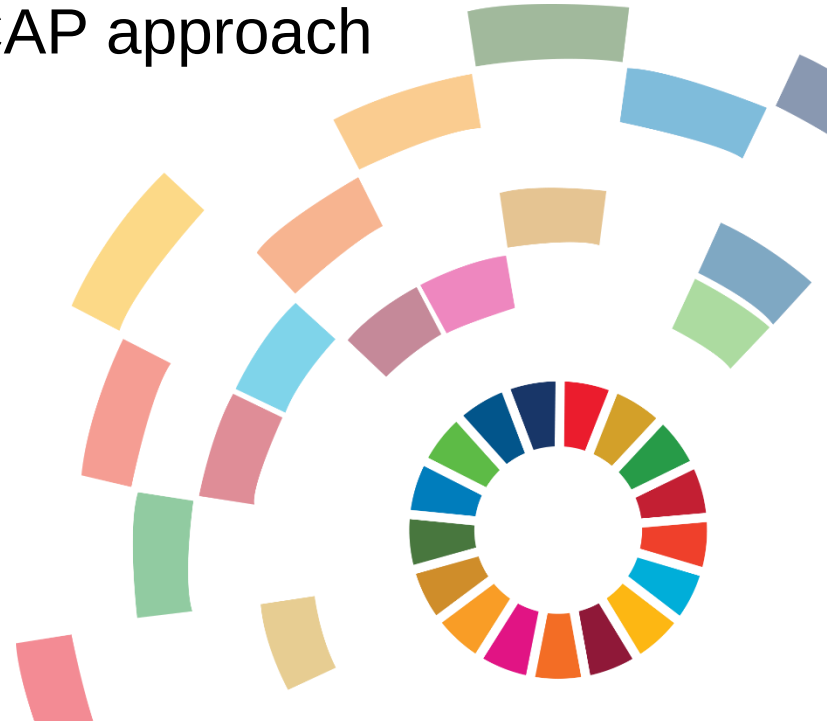
Progress towards the SDGs

A demonstration of ESCAP approach

UNESCAP- Statistics Division



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Why SDG progress assessment?

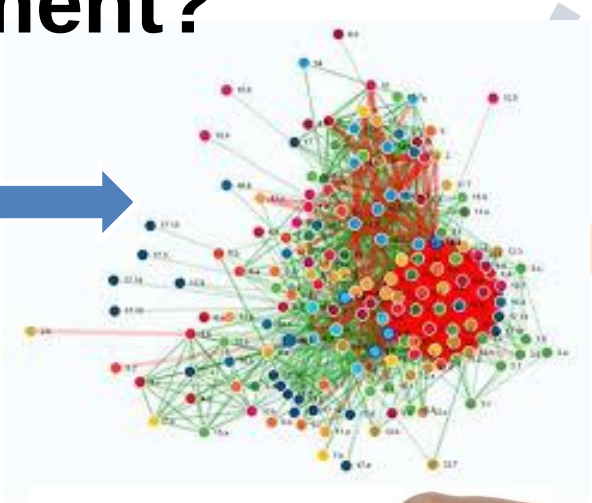
How do we know we have all the policies needed and they work?

Two important questions:

- How much progress have we made?
- Continuing business as usual, will we achieve our targets by 2030?

Why SDG progress assessment?

The Challenge:



17 goals, 169 targets, 231 indicators,

++ disaggregations

Where to start?

Get the “**Big Picture**”

Communicate, Advocate, Prioritize, Analyze

UNESCAP's Methodology: Guiding principles

1 Assess regional "progress"

- Numeric regional target values, time series data, fixed baseline

2 Utilize "entire" SDG indicator framework

- Global SDG data and indicators, accommodate for disaggregated data

3 Provide a tool and methodology for countries

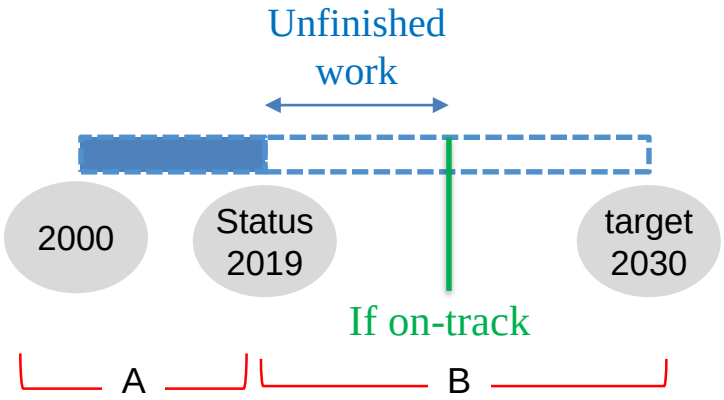
- Standard methodology, capacity building, Asia-Pacific SDG gateway:

SDG GATEWAY
Asia Pacific

https://data.unescap.org

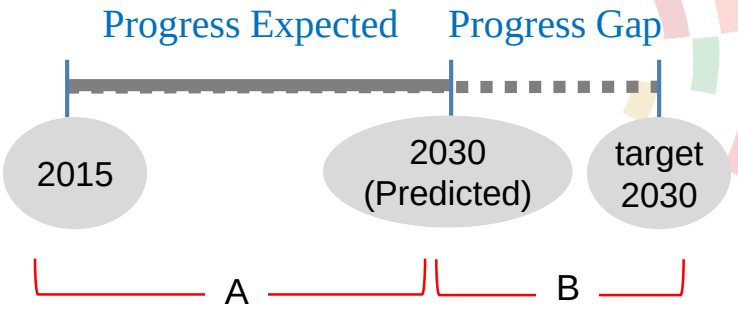
UNESCAP's Methodology: Two measures

Current status index:
How much progress has been made since 2000?



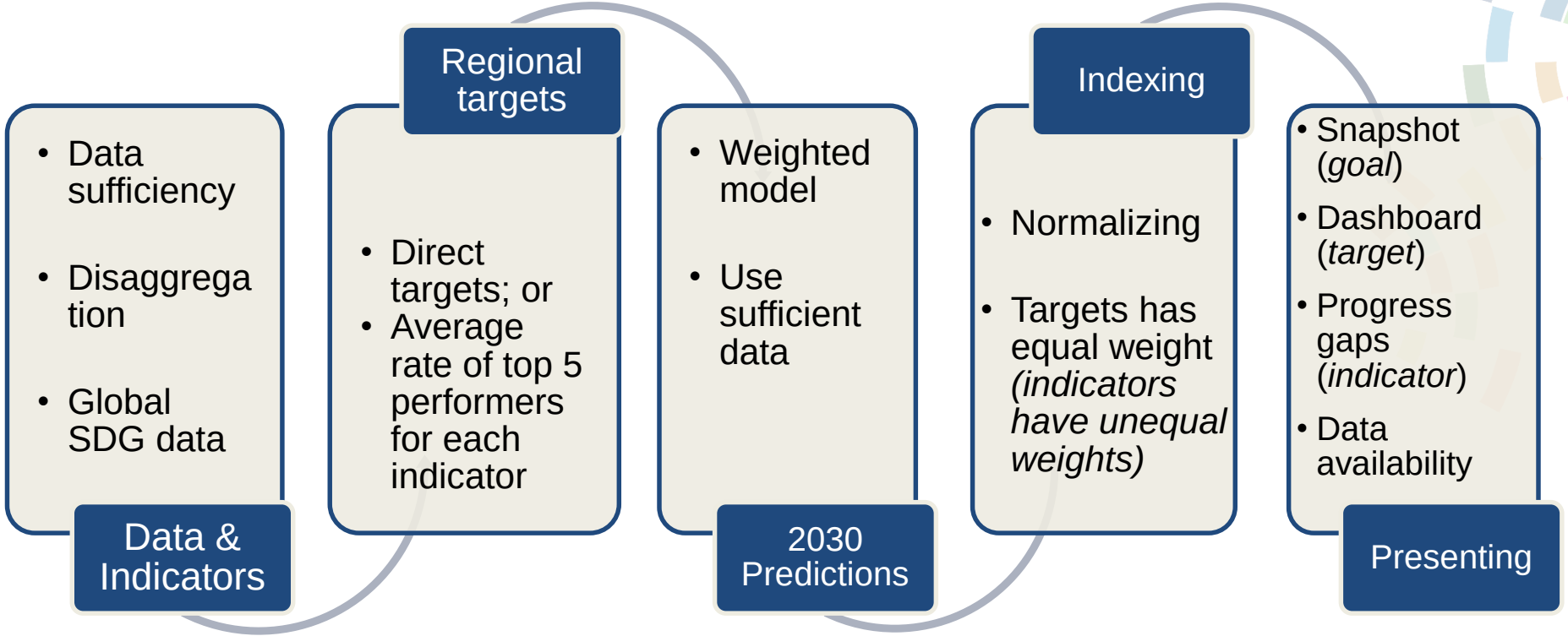
$$\text{Index} = \frac{A}{A + B}$$

Anticipated status index
How likely will the target be achieved by 2030?

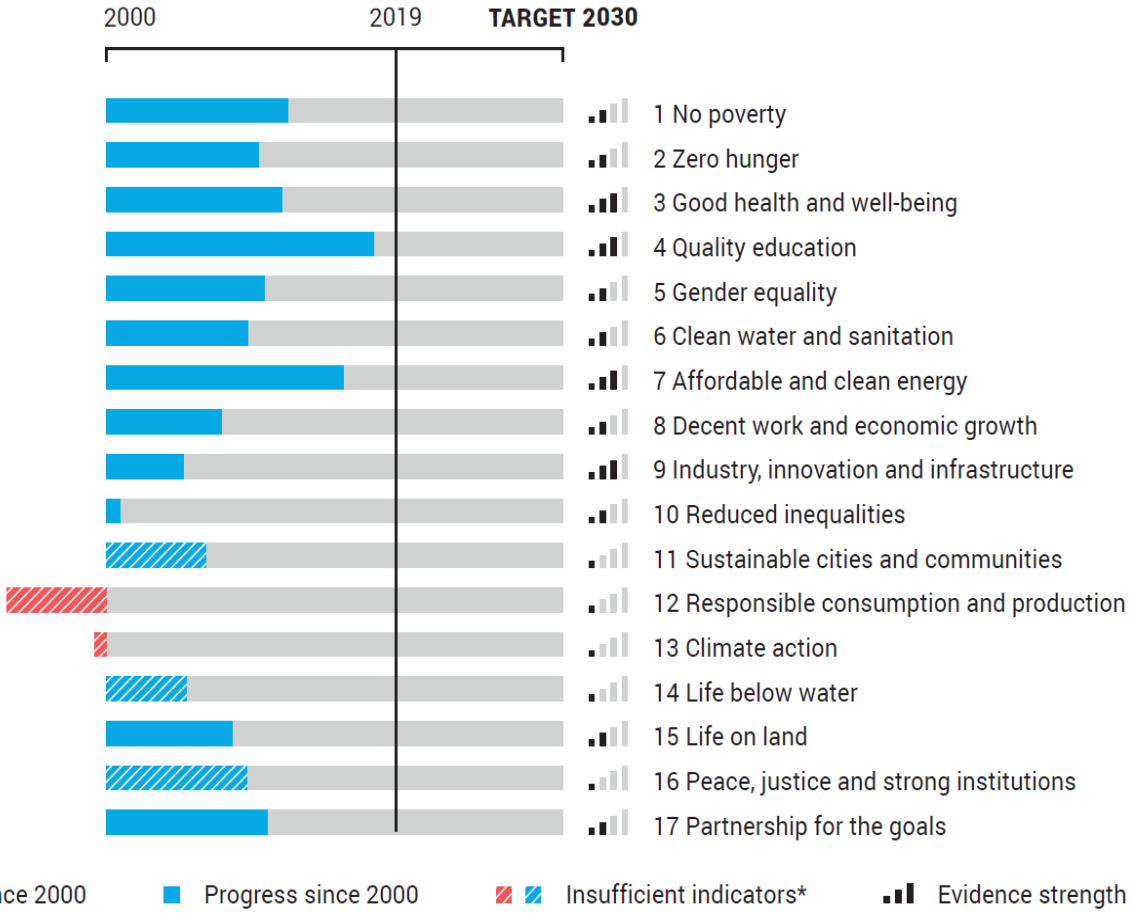


$$\text{Index} = \frac{B}{A + B}$$

UNESCAP's Methodology: Steps



Progress so far: SDG Snapshot for Asia-Pacific region



Where will Asia and the Pacific be in 2030?

GOAL 1
- 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- MAINTAIN progress to achieve target
- ACCELERATE progress to achieve tar
- REVERSE trend to achieve target
- CANNOT be measured

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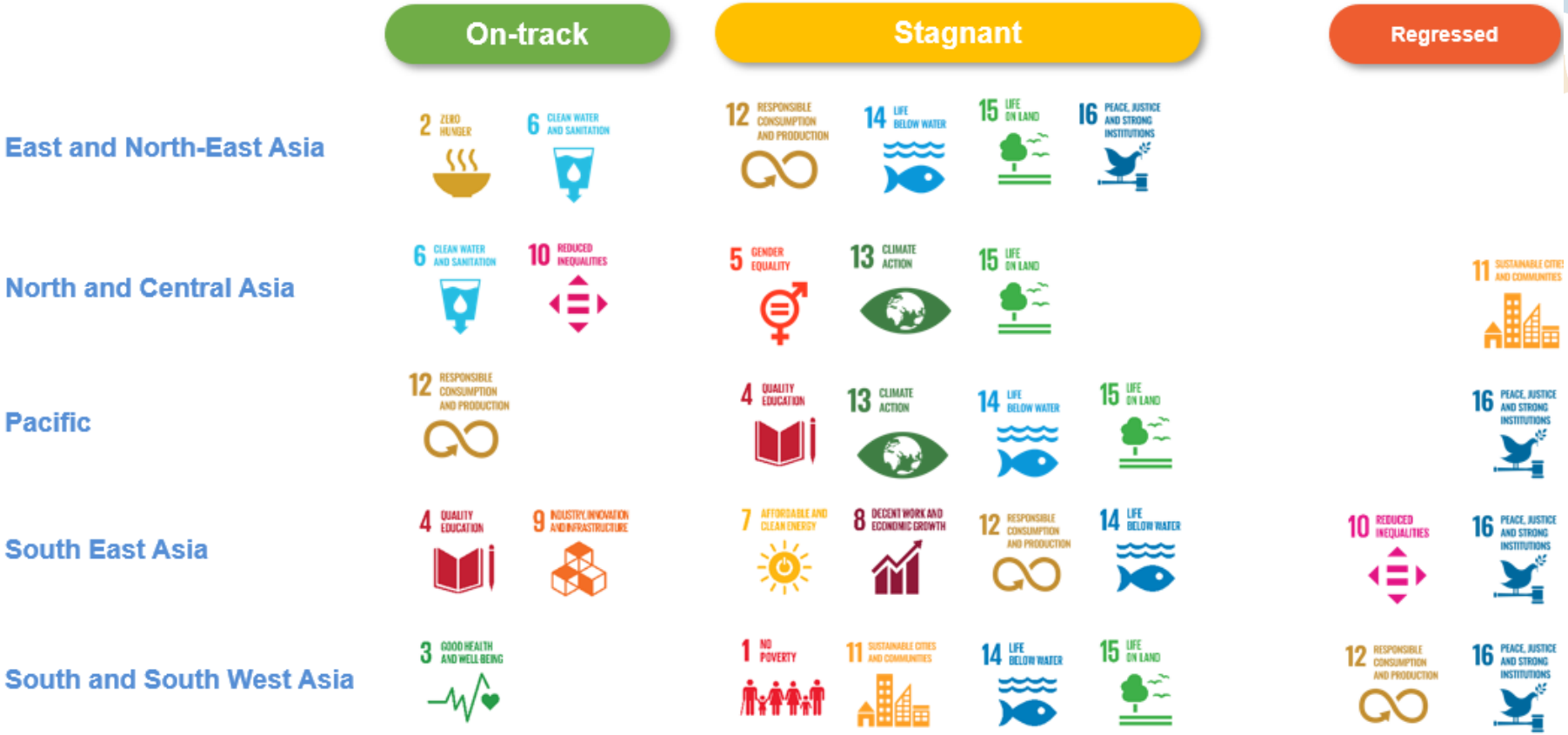
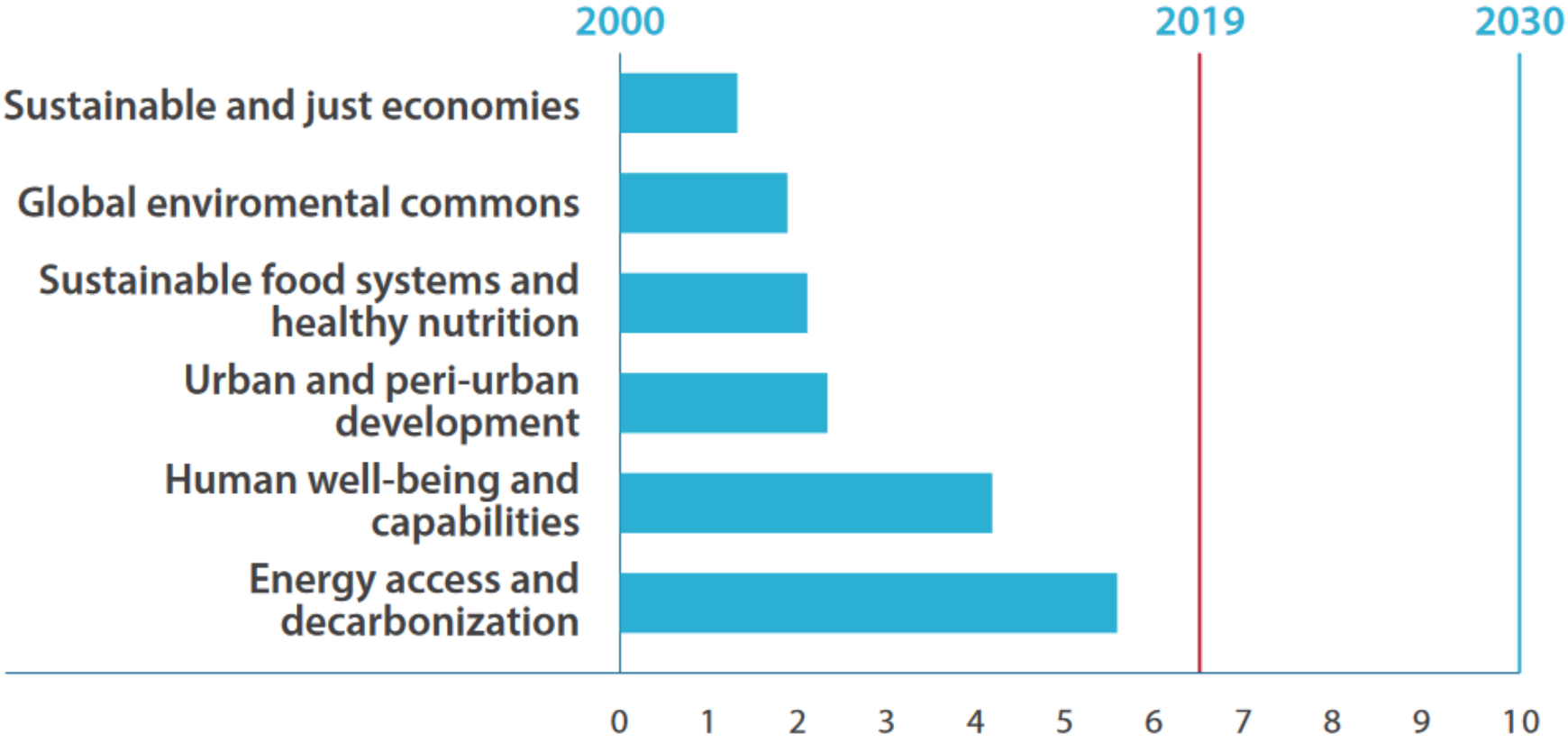
lata-analysis/sdg-progre

Asia-Pacific subregional progress



Asia-Pacific SDG progress in transformative entry points



Where are we likely to be in 2030 on the SDG Targets in the ESCAP region?

	Maintain Progress to achieve SDG Target	Accelerate Progress to achieve SDG Target	Reverse Trend to achieve SDG target
Climate and Nature **32 targets measured out of 72** Ref: Measuring environmental dimension of SDGs (UNEP)	3.9 Health impact of pollution 6.b Participatory water & sanitation mgmt. 7.1 Access to energy services 7.a Int. cooperation on energy 12.c Fossil-fuel subsidies 15.b Resources for forest management **19%**	1.4 Access to basic services 2.4 Sustainable agriculture 6.1 Safe drinking water 6.6 Water-related ecosystems 6.a Int. cooperation on water & sanitation 7.3 Energy efficiency 7.b Investing in energy infrastructure 8.4 Material resource efficiency 9.4 Sustainable & clean industries 11.2 Public transport systems 11.6 Urban air quality & waste mgmt. 12.2 Sustainable use of natural resources 12.4 Managing chemicals & wastes 14.1 Marine pollution 14.5 Conservation of coastal areas 15.2 Sustainable forests management 15.4 Conservation of mountain ecosystems 17.6 Science and tech int. cooperation 17.9 Capacity building for SDGs **59%**	1.5 Resilience to disasters 7.2 Share of renewable energy 11.5 Resilience to disasters 13.1 Resilience & adaptive capacity 13.2 Climate change policies 15.1 Terrestrial & freshwater ecosystems 15.5 Loss of biodiversity **22%**
Gender equality **22 targets measured out of 38** Ref: The Gender Snapshot 2019 (UN Women)	1.1 International poverty 1.2 National poverty 3.1 Maternal mortality 16.1 Reduction of violence & related deaths **18%**	1.3 Social protection 1.4 Access to basic services 2.3 Small-scale food producers 3.3 Communicable diseases 3.7 Sexual & reproductive health 3.8 Universal health coverage 4.1 Effective learning outcomes 4.2 Early childhood development 4.3 TVET & tertiary education 4.5 Equal access to education 4.6 Adult literacy & numeracy 5.1 Discrimination against women & girls 5.5 Women in leadership 8.3 Formalization of SMEs 10.2 Inclusion (social, economic & political) 11.2 Public transport systems **73%**	8.5 Full employment & decent work 16.2 Human trafficking **9%**
Poverty and Inequality **10 targets measured out of 17** Ref: Goals 1 and 10	1.1 International poverty 1.2 National poverty **20%**	1.3 Social protection 1.4 Access to basic services 1.a Resources for poverty programs 10.1 Income growth (bottom 40%) 10.2 Inclusion (social, economic & political) 10.b Resource flows for development 10.c Remittance costs **70%**	1.5 Resilience to disasters **10%**

What does this approach offer?

- Global, regional and subregional SDG progress assessment
- A methodology for assessing national progress towards the SDGs
  - Not national assessment
  - Not target values
  - Not used for comparing or ranking countries
- A package of technical support and a tool for implementing the method
- Objective: use national SDG indicators to improve **communication** and **inform policies for** national implementation of the SDGs

THANK YOU

Access more SDG data at Asia-Pacific SDG gateway: https://data.unescap.org/

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