

MDG 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 7 has four targets:

7.A: *Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources.*

7.B: *Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving by 2010 a significant reduction in the rate of loss.*

7.C: *Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.*

7.D: *To have achieved, by 2020, a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.*

Snapshots

- Forest cover has slightly increased from 21.9% in 1990 to around 22.6% in 2015 in the Asia and Pacific region for the MDG period, with 17 economies recording increases in the proportion of land covered by forests since 1990.
- The region's carbon dioxide emissions have more than doubled since 1990, with increasing per capita emissions of carbon dioxide in 36 out of 47 of the region's economies. But per capita emissions remain well below those of developed economies.
- The proportion of people who do not have access to improved drinking water sources has declined to 7% from 29% during the MDG period, with two-thirds of the economies having achieved the MDG target on access to improved drinking water.
- The progress in access to improved sanitation facilities has been less impressive in the region, with more than a third of the population still deprived of clean sanitation facilities.
- From 1990 to 2014, the proportion of the urban population living in slums has declined in all reporting economies of the region with India, Indonesia, and Viet Nam achieving reductions by more than half from 1990 baselines.

Progress

Since 1990, forest cover has slightly increased in the Asia and Pacific region. The land area covered by forest increased slightly from 21.9% in 1990 to around 22.6% in 2015 in the Asia and Pacific region. The region's share in global forest coverage also slightly increased from 17.7% to 18.9% during the period. Table 7.1 shows that the percentage of land area covered by forests in 2015

significantly increased in East Asia mainly on account of increased forest cover in the People's Republic of China (PRC) (from 16.7% to 22.1%). In South Asia, the forest cover also improved, but in other regions there was a decline in the forest cover from baseline figures in 1990. Seventeen economies have substantial forest areas of over half of their land areas. There are 17 economies in the region

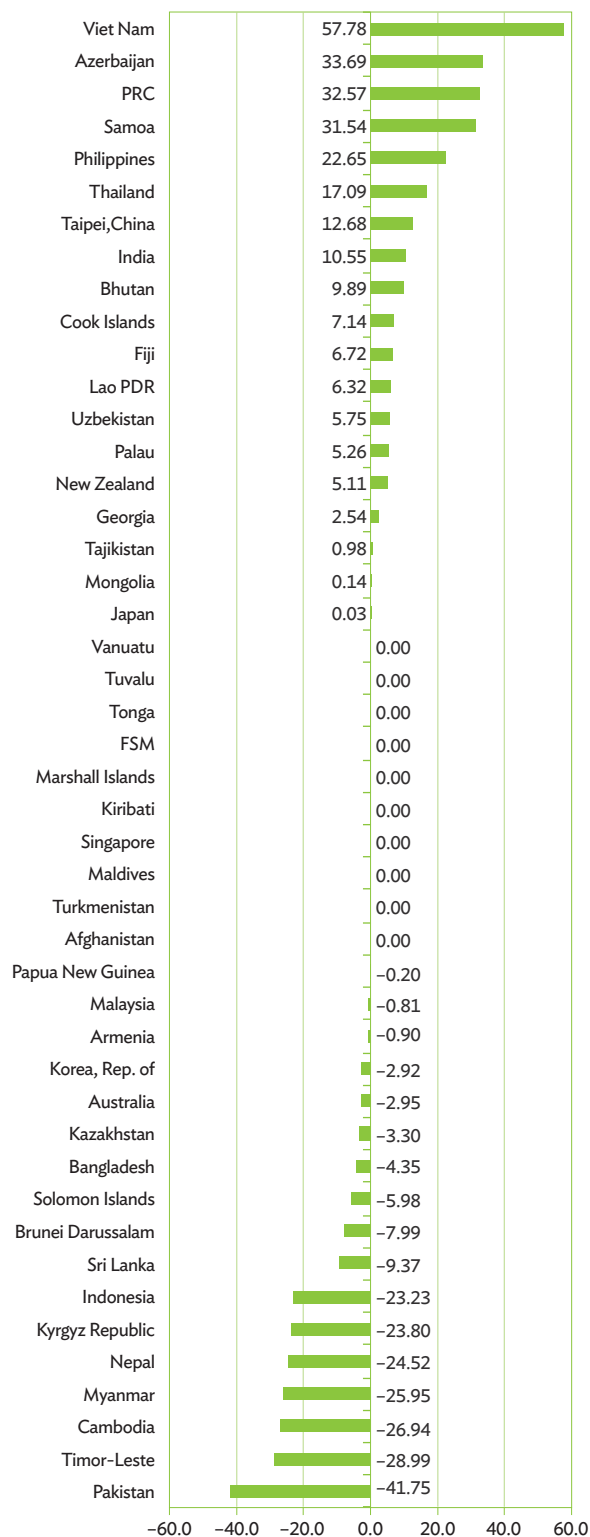
which recorded increases in the proportion of land covered by forests since 1990, with Azerbaijan (33.7%), the PRC (32.6%), the Philippines (22.7%), Samoa (31.5%), and Viet Nam (57.8%) increasing their forest covers by at least 20.0 percentage points. The net gain is due to a decrease in deforestation, an increase in afforestation programs, and/or the natural expansion of forests. Large losses of more than 20% of forested areas have been recorded in Cambodia, Indonesia, the Kyrgyz Republic, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, and Timor-Leste during the 1990–2015 period (Figure 7.1).

Box 7.1 shows that, of the 44 developing member economies, 28 either have achieved or are on track to meet the goal; 16 economies are regressing, and of these economies, seven have substantial forest areas (of over 50% of their land areas).

Carbon dioxide emissions have more than doubled in the Asia and Pacific since 1990 and the region accounts close to half of total global carbon dioxide emissions. The high economic growth in the region in the last two decades also contributed to a high increase in the region's share to total carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions in the world, which went up from a little above one-third in 1990 to nearly half of global emissions in 2011. In East Asia, Southeast Asia, and South Asia, total CO₂ emissions have more than tripled in 2011 from their 1990 baselines (Table 7.1). The PRC and India accounted for more than 70% of the total emissions in the region. There is overwhelming consensus in the scientific community that the continuing rise in greenhouse gas emissions contributes to climate change, particularly an increase in average temperatures globally, yielding more extreme weather events, with consequences for people, livelihoods, and ecosystems, including projected impacts on food security, along with many risks to well-being.

Per capita emissions of CO₂ have continued to increase in the Asia and Pacific region, but are still low compared with the developed economies.

Figure 7.1: Percentage Change of Land Area Covered by Forest, 1990 and 2015



FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.

Note: Latest data for Taipei, China refer to 2013.

Source: Asian Development Bank calculations.

Box 7.1: Progress Toward the Target for Proportion of Land Area Covered by Forest

Achievers/on track

Afghanistan	Nauru
Azerbaijan	Palau
Bhutan	Philippines
China, People's Rep. of	Samoa
Cook Islands	Singapore
Fiji	Taipei, China
Georgia	Tajikistan
India	Thailand
Kiribati	Tonga
Lao PDR	Turkmenistan
Maldives	Tuvalu
Marshall Islands	Uzbekistan
Micronesia, Fed. States of	Vanuatu
Mongolia	Viet Nam

No progress/regressing

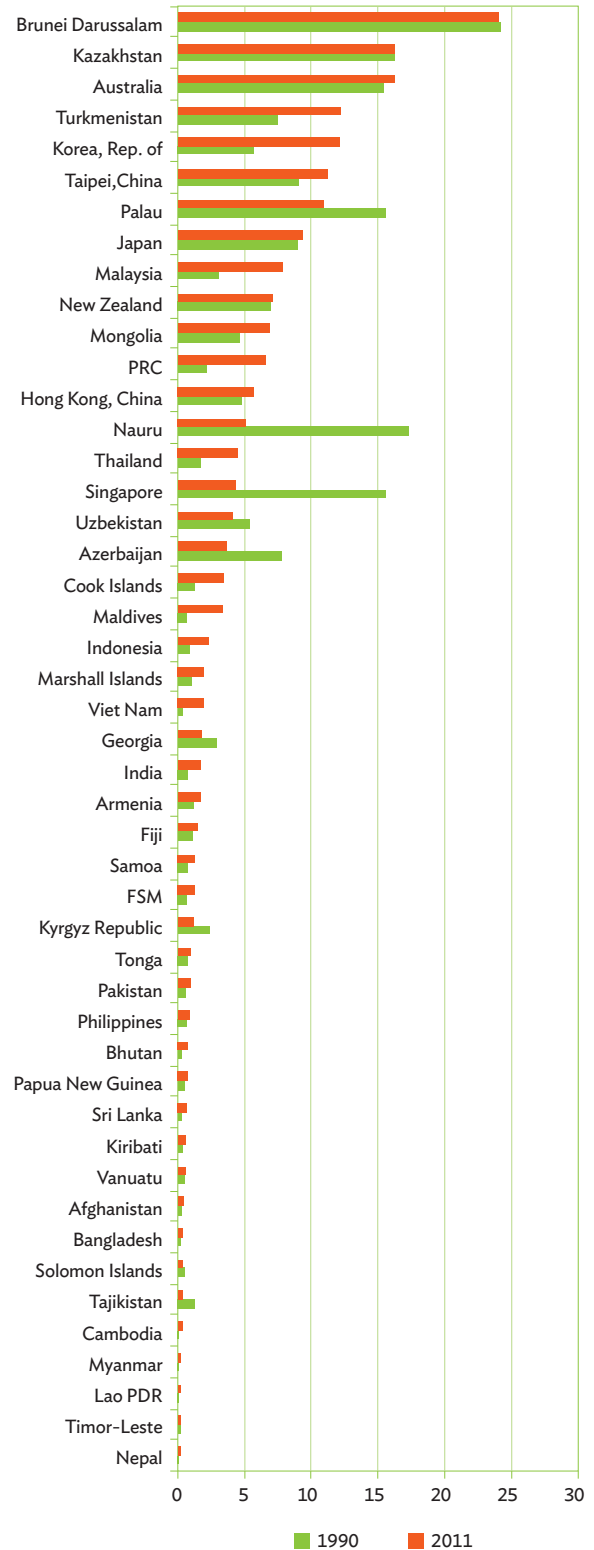
Armenia	Malaysia
Bangladesh	Myanmar
Brunei Darussalam	Nepal
Cambodia	Pakistan
Indonesia	Papua New Guinea
Kazakhstan	Solomon Islands
Korea, Rep. of	Sri Lanka
Kyrgyz Republic	Timor-Leste

Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic.
Source: Table 7.1.

Between 1990 and 2011, more than three-quarters of the region's economies (36 out of 47) reported increases in per capita emissions of CO₂—doubling in about 16 of them. Most (13) of these 16 economies started with low per capita emissions and still have relatively low emissions of less than 5 metric tons per capita by 2011. Only the PRC, Malaysia, and the Republic of Korea have more than doubled their emissions per capita, and have at least 5 metric tons per capita of emissions in 2011. Eleven economies lowered their per capita CO₂ emissions between 1990 and 2011. Singapore, with a drop of above 70% in per capita emissions, is the only economy among the richer ones to reduce the per capita emissions.

While 70% (33 out of 47) of economies have less than 5 metric tons per capita of CO₂ emissions in 2011, of the remaining 14 economies—which include the three developed economies of Australia, Japan, and New Zealand—have per capita emissions greater than 5 metric tons (Figure 7.2). Australia, Brunei Darussalam, and Kazakhstan had the highest per capita emission of greater than 15 metric tons.

Figure 7.2: Carbon Dioxide Emissions, 1990 and 2011 (per capita, metric tons)



FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.
Note: Latest data for Taipei, China refer to 2013.
Source: Table 7.1.

Per capita emissions of the PRC and India in 2011 are 6.6 metric tons and 1.7 metric tons respectively, which are much lower than the per capita emissions of the developed countries.

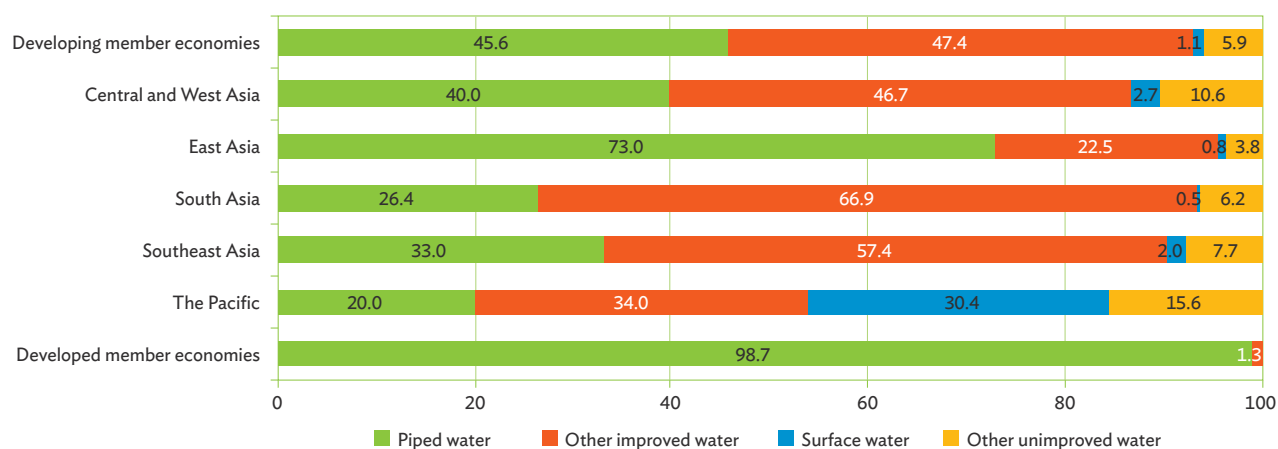
The region has made good progress in increasing the proportion of protected terrestrial and marine areas. Between 1990 and 2014, nearly all economies either increased or have unchanged proportions of protected areas, which are dedicated to safeguarding biological diversity and conserving natural resources (Table 7.2). Protected areas range from less than 1% of total areas in Afghanistan, the Maldives, and some Pacific islands economies to at least 20% in Armenia; Australia; Bhutan; Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; Hong Kong, China; Nepal; New Zealand; and Tajikistan.

In 2015, the proportion of people who do not have access to safe or improved drinking water has reduced to 7% from 29% in 1990. Figure 7.3 shows the proportion of the population using different sources of drinking water across various regions. Five economies, including the Cook Islands, Singapore, and the three developed economies, have had their entire populations having

access to safe or improved drinking water source even in 1990. Twenty seven developing economies, including the populous economies of Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, and the PRC, have reduced by at least half their populations that did not have access to safe or improved drinking water. Of the remaining 13 economies—in Kazakhstan, the Federated States of Micronesia, and Uzbekistan, access to improved drinking water source decreased (by at most 4 percentage points), but these economies had high access rates to safe drinking water in 1990. At least one in every four persons did not have access to improved water sources in Afghanistan, Mongolia, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, and Turkmenistan, largely on account of challenges in providing access to safe drinking water to rural households.

Box 7.2 shows progress toward the MDG target on increasing the proportion of the population with access to improved drinking water. There has been significant progress in attaining this target with 29 economies having achieved the target of halving the proportion of their populations without access to improved drinking water as per latest available data. The remaining 13 economies are not expected

Figure 7.3: Proportion of Population Using Different Sources of Drinking Water, 2015



Note: Improved sources of drinking water include piped water and other improved water.

Source: World Health Organization and United Nations. WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation. <http://www.wssinfo.org> (accessed 10 August 2015).

Box 7.2: Progress Toward the Target for Proportion of Population with Access to Safe or Improved Drinking Water

Achievers/on track

Armenia	Maldives
Azerbaijan	Myanmar
Bangladesh	Nauru
Bhutan	Nepal
Cambodia	Palau
China, People's Rep. of	Philippines
Cook Islands	Samoa
Fiji	Singapore
Georgia	Sri Lanka
India	Thailand
Indonesia	Tonga
Korea, Rep. of	Tuvalu
Kyrgyz Republic	Vanuatu
Lao PDR	Viet Nam
Malaysia	

Off track - slow

Expected to meet target between 2016 and 2020

Afghanistan	Timor-Leste
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Expected to meet target between 2021 and 2030

Kiribati	Tajikistan
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Expected to meet target after 2030

Marshall Islands	Papua New Guinea
Mongolia	Solomon Islands
Pakistan	Turkmenistan

No progress/regressing

Kazakhstan	Uzbekistan
Micronesia, Fed. States of	

Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic.
Source: Table 7.3.

to meet the target by 2015. The three economies namely, Kazakhstan, Federated States of Micronesia and Uzbekistan, which had high access rates of 94%, 91% and 90% respectively in 1990 have seen some decline in access to improved water sources in the recent years.

More than one in three persons still do not have access to improved sanitation in Asia and the Pacific. Between 1990 and 2015, access to improved sanitation in the Asia and Pacific region has risen from 40% to 64%, and the region has fallen short of the MDG target to reduce by half the proportion of the population who is not using improved sanitation facilities. By 2015, all the regions of Asia have increased their respective shares of the population using sanitation facilities, such as flush

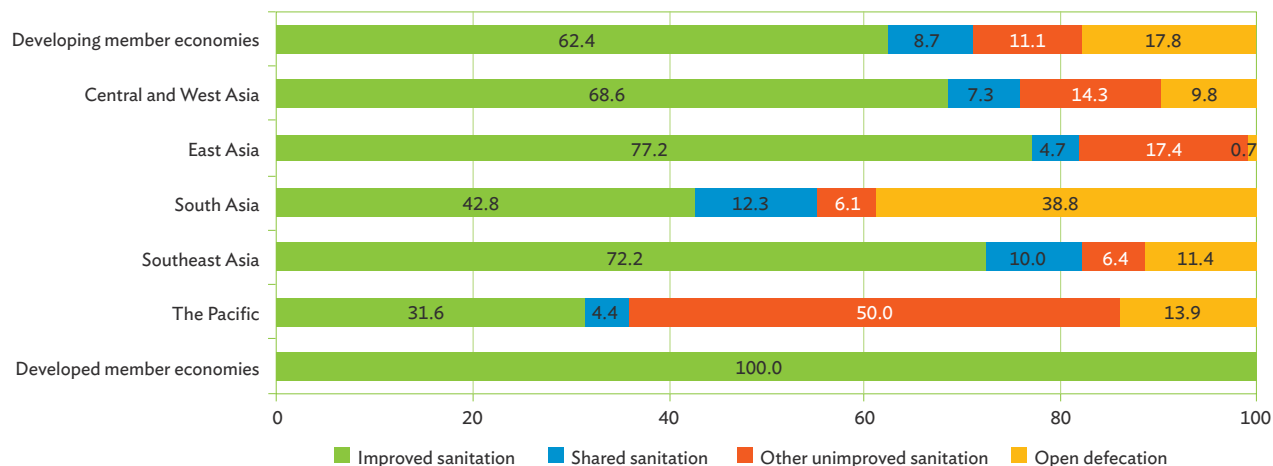
toilets connected to a sewer or pit and composting toilets. The access to improved sanitation, however, vary considerably, with less than half of populations in South Asia and the Pacific using improved sanitation facilities (Figure 7.4). In the five most populous economies—Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, and the PRC—the proportion of population with improved sanitation facilities ranges from 40% (in India) to 77% (for the PRC).

Disparities continue to be large between rural and urban in access to improved sanitation. In most economies, people residing in urban areas have higher rates of access to improved sanitation than those living in rural areas. In the region, the access to improved sanitation in rural areas has increased from 29% or less than one-third in 1990 to 50% in 2015. In contrast, only one out every five persons (20%) living in urban areas lack access to improved sanitation.

Box 7.3 shows progress toward the MDG target on using improved sanitation facilities. Only 19 economies have either achieved or are expected to achieve the target by 2015. Among the five most populous economies, only Pakistan and the PRC are expected to meet the target by 2015 while Bangladesh, India, and Indonesia, are progressing but slowly and will not achieve this target along with 16 other economies. Three of the four economies classified as regressing, namely, Georgia, Samoa and Tonga, which had high access rates of 98%, 93% and 94% respectively in 1990 have seen some decline in access to improved sanitation facilities in the recent years.

From 1990 to 2014, the proportion of urban residents living in slums has declined. The UN-Habitat defines a slum household as a group of individuals living under the same roof lacking at least one of the following conditions: (i) access to improved water, (ii) access to improved sanitation, (iii) sufficient living area, (iv) durability of housing, and (v) security of tenure. Figure 7.5 shows the nine economies with data for three years (1990, 2005,

Figure 7.4: Proportion of Population Using Different Types of Sanitation Facilities, 2015



Note: Unimproved sanitation facilities include shared sanitation, open defecation, and other unimproved sanitation.

Source: World Health Organization and United Nations. WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation. <http://www.wssinfo.org> (accessed 10 August 2015).

Box 7.3: Progress Toward the Target for Proportion of Population Using Improved Sanitation Facilities

Achievers/on track

Azerbaijan	Myanmar
China, People's Rep. of	Pakistan
Cook Islands	Palau
Fiji	Singapore
Kazakhstan	Sri Lanka
Korea, Rep. of	Tajikistan
Lao PDR	Thailand
Malaysia	Uzbekistan
Maldives	Viet Nam
Micronesia, Fed. States of	

Off track - slow

Expected to meet target between 2016 and 2020

Bhutan	Nepal
Cambodia	

Expected to meet target between 2021 and 2030

Bangladesh	Philippines
India	Tuvalu
Indonesia	Vanuatu
Marshall Islands	

Expected to meet target after 2030

Afghanistan	Nauru
Armenia	Solomon Islands
Kiribati	Timor-Leste
Kyrgyz Republic	Turkmenistan
Mongolia	

No progress/regressing

Georgia	Samoa
Papua New Guinea	Tonga

Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic.

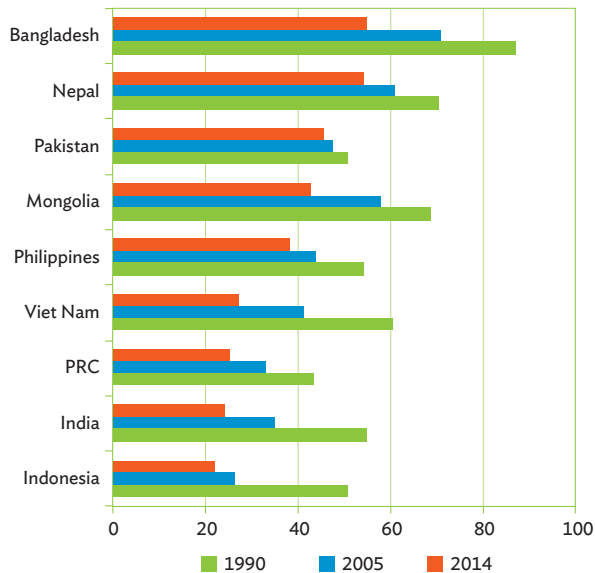
Source: Table 7.3.

and 2014) that have achieved substantial reductions in the proportion of slum dwellers in urban areas during the MDG period. Between 1990 and 2014, India, Indonesia, and Viet Nam have reduced their proportion of slum dwellers by more than half. In Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, and Nepal, more than 50% of their urban populations are classified as living in slums in 2014 (Table 7.4).

Data issues and comparability

Different methods and infrequent intervals for data collection on national forest inventories cause problems with both temporal and spatial comparisons. New technologies such as remote sensing imagery, including Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR), should facilitate assessments of forest cover.

Figure 7.5: Proportion of Slum Population 1990, 2005, and 2014
(% of urban population)



PRC = People's Republic of China.
Source: Table 7.4.

The data on CO₂ emissions come mainly from international agencies and are derived by applying emission coefficients to estimates of fuel consumption, cement production, and gas flaring. However, the climate may be impacted by other gases too because CO₂ is only one of the greenhouse gases.

The statistics for protected terrestrial and marine areas have gaps for some countries due to

difficulties in determining whether a site conforms to the International Union for Conservation of Nature's definition of a protected area.

Data on housing conditions and data on proportion of population using improved drinking water or improved sanitation facilities come mainly from population and housing censuses or from demographic and health surveys and living standards surveys. The data are, therefore, strictly not comparable across countries because of varying definitions.

Post-2015 agenda

From the start of the new millennium, there have been mixed results in protecting the environment. While disparities between urban and rural areas have narrowed, these disparities, as do disparities between the poor and the non-poor, and between the sexes, continue to persist. Given continuing environmental challenges, such as climate change, increased instances of natural disasters in the region, and food and water insecurity, the post-2015 development in Asia will have to integrate environmental sustainability as the central pillar for eradication of poverty and achieving inclusive growth in the region.

Goal 7 Targets and Indicators

Table 7.1: Target 7.A—Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources

Regional Member	7.1 Proportion of Land Area Covered by Forest (%)		7.2 Carbon Dioxide Emissions			
			(thousand metric tons)		(per capita, metric tons)	
	1990	2015	1990	2011	1990	2011
Developing Member Economies						
Central and West Asia	3.5	3.4	572,386	670,295	3.0	2.4
Afghanistan	2.1	2.1	2,677	12,251	0.2	0.4
Armenia	11.9	11.8	4,052 (1992)	4,962	1.2 (1992)	1.7
Azerbaijan	10.3	13.8	57,678 (1992)	33,458	7.7 (1992)	3.6
Georgia	39.6	40.6	15,335 (1992)	7,932	2.9 (1992)	1.8
Kazakhstan	1.3	1.2	261,307 (1992)	261,762	16.3 (1992)	16.3
Kyrgyz Republic	4.4	3.3	10,862 (1992)	6,615	2.4 (1992)	1.2
Pakistan	3.3	1.9	68,566	163,453	0.6	0.9
Tajikistan	2.9	3.0	7,220 (1992)	2,783	1.3 (1992)	0.4
Turkmenistan	8.8	8.8	28,977 (1992)	62,218	7.5 (1992)	12.2
Uzbekistan	6.9	7.3	115,712 (1992)	114,861	5.4 (1992)	4.1
East Asia^f	17.0	21.7	2,934,316	9,929,156	2.4	7.0
China, People's Rep. of	16.7	22.1	2,460,744	9,019,518	2.1	6.6
Hong Kong, China ^a	...	...	27,660	40,275	4.8	5.7
Korea, Rep. of	65.6	63.7	246,943	589,426	5.7	12.1
Mongolia	8.1	8.1	10,044	19,079	4.6	6.9
Taipei, China ^{b,c,d}	51.5	58.1 (2013)	188,925 (1997)	260,857 (2012)	9.0 (1998)	11.2 (2012)
South Asia	22.4	24.1	710,896	2,152,646	0.7	1.5
Bangladesh	11.5	11.0	15,533	57,070	0.1	0.4
Bhutan	65.8	72.3	128	561	0.2	0.8
India	21.5	23.8	690,577	2,074,345	0.8	1.7
Maldives	3.3	3.3	154	1,104	0.7	3.3
Nepal	33.6	25.4	634	4,334	0.0	0.2
Sri Lanka	36.4	33.0	3,869	15,233	0.2	0.7
Southeast Asia	56.9	49.6	423,278	1,396,548	1.0	1.0
Brunei Darussalam	78.4	72.1	6,212	9,743	24.2	24.0
Cambodia	73.3	53.6	451	4,496	0.0	0.3
Indonesia	69.0	53.0	149,566	563,985	0.8	2.3
Lao PDR	76.5	81.3	235	1,203	0.1	0.2
Malaysia	68.1	67.6	56,593	225,693	3.1	7.8
Myanmar	59.6	44.2	4,276	10,440	0.1	0.2
Philippines	22.0	27.0	41,764	82,013	0.7	0.9
Singapore	22.9	22.9	46,941	22,394	15.6	4.3
Thailand	27.4	32.1	95,833	303,371	1.7	4.6
Viet Nam	30.2	47.6	21,408	173,211	0.3	1.9
The Pacific^f	71.1	70.4	4,115	7,965	0.6	0.8
Cook Islands ^e	58.3	62.5	22	70	1.2	3.4
Fiji	52.2	55.7	818	1,236	1.1	1.4
Kiribati	14.8	14.8	22	62	0.3	0.6
Marshall Islands ^e	72.2	72.2	48	103	1.0	2.0
Micronesia, Fed. States of	91.4	91.4	77 (1997)	128	0.7 (1997)	1.2
Nauru ^e	-	-	158	51	17.3	5.1
Palau ^e	82.6	87.0	235	224	15.6	10.9
Papua New Guinea	72.6	72.5	2,142	5,229	0.5	0.7
Samoa	45.9	60.4	125	235	0.8	1.3
Solomon Islands	83.0	78.1	161	198	0.5	0.4
Timor-Leste	65.0	46.1	161 (2002)	183	0.2 (2002)	0.2
Tonga	12.5	12.5	77	103	0.8	1.0
Tuvalu	33.3	33.3	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	36.1	36.1	70	143	0.5	0.6
Developed Member Economies	19.6	19.2	1,381,799	1,587,928	9.7	10.3
Australia ^e	16.7	16.2	263,848	369,040	15.4	16.2
Japan ^e	68.4	68.5	1,094,288	1,187,657	9.0	9.3
New Zealand ^e	36.7	38.6	23,663	31,232	7.0	7.1
DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES^f	22.7	23.7	4,221,712	12,760,061	1.5	3.4
REGIONAL MEMBERS^f	21.9	22.6	6,026,789	15,744,537	2.0	4.0
WORLD^f	31.8	30.8	16,479,146	32,425,572	4.0	4.6

continued

Goal 7 Targets and Indicators

Table 7.1: Target 7.A—Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources (continued)

Regional Member	7.3 Consumption of All Ozone-Depleting Substances (ODP metric tons)		7.5 Proportion of Total Water Resources Used (%)	
	1990	2013	1990	2010
Developing Member Economies				
Central and West Asia				
Afghanistan	- (1991)	17.7	...	31.0 (2000)
Armenia	- (1991)	4.5	45.1	37.9
Azerbaijan	2.8 (1991)	1.8	44.9	34.5
Georgia	94.8 (1991)	1.4	5.5	2.9
Kazakhstan	2,355.9	104.6	33.4	18.4
Kyrgyz Republic	133.5 (1991)	4.0	47.6	32.6 (2005)
Pakistan	1,455.8	247.0	63.0	74.4
Tajikistan	93.3 (1991)	2.3	75.2	51.1 (2005)
Turkmenistan	145.2	4.2	100.1	112.5 (2005)
Uzbekistan	4.4 (1991)	4.6	124.0	100.6 (2005)
East Asia^f				
China, People's Rep. of	59,674.0	15,690.6	17.6	19.5 (2005)
Hong Kong, China ^a	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	- (1991)	1,893.1	34.0 (1995)	36.5 (2000)
Mongolia	- (1991)	0.9	1.2 (1995)	1.6
Taipei, China ^{b,c,d}	...	...	15.8 (2001)	13.7 (2012)
South Asia				
Bangladesh	202.1	64.9	...	2.9
Bhutan	- (1991)	0.3	...	0.4
India	- (1991)	956.1	26.2	33.9
Maldives	4.5	3.2	...	15.7
Nepal	25.0 (1991)	0.7	4.5 (2000)	4.5 (2005)
Sri Lanka	218.2	13.4	18.5	24.5 (2005)
Southeast Asia				
Brunei Darussalam	- (1991)	4.3	0.9	...
Cambodia	- (1991)	9.5	...	0.5 (2005)
Indonesia	80.8 (1991)	310.5	3.7	5.6 (2000)
Lao PDR	-	1.6	...	1.0 (2005)
Malaysia	4,193.7	449.9	1.7	1.9 (2005)
Myanmar	- (1991)	3.0	...	2.8 (2000)
Philippines	3,477.2	136.7	5.8 (1995)	17.0
Singapore	4,855.2	116.7	...	...
Thailand	6,984.2	863.3	...	13.1 (2005)
Viet Nam	430.0 (1991)	252.9	6.1	9.3 (2005)
The Pacific^f				
Cook Islands ^e	0.1 (1991)	-	...	...
Fiji	41.8	7.7	...	0.3 (2000)
Kiribati	- (1991)	-	...	...
Marshall Islands ^e	1.2	0.1	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	- (1991)	-	...	...
Nauru ^e	- (1991)	-	...	...
Palau ^e	- (1991)	0.1	...	...
Papua New Guinea	28.5 (1991)	3.0	-	0.10 (2005)
Samoa	4.0 (1991)	0.1	...	...
Solomon Islands	2.1	0.2	...	...
Timor-Leste	0.3 (1991)	0.3	...	14.3 (2005)
Tonga	0.4 (1991)	0.0	...	...
Tuvalu	- (1991)	-	...	...
Vanuatu	- (1991)	0.1	...	...
Developed Member Economies				
Australia ^e	7,434.4	48.3	4.5 (1995)	3.2
Japan ^e	120,074.2	39.6	21.3	20.9 (2000)
New Zealand ^e	1,195.4	8.2	...	1.5 (2000)
DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES^f				
REGIONAL MEMBERS^f				
WORLD^f				

... = data not available at cutoff date, - = magnitude equals zero, 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, ODP = ozone-depleting potential, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

- a The proportion of land area covered by forest in Hong Kong, China is included in the data of the People's Republic of China.
b On proportion of land area covered by forest, Taipei, China data do not include Kinmen County and Lienchiang County.
c On proportion of total water resources used, Taipei, China data is equal to the percentage of available resources, that is the proportion of total amount of water above ground to the annual runoff.
d On carbon dioxide emissions, Taipei, China data includes emissions from fuel combustion only.
e Derived per capita emission using available data on carbon dioxide emission and population.
f Aggregates are derived for reporting economies only.

Sources: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center; United Nations Environment Programme; United Nations Millennium Development Goals Indicators Database. <http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx> (accessed 15 July 2015); and for Taipei, China: economy source.

Goal 7 Targets and Indicators

Table 7.2: Target 7.B—Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss

Regional Member	7.6 Proportion of Terrestrial and Marine Areas Protected (%)		7.6a Terrestrial Areas Protected to Total Surface Area (%)		7.6b Marine Areas Protected to Territorial Waters (%)	
	1990	2014	1990	2014	1990	2014
Developing Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	-	-
Armenia	7.9	24.8	7.9	24.8	-	-
Azerbaijan	5.2	14.0	5.2	14.0	-	-
Georgia	1.4	6.5	1.9	8.3	-	2.4
Kazakhstan	2.4	3.3	2.4	3.3	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	6.3	6.9	6.3	6.9	-	-
Pakistan	8.0	8.6	10.1	10.8	1.8	5.6
Tajikistan	2.6	21.9	2.6	21.9	-	-
Turkmenistan	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.2	-	-
Uzbekistan	2.1	3.4	2.1	3.4	-	-
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	12.4	15.6	13.6	17.0	0.4	2.3
Hong Kong, China	41.1	41.8	41.1	41.8	-	-
Korea, Rep. of	1.9	2.6	5.1	7.6	3.3	4.3
Mongolia	4.1	17.2	4.1	17.2	-	-
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	0.6	3.4	0.8	4.6	0.1	2.5
Bhutan	14.2	47.3	14.2	47.3	-	-
India	2.7	3.1	4.7	5.4	1.5	2.1
Maldives	9.2	0.1	0.1	0.7	-	0.4
Nepal	7.7	22.9	7.7	22.9	-	-
Sri Lanka	2.3	2.6	20.3	23.2	0.1	1.3
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	24.9	29.7	36.9	44.1	1.5	1.5
Cambodia	0.0	20.6	0.0	26.0	-	0.5
Indonesia	2.6	6.0	10.1	14.7	0.4	5.8
Lao PDR	1.5	16.7	1.5	16.7	-	-
Malaysia	7.4	8.0	17.2	18.4	1.5	2.3
Myanmar	1.7	4.1	3.0	7.2	0.2	0.2
Philippines	1.3	2.4	8.7	11.0	0.3	2.5
Singapore	2.5	3.4	5.4	5.8	-	1.5
Thailand	8.0	12.5	11.9	18.8	3.9	5.2
Viet Nam	1.6	2.5	4.6	6.5	0.3	1.8
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	-	-	0.5	1.2	-	-
Fiji	0.1	1.0	1.2	4.4	0.2	6.2
Kiribati	0.0	11.8	5.7	22.2	0.3	20.2
Marshall Islands	-	0.2	0.2	7.9	-	3.4
Micronesia, Fed. States of	-	-	3.0	4.3	-	0.1
Nauru	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palau	-	0.2	0.3	16.0	0.5	31.4
Papua New Guinea	0.5	0.7	1.9	3.1	0.3	0.4
Samoa	0.1	0.2	2.4	6.8	0.5	1.1
Solomon Islands	-	0.2	0.1	2.2	-	0.9
Timor-Leste	-	2.1	-	8.7	-	3.8
Tonga	0.0	1.5	1.5	15.9	-	9.6
Tuvalu	-	0.0	0.4	2.4	0.1	0.3
Vanuatu	0.1	2.3	3.7	4.2	-	-
Developed Member Economies						
Australia	6.6	29.0	7.6	14.6	26.6	48.5
Japan	2.0	2.1	18.1	19.4	5.0	5.1
New Zealand	7.8	29.8	24.7	32.5	4.7	12.5

... = data not available at cutoff date, 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, - = magnitude equals zero, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Sources: United Nations. Millennium Development Goals Indicators Database. <http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx> (accessed 7 July 2015).

Goal 7 Targets and Indicators

Table 7.3: Target 7.C—Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

Regional Member	7.8 Population Using Improved Water Sources (%)					
	1990			2015		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Developing Member Economies^a						
Central and West Asia^a	86	96	80	87	94	82
Afghanistan	21 (1991)	43 (1991)	16 (1991)	55	78	47
Armenia	91 (1992)	98 (1992)	76 (1992)	100	100	100
Azerbaijan	69	85	50	87	95	78
Georgia	85	96	73	100	100	100
Kazakhstan	94	97	90	93	99	86
Kyrgyz Republic	75	96	62	90	97	86
Pakistan	86	97	82	91	94	90
Tajikistan	58 (1993)	92 (1993)	44 (1993)	74	93	67
Turkmenistan	59 (1994)	89 (1994)	35 (1994)	60 (2006)	89 (2006)	35 (2006)
Uzbekistan	90	97	85	87 (2014)	99 (2014)	81 (2014)
East Asia^a	67	97	56	95	98	93
China, People's Rep. of	67	97	56	96	98	93
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	90 (1991)	97 (1991)	67 (1991)	98 (2014)	100 (2014)	88 (2014)
Mongolia	53	77	22	64	66	59
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia^a	70	88	64	93	96	92
Bangladesh	68	81	65	87	87	87
Bhutan	72	97	67	100	100	100
India	71	89	64	94	97	93
Maldives	93	100	91	99	100	98
Nepal	66	97	63	92	91	92
Sri Lanka	68	92	63	96	99	95
Southeast Asia^a	72	90	63	90	95	86
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	23	34	22	76	100	69
Indonesia	70	89	61	87	94	80
Lao PDR	40 (1994)	70 (1994)	34 (1994)	76	86	69
Malaysia	90	95	86	98	100	93
Myanmar	59	80	52	81	93	74
Philippines	84	91	77	92	94	90
Singapore	100	100	na	100	100	na
Thailand	87	96	84	98	98	98
Viet Nam	63	90	56	98	99	97
The Pacific^a	46	90	35	54	94	44
Cook Islands	100	...	...	100	...	...
Fiji	86	94	80	96	100	91
Kiribati	50	75	36	67	87	51
Marshall Islands	92	91	94	95	94	98
Micronesia, Fed. States of	91	94	90	89	95	87
Nauru	93 (1996)	93 (1996)	na	97	97	na
Palau	90	98	72	96 (2014)	97 (2014)	86 (2014)
Papua New Guinea	34	87	24	40	88	33
Samoa	89	97	87	99	98	99
Solomon Islands	80 (2000)	93 (2000)	77 (2000)	81	93	77
Timor-Leste	53 (1995)	67 (1995)	49 (1995)	72	95	61
Tonga	99	97	99	100	100	100
Tuvalu	90	92	89	98	98	97
Vanuatu	62	94	55	95	99	93
Developed Member Economies^a	100	100	100	100	100	100
Australia	100	100	100	100	100	100
Japan	100	100	100	100	100	100
New Zealand	100	100	100	100	100	100
DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES^a	70	93	61	93	96	90
REGIONAL MEMBERS^a	71	94	62	93	97	90
WORLD^a	76	95	62	91	96	85

continued

Goal 7 Targets and Indicators

Table 7.3: Target 7.C—Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation (continued)

Regional Member	7.9 Population Using Improved Sanitation Facilities (%)					
	1990			2015		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Developing Member Economies^a						
Central and West Asia^a	43	79	24	69	84	59
Afghanistan	21 (1991)	26 (1991)	19 (1991)	32	45	27
Armenia	90 (1992)	95 (1992)	78 (1992)	90	96	78
Azerbaijan	63 (1994)	75 (1994)	49 (1994)	89	92	87
Georgia	98	97	99	86	95	76
Kazakhstan	96	96	97	98	97	98
Kyrgyz Republic	91	93	90	93	89	96
Pakistan	24	66	5	64	83	51
Tajikistan	90 (1993)	92 (1993)	88 (1993)	95	94	96
Turkmenistan	62 (1994)	77 (1994)	50 (1994)	63 (2006)	77 (2006)	50 (2006)
Uzbekistan	84	95	76	100	100	100
East Asia^a	49	71	41	77	87	64
China, People's Rep. of	48	68	40	77	87	64
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mongolia	46 (1992)	65 (1992)	21 (1992)	60	66	43
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia^a	19	49	10	43	62	34
Bangladesh	34	47	31	61	58	62
Bhutan	19	45	14	50	78	33
India	17	49	6	40	63	29
Maldives	68	98	58	98	98	98
Nepal	5	35	2	46	56	44
Sri Lanka	71	83	68	95	88	97
Southeast Asia^a	44	69	38	72	81	64
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	3	19	-	42	88	31
Indonesia	35	61	24	61	72	48
Lao PDR	20 (1994)	62 (1994)	12 (1994)	71	95	56
Malaysia	86	90	83	96	96	96
Myanmar	54 (1991)	76 (1991)	47 (1991)	80	84	77
Philippines	57	69	46	74	78	71
Singapore	99	99	na	100	100	na
Thailand	87	89	86	93	90	96
Viet Nam	36	65	29	78	94	70
The Pacific^a	29	70	19	32	71	22
Cook Islands	92 (1995)	...	...	98	...	...
Fiji	57	85	37	91	93	88
Kiribati	28	43	20	40	51	31
Marshall Islands	65	77	41	77	85	56
Micronesia, Fed. States of	19	49	9	57	85	49
Nauru	66	66	na	66	66	na
Palau	47	63	8	100	100	100
Papua New Guinea	20	62	13	19	56	13
Samoa	93	94	92	92	93	91
Solomon Islands	26 (2000)	81 (2000)	15 (2000)	30	81	15
Timor-Leste	37 (1995)	51 (1995)	33 (1995)	41	69	27
Tonga	94	97	94	91	98	89
Tuvalu	73	75	71	83 (2014)	86 (2014)	80 (2014)
Vanuatu	35 (1992)	51 (1992)	32 (1992)	58	65	55
Developed Member Economies^a	100	100	100	100	100	100
Australia	100	100	100	100	100	100
Japan	100	100	100	100	100	100
New Zealand	...	...	88	...	...	88 (1996)
DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES^a	37	64	28	62	79	49
REGIONAL MEMBERS^a	40	69	29	64	80	50
WORLD^a	54	79	35	68	82	51

... = data not available at cutoff date, - = magnitude equals zero, na = not applicable, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

a Regional aggregates for the respective year headings are population-weighted averages and presented only if available data cover at least 50% of the total population of the region. Data values not corresponding to the reference year are excluded from the regional aggregates. Data for population are from the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation.

Sources: United Nations. Millennium Development Goals Indicators Database. <http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx> (accessed 14 July 2015); World Health Organization-UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation. <http://www.wssinfo.org/> (accessed 16 June 2015).

Goal 7 Targets and Indicators

Table 7.4: Target 7.D—By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers

Regional Member	7.10 Slum Population as Percentage of Urban Population		
	1990	2005	2014
Developing Member Economies			
Central and West Asia			
Afghanistan ^a	62.7
Armenia	14.4
Azerbaijan
Georgia
Kazakhstan
Kyrgyz Republic
Pakistan ^b	51.0	47.5	45.5
Tajikistan
Turkmenistan
Uzbekistan
East Asia			
China, People's Rep. of ^a	43.6	32.9	25.2
Hong Kong, China
Korea, Rep. of
Mongolia ^c	68.5	57.9	42.7
Taipei, China
South Asia			
Bangladesh ^b	87.3	70.8	55.1
Bhutan ^a
India ^b	54.9	34.8	24.0
Maldives
Nepal ^b	70.6	60.7	54.3
Sri Lanka ^a
Southeast Asia			
Brunei Darussalam
Cambodia ^a	...	78.9	55.1
Indonesia ^d	50.8	26.3	21.8
Lao PDR ^c	...	79.3	31.4
Malaysia
Myanmar ^c	...	45.6	41.0
Philippines ^d	54.3	43.7	38.3
Singapore
Thailand ^e	...	26.0	25.0
Viet Nam	60.5	41.3	27.2
The Pacific			
Cook Islands
Fiji
Kiribati
Marshall Islands
Micronesia, Fed. States of
Nauru
Palau
Papua New Guinea
Samoa
Solomon Islands
Timor-Leste
Tonga
Tuvalu
Vanuatu
Developed Member Economies			
Australia
Japan
New Zealand

... = data not available at cutoff date, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

a Estimation based on two components: water and sanitation.

b Trend analysis was used to estimate the percentage of slum population.

c In 1990, estimation was based on two components: water and sanitation from United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)/World Health Organization (WHO). In 2005, estimation was based on four components: water, sanitation, sufficient living, and durable housing from Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2000.

d Trend analysis was used to estimate 2005 slum.

e In 1990, estimation was based on two components: water and sanitation from UNICEF/WHO. In 2005, estimation was based on four components: water, sanitation, sufficient living, and durable housing from MICS 2000.

Sources: United Nations. Millennium Development Goals Indicators Database. <http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx> (accessed 14 July 2015); United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat). <http://urbandata.unhabitat.org/download-data/> (accessed 14 July 2015).