and 17. Analysis of the indicators reveals that for decent work and economic growth (Goal 8), negative trends in material footprint and occupational injuries are holding the region back. The gap in Goal 13 (climate action) is driven by rising GHG emissions in Asia and the Pacific, in contrast to slight reductions globally. For life below water

(Goal 14), the data on economic benefits from sustainable fisheries show larger regression for Asia and the Pacific than for the rest of the world. Lastly, for partnership for the goals (Goal 17), slower progress has been made in the region than in the rest of the world on personal remittances, and the region is facing a significant regression in financial resources for statistical development.

1.5 Progress of countries in special situations

Countries in special situations (CSS) include the least developed countries (LDCs), landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) and small island developing states (SIDS) whose SDG progress requires special attention. **Figure 1.5** shows the goals where each CSS group has shown either the strongest or weakest performance.

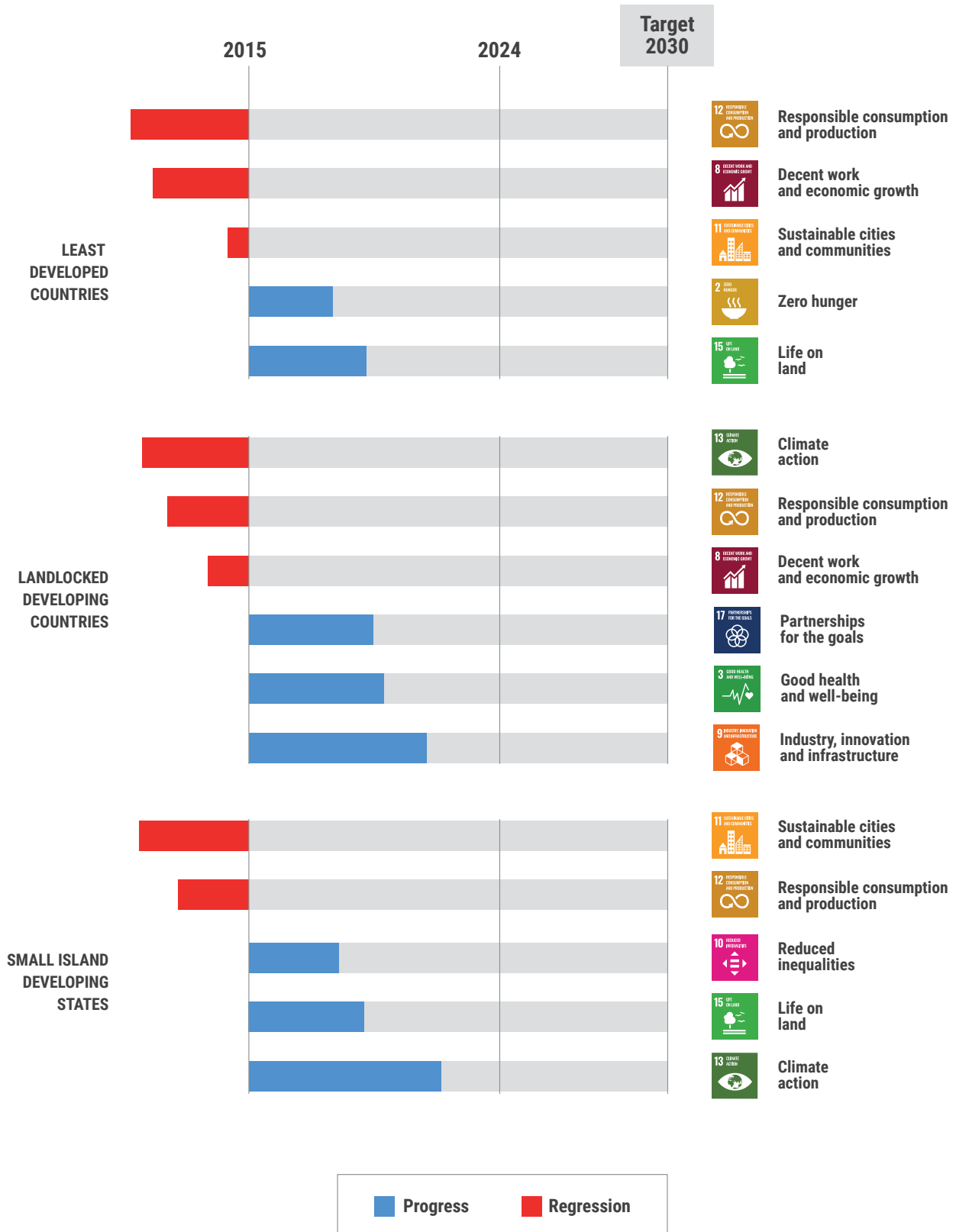
The analysis reveals that responsible consumption and production (Goal 12) is regressing across all three CSS groups, highlighting a shared priority area for future action. Moreover, LDCs and LLDCs both have shown regression in achieving decent work and economic growth (Goal 8), while LDCs and SIDS have experienced similar challenges in advancing sustainable cities and communities (Goal 11), underscoring further actions in these

areas. The progress made by SIDS in reducing GHG emissions has boosted their performance on Goal 13, while still suffering the increasing impact of natural disasters. At the same time, LLDCs have experienced an overall regression on the same goal.

LDCs have shown their greatest progress in life on land (Goal 15) and zero hunger (Goal 2), while LLDCs have achieved notable advancements in industry, innovation, and infrastructure (Goal 9), followed by good health and well-being (Goal 3), and partnerships for the goals (Goal 17). Besides its notable progress towards climate action (Goal 13), SIDS have also progressed on life on land (Goal 15) and reduced inequalities (Goal 10).



Figure 1.5 Top regressing and progressing goals in countries in special situations



Source: ESCAP Asia-Pacific SDG Gateway, SDG Progress Snapshot. Available at <https://data.unescap.org>.

1.6 National SDG trends

Assessing country performance on SDG indicators reveals some patterns, emphasizing the shared priority of closing data gaps across the countries and highlighting the importance of both the latest achievements and long-term trends for each country. The dashboard of country trends (**figure 1.6**) contains analysis of SDG performance, including data gaps, across the region.

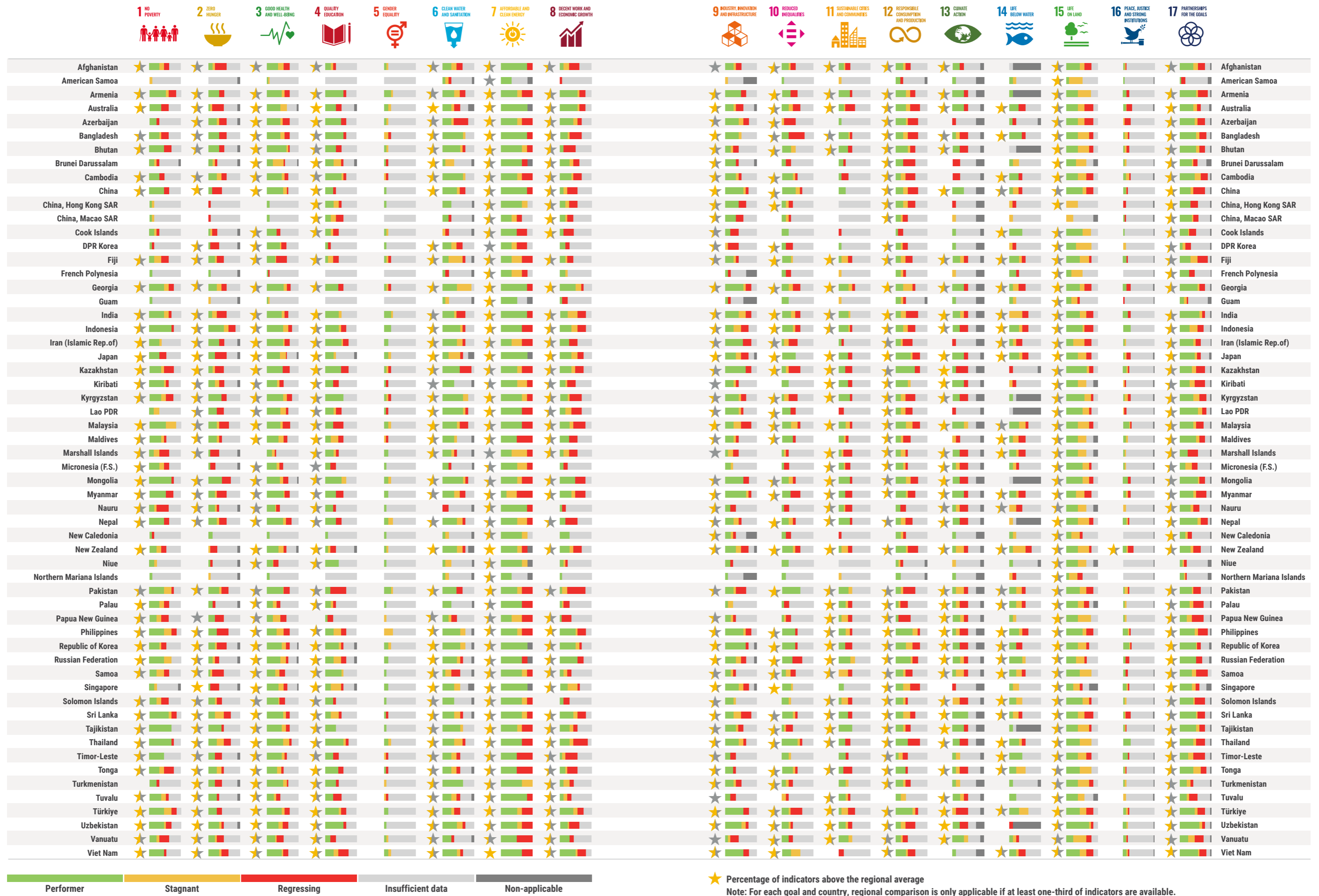
The analysis reveals disparities in progress across the region. Overall, progress has been stronger on Goal 9 and Goal 3, but some countries are lagging in these areas that need special attention. Conversely, the region shows regression or stagnation on Goal 13 and Goal 12, though some countries lead in these areas providing valuable lessons for others to follow often including countries which are not high-income.

In assessing SDGs progress, it is important to consider both the latest achievements (stars) and trends (bar charts) for each country. This assessment shows that even if a country demonstrates strong achievements under a certain goal, negative trends can serve as early warnings to policymakers to take corrective actions.

The dashboard also highlights where there is insufficient data to assess SDG progress (grey bar). The lack of data is most notable for gender equality (Goal 5) and peace, justice and strong institutions (Goal 16). The gaps in data affect all Asia-Pacific countries, regardless of their development levels and are not limited to any specific group of countries in special situations. Addressing these data gaps must become a collective regional priority. Chapter 3 of the report delves deeper into these data-related challenges.




Figure 1.6 Dashboard of national trends and comparison with regional averages





2 Empowering lives through data

A woman in a checkered shirt is looking down at a young child. The background is dark with a colorful circular graphic composed of various colored segments (green, blue, yellow, red) arranged in a ring. The overall scene is dimly lit, with a blue tint.

The commitment to leave no one behind lies at the heart of the 2030 Agenda embodying the goal to reduce inequality and ensure that everyone benefits from development. Achieving this ambition requires decision-makers to identify the groups that are most disadvantaged and are furthest behind. Comprehensive analysis of individual and household level data can help to pinpoint the groups that are at greatest risk. However, significant data gaps remain, rendering some vulnerable populations invisible in official statistics. To address this challenge, innovative and inclusive approaches to

data collection and analysis are crucial to ensure all populations, especially those likely to be overlooked and at risk of being left behind are accurately represented.

This chapter begins with section 2.1 which focuses on analyzing how various factors combine to increase the risk of certain groups being left behind. Section 2.2 showcases several innovative approaches to engaging with communities and citizens to better capture the voices and experiences of vulnerable and diverse groups so that policymakers can address their needs.

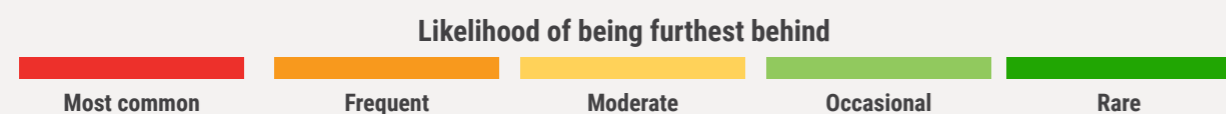
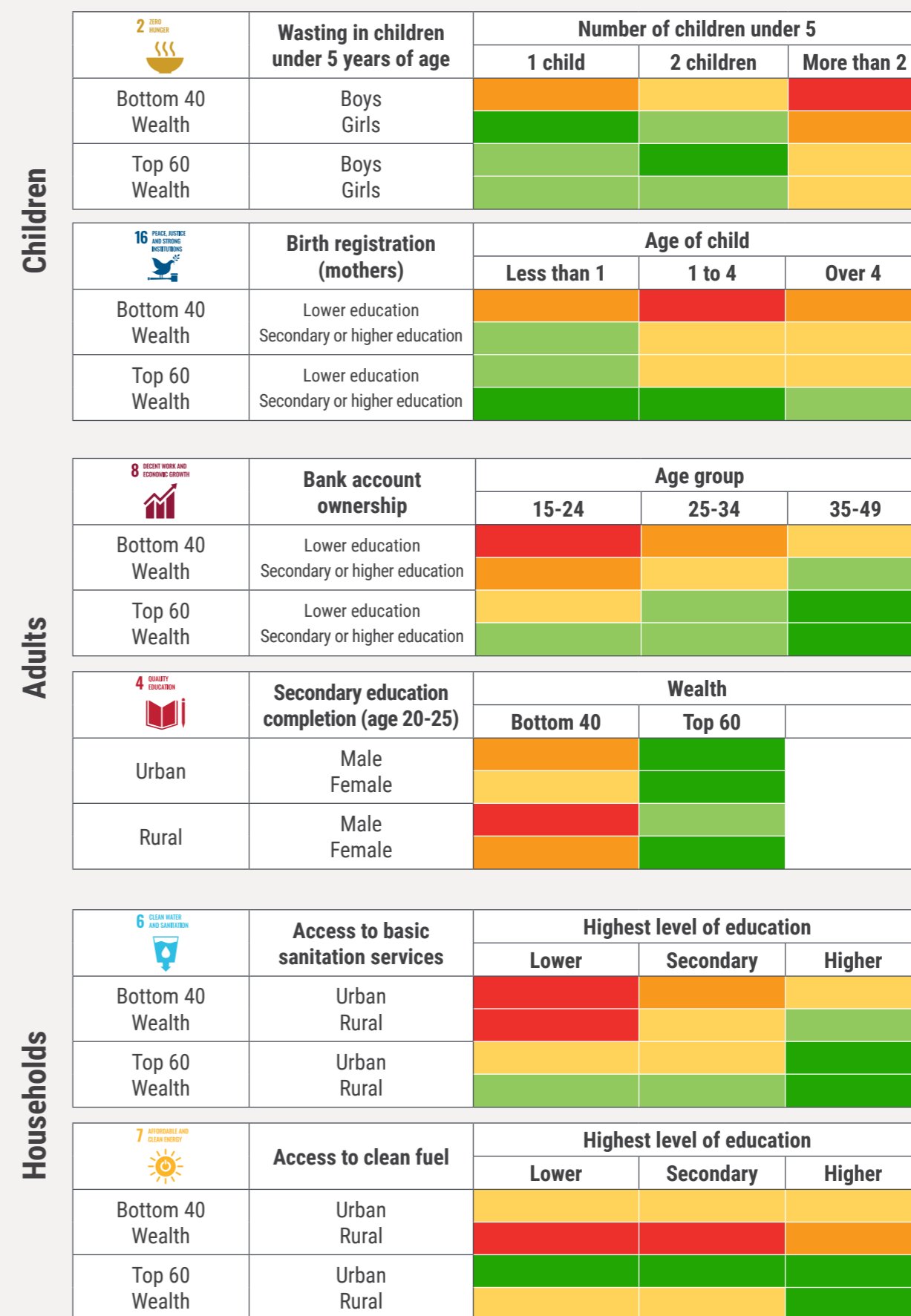
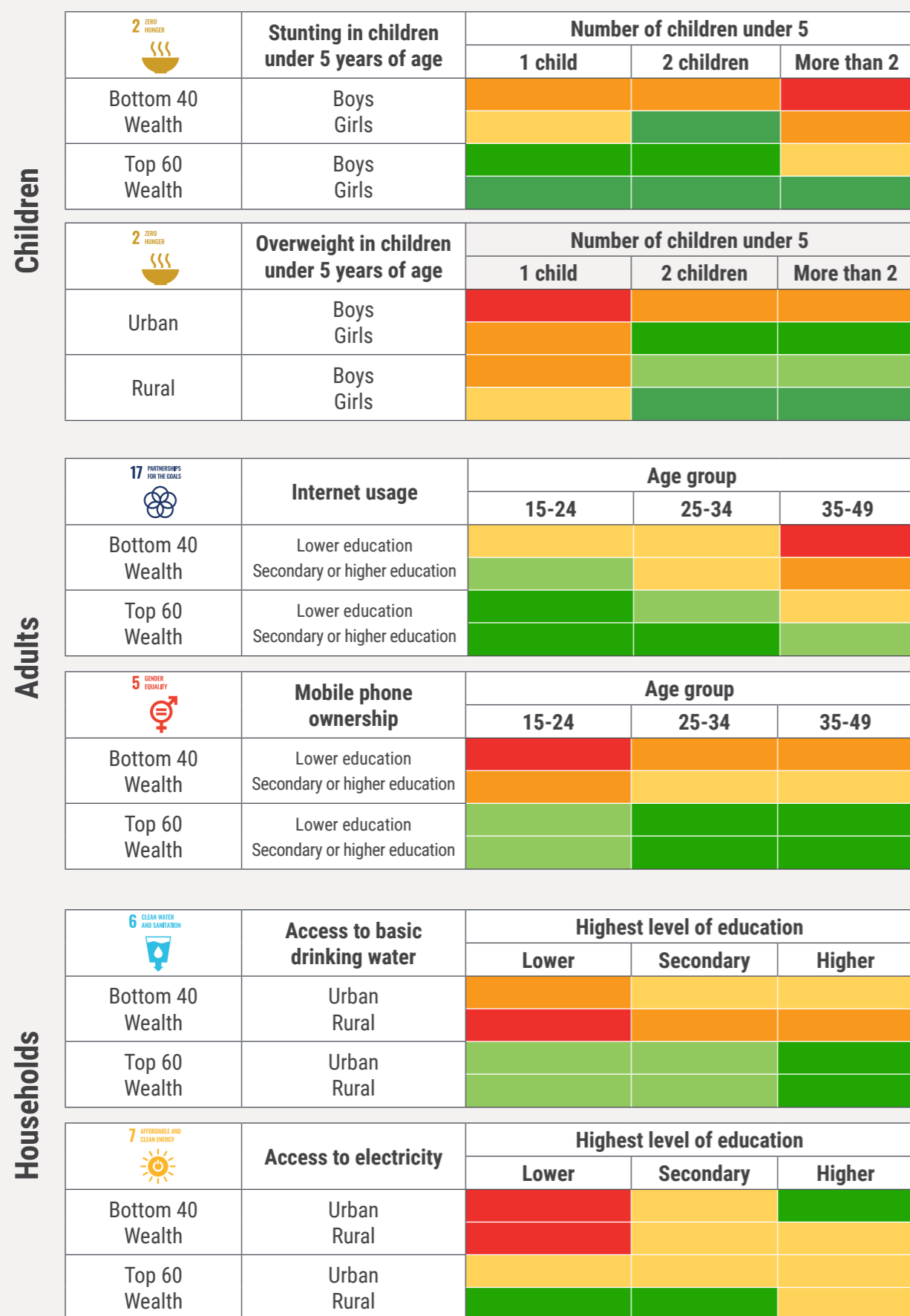
2.1 Leveraging household survey data to identify disparities

Progress towards achieving the SDGs across Asia and the Pacific has been uneven with the benefits of development reaching some groups while bypassing others. Policymakers need to examine how certain factors contribute to the increased vulnerability of specific population groups even as other groups thrive.

An ESCAP analysis explored disparity in selected indicators, across population groups formed by the intersection of various life circumstances. The results, illustrated in

the matrix in **figure 2.1** are derived from the statistical analysis of individual and household level data collected through household surveys in up to 30 countries across Asia and the Pacific. For each indicator, colour codes identify the groups most disadvantaged at the national level, based on intersecting circumstances such as age, gender, education, location, and wealth. The indicators are organized into three population segments: children, adults, and households.

Figure 2.1 Intersectionality of circumstances that leave people behind in SDGs



Note: The frequency of intersections is calculated at the country level. Household wealth is proxied by two groups, the bottom 40 and top 60 per cent, based on the distribution of household wealth. The underlying data are available online at ESCAP LNOB Platform⁹.

⁹ LNOB (Leaving No One Behind) tool (<https://lnob.unescap.org/>)

The findings highlight the likelihood that specific subpopulation groups will lag furthest behind for twelve SDG indicators in the Asia-Pacific region. Poverty, as measured by the household wealth index¹⁰, is the most significant factor contributing to inequality of opportunity. Education level follows as the second most critical factor. These two circumstances often intersect with others, such as location, sex, and age, to exacerbate inequality.

For instance, in access to basic services, such as water and sanitation and clean energy, location matters: poorer, rural and lower-educated households are furthest behind. Yet those who are furthest behind are not always in rural areas. For example, for access to basic drinking water, poorer households with lower education are furthest behind regardless of their location.

Age and sex also influence who is furthest behind on these twelve SDG indicators. In digital and financial inclusion, for example, youth from poorer households with lower education levels face the greatest barriers. In child malnutrition, boys from

poor households with at least one sibling experience the highest rates of stunting and wasting, whereas urban boys from households with no siblings are the most affected by overweight. Interestingly, poverty is not a shared circumstance of children with the highest prevalence of overweight. Children aged 1-4 from poor households with less-educated mothers are most disadvantaged in birth registration completion.

Finally, women from poorer households face significant challenges in completing secondary education regardless of whether they live in urban or rural areas.

The analysis underscores the importance of disaggregating SDG indicators by multiple factors rather than focusing on a single circumstance. Policymakers need to have detailed, accurate and nuanced data to capture the realities of specific population groups. The next section explores innovative and inclusive approaches to engage with communities in data collection and use to meet this need.

2.2 Leveraging Community Partnerships to Bridge Data Gaps

Across the Asia-Pacific region, innovative approaches to community engagement and data collection are addressing data gaps, strengthening the evidence base and improving SDG monitoring. The following examples showcase diverse initiatives at the regional and national level, where community engagement contributed to data collection on topics and groups such as living conditions, education, health, youth, women and girls, businesses, and refugees. By fostering partnerships with local groups, these initiatives achieved one of two goals: amplifying the voices and experiences

of vulnerable groups in decision-making processes; or involving marginalized groups in generating data to help policymakers better respond to their needs. It is important to note that these examples are not a comprehensive directory but rather a selection intended to highlight different ways communities have been engaged in data-related efforts.

These initiatives have significantly benefitted participants and their communities, demonstrating the value of partnerships between governments, development actors and local communities.

¹⁰ A proxy for assets and living conditions

Empowering communities in Viet Nam for real-time disaster preparedness and response



Since 2020, the Viet Nam Disaster and Dyke Management Authority (VDDMA), in partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in Viet Nam have leveraged a mobile application to

strengthen disaster preparedness and response.¹¹ Through this partnership they developed a specialized mini-application under an existing chat platform to distribute disaster-related bulletins, forecasts, and real-time updates, reaching a wide audience, including teachers and parents. It has enhanced disaster response capabilities in Viet Nam and empowered communities with real-time information and direct access to support. During Super Typhoon Yagi, VDDMA utilized the mini application to send out more than 115 million messages, resulting in a fifteenfold increase in users' interaction.

Addressing climate change-induced displacement in Asia and the Pacific

To address data gaps that impede evidence-based policymaking,¹² the International Organization for Migration (IOM) Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific launched a co-creation mechanism in July 2024.¹³ The mechanism brings together 21 scientists from University of the Philippines Resilience Institute, the Asian Institute of Technology and other experts to work in areas such as climate change, displacement, disaster risk reduction, hazard identification, socioeconomic vulnerability, and resilience.

This initiative has developed two innovative tools: the Risk Index for Climate Displacement (RICD) and the Climate Catalytic Fund (CCF). The RICD is a predictive model designed to help governments, communities, and partners to understand future risks of displacement associated with climate change. In parallel, the CCF is a financing



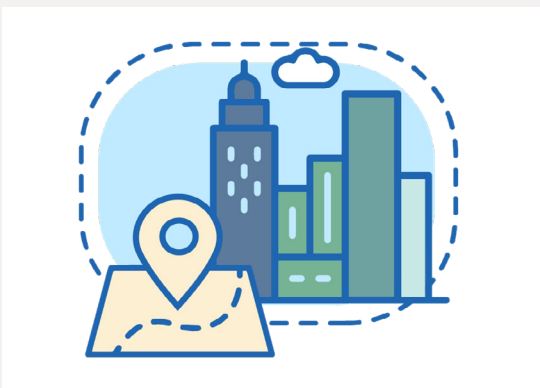
tool that utilizes blended finance to support governments, the local private sector, and civil society in the design and implementation of projects that address the gaps highlighted by the RICD. These tools are being piloted in Fiji, Indonesia, and the Philippines, where IOM is collaborating with partners to analyse historical trends in community-level displacement linked to climate change.

11 <https://vtcnews.vn/ung-dung-cong-nghe-chuyen-doi-so-vao-cong-tac-phong-chong-thien-tai-ar809664.html>

12 <https://roasiapacific.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbdl671/files/documents/2024-06/mecc-assessment-report.pdf>

13 <https://roasiapacific.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbdl671/files/documents/2024-09/data-insights-into-gcm-implementation-in-the-asia-pacific-region.pdf>

Together we CAN! – Community Architects Network harnesses data to leave no one behind



The Community Architects Network (CAN) in the Asia-Pacific region demonstrates a powerful grassroots approach to inclusive urban development and SDG localization, with a strong emphasis on using data to ensure no one is left behind. A cooperative of local architects, planners, and community leaders, CAN works across several countries to empower vulnerable communities to actively participate in the planning and development of their neighbourhoods. Central to its approach is the collection and use of community-generated data.¹⁴

Through the initiative, residents are trained to conduct detailed mapping and surveys of their neighbourhoods, documenting everything from population demographics to infrastructure needs. For instance, in Thailand, residents of informal settlements in Bangkok learned to use Global Positioning System (GPS) devices and participatory mapping techniques to document their living conditions and access to services. Similarly, in Viet Nam, local government officials were trained in data analysis and Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping to effectively integrate community-generated data into urban planning.¹⁵

This community-generated data is a powerful tool for ensuring that the unique needs and voices of communities are included in local and national development plans. For example, in Thailand, the data revealed inadequate sewage systems and limited access to clean water, enabling future plans to directly address these needs.

Know Your City: Leveraging data from slum communities

The Know Your City (KYC) initiative, active in the Asia-Pacific region, leverages citizen-led data so that people living in slums and informal settlements, who are often invisible in official statistics, are recognized and their needs are addressed in urban planning.

The KYC initiative addresses the information gap by training residents to collect and analyse data on housing conditions, access



¹⁴ <http://www.communityarchitectsnetwork.info/>

¹⁵ <https://sdinet.org/2018/10/know-city-process-platform-campaign/>

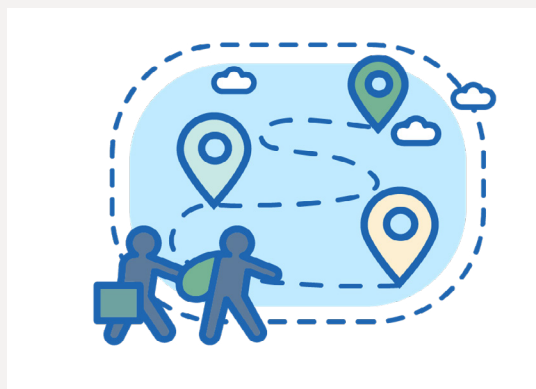
to basic services, infrastructure needs and demographic profiles. In Dharavi, one of Asia's largest slums located in India, residents surveyed their settlements to document issues such as overcrowding, sanitation and infrastructure challenges. This was done with the support of the Society for the Promotion of Area Resource Centres (SPARC) and Mahila Milan. This

grassroot data collection initiative has enhanced the capacity of residents of Dharavi to collect and analyse data and also to become active participants in decision-making. The residents gained agency to advocate for urgent infrastructure upgrades, an improved sanitation system and secure housing.

Using citizen data to uncover the challenges faced by nomadic tribes in India

In India, the Centre for Social Equity and Inclusion conducted a household survey of 400 nomadic tribal households across eight locations in Rajasthan State, with strong collaboration and support from community-based organizations and volunteers. The aim was to assess the development challenges of these tribal households and map community access to social protection. The initiative shed light on challenges that cut across multiple SDGs, including Goals 1, 2, 5, 10, 16 and 17.¹⁶

The design of the household survey questions was guided by insights from the community consultations and volunteer enumerators were trained to collect data via an online platform. Additionally, a social mobilization exercise was conducted to engage with community members and official stakeholders to increase awareness and improve access to existing social protection measures.



The initiative effectively engaged with local communities, providing valuable insights into development challenges, providing better evidence that supports planning and decision-making. It also highlights the power of community-level information for localizing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Additionally, it strengthened community volunteers' capacity to collect and analyse data, enabling them to identify local challenges and advocate for solutions through meaningful dialogues.

16 https://www.wadanatodo.net/_files/ugd/7bfee1_4eb78738c89a4702b56bedb16890b6f5.pdf

Making all voices heard: The impact of community scorecards (CSCs) in Nepal



In Nepal, the Leave No One Behind (LNOB) Partnership, in collaboration with Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO), implemented an initiative across six municipalities in the Bara, Rautahat and Surkhet Districts of Madhesh and Karnali Provinces. The initiative aimed to amplify the voices of certain groups, including Dalits, indigenous communities, selected communities, along with religious minorities. Facilitated by the LNOB Nepal Coalition and coordinated by VSO, the project engaged key stakeholders such as local communities, civil society organizations (CSOs), community leaders, and government authorities.

The initiative focused on gathering data related to SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 13, 16 and 17. Using approaches like focus group discussions, key informant interviews, and

community scorecards (CSCs), the initiative identified key challenges and priorities. In-depth interviews with local representatives and organizational leaders focused on essential health services, while focus group discussions with youth, volunteers, and citizens assessed health service satisfaction and participation in planning and review processes. The CSCs were used to facilitate dialogues on critical topics, including health, emergency preparedness, social protection, resource access, sustainable food, gender empowerment, and participatory decision-making. As part of the Citizen's Voices Report for the 2024 Voluntary National Review (VNR)¹⁷, VSO led citizen data collection in collaboration with partner organizations.

The initiative had a tangible contribution to improving healthcare services, advocating for the rights of Dalit women, and enhancing community understanding of health services and accountability. Sharing citizen-led data and evidence from CSCs with local authorities, and structured dialogues and interface sessions helped to prioritize vulnerable communities at the municipality level and foster open dialogue about health concerns¹⁸.

17 Citizen's Voices for VNR Report 2024 - VNR Engagement in Nepal (https://nepal.tracking-progress.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/36/2024/09/1.-VSO_Citizen-voices-VNR-2024.pdf)

18 A Case Study on Essence of Community Scorecard to Promote Social Accountability, 2024 (<https://nepal.tracking-progress.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/36/2024/04/CaseStudy-on-SDG-CSC-.pdf>)



Citizen-led assessment for generating evidence to improve learning quality



Official statistics often overlook key aspects of educational progress when monitoring Goal 4, prompting the rise of initiatives such as the Citizen-Led Assessment (CLA) of foundational teaching and learning. This people-driven approach uses engaging and effective methods to assess children's literacy and numeracy skills.

For example, CLAs were organized by the People's Action for Learning (PAL) Network, which is a south-south partnership with 17 members. One of the members of the PAL Network, the Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) Centre in India, regularly conducts citizen-led household surveys of students aged 3-16, and has reached 700,000 children since 2005, providing valuable data for policy, monitoring and

advocacy at local and national levels. Since 2017, ASER has expanded its activities to assess how well rural youth aged 14-18 are prepared for the transition into adulthood.¹⁹

In 2019, the PAL Network launched the International Common Assessment of Numeracy (ICAN) in 13 countries, building on the core characteristics of CLAs while broadening the scope to include numeracy. In its first edition, ICAN surveyed approximately 1,200 households across 60 rural communities in each of the 13 countries.²⁰

The CLA approach offers a valuable source of data about children and young people who have at least a minimum level of proficiency in reading and mathematics (related to SDG indicator 4.1.1) and underscores the need for close cooperation and coordination to ensure its acceptance and recognition by governments and stakeholders. Through these efforts, the PAL Network and its member organizations continue to pave the way for a more inclusive and accurate understanding of educational progress, powered by community engagement and citizen-driven initiatives.

19 <https://asercentre.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/ASER-2023-Report-1.pdf>

20 https://neqmap.bangkok.unesco.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/2020_PAL-Network_ICAN-Report_EN-1-compressed.pdf, [page -16]



Tracking the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on children's learning continuity in Indonesia



From September to December 2020, a nationwide assessment of the impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic on the learning continuity of children and adolescents from socioeconomically disadvantaged families was conducted in Indonesia. Utilizing the Community-Based Development Information System (CBDIS), a data collection instrument, the study

covered 1,151 villages across 354 districts in 33 provinces.²¹

The results showed that 70 per cent of children and adolescents dropped out of school during the pandemic for economic reasons, and adolescents aged 16-18 were most likely to drop out. Although boys were more likely than girls to leave school, girls were ten times more likely to drop out due to early marriage. Additionally, children and adolescents with disabilities were more likely to leave school than their peers without disabilities. Three out of four enrolled students faced at least one risk factor for dropping out. The findings served as a reference for village and district governments to develop targeted interventions to support at-risk children and adolescents in continuing their education.

Family-led monitoring of child wasting in Indonesia

In Indonesia, mid-upper-arm-circumference (MUAC) measurements have been integrated into the health system to identify child wasting. MUAC is now part of the routine anthropometric assessments at community health outposts (posyandu), alongside weight and height checks during monthly services.²² The results are recorded in the maternal and child health (MCH) pink book, reported to primary healthcare centres (puskesmas) and entered into the national nutrition information system (Sigizi Terpadu).



To strengthen early detection of wasting at the community level, UNICEF has partnered with the Ministry of Health to introduce the

21 <https://www.unicef.org/indonesia/reports/impact-covid-19-pandemic-childrens-learning-indonesia>

22 https://www.enonline.net/sites/default/files/FEX-67_Signed-Off_40-42.pdf

family-led MUAC approach in 12 provinces of Indonesia.²³ This initiative empowers caregivers to use MUAC regularly to monitor their children's nutritional status at home and seek further support for at-risk children at the health outposts.

As of June 2024, more than 5.3 million children under 5 years of age had been screened with MUAC, including over 2.5 million children aged 6–59 months, with 2.6% identified at high risk of moderate to severe wasting.

Improving access to safely managed sanitation through community data collection in Indonesia



Banda Aceh became the first municipality in Aceh Province, Indonesia, to receive national recognition of their open defecation free status. Whilst this is a significant achievement, further progress is being hindered by persistent data gaps. To address these gaps, UNICEF and the Environmental, Cleanliness and Beautification Office (DLHK3) partnered to improve the municipality's faecal sludge management (FSM) database. This improved database which is crucial for monitoring household compliance with desludging requirements and proactively delivering necessary services.

In Banda Aceh, health and sanitation workers, youth groups, and university students were trained to conduct household septic surveys using the On-site Sanitation Inspection Tool (OSIT). They

also disseminated key messages on safely managed sanitation to households as part of social behaviour change initiatives designed to raise awareness and encourage proper sanitation practices. During 2022 and 2023, 4.2 per cent of households (75,114) in 90 villages were surveyed to assess their compliance with safely managed sanitation standards, evaluate household awareness and attitudes toward desludging practices and services, and determine their access to safely managed sanitation standards.

The survey revealed that 85 per cent of the households had access to sanitation facilities in their homes, but only 8.9 per cent had access to safely managed sanitation standards. When asked about the disposal of septic tank effluent, only 13.3 per cent of the households reported safe practices, such as further treatment before discharge into drainage, surface water or leach fields.

In 2024, the partnership expanded to include the Islamic University of Ar-Raniry and Muhammadiyah University, engaging students in the data collection process. The expanded partnership delivers multiple benefits, including enhancing data quality and coverage, and strengthening students' skills and preparedness for future professional opportunities.

23 <https://www.unicef.org/indonesia/nutrition/reports/mid-upper-arm-circumference-muac-tapes-guidelines>

Adolescent girls' network to tackle anaemia in Indonesia

In Indonesia, more than 20 per cent²⁴ of girls aged 13–18 years suffer from anaemia. To address this, the Government, supported by UNICEF, has launched a weekly iron-folic acid supplementation (WIFS) programme, distributing supplements through schools and health facilities.

To monitor the coverage of the WIFS programme and participants' adherence to it, the Ministry of Health introduced a digital application called CERIA. This enables adolescent girls to self-report their weekly supplement intake as well as providing them with information on nutrition and anaemia prevention. A companion website allows schools to track student participation in the WIFS programme.



CERIA is being integrated into the Ministry of Health's mobile application, Satu Sehat (One Healthy), to unify data collection systems. During its roll-out in 2023–2024, CERIA was accessed by more than 50,000 adolescent girls.

24 Kumar S.B., Arnipalli S.R., Mehta P., Carrau S., Ziouzenkova O. Iron Deficiency Anemia: Efficacy and Limitations of Nutritional and Comprehensive Mitigation Strategies. *Nutrients*. 2022;14:2976. doi: 10.3390/nu14142976.



Empowering young voices for inclusive and sustainable communities in Da Nang City



From 2021 to 2024, the government of Da Nang City, in collaboration with UNICEF, institutionalized a mechanism for gathering young people's insights on issues impacting their well-being. This initiative empowered children and youth to actively participate in city decision-making on topics related to several SDG targets: social, economic, and political inclusion (10.2); inclusive and

sustainable urbanization (11.3); participatory and representative decision-making (16.7); and encouraging effective partnerships (17.17).

In 2021-2022, the Da Nang City Children's Council was expanded to the ward and district levels to empower young people. Annual forums have been held since 2022, and the children's councils were expanded in 2023-2024 to cover 21 of the 56 communes. These mechanisms have provided 400 child representatives with the opportunity to engage directly with city leaders, as well as district and commune-level authorities and enabled them to propose solutions to address community issues. The feedback received through these mechanisms led to decisions such as providing free textbooks to students (2022) and building 21 new playgrounds (2023).

Civil society led data collection on violence against women in Vanuatu

In Vanuatu, the power of community partnerships is driving data collection to address violence against women (VAW). The Vanuatu Women's Centre (VWC) and the Vanuatu Bureau of Statistics (VBoS) are conducting the country's second national survey on VAW. VBoS provides technical support while VWC leads by developing and adapting survey tools.

Data collection for the second national survey on VAW aligns with global standards and SDG indicators 5.2.1 and 5.2.2. It leverages VWC's expertise in responding to VAW, ensuring that critical safety and ethical considerations are prioritized. Supported by the initiative and partners, including Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the survey



adheres to safety and data quality standards. Through these efforts, robust, up-to-date information on the prevalence of VAW will be generated for Vanuatu. The findings are expected in 2025 and will build on the findings from 2009, offering vital insights for evidence-based policies. The example highlights how civil society organizations can lead efforts to address data gaps.

Supporting Philippine businesses in operationalizing the Sustainable Development Goals



The SDG Value Scan is a one-on-one session conducted by the Employers Confederation of the Philippines (ECOP) to help a business identify the SDGs that are most relevant to its operations. The SDG Value Scan connects the existing sustainability initiatives of a business with specific SDGs while highlighting areas needing improvement to enhance

sustainability efforts. The goal is to identify opportunities for a business to add value through sustainability, often resulting in a tailored work plan.

The primary challenge for businesses is following through, deciding when to implement the suggested activities based on their priorities, resource availability and technical expertise. To address these gaps, ECOP offers services designed to support businesses in specific sustainability areas.

Through the SDG Value Scans, ECOP has built a database of private sector initiatives aligned with SDGs. This initiative provides accurate data to the Government on private sector contributions to SDGs, helping to fill gaps in understanding the role of the private sector in national SDG progress reports.

Accelerating progress in Cambodia through social accountability frameworks



Since 2016, the Government of Cambodia, the World Bank, World Vision International in Cambodia and other stakeholders have been working together within the Implementation of the Social Accountability

Framework (ISAF) to empower local communities and foster dialogue with service providers to enhance the quality of public services offered by commune administrations, health centres, and primary schools.²⁵ In cooperation with the Government, World Vision worked with other CSOs and citizens to gather data from communities on their access, usage, and satisfaction with public services using scorecards. This information is helping to address critical data gaps under Goal 16.

The initiative was designed to raise awareness of and empower citizens to demand quality services, increasing

25 <https://www.unicef.org/indonesia/reports/impact-covid-19-pandemic-childrens-learning-indonesia>

government actors' understanding of service standards and social accountability, and facilitating dialogue between citizens and government stakeholders. The process included supporting the formulation of Joint Accountability Action Plans (JAAPs) which would be fed into the national Government's annual local government planning and resource allocation processes. By aligning with ongoing decentralization reforms these plans would inform budget allocation and strengthen social accountability processes.

Between January 2019 and December 2023, 741,983 citizens and officials participated in awareness raising sessions on service standards, performance appraisals and

government budgets. In all, 373,546 citizens completed scorecards, and 9,330 officials completed self-assessments on health, education and administration service provision. Following this, 58,800 citizens and 35,548 officials participated in dialogues to review findings and develop JAAPs which were integrated into the Commune Investment Program budget where relevant. The implementation of JAAPs has led to the improvement of services provided by 853 commune administrations and Sangkats, 648 health centres and more than 3,580 primary schools serving 3,070,272 people, including 1,378,839 children.

Understanding disparities across refugees and host communities in Malaysia




Global Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) indicators frequently cover only nationals of a country and when refugees and other displaced or stateless populations are included, data are often not disaggregated by forced displacement and statelessness status, leading to an incomplete understanding of the disparities in living conditions faced by refugees.

In 2023-2024, UNHCR and the World Bank Group conducted a joint survey on Host Communities and Refugees in the Malaysian Economy (HARMONY), supported by the World Bank – UNHCR Joint Data Center on Forced Displacement (JDC). The survey aimed to provide evidence on economic, social and employment situation of refugees in selected locations and how this compares to Malaysian nationals living alongside displaced communities.

The survey provides valuable information about disparities between refugees and the host community in surveyed areas in regards with employment, housing condition and informal settlement, access to essential services, poverty, birth registration and healthcare. The findings from this initiative can guide focused policies to address such inequalities.



3 Strengthening national statistical systems



The Asia-Pacific region continues to make slow yet positive progress towards producing data for the SDG indicators. Section 3.1 takes stock of SDG data availability in the region compared to the rest of the world, as well as by goal and by different population groups including age, migratory status, sex and location (urban/rural). Assessing data gaps highlights the urgent need to strengthen national statistical systems. Strengthening NSS is

not just about generating more data but also about effectively utilizing the data already available to inform policies and drive progress toward the SDGs.

Section 3.2 offers a broader perspective on the transformation required in national statistical systems to meet the data needs of the 2030 Agenda. This transformation needs political and financial investment as well as strong coordination and partnerships.

3.1 SDG data availability

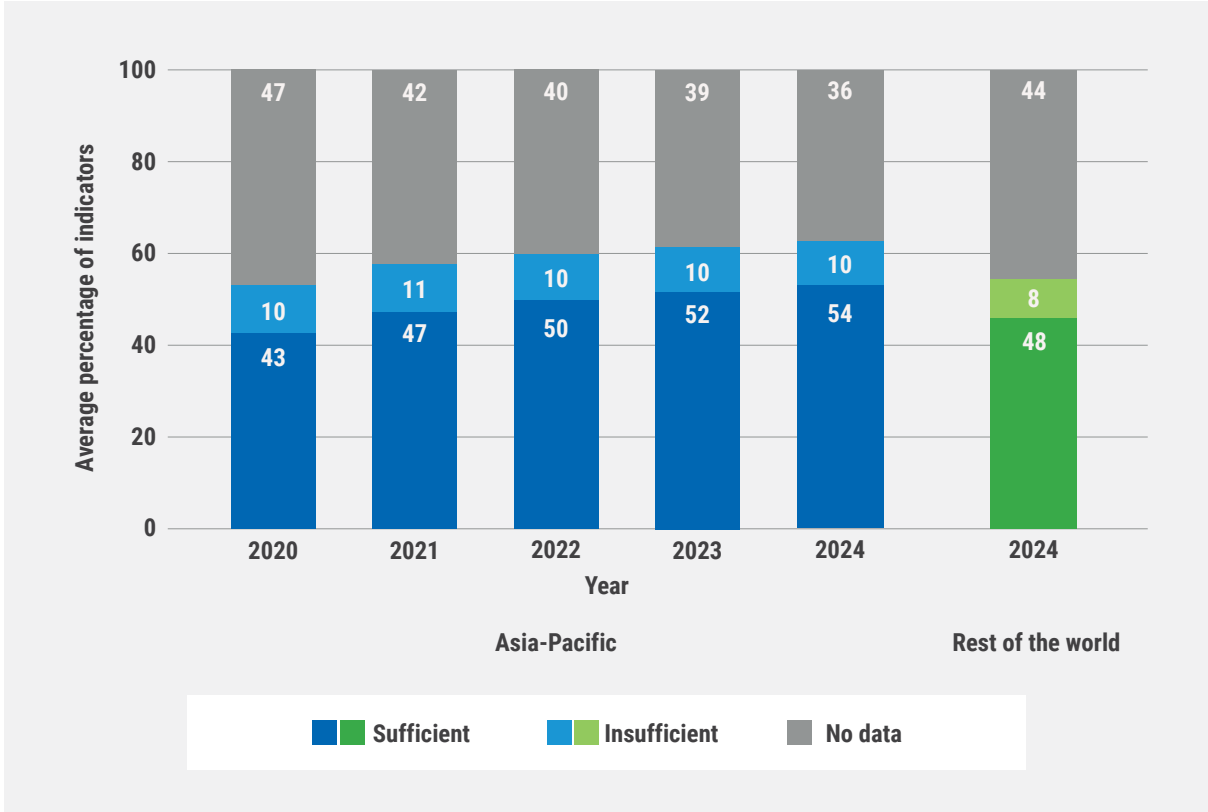
The SDG indicators and monitoring framework have raised the bar for data production, coordination and use at the international, national and subnational levels. The production of data for the indicators will remain a priority even beyond 2030, as many of the underlying issues and priorities will continue to be important.

Data availability in countries across the Asia-Pacific region shows a slow yet positive trend with an average of 54 per cent of indicators

having at least two data points in 2024, a small increase from the previous year. However, on average, more than a third of indicators still lack any data across countries.

Although the improvement in data availability in the region is slow, the region remains ahead of the rest of the world. The share of indicators with two or more data points is 6 per cent higher in the Asia-Pacific region compared to the rest of the world (**figure 3.1**).

Figure 3.1 Data Availability of SDG indicators in the Asia-Pacific Region and the rest of the world



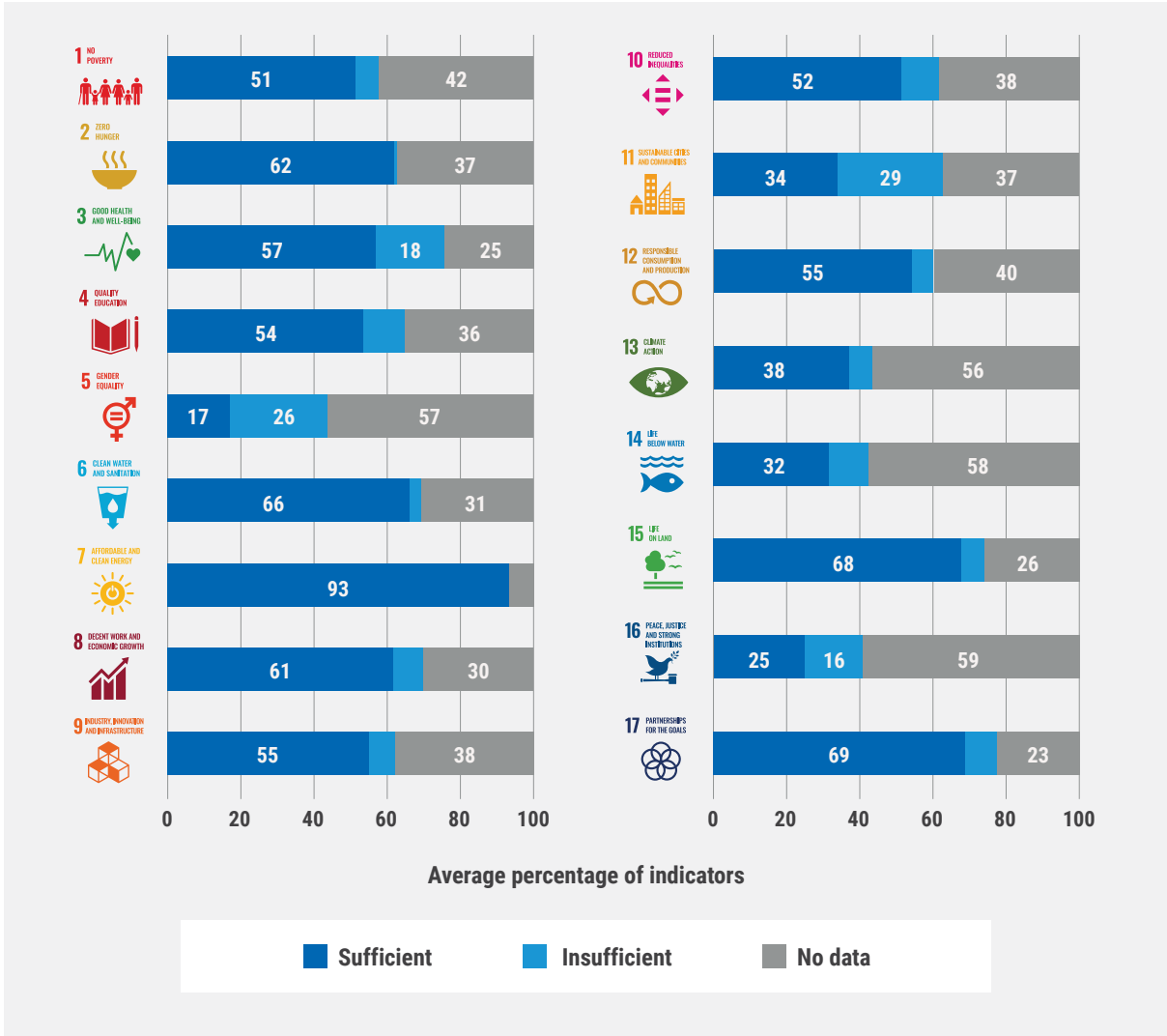
Source: ESCAP Asia-Pacific SDG Gateway, Data Availability. Available at <https://data.unescap.org>.

The Asia-Pacific region faces a significant data gap for Goal 5 (gender equality) and Goal 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions). Moreover, data availability for Goal 14 (life below water), Goal 13 (climate action), Goal 11 (sustainable cities and communities) remain

lower than for other goals. Data availability in the Asia-Pacific region is higher for Goal 7 (clean energy), Goal 17 (partnerships for goals) and Goal 15 (life on land) compared to other goals (**figure 3.2**).



Figure 3.2 Disparate data availability across goals in Asia-Pacific region



Source: ESCAP Asia-Pacific SDG Gateway, Data Availability. Available at <https://data.unescap.org>.

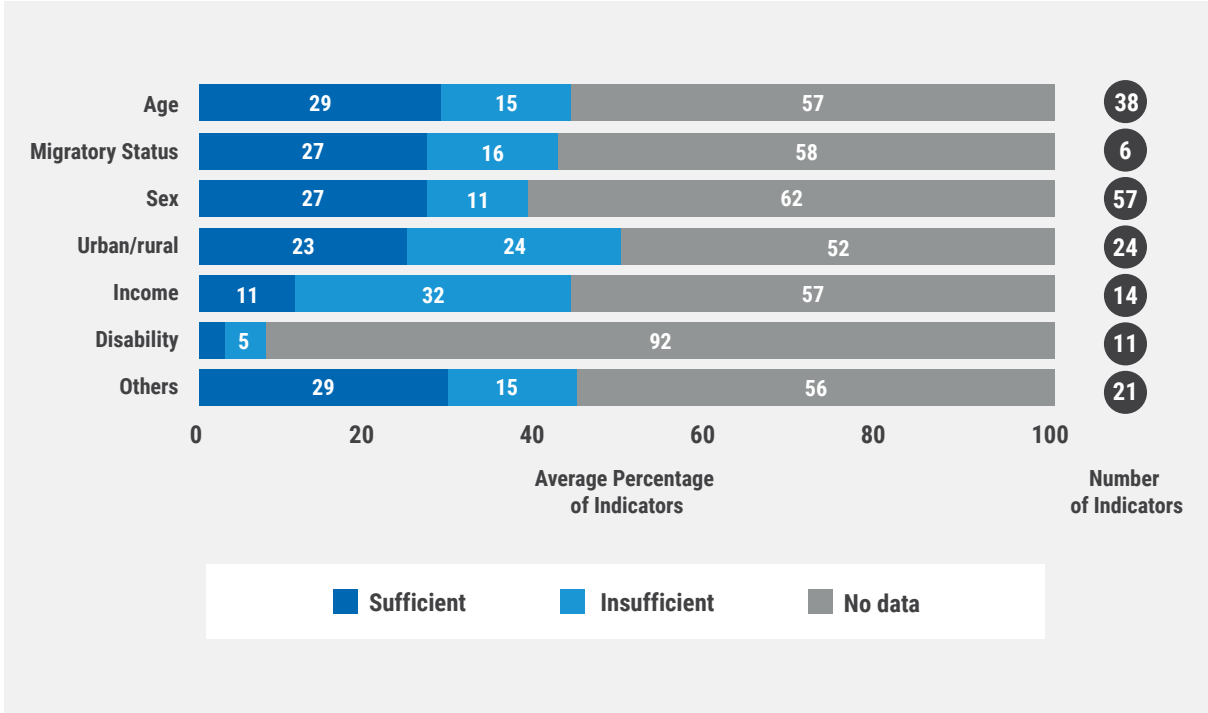
Disaggregated data are crucial to better understand differences between the progress of specific populations on the path to sustainable development and to reveal which populations may be at risk of falling behind.

This section provides an analysis of the availability of disaggregated data in the Asia-Pacific region for 75 indicators. These include 41 indicators with official indicator definitions calling for disaggregation and another 34 indicators that have disaggregated data published through the global custodian agencies even though their official indicator definitions do not call for disaggregation.

The disaggregated data are most frequently available by dimensions of age, migratory status, sex and location (urban/rural). Among the 38 indicators that could be disaggregated by age, countries in the region have two or more data points (marked in dark blue in **figure 3.3** indicating sufficiency) for 29 per cent of the indicators on average, which is higher than any of the other dimensions.

Overall, there are substantial gaps for each of the main dimensions. The dimension of disability has the largest data gap of 92 per cent (marked in grey indicating no data). This underscores the critical need to enhance data collection on people with disabilities.

Figure 3.3 Availability of indicators by disaggregation



Source: ESCAP Asia-Pacific SDG Gateway, Data Availability. Available at <https://data.unescap.org>.

Note: The category “others” is comprised of the following dimensions: education level, education level of the mother, employment status, indigenous origin, key population groups, occupation, population group, pregnancy status, race and victims of work-related injury.

3.2 Statistical systems fit for the future

Statistical systems need to transform and become more agile and inclusive to provide the necessary evidence to achieve the SDGs for everyone, everywhere. They must harness rapid technological advancements to keep pace with the rising demands for

information by modern societies. As spelled out in the Power of Data initiative,²⁶ the three key elements of the transformation of statistical systems are building strong political leadership, mobilising investment, and strengthening partnerships.

Build strong political leadership

Strong political leadership that champions a whole-of-society approach is essential for advancing statistical development in support of the 2030 Agenda. Leaders must foster collaboration across all stakeholders

(government agencies, civil society, private sector and academia) to create robust and inclusive statistical systems that meet the complex demands of society for data.

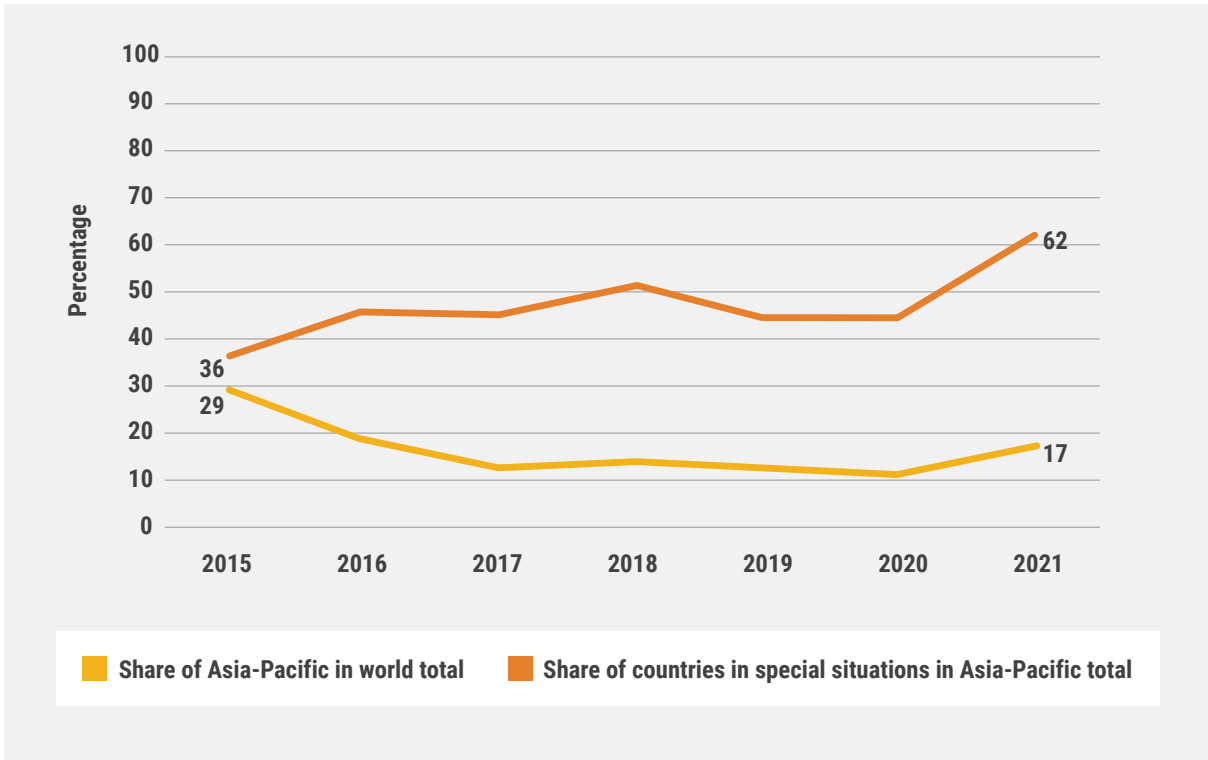
²⁶ <https://www.data4sdgs.org/initiatives/power-of-data-unlocking-data-dividend-sdgs>

Mobilise resources

Fully unlocking the power of data requires long-term sustained investments in human resources, infrastructure to harness information technology and the use of new data sources, and the modernization of statistical business processes among others. However, the share of total financial resources available globally to strengthen statistical capacities in developing

countries in the region has almost halved since 2015 (**figure 3.4**). In absolute terms, this is a reduction of 15 per cent from \$162 million in 2015 to \$138 million in 2021. Furthermore, within the Asia-Pacific region, the good news is that resources are increasingly flowing to countries in special situations.

Figure 3.4 Proportion of resources made available to strengthen statistical capacities in developing countries



Source: ESCAP Asia-Pacific SDG Gateway, Data Availability. Available at <https://data.unescap.org>.

Strengthen partnerships

Experience since 2015 in producing SDG statistics has shown that the existing coordination mechanisms need to be reinvigorated. They must be more inclusive of stakeholders across the entire government while fostering the participation and agency of non-State actors. However, as of 2021, 24 countries in the Asia-Pacific region still did not have advisory boards to represent the interests and demands of all data users to the chief statistician. The call for a whole-of-society approach by the ESCAP Committee on Statistics requires new data partnerships that enable communities, civil society, the private

sector and the research community to actively participate in the design, production and use of statistics.

In the light of these developments, Governments in the region can lead the way by fostering more inclusive data systems and investing in the digital transformation of their statistical systems. By leveraging multilevel partnerships and improving the production and use of statistics, Governments will be better able to meet the needs of their people and ensure that no one is left behind.



Annexes

Annex 1: Technical notes - methodology to measure progress

The Asia-Pacific SDG progress assessment is based on the global indicator framework for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as adopted by the General Assembly on 6 July 2017 and further refined in subsequent years. Data used in this analysis are sourced from the Global SDG Indicators Database maintained by Statistics Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. When sufficient data on a defined SDG indicator are not available, additional indicators from internationally recognized sources were used. The indicators

are available on the ESCAP SDG Gateway Data Explorer²⁷ along with the information on country groupings and definitions.²⁸ Average values of indicators at the regional and subregional levels are used instead of weighted aggregates to avoid bias towards bigger countries or economies.

This section provides basic information on the methods used for SDG progress assessment. More resources are available on Asia-Pacific SDG Gateway.²⁹

Selection of indicators

Indicators are selected based on two criteria:

- Availability of two or more data points for more than 50 per cent of the countries in the corresponding region or country group;
- Ability to set a quantitative target value.

If any indicator fails to fulfil any of these criteria, it is excluded from the analysis. The list of indicators with respective target values is published in **Annex 2** of this report.

Measures for tracking progress

Two principal measures are used to assess progress towards the SDGs: Current Status Index and Anticipated Progress Index. The indices answer two different questions:

1. Current Status Index: How much progress has been made since 2015?
2. Anticipated Progress Index: How likely will the targets be achieved by 2030?

²⁷ <https://dataexplorer.unescap.org/>

²⁸ <https://data.unescap.org/resources/country-groupings>

²⁹ <https://data.unescap.org/resources/progress-assessment-methodology>

The Anticipated Progress Index measures the gap between predicted value of the indicator and the specified target value. Both indices are constructed at the level of sub-indicator (a series, disaggregation, or subcomponent of an indicator) and can be aggregated at indicator, target and goal levels as desirable. In this analysis, the Current Status Index is presented at the goal level (snapshot) and Anticipated Progress Index at the target level (dashboard). Both indices are presented at the indicator level on the Asia-Pacific SDG Gateway.

Current Status Index

Given a specified SDG target value (*TV*) for each indicator (*I*), the values for the current year (*I_{cv}*) and the year 2015 (*I₀*) can be used to measure the progress made since 2015, in relation to the progress needed to reach the SDG target by 2030 (represented by the blue bar in **figure 1.1**. Snapshot of SDG progress in Asia and the Pacific).

By setting the normalized values of the index to 0 and 10 for no progress and full achievement, respectively, the current status index is calculated as:

Denoting indicator values for 2015 and the current year by *I₀* and *I_{cv}* and the target value for 2030 by *TV*, and setting the normalized values of the index 0 and 10 for no progress and full achievement, respectively, the current status index is calculated as:

$$CS = \frac{I_{cv} - I_0}{|TV - I_0|} \times D$$

In an ideal situation, the Current Status Index would provide a robust measure comparable across all 17 goals. However, given the limited data availability under some goals and the assessment is sensitive to the addition of new indicators, the results must be interpreted with caution. The number of indicators and the availability of data have substantially increased since the Report’s previous editions, thus the results should not be compared with those of previous years.

in which

$$D = \begin{cases} 10 & \text{increasing is desirable} \\ -10 & \text{decreasing is desirable} \end{cases}$$

when a desirable direction (increase or decrease) is clear.

For parity indicators, the value is:

$$CS = 10 - \frac{|TV - I_{cv}|}{|TV - I_0|} \times 10$$

If the region (or country group) has progressed since 2015, the average overall normalized values under each goal provide an index between 0 and 10. But if the region has regressed, the value is negative and indicates the size of regression.

If the current value for an indicator has already reached or exceeded the target value, the Current Status Index does not need to be calculated and is automatically set to 10.

Anticipated Progress (AP) Index

This index compares predicted (anticipated) progress with targeted progress. By predicting the indicator value for the target year and benchmarking the predicted value against the target value, the index provides a measure of how much progress towards the target will still be required by the end of the target year (2030), assuming the pace of progress is sustained (results shown on **figure 1.2**). Denoting the predicted value of indicator for the target year by I_t , the anticipated progress index can be computed by replacing I_{cv} with I_t in formulas in previous section.

The Anticipated Progress Index is only calculated for indicators that are not expected to achieve the target. When the predicted value has already reached or exceeded the target or is expected to reach the target by 2030, the indicator is automatically classified as “will be achieved”.

Based on expected progress, indicators are classified into three predefined achievement levels:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} AP > 9 \text{ (will meet the target with current rate or minor extra effort)} \\ 0 < AP \leq 9 \text{ (need to accelerate the current rate of progress to achieve the target)} \\ AP \leq 0 \text{ (regression or no progress expected)} \end{array} \right.$$

In applying both measures of tracking progress at the indicator level, an acceptance threshold of minimum 2 per cent change was considered for progress/regression. In other words, the

change was accepted only if the overall change over the period was more than a 2 per cent increase or decrease (depending on the actual and desired direction of change).

Aggregation

In total, 171 indicators were used to compute the Current Status Index for the SDG progress assessment in 2024. 11 indicators did not provide sufficient data for 2030 predictions and were not used for Anticipated Progress Index calculations. When more than one variation for an indicator exists (for example health worker

density), all variants are used in calculations. Each variant of an indicator is weighted such that the sum of the weights under each indicator is 1. Finally, a weighted average of the progress indices is computed as a progress index for that indicator.

Disaggregated statistics

Disaggregation by sex, location or combination of age and sex was available for 29 indicators. To take disaggregated statistics into account, a vulnerable group for each indicator was identified as the group that was the worst off across all subpopulation groups. Under each

series, the progress is measured as average of progress in vulnerable group and the reference population. By counting for vulnerable groups, progress on each series is adjusted for the progress by the most vulnerable group.

Extrapolation methods

Producing the two measures of progress requires prediction as well as imputation of missing values in the current and previous years. These values were estimated using a weighted regression model that uses time-related weights, assuming the importance attached to the indicator values should be proportional to how recent the data are.

Suppose that n data points are available on indicator I for a given region over a period of T years, and we are interested in estimating the value for the year t .

$T = t_n - t_1$ where t_n and t_1 are the latest and the earliest years, respectively, for which data on indicator I are available. The time-related weights work as multipliers that inflate/deflate the rate of change in each period in proportion

to its temporal distance to the target year (t). The time-related weight for the i^{th} data points for a given country/region for estimating indicator values of the year is:

$$w_i = \frac{(t - t_1)}{(t - t_i)} \quad (t_1 < t_i < t_n)$$

Weights are then incorporated into a regression model used for different indicators. In a few exceptions where the indicator is time-independent, time-related weights were not used (e.g., disaster-related indicators, ODA and other financial aid, etc.).

Setting regional target values

Of 169 SDG targets, only 37 per cent have specific (implicit or explicit) target values. For the rest, this report sets target values using a “champion area” approach. This is based on what has been feasible in the past and optimizes the use of available data. The idea is to identify the top performers in the region and set their average rate of change as the region’s target rate. If we imagine all the top performers for one specific indicator as belonging to one hypothetical area, this can be labelled as the region’s champion area whose rate of change equals the average for the top performers. This can then be considered the target rate for the region. In other words, if the region as

a whole can perform as well as its champion area over the 15 years from 2015 to 2030, we should expect to achieve the target value. Subsequently, the universal target value for the region can be derived by applying the rate of change in the champion area to the regional value in the base year. In this report, the regional value is the average value of the indicator over all countries for which data are available. In cases where application of champion area was not possible, the top five performers were identified based on the latest available data the average value for those five countries was used as regional target.

Evidence strength – sufficiency of indicators at goal level






Due to limitations on the availability of indicators, the results aggregated at the goal level are based on a fraction of the total

global SDG indicators. Therefore, the strength of the used evidence is thus defined as the following ratio:

$$Evidence\ Strength\ factor = \frac{T_{Used}}{T_{Global}}$$

Where T_{Global} and T_{Used} represent, respectively, the total number of indicators in the global SDG framework, and the number of global SDG indicators used in the calculations.

For ease of analysis, a strength symbol denotes the evidence strength factor according to the table on the right.

Symbol	Evidence strength factor	Interpretation
	0	No indicators available
	Between 0 and 1/3 (including 1/3)	Insufficient indicators
	Between 1/3 and 2/3 (including 2/3)	Moderate availability
	Between 2/3 and 1	High availability
	1	Complete set of indicators

Annex 2: Indicators used for progress assessment

The table contains the list of indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that have been used in the analysis along with respective target values and source of data. Indicators available in the Global SDG

Indicators Database are marked with “SDG” in the source column, whereas indicators obtained from other sources have the name of the organization noted.

Indicator short name	Source	Indicator	Target (rate) †
GOAL 1			
International poverty	SDG	1.1.1 Proportion of population living on less than US\$2.15 a day, % of population/employment [by sex, age, urbanization and employment status]	0
National poverty	SDG	1.2.1 Percentage of population living below the national poverty line , % of population [urbanization]	(0.4)
Social protection	SDG, ILO	1.3.1 Population covered by, % of target population • Social assistance programmes, poorest quintile • Social insurance programmes, poorest quintile • Unemployment benefit coverage	87.2 31.3 (3.8)
		• Disability cash benefits • Vulnerable population receiving social assistance cash benefit • Pension • Mothers with newborns receiving cash benefits • Work injury • Poor population receiving social assistance cash benefit • Children/households receiving child/family cash benefit • At least one social protection benefit	100
Access to basic water and sanitation services	SDG	1.4.1 Population using basic drinking water and sanitation services, % of population [by urbanization]	100
Deaths/missing/affected from disasters	SDG	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population	0
Economic loss from disasters	SDG	1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters, million US\$	0
Score of adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies	SDG	1.5.3 Score of adoption and implementation of national DRR strategies in line with the Sendai Framework, index	1
Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local DRR strategies	SDG	1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national DRR strategies, %	100
Official development assistance (ODA) grants for poverty reduction (least developed countries (LDCs))**	SDG	1.a.1 ODA grants for poverty reduction (in LDCs), % of gross national income	(2)

Indicator short name	Source	Indicator	Target (rate) †
Government spending on education and health	SDG, WHO	1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services • Education • Health, % of government expenditure	(2) (3.3)
GOAL 2			
Prevalence of undernourishment	SDG	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment, % of population	0
Moderate or severe food insecurity in the population	SDG	2.1.2 Moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, % of population [by sex, aged]	(0.4)
Prevalence of stunting	SDG, UNICEF	2.2.1 Children moderately or severely stunted, % of children under 5 [by sex, urbanization and income/wealth quantile]	(0.6)
Prevalence of malnutrition	SDG	2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition, % of children under 5 moderately or severely overweight, moderately or severely wasted [by sex, urbanization and income/wealth quantile]	5
Prevalence of anaemia in women	SDG	2.2.3 Prevalence of anaemia in women, % of women [by pregnancy status]	(0.5)
Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from agriculture	FAO ^s	2.4.P1 GHG emissions from agriculture, tons of CO ₂ equivalent per 1,000 (2015) US\$ gross domestic product (GDP)	0.6
Plant and animal breeds with sufficient genetic material stored	SDG	2.5.1 Breeds for which sufficient genetic resources are stored, number • Plants • Animals, regional total	(1.5) 101
Local breeds at risk of SDG extinction	SDG	2.5.2 Local breeds at risk as share of local breeds with known level 0 of extinction, %	0
Agriculture orientation SDG index	SDG	2.a.1 Agriculture orientation index	1
Flows to agriculture SDG sector (LDCs)**	SDG	2.a.2 Official flows to the agriculture sector by recipient (in LDCs), million 2022 US\$	(2)
Food price anomalies ^{††}	SDG	2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies (IFPA), index	0
GOAL 3			
Maternal mortality	SDG	3.1.1 Maternal mortality, deaths per 100,000 live births	70
Births attended by skilled health personnel	SDG	3.1.2 Births attended by skilled health personnel, % of live births	100
Under-5 mortality	SDG	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate, deaths per 1,000 live births [by sex and wealth quintile] • Under 5 • Infant	25 (0.4)
Neonatal mortality	SDG	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate, deaths per 1,000 live births	12
HIV infections	SDG	3.3.1 New HIV infections, per 100,000 population [by age and sex]	0
Tuberculosis	SDG	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence rate, per 100,000 population	0
Malaria	SDG	3.3.3 Malaria incidence rate, per 1,000 population at risk	0
Interventions against neglected tropical diseases	SDG	3.3.5 People requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases, 1,000 people	0

Indicator short name	Source	Indicator	Target (rate) †
Cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	SDG	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory diseases, probability, % [by sex]	(0.67)
Suicides	SDG	3.4.2 Suicide, per 100,000 population [by sex]	(0.49)
Harmful use of alcohol	SDG	3.5.2 Alcohol per capita consumption, litres per annum [by sex]	(0.67)
Family planning satisfied with modern methods	SDG	3.7.1 Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods, % of women of reproductive age	100
Adolescent births	SDG	3.7.2 Adolescent fertility rate, live births per 1,000 women • aged 15-19 • aged 10-14	(0.37) 0
Essential health services coverage	SDG	3.8.1 Universal health coverage, index	100
Household expenditures on health	SDG	3.8.2 Population with large household expenditure on health, % of population • More than 10% • More than 25%	(0.82) (0.78)
Unintentional poisoning	SDG	3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning, per 100,000 population [by sex]	(0.25)
Tobacco use	SDG	3.a.1 Prevalence of current tobacco use, % of population aged 15 and above [by sex]	(0.58)
Population covered by all vaccines in national programme	SDG	3.b.1 Target population with access to vaccines, % target population and % of children aged 1 • human papillomavirus (HPV) • 3 doses vaccination against diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis (DPT3) • pneumococcal conjugate 3rd dose vaccination (PCV3) • measles-containing-vaccine second-dose (MCV2)	100
ODA to medical research and basic health sectors (LDCs)**	SDG	3.b.2 ODA to medical research and basic health sectors (in LDCs), total gross disbursement, by recipient, million 2022 US\$	(2)
Health worker density	SDG	3.c.1 Health worker density, per 10,000 population • Dentistry personnel • Nursing and midwifery personnel • Pharmaceutical personnel • Physicians	(5.36) (2.4) (4.46) (3.07)
Health capacity and emergency preparedness††	SDG	3.d.1 International Health Regulations capacity (SPAR 2021 onward), average of 15 components, %	100
Antimicrobial-resistant organisms**	SDG	3.d.2 Percentage of bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms • Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) • Escherichia coli resistant to 3rd-generation cephalosporin	20 30

Indicator short name	Source	Indicator	Target (rate) [†]
GOAL 4			
Minimum proficiency in reading and maths	SDG	4.1.1 Minimum proficiency in reading and mathematics for lower secondary, % [by sex]	90
Completion rate	SDG	4.1.2 Completion rate in primary, lower secondary and upper secondary, % [by sex, urbanization, income/wealth quantile]	100
Net enrolment rate (pre-primary)	SDG	4.2.2 Adjusted net enrolment rate (one year before the official primary entry age), % [by sex]	100
Formal and non-formal education and training	SDG, UNESCO	4.3.1 Formal and non-formal education and training <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of 15- to 24-year-olds enrolled in vocational secondary education, % [by sex] • Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 month. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - % [by sex and age] - female-to-male ratio, aged 15-64 	(2.42) (1.35) 1
ICT skills	SDG	4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, % [by type of skill] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • using basic arithmetic formula • using copy and paste tools • sending e-mails with attached files • creating electronic presentations • connecting and installing new devices • writing a computer program • finding, downloading, installing software • transferring files between a computer/ other devices • participating in social network • using Internet banking • purchasing or ordering goods or services using the Internet 	45 71 65 40 51 8 50 50 97 76 73
Inequality indices for education indicators	SDG	4.5.1 Gender parity indices, ratio total population and female-to-male ratio <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age) • Teachers in pre-primary, primary, lower secondary, secondary and upper secondary education who are trained • Completion rate in primary, lower secondary and upper secondary [by gender, urbanization, wealth quintile] 	1
Literacy and numeracy skills	UNESCO ^s	4.6.P1 Adult literacy rate, % of population aged 15 and above, [by sex]	100
Proportion of schools offering basic services	SDG	4.a.1 Schools with access to basic services in primary, lower secondary and upper secondary levels, % <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities • basic drinking water • computers for pedagogical purposes • electricity • internet for pedagogical purposes • single-sex basic sanitation • basic handwashing facilities 	100
ODA for scholarships (LDCs)**	SDG	4.b.1 Volume of ODA flows for scholarships (in LDCs), million 2022 US\$	(2)
Organized teacher training	SDG	4.c.1 Trained teachers in pre-primary, primary, lower secondary and upper secondary education, % [by sex]	100

Indicator short name	Source	Indicator	Target (rate) †
GOAL 5			
Gender parity in labour force participation	ILO [§]	5.1.P1 Labour force participation (aged 25+), female-to-male ratio	1
Gender parity in mean years of schooling	SDG [§]	5.1.P2 Mean years of schooling (aged 25+), female-to-male ratio	1
Gender parity in youth NEET	SDG [§]	5.1.P3 Not in employment, education, training, female-to-male ratio	1
Seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments	SDG	5.5.1(a) Seats held by women in national parliament % of seats	50
		5.5.1(b) Proportion of elected seats held by women in deliberative bodies of local government, %	50
Proportion of women in managerial positions	SDG	5.5.2(a) Women share of employment in managerial position, %	50
		5.5.2(b) Women in senior and middle management positions, %	50
Ownership of mobile telephone	SDG	5.b.1 Gender parity index of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone	1
GOAL 6			
Safely managed drinking water services	SDG	6.1.1 Population using safely managed drinking water, % of population [by urbanization]	100
Open defecation and handwashing	SDG	6.2.1(a) Population practicing open defecation, % of population [by urbanization]	0
		6.2.1(b) Population using safely managed sanitation services [by urbanization]	100
		6.2.1(c) Population with basic handwashing facilities on premises [by urbanization]	100
Wastewater safely treated ^{††}	SDG	6.3.1 Safely treated domestic wastewater, %	100
Water use efficiency	SDG	6.4.1 Water use efficiency, US\$/m ³	(2.9)
Water stress	SDG	6.4.2 Total freshwater withdrawal, % of total renewable water per annum	25
Integrated water resources management	SDG	6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation, %	100
Permanent water body extent	SDG	6.6.1 Area change, % • Lakes and rivers permanent water area change • Mangrove total area change	0
ODA to water and sanitation (LDCs)**	SDG	6.a.1 ODA to water and sanitation (in LDCs), million 2022 US\$	(2)
Policies and procedures for participative water and sanitation management	SDG	6.b.1a Countries with procedures in law or policy for participation by service users/communities in planning programme: rural drinking-water supply, water resources planning and management 10 = clearly defined; 5 = not clearly defined; 0 = N/A	10
		6.b.1b Countries with users/communities participating in planning programmes in rural drinking-water supply, water resources planning and management, 3 = high; 2 = moderate; 1 = low; 0 = N/A	3

Indicator short name	Source	Indicator	Target (rate) [†]
GOAL 7			
Access to electricity	SDG	7.1.1 Access to electricity, % of population [by urbanization]	100
Reliance on clean energy	SDG	7.1.2 Population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies, % of population (by urbanization)	100
Renewable energy share	SDG	7.2.1 Renewable energy share, % of total final energy consumption	(2.8)
Energy intensity	SDG	7.3.1 Energy intensity, megajoules per unit of GDP in 2017 purchasing power parity	2
International support for clean and renewable energy (LDCs)	SDG	7.a.1 International support for clean energy and renewable energy (in LDCs), million 2021 US\$	(2)
Renewable electricity capacity	SDG	7.b.1 Renewable electricity capacity, Watts per capita	(5.2)
GOAL 8			
Real GDP per capita growth rate** §	SDG	8.1.1 Real GDP per capita growth rate (2015 US\$, average annual), % change per capita per annum (in LDCs)	7
		8.1.P1 Real GDP per capita growth rate (2015 US\$, average annual), % change per capita per annum (in all countries)	0
Real GDP per employed person growth rate ** §	SDG	8.2.1 Real GDP per employed person (in LDCs), % change per annum (in LDCs)	5.3
		8.2.P1 Real GDP per employed person (in LDCs), % change per annum (in all countries)	0
Informal employment	SDG	8.3.1 Informal employment, % of total employment [by sex]	(0.76)
Material footprint	UNEP	8.4.1 Material footprint, tons per capita	(0.82)
Domestic material consumption	SDG	8.4.2 Domestic material consumption • Tons per capita • Intensity, kg per 1 US\$ (2015) GDP	(0.81) (0.42)
Unemployment rate	ILO	8.5.2 Unemployment rate, % of labour force [by sex and age] • aged 15+ • aged 15-24 • aged 25+	(0.26) (0.47) (0.59)
Youth not in education, employment or training	SDG	8.6.1 Not in employment, education, or training, % of population aged 15-24 [by sex]	(0.65)
Occupational injuries	ILO	8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injury, cases per year per 100,000 workers • Fatal • Non-fatal	0 (0.58)
Compliance with labour rights	SDG	8.8.2 Level of national compliance with labour rights, score from 0 (better) to 10 (worse)	0
Tourism direct GDP	SDG	8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP	(1.3)
Adults with a bank account	SDG	8.10.2 Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or mobile-money-service provider, % of population [by sex, age, education, wealth quantile]	100
Aid for Trade (LDCs)**	SDG	8.a.1 Total official flows (commitments) for Aid for trade by recipient (in LDCs), million 2022 US\$	(2)
National strategy for youth employment	SDG	8.b.1 National strategy for youth employment, scores 1-3	3

Indicator short name	Source	Indicator	Target (rate) †
GOAL 9			
Passenger and freight volume	SDG	9.1.2 Passenger and freight volume • Container port traffic, maritime transport, million TEU • Air transport freight, million ton-km • Air transport passengers carried, million passenger-km	(2.2) (1.5) (2)
Manufacturing value added**	SDG	9.2.1 GDP by activity: Manufacturing • % of GDP (2015 US\$) • 2015 US\$ per capita	(2)
Manufacturing employment	SDG	9.2.2 Manufacturing employment, % of total employment	(2)
Small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit**	SDG	9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit, %	38.3
CO ₂ emissions per unit of manufacturing value added	SDG	9.4.1 CO ₂ emissions per unit of manufacturing value added, kg per 1 US\$ (2015) GDP	(0.57)
Research and development expenditure	SDG	9.5.1 Gross domestic expenditure on research and development, % of GDP	(2.6)
Number of researchers	SDG	9.5.2 Researchers, full-time equivalents, per million inhabitants	3000
Total official flows for infrastructure (LDCs)**	SDG	9.a.1 Total official flows for infrastructure, by recipient (in LDCs), million 2022 US\$	(2)
Medium and high-tech industry value added	SDG	9.b.1 Medium and high-tech industry value added, % of total manufacturing value added	(1.7)
Population covered by a mobile network	SDG	9.c.1 Population covered by at least 3G and 4G mobile networks, % of population	100
GOAL 10			
Population living below 50 percent of median income	SDG	10.2.1 Population living below 50 % of median income, % of population	(0.4)
Labour income share of GDP	SDG-ILO	10.4.1 Labour income share of GDP, % of GDP	(1.22)
Gini index	SDG-World Bank	10.4.2 Income equality coefficient, Gini index	29.5
Deaths and disappearances recorded during migration**	SDG	10.7.3 Deaths and disappearances recorded during migration, number of people	0
Refugees by country of origin	SDG	10.7.4 Population who are refugees, by country of origin, per 100,000 population	0
Tariff lines applied to imports with zero-tariff (LDCs)**	SDG	10.a.1 Tariff lines applied to imports with zero-tariff, all products (in LDCs), %	(1.2)
Total resource flows for development (LDCs and Development Assistance Committee (DAC) members)**	SDG	10.b.1(a) Total assistance for development, by recipient (in LDCs), by recipient/donor (in DAC members), million US\$	(2)
		10.b.1(b) Foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows (in LDCs), % of GDP	(1.5)

Indicator short name	Source	Indicator	Target (rate) †
Remittance costs	SDG	10.c.1 Remittance cost as a proportion of the amount remitted, %	3
GOAL 11			
Urban slum population**	SDG	11.1.1 Urban slum population, % of urban population	(0.5)
Road traffic deaths**	SDG ^s	11.2.P1 Road traffic deaths, per 100,000 population	(0.41)
Deaths/missing/affected from disasters	SDG	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population	0
Economic loss and affected infrastructure and services from disasters	SDG	11.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters, million US\$, % of GDP	0
Damage to critical infrastructure or service disruptions	SDG	11.5.3 Damaged critical infrastructure and disruptions to basic services attributed to disasters, number	0
Urban particulate matter	World Bank	11.6.2 Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (urban), micrograms per m ³	(0.73)
Score of adoption and implementation of national DRR strategies	SDG	11.b.1 Score of adoption and implementation of national DRR strategies in line with the Sendai Framework, index	1
Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local DRR strategies	SDG	11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local DRR strategies in line with national DRR strategies, %	100
GOAL 12			
Material footprint	UNEP	12.2.1 Material footprint, Tons per capita	(0.82)
Domestic material consumption	SDG	12.2.2 Domestic material consumption • Total, tons per capita • Intensity, kg per 1 US\$ (2015) GDP	(0.81) (0.42)
Global food loss index**		12.3.1 Food waste, total, kg per capita	(0.5)
Compliance with hazardous waste conventions**	SDG	12.4.1 Compliance with hazardous waste conventions, average of Basel/Montreal/Stockholm/Rotterdam conventions, %	100
Hazardous waste generated	SDG	12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated, kg per capita, kg per 1000 US\$ (2015) GDP, 1,000 tons • Municipal waste treated, by type of treatment: Landfilling, %	(0.5) (0.63)
Companies publishing sustainability reports	SDG	12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports	(12)
Renewable energy capacity	SDG	12.a.1 Renewable electricity capacity, watts per capita	(5.2)
Standard accounting tools to monitor tourism impact	SDG	12.b.1 Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism, number • Tourism Satellite Account tables • System of environmental-economic accounting tables	7 4
Fossil-fuel subsidies	SDG	12.c.1 Fossil-fuel pre-tax subsidies (consumption and production), % of GDP	0

Indicator short name	Source	Indicator	Target (rate) †
GOAL 13			
Deaths/missing/affected from disasters	SDG	13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters, number	0
Score of adoption and implementation of national DRR strategies	SDG	13.1.2 Score of adoption and implementation of national DRR strategies in line with the Sendai Framework, index	1
Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local DRR strategies	SDG	13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local DRR strategies in line with national DRR strategies, %	100
Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions	SDG	13.2.2 GHG emissions without land use, land-use change and forestry, million tons of CO ₂ equivalent	(0.55)
GOAL 14			
Chlorophyll-a deviations and beach litter	SDG	14.1.1 chlorophyll-a deviations, remote sensing, % and Beach litter per square km, number	0
Protected marine areas	SDG	14.5.1 Proportion of marine key biodiversity areas covered by protected area status, %	(2.5)
Illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing**	SDG	14.6.1 Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (1=lowest to 5=highest)	5
Sustainable fisheries in GDP**	SDG	14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP, % of GDP	(1.3)
Access rights for small-scale fisheries	SDG	14.b.1 Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/ policy/ institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries (1=lowest to 5=highest)	5
GOAL 15			
Forest area	SDG	15.1.1 Forest area, % of land area	(1.2)
Sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity	SDG	15.1.2 Important sites that are covered by protected areas, % • For fresh water biodiversity • For terrestrial biodiversity	(2.5) (2.8)
Sustainable forest management	SDG	15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management • Forest area net change rate, % • Forest certified under an independently verified certification scheme, % of forest area • Above ground biomass in forest, tons per hectare • Forest area with a long-term management plan, % • Forest area within legally established protected area, %	0.68 7.8 (1.1) (1.3) (1.4)
Proportion of land that is degraded ^{††}	SDG	15.3.1 Land degraded over total land area, % of land area	(0.5)
Sites for mountain biodiversity	SDG	15.4.1 Important sites for mountain biodiversity, %	(2.5)
Mountain Green Cover Index	SDG	15.4.2(a) Mountain Green Cover Index, %	100
		15.4.2(b) Proportion of degraded mountain land, Total, %	0

Indicator short name	Source	Indicator	Target (rate) †
Red List Index	SDG	15.5.1 Red List Index total, index	(1.2)
Compliance with standards and agreements on plant genetic resources ^{††}	SDG	15.6.1 Frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits from genetic resources, yes (1)/no (0), number of countries or territories <ul style="list-style-type: none"> International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, contracting party Legislative, administrative and policy framework or measures reported through Online Reporting System on Compliance of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture 	58
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reported number of Standard Material Transfer Agreements (SMTAs) transferring plant genetic resources for food and agriculture to the country, number 	(3)
Prevention or control of invasive alien species	SDG	15.8.1(a) Legislation, Regulation, Act related to the prevention of introduction and management of Invasive Alien Species, yes (1)/no (0), number of countries or territories	58
		15.8.1(b) National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan targets alignment to Aichi Biodiversity target 9 set out in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, yes (1)/no (0), number of countries or territories	58
ODA for biodiversity (LDCs and DAC members)**	SDG	15.a.1 Total ODA for biodiversity by recipient (in LDCs), by recipient/donor (in DAC members), million 2022 US\$	(2)
ODA for biodiversity (LDCs and DAC members)**	SDG	15.b.1 Total ODA for biodiversity by recipient (in LDCs), by recipient/donor (in DAC members), million 2022 US\$	(2)
GOAL 16			
Intentional homicides	SDG	16.1.1 Victims of intentional homicide, number [by sex]	(0.6)
Detected victims of human trafficking	SDG	16.2.2 Detected victims of human trafficking, per 100,000 population (by sex and age)	0
Unsentenced detainees	SDG	16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees (pre-trial), % of prison population	0
Bribery**	SDG	16.5.2 Bribery incidence (business asked for bribery), %	(0.14)
Government expenditure	SDG	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as share of original approved budget, %	100
Women and youth in parliament ^{††}	SDG	16.7.1(a) Women's representation in parliament (from the age of eligibility), Upper/Lower Chamber or Unicameral, ratio (women's share in parliament over share in total population)	1
		16.7.1(b) Young members representation in parliament (from the 1 age of eligibility to 45), Upper/Lower Chamber or Unicameral, ratio (age group's share in parliament over share in total population)	1
National Human Rights Institutions	SDG	16.a.1 National Human Rights Institutions compliance score (0: compliant; 1=not fully compliant; 2: noncompliant; 3: no application for accreditation) with the Paris Principles, index	2
Internally displaced persons**	UNHCR	16.b.P1 Internally displaced persons, 1,000 people	0

Indicator short name	Source	Indicator	Target (rate) †
GOAL 17			
Government revenue	SDG	17.1.1 Government revenue (budgetary central government), % of GDP	(1.5)
Domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	SDG	17.1.2 Domestic budget funded by domestic taxes, %	(1.2)
ODA from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)-DAC ^{††} ^{**}	SDG	17.2.1 ODA from OECD-DAC members, % of gross national income • To LDCs • To all countries	0.2 0.7
FDI inflows (LDCs) ^{**}	SDG	17.3.1 FDI inflows (in LDCs), % of GDP	(1.5)
Personal remittances (LDCs) ^{**}	SDG	17.3.2 Personal remittances received (in LDCs), % of GDP	(1.3)
Debt service	SDG	17.4.1 Debt service, % of exports of goods, services and primary income	0.8
Fixed Internet broadband subscription	SDG	17.6.1 Fixed-broadband subscriptions, per 100 population	32
Funding for environmentally-sound technologies	SDG	17.7.1 Total trade of tracked Environmentally Sound Technologies, Current US\$	(2.3)
Internet users	SDG	17.8.1 Internet users, % of population [by sex]	100
ODA for technical cooperation	SDG	17.9.1 ODA (gross disbursement) for technical cooperation, million 2022 US\$	(2)
Worldwide weighted tariff-average	SDG	17.10.1 Tariff rate for LDCs under most favoured nation and preferential rate, all products, %	0
Exports of commercial services (LDCs) ^{**}	SDG-WTO	17.11.1(a) Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global merchandise exports, % of world merchandise exports	(2)
		17.11.1(b) Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global services exports, % of world services exports	(2)
Average tariff applied by developed countries (LDCs) ^{**}	SDG	17.12.1 Average tariff rate for LDCs applied by developed countries under most-favoured nation and preferential rate, all products, %	0
Country-led result framework, by recipient of development cooperation ^{††} ^{**}	SDG	17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation, %	100
Progress in development effectiveness in support of the SDGs ^{††} ^{**}	SDG	17.16.1 Progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring framework in support of SDGs, recipients, yes (1)/no (0), number of countries or territories	58
Commitments to public-private partnerships	SDG	17.17.1 Commitment to public-private partnerships for infrastructure, million 2019 US\$	(2)
SDG indicators disaggregation	SDG	17.18.1 Statistical performance indicators, index: • Data sources performance index (Statistical Performance Indicators Pillar 4) • Data infrastructure performance index (Statistical Performance Indicators Pillar 5)	100

Indicator short name	Source	Indicator	Target (rate) †
National statistical legislation	SDG	17.18.2 National statistical legislation exists and complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics, yes (1)/no (0), number of countries or territories	58
National statistical plan funded/under implementation	SDG	17.18.3 National statistical plan fully funded and under implementation, yes (1)/no (0), number of countries or territories	58
Financial resources to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries	SDG	17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries, million US\$	(2)
Births and deaths registration	SDG	17.19.2 Births registration data at least 90% complete, and deaths registration data at least 75% complete, number of countries or territories	58

† The rates in parenthesis are utilized as a multiplier of the indicator level in the year 2015 for calculating the target value.

§ Indicator sourced from the Global SDG database, but used under a different SDG target, thus considered supplementary.

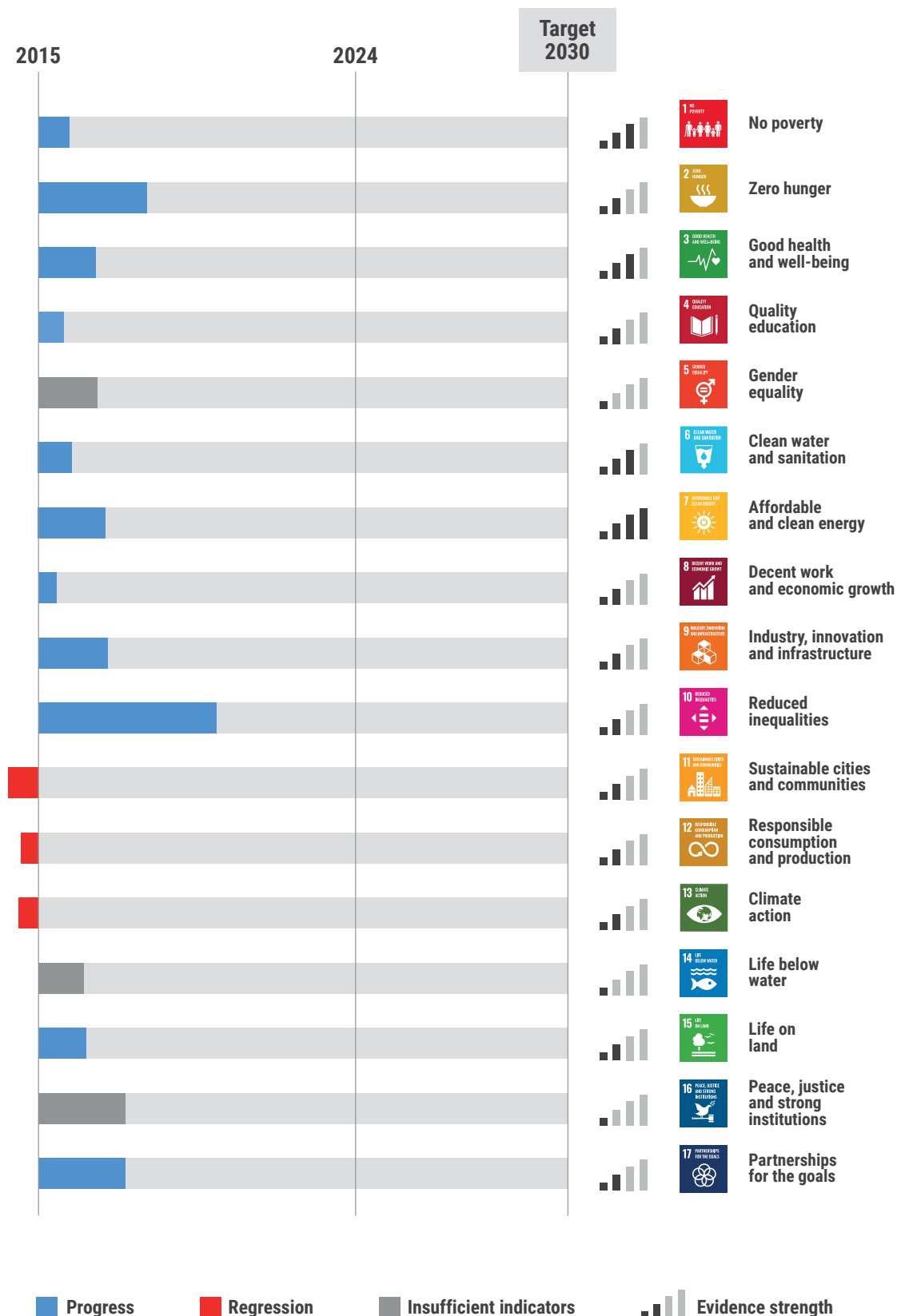
** Indicator not used for subregional progress assessment due to lack of data.

†† Indicator not used for Anticipated Progress Index (dashboard) due to lack of data.

Annex 3: Subregional graphs

The Pacific

Snapshot of SDG progress in the Pacific, 2024



Dashboard of expected achievements for The Pacific



NO POVERTY

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



ZERO HUNGER

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



GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

- 3.1 Maternal mortality
- 3.2 Child mortality
- 3.4 NCDs and mental health
- 3.5 Substance abuse
- 3.7 Sexual and 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 and workforce
- 3.3 Communicable diseases
- 3.6 Road traffic accidents
- 3.d Management of health risks



QUALITY EDUCATION

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



GENDER EQUALITY

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



CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

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



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



DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

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



INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

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



REDUCED INEQUALITIES

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



SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

- 11.b Disaster risk management policies
- 11.5 Resilience to disasters
- 11.6 Urban air quality/waste management
- 11.1 Housing and basic services
- 11.2 Public transport systems
- 11.3 Sustainable urbanization
- 11.4 Cultural and natural heritage
- 11.7 Urban green and public spaces
- 11.a Urban planning
- 11.c Sustainable and resilient buildings



RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

- 12.2 Sustainable use of natural resources
- 12.a Support for R&D capacity for SD
- 12.b Sustainable tourism monitoring
- 12.c Fossil-fuel subsidies
- 12.1 Programmes on SCP
- 12.3 Food waste and losses
- 12.4 Managing chemicals and wastes
- 12.5 Reduction in waste generation
- 12.6 Corporate sustainable practices
- 12.7 Public procurement practices
- 12.8 Sustainable development awareness



CLIMATE ACTION

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



LIFE BELOW WATER

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



LIFE ON LAND

- 15.1 Terrestrial and 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 and local planning
- 15.a Resources for biodiversity and ecosystems
- 15.b Resources for forest management
- 15.c Protected species trafficking (global)



PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

- 16.6 Effective institutions
- 16.a Capacity to prevent violence
- 16.1 Reduction of violence and related deaths
- 16.3 Justice for all
- 16.2 Human trafficking
- 16.4 Illicit financial and 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.b Non-discriminatory laws



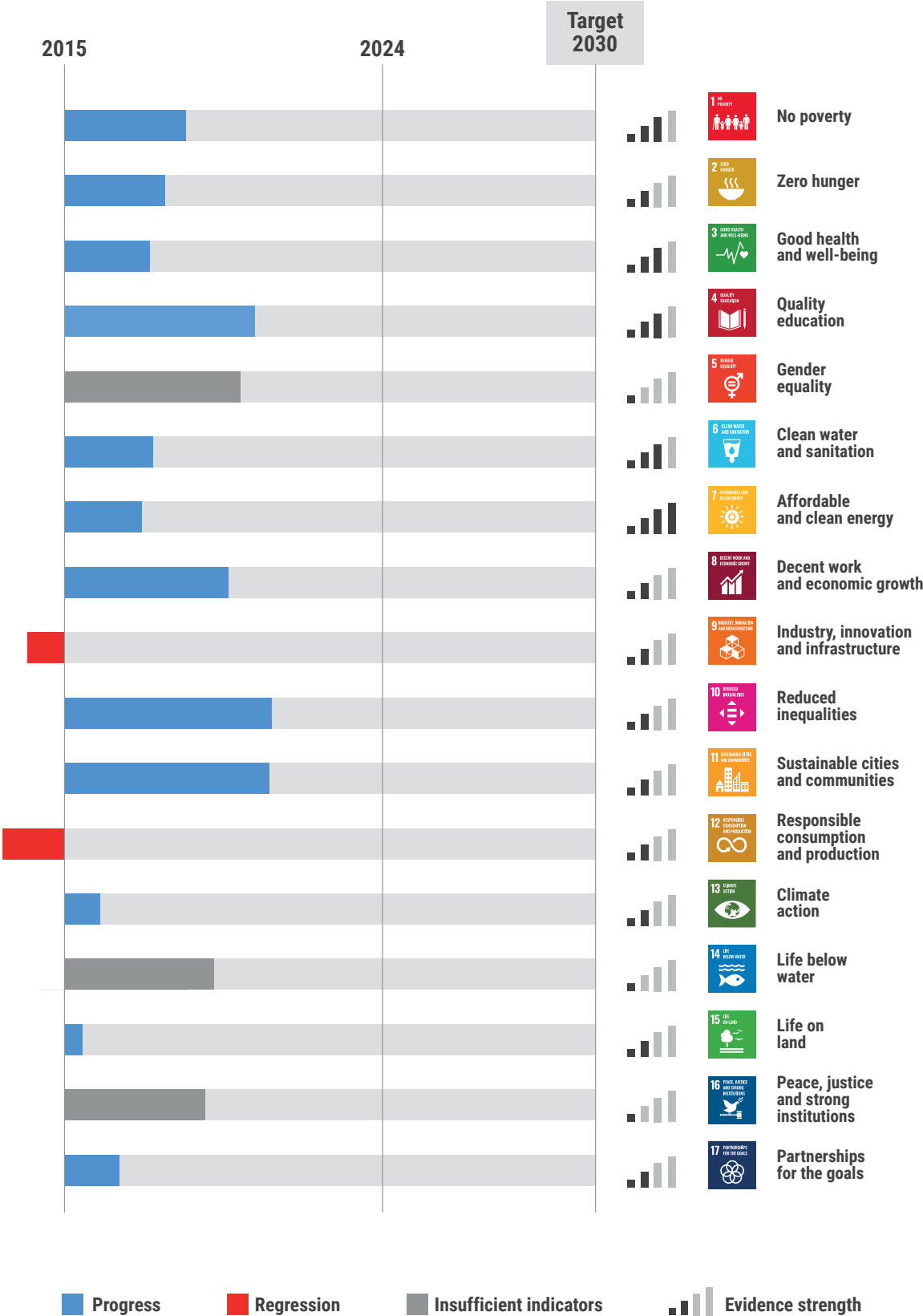
PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

- 17.17 Partnerships (public/private)
- 17.1 Tax and other revenue collection
- 17.4 Debt sustainability
- 17.6 Science and tech international cooperation
- 17.7 Transfer of technologies
- 17.8 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
- 17.2 ODA commitment by developing countries
- 17.3 Additional financial resources
- 17.5 Investment promotion for LDCs
- 17.11 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 each 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
- Progress CANNOT be assessed

East and North-East Asia

Snapshot of SDG progress in East and North-East Asia, 2024



Dashboard of expected achievements for East and North-East Asia



NO POVERTY

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



ZERO HUNGER

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



GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

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



QUALITY EDUCATION

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



GENDER EQUALITY

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



CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

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



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



DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

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



INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

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



REDUCED INEQUALITIES

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



SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

- 11.6 Urban air quality/waste management
- 11.5 Resilience to disasters
- 11.1 Housing and basic services
- 11.2 Public transport systems
- 11.3 Sustainable urbanization
- 11.4 Cultural and natural heritage
- 11.7 Urban green and public spaces
- 11.a Urban planning
- 11.b Disaster risk management policies
- 11.c Sustainable and resilient buildings



RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

- 12.6 Corporate sustainable practices
- 12.2 Sustainable use of natural resources
- 12.a Support for R&D capacity for SD
- 12.b Sustainable tourism monitoring
- 12.c Fossil-fuel subsidies
- 12.1 Programmes on SCP
- 12.3 Food waste and losses
- 12.4 Managing chemicals and wastes
- 12.5 Reduction in waste generation
- 12.7 Public procurement practices
- 12.8 Sustainable development awareness



CLIMATE ACTION

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



LIFE BELOW WATER

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



LIFE ON LAND

- 15.1 Terrestrial and 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 and local planning
- 15.a Resources for biodiversity and ecosystems
- 15.b Resources for forest management
- 15.c Protected species trafficking (global)



PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

- 16.1 Reduction of violence and related deaths
- 16.a Capacity to prevent violence
- 16.3 Justice for all
- 16.2 Human trafficking
- 16.4 Illicit financial and arms flows
- 16.5 Corruption and bribery
- 16.6 Effective institutions
- 16.7 Inclusive decision-making
- 16.8 Inclusive global governance
- 16.9 Legal identity
- 16.10 Public access to information
- 16.b Non-discriminatory laws



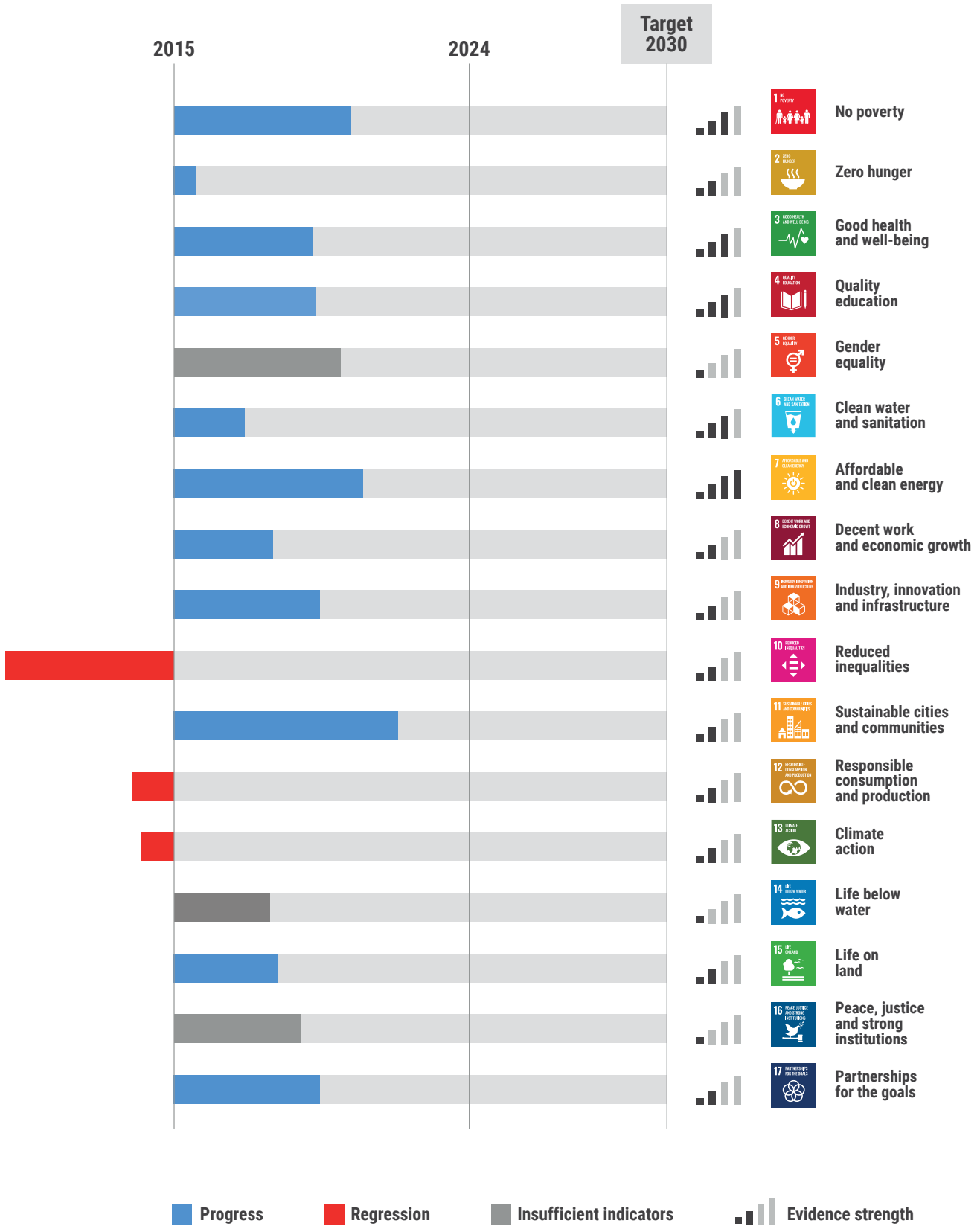
PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

- 17.6 Science and tech international cooperation
- 17.1 Tax and other revenue collection
- 17.8 Capacity-building for ICT
- 17.10 Multilateral trading system (WTO)
- 17.19 Statistical capacity
- 17.7 Transfer of technologies
- 17.18 National statistics availability
- 17.2 ODA commitment by developing countries
- 17.3 Additional financial resources
- 17.4 Debt sustainability
- 17.5 Investment promotion for LDCs
- 17.9 Capacity-building for SDGs
- 17.11 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 each country's policy space
- 17.16 Global partnership for SD
- 17.17 Partnerships (public/private)

- MAINTAIN progress to achieve target
- ACCELERATE progress to achieve target
- REVERSE trend to achieve target
- Progress CANNOT be assessed

North and Central Asia

Snapshot of SDG progress in North and Central Asia, 2024



Dashboard of expected achievements for North and Central Asia



NO 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
- 1.1 International poverty
- 1.b Poverty eradication policies



ZERO HUNGER

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



GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

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



QUALITY EDUCATION

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



GENDER EQUALITY

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



CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

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



AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

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



DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

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



INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

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



REDUCED INEQUALITIES

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



SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

- 11.6 Urban air quality/waste management
- 11.b Disaster risk management policies
- 11.5 Resilience to disasters
- 11.1 Housing and basic services
- 11.2 Public transport systems
- 11.3 Sustainable urbanization
- 11.4 Cultural and natural heritage
- 11.7 Urban green and public spaces
- 11.a Urban planning
- 11.c Sustainable and resilient buildings



RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

- 12.4 Managing chemicals and wastes
- 12.a Support for R&D capacity for SD
- 12.b Sustainable tourism monitoring
- 12.c Fossil-fuel subsidies
- 12.2 Sustainable use of natural resources
- 12.1 Programmes on SCP
- 12.3 Food waste and losses
- 12.5 Reduction in waste generation
- 12.6 Corporate sustainable practices
- 12.7 Public procurement practices
- 12.8 Sustainable development awareness



CLIMATE ACTION

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



LIFE BELOW WATER

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



LIFE ON LAND

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



PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

- 16.1 Reduction of violence and related deaths
- 16.6 Effective institutions
- 16.2 Human trafficking
- 16.a Capacity to prevent violence
- 16.3 Justice for all
- 16.4 Illicit financial and 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.b Non-discriminatory laws



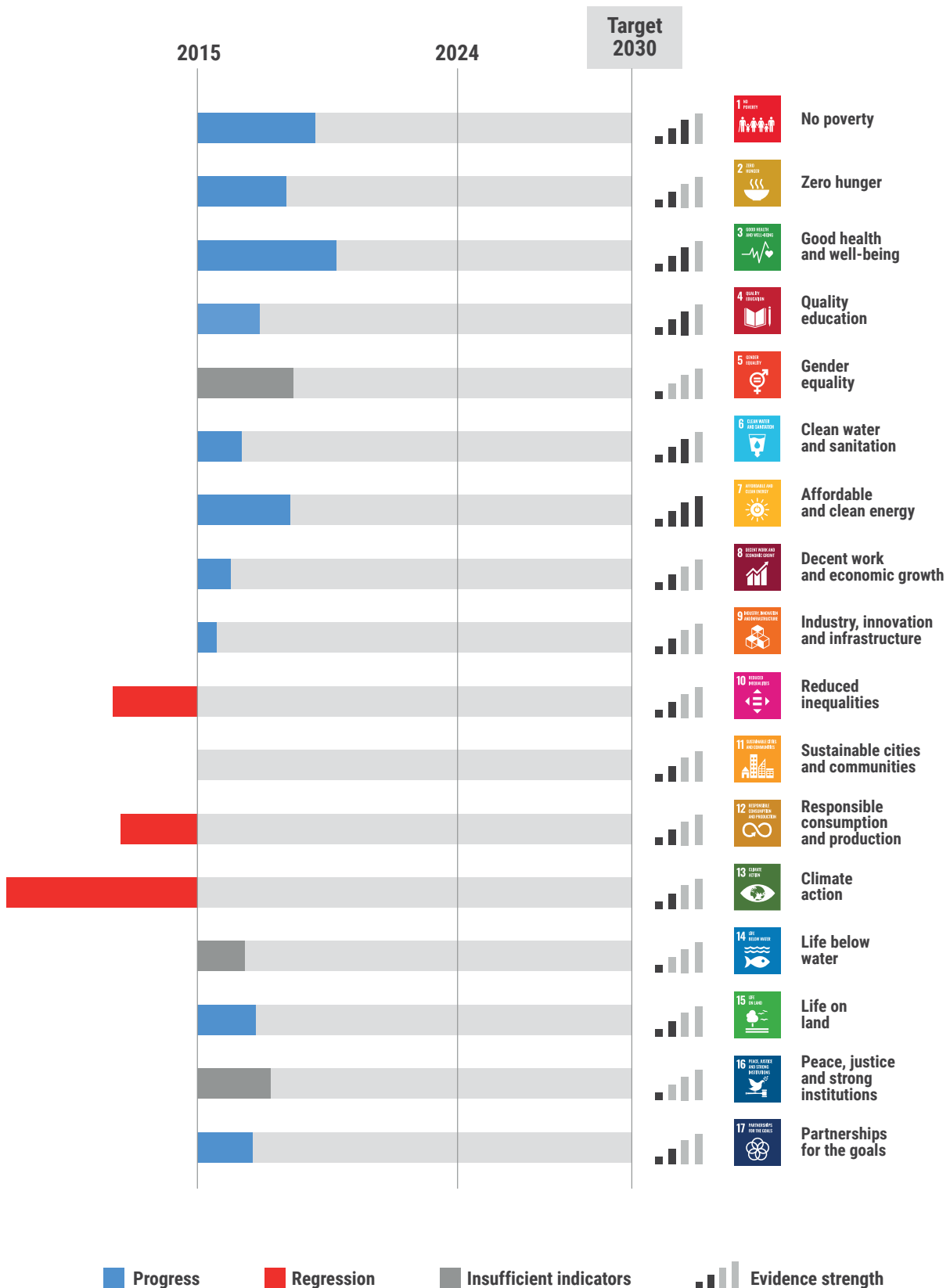
PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

- 17.4 Debt sustainability
- 17.6 Science and tech international cooperation
- 17.7 Transfer of technologies
- 17.8 Capacity-building for ICT
- 17.9 Capacity-building for SDGs
- 17.10 Multilateral trading system (WTO)
- 17.17 Partnerships (public/private)
- 17.18 National statistics availability
- 17.19 Statistical capacity
- 17.1 Tax and other revenue collection
- 17.2 ODA commitment by developing countries
- 17.3 Additional financial resources
- 17.5 Investment promotion for LDCs
- 17.11 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 each 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
- Progress CANNOT be assessed

South and South-West Asia

Snapshot of SDG progress in South and South-West Asia, 2024



Dashboard of expected achievements for South and South-West Asia



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



ZERO HUNGER

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



GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

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



QUALITY EDUCATION

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



GENDER EQUALITY

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



CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

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



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



DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

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



INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

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



REDUCED INEQUALITIES

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



SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

- 11.6 Urban air quality/waste management
- 11.b Disaster risk management policies
- 11.5 Resilience to disasters
- 11.1 Housing and basic services
- 11.2 Public transport systems
- 11.3 Sustainable urbanization
- 11.4 Cultural and natural heritage
- 11.7 Urban green and public spaces
- 11.a Urban planning
- 11.c Sustainable and resilient buildings



RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

- 12.a Support for R&D capacity for SD
- 12.b Sustainable tourism monitoring
- 12.2 Sustainable use of natural resources
- 12.c Fossil-fuel subsidies
- 12.1 Programmes on SCP
- 12.3 Food waste and losses
- 12.4 Managing chemicals and wastes
- 12.5 Reduction in waste generation
- 12.6 Corporate sustainable practices
- 12.7 Public procurement practices
- 12.8 Sustainable development awareness



CLIMATE ACTION

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



LIFE BELOW WATER

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



LIFE ON LAND

- 15.1 Terrestrial and 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 and local planning
- 15.a Resources for biodiversity and ecosystems
- 15.b Resources for forest management
- 15.c Protected species trafficking (global)



PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

- 16.6 Effective institutions
- 16.1 Reduction of violence and related deaths
- 16.3 Justice for all
- 16.a Capacity to prevent violence
- 16.2 Human trafficking
- 16.4 Illicit financial and 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.b Non-discriminatory laws



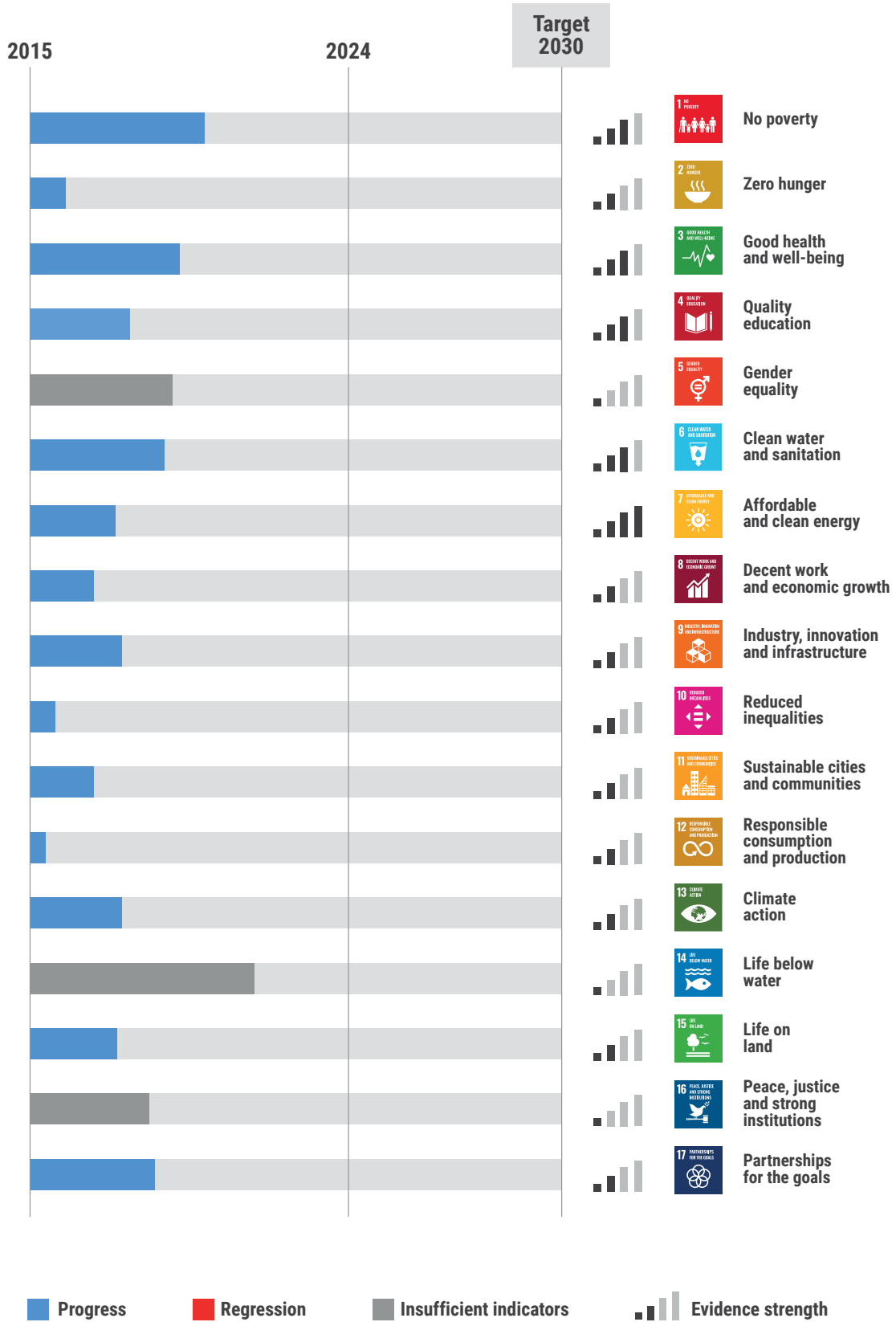
PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

- 17.17 Partnerships (public/private)
- 17.1 Tax and other revenue collection
- 17.4 Debt sustainability
- 17.6 Science and tech international cooperation
- 17.7 Transfer of technologies
- 17.8 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
- 17.2 ODA commitment by developing countries
- 17.3 Additional financial resources
- 17.5 Investment promotion for LDCs
- 17.11 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 each 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
- Progress CANNOT be assessed

South-East Asia

Snapshot of SDG progress in South-East Asia, 2024



Dashboard of expected achievements for South-East Asia



NO POVERTY

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



ZERO HUNGER

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



GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

- 3.1 Maternal mortality
- 3.2 Child mortality
- 3.3 Communicable diseases
- 3.4 NCDs and mental health
- 3.7 Sexual and 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 and workforce
- 3.5 Substance abuse
- 3.6 Road traffic accidents
- 3.d Management of health risks



QUALITY EDUCATION

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



GENDER EQUALITY

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



CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

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



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



DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

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



INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

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



REDUCED INEQUALITIES

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



SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

- 11.6 Urban air quality/waste management
- 11.5 Resilience to disasters
- 11.1 Housing and basic services
- 11.2 Public transport systems
- 11.3 Sustainable urbanization
- 11.4 Cultural and natural heritage
- 11.7 Urban green and public spaces
- 11.a Urban planning
- 11.b Disaster risk management policies
- 11.c Sustainable and resilient buildings



RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

- 12.a Support for R&D capacity for SD
- 12.c Fossil-fuel subsidies
- 12.2 Sustainable use of natural resources
- 12.b Sustainable tourism monitoring
- 12.1 Programmes on SCP
- 12.3 Food waste and losses
- 12.4 Managing chemicals and wastes
- 12.5 Reduction in waste generation
- 12.6 Corporate sustainable practices
- 12.7 Public procurement practices
- 12.8 Sustainable development awareness



CLIMATE ACTION

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



LIFE BELOW WATER

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



LIFE ON LAND

- 15.2 Sustainable forests management
- 15.4 Conservation of mountain ecosystems
- 15.8 Invasive alien species
- 15.1 Terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems
- 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 and local planning
- 15.a Resources for biodiversity and ecosystems
- 15.b Resources for forest management
- 15.c Protected species trafficking (global)



PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

- 16.6 Effective institutions
- 16.1 Reduction of violence and related deaths
- 16.3 Justice for all
- 16.a Capacity to prevent violence
- 16.2 Human trafficking
- 16.4 Illicit financial and 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.b Non-discriminatory laws



PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

- 17.1 Tax and other revenue collection
- 17.4 Debt sustainability
- 17.6 Science and tech international cooperation
- 17.7 Transfer of technologies
- 17.8 Capacity-building for ICT
- 17.9 Capacity-building for SDGs
- 17.10 Multilateral trading system (WTO)
- 17.17 Partnerships (public/private)
- 17.18 National statistics availability
- 17.19 Statistical capacity
- 17.2 ODA commitment by developing countries
- 17.3 Additional financial resources
- 17.5 Investment promotion for LDCs
- 17.11 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 each 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
- Progress CANNOT be assessed

Annex 4: Countries and country groups in the Asia-Pacific region

The following lists provides the regional, subregional and other groupings of ESCAP member States and associate members used in this analysis.³⁰

REGION: ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Afghanistan; American Samoa; Armenia; Australia; Azerbaijan; Bangladesh; Bhutan; Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; China; China, Hong Kong SAR; China, Macao SAR; Cook Islands; Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Fiji; French Polynesia; Georgia; Guam; India; Indonesia; Iran (Islamic Republic of) ; Japan; Kazakhstan; Kiribati; Kyrgyzstan; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Malaysia; Maldives; Marshall Islands; Micronesia (Federated States of); Mongolia; Myanmar; Nauru; Nepal; New Caledonia; New Zealand; Niue; Northern Mariana Islands; Pakistan; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Republic of Korea; Russian Federation; Samoa; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Sri Lanka; Tajikistan; Thailand; Timor-Leste; Tonga; Türkiye; Turkmenistan; Tuvalu; Uzbekistan; Vanuatu; Viet Nam.

SUBREGION: EAST AND NORTH-EAST ASIA

China; China, Hong Kong SAR; China, Macao SAR; Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Japan; Mongolia; Republic of Korea.

SUBREGION: NORTH AND CENTRAL ASIA

Armenia; Azerbaijan; Georgia; Kazakhstan; Kyrgyzstan; Russian Federation; Tajikistan; Turkmenistan; Uzbekistan.

SUBREGION: SOUTH-EAST ASIA

Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; Indonesia; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Malaysia; Myanmar; Philippines; Singapore; Thailand; Timor-Leste; Viet Nam.

SUBREGION: SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST ASIA

Afghanistan; Bangladesh; Bhutan; India; Iran (Islamic Republic of); Maldives; Nepal; Pakistan; Sri Lanka; Türkiye.

SUBREGION: THE PACIFIC

American Samoa; Australia; Cook Islands; Fiji; French Polynesia; Guam; Kiribati; Marshall Islands; Micronesia (Federated States of); Nauru; New Caledonia; New Zealand; Niue; Northern Mariana Islands; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu.

³⁰ More groupings can be found here: <https://data.unescap.org/stories/escap-database>.

OTHER ASIA-PACIFIC GROUPINGS

Least developed countries (LDCs): Afghanistan; Bangladesh; Cambodia; Kiribati; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Myanmar; Nepal; Solomon Islands; Timor-Leste; Tuvalu.

Landlocked developing countries (LLDCs): Afghanistan; Armenia; Azerbaijan; Bhutan; Kazakhstan; Kyrgyzstan; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Mongolia; Nepal; Tajikistan; Turkmenistan; Uzbekistan.

Small island developing States (SIDS): American Samoa; Cook Islands; Fiji; French Polynesia; Guam; Kiribati; Maldives; Marshall Islands; Micronesia (Federated States of); Nauru; New Caledonia; Niue; Northern Mariana Islands; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Samoa; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Timor-Leste; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu.

United Nations publications may be obtained from bookstores and distributors throughout the world. Please consult your bookstore or write to any of the following:

**Customers in THE AMERICAS, ASIA,
AND THE PACIFIC**

Email: order@un.org.
Web: <https://shop.un.org>
Tel: +1 703 661 1571
Fax: + 1 703 996 1010

Mail Orders to:

United Nations Publications
PO Box 960
Herndon, Virginia 20172

**Customers in EUROPE, AFRICA,
WESTERN ASIA/MIDDLE EAST**

Eurospan
Gray's Inn House.
127 Clerkenwell Road
London EC1R 5DB
United Kingdom
Tel: +44 (0) 1235 465576/77
Fax: +44 (0) 1767601640
Emails to: trade.orders@marston.co.uk
direct.orders@marston.co.uk
Website: <https://shop.un.org>

United Nations Publication
Copyright ©2025 United Nations
All rights reserved

Language: English
Sales no: E.25.II.F.1
PRINT ISBN: 9789210034739
PDF ISBN: 9789211071559
EPUB ISBN: N/A
Print ISSN: 2618-1053
Online ISSN: 2618-1061
Bar code: ean-13_ 9789210034739

For further information on this publication,
please address you inquiries to:

Director
Statistics Division
United Nations Economic and Social
Commission for Asia and the Pacific
(ESCAP) United Nations Building
Rajadamnern Nok Avenue
Bangkok 10200, Thailand
Email: stat.unescap@un.org
Website: <https://www.unescap.org>

A large, colorful silhouette of a diverse group of people of various ages and ethnicities, arranged in a circular pattern around the text. The silhouettes are filled with various colors including blue, green, red, orange, yellow, and purple, representing a multicultural and inclusive community.

The SDG progress report 2025 presents the latest data and insights on progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the Asia-Pacific region. While celebrating regional achievements, it also highlights persistent challenges—such as climate change, natural disasters, and critical data gaps—that risk leaving marginalized communities behind. By showcasing innovative community-level partnerships, the report explores how local efforts can help bridge the evidence gap, ensuring that progress toward the SDGs is inclusive and leaves no one behind.