



# ASEAN Statistical Report on Millennium Development Goals 2017



one vision  
one identity  
one community





# **ASEAN Statistical Report on Millennium Development Goals 2017**

The ASEAN Secretariat  
Jakarta

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) was established on 8 August 1967. The Member States are Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam.

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# Foreword

The adoption of the Joint Declaration on the Attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) at the 14<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Summit in 2009 signified the ASEAN Leaders' commitment to end poverty in the region. This was further reaffirmed when the Leaders put forward the ASEAN Roadmap for the Attainment of the MDGs - an action plan outlining what is needed to facilitate closer intra - and inter - sector collaboration in ASEAN toward the attainment of the MDGs. The MDGs are defined and agreed upon at the global level. As all other countries reporting the MDGs achievements, the ASEAN countries have followed and implemented the internationally agreed MDGs indicators.

This **ASEAN Statistical Report on Millennium Development Goals 2017** is our final attempt to compile the 25 MDGs Indicators commonly available in the ASEAN Member States. It features the MDGs indicators of ASEAN aggregates in absolute numbers as well as information on narrowing development gaps. These two main attributes differentiate this Report on the ASEAN MDGs from other published MDGs reports.

The numbers presented in the Report clearly demonstrate what we have achieved over these 25 years and especially since the ASEAN Leaders made their promise in 2009. Overall, in many areas, ASEAN Member States have made remarkable progress in lifting millions of people out of poverty, ensuring that all families have access to safe drinking water and safe sanitation, saving the lives of infants and young children below 5 years of age and ensuring that the children at school age attend school. Likewise, the ASEAN member states have managed to ensure that girls attend on equal footing with boys. The boys are still ahead of the girls at primary school, but the girls are now moving ahead of the boys in secondary and tertiary education. However, more efforts are still needed to reduce gender inequality in the parliaments, to promote sustainable development, and to improve maternal and child health. The development gaps between the CLMV countries - Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Viet Nam - and the other six ASEAN countries have in general been narrowed. While those four countries were lagging behind, they are now moving faster ahead than the others in almost all areas. If this commitment remains for the next years, they are now not only likely to catch up, but may even move ahead in some areas such as in primary school attendance, access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation. In other sectors like poverty and health, these four countries have shown large improvements, but are still lagging behind. As this report shows, the current commitment to narrow the gap should remain.

The second and final MDGs Statistical Report will be soon published. The report also presents a list of potential Sustainable Development Goal Indicators. Already in this report, two SDG annexes were included. First, the list of SDG indicators which are given as preliminary by at least half the ASEAN countries. The list comprises one set of SDG indicators which may well be included in the data collection by the ASEAN national statistical systems and one set which requires an extended data collection by the national statistical systems. Second, a list of the preliminary SDG indicators with some excerpts from the meta data on the definition and recommended data source. The ASEAN Working Group on the SDGs and the ASEAN statistical office are already preparing for a first ASEAN SDG Statistical Report to be published in 2018. I feel delighted to share our best practices and updated statistics. This Report shows how far we have managed to meet our aspiration for the MDGs targets along with our vision of establishing a stable and prosperous ASEAN Community by 2015. The ASEAN Secretariat welcomes your feedback as we strive to deliver our best products and services.

Our heartfelt gratitude to our Development Partners, especially to the European Union through the EU-ASEAN Capacity Building Project for Monitoring Integration Progress and Statistics (COMPASS) Programme for their support, without which the publication of this Report would not have been possible.



LE LUONG MINH  
Secretary-General of ASEAN

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# List of Abbreviations

<b>AIDS</b>	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
<b>AMS</b>	ASEAN Member States
<b>ASEAN</b>	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
<b>ASEAN-6</b>	Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand
<b>ASEANstats</b>	Statistics Division of the ASEAN Secretariat
<b>CLMV</b>	Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Vietnam
<b>COMPASS</b>	Capacity Building Project for Monitoring Integration Progress and Statistics
<b>ESCAP</b>	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>HIV</b>	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
<b>Lao PDR</b>	Lao People's Democratic Republic
<b>MDGs</b>	Millennium Development Goals
<b>PPP</b>	Purchasing Power Parity
<b>SDGs</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>UN</b>	United Nations

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# Executive Summary

At the beginning of the new millennium, world leaders gathered at the United Nations General Assembly and unanimously agreed upon a set of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and targets for world development from 1990 to 2015. In 2015, the UN summarised the achievements in The Millennium Development Goals Report 2015.

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), comprising of Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam have likewise worked towards achieving the MDGs goals. Though diverse in social, cultural, political and economic facets, ASEAN is built on a commitment to create a region of peace, freedom, and shared prosperity. Hence, recognising the significant challenges ahead to fully achieve the MDGs the ASEAN Member States (AMS) issued a Joint Declaration on the Attainment of the MDGs on March 1, 2009. ASEAN also developed and implemented a Roadmap for the Attainment of the MDGs as a framework for collective action and established a monitoring and evaluation system including the generation of gender statistics for the attainment of MDGs in ASEAN.

Some of the AMS have already prepared their national final MDGs reports to monitor compliance and progress in meeting the MDGs targets. This report aims to inform on the progress of ASEAN as a region in the attainment of the 23 out of the 25 MDGs indicators available for ASEAN from the total 60 official MDGs indicators and to assess the narrowing of the development gap between the ASEAN-6 countries (Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand) and the CLMV countries (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Viet Nam). Estimates for the 23 MDGs indicators are provided for every fifth year and compares the final change from 1990 to 2015 with the targets for the development over these 25 years. Estimates of at regional level are shown for indicators which are available in at least 5 countries and representing at least 50% of regional population..

The AMS have attained the MDGs target at a remarkable pace. Of the 25 MDGs targets with a clear goal, the AMS have fulfilled or passed 13 and are close to reaching another three. Two countries do not have a national poverty line, but the other eight countries have managed to reduce both the share of their populations living below the international poverty line, as well as the share below the various national poverty lines, to less than half. At the same time, the share of underweight children at the regional level have been reduced to half, just reaching the target. It is important to underscore that this development has taken place in a range of countries which started at various levels of poverty and hunger and which have implemented diverse policies, indicating that there are various ways of achieving poverty and hunger reduction.

During the time frame given, there has been a comprehensive improvement of the educational system, both in matter of net enrollment, literacy and gender equality. Literacy and net enrollment is still not yet at a 100% level, but has been steadily increasing towards these important targets.

Gender equality in education has jumped ahead in favour of girls. Even in 1990 there were more girls studying at tertiary level and over this period the development has also spread to secondary and primary school. In 2015, there was still a gender gap in primary school, but at secondary level, girls were ahead of boys. In tertiary institutions, the scale was about to tip in favour of the girls. However, this does not mean that gender equality has reached all sectors of society. The rate of women in parliaments has doubled, but was still around 18% and still quite far away from the targeted, balanced, 50% level.

The health sector targets are a mixed group. The AMS have done very well by reaching the goals for reduced infant and child mortality and fighting malaria. But the coverage of measles vaccination presents a mixed picture and on average the level was still only 86%, below the necessary minimum of 95% coverage.

A large remaining challenge is maternal mortality. Despite some improvement, the ASEAN community still has a long way to go. The process has however started and the coverage of trained mid-wives and birth attendants have increased and reached above 90% in 2015. Unfortunately, the incidence of tuberculosis is another field with low achievements; with only slight improvement occurring over 25 years.

## Executive Summary

Both for Goal 7 on environmental sustainability and for Goal 8 on participation in global development, the ASEAN region did well. The proportion of land covered by forest went down over the 25 years, but the pace of this reduction has slowed. Both the proportion of population having account to improved drinking water source and improved sanitation facility increased and passed the MDGs target.

The ASEAN region also improved with regard to technological improvement. While cell phones and internet use increased over this period, the usage of fixed telephone lines is reducing. The rate of internet use was however still low at around 1/4. It is the use of cell phones which have managed to further integrate the population in the region. There were more cell phone subscriptions than people in the ASEAN region in 2015.

It has been one of the main concerns of the ASEAN community to narrow the development gap among its member states to ensure the benefits of ASEAN integration are equally shared. Disparities among the countries have persisted and were more pronounced in some areas. For instance, both the better-off ASEAN countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, and Thailand) and the less-developed CLMV countries (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Viet Nam) have all achieved the MDGs target of cutting the share of the population below the international poverty line and the number of underweight of children under five years of age to less than half. However, poverty was still the highest in Cambodia and Lao PDR and the number of underweight children was still the largest in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar.

Over the long term, from 1990 to 2015, all the CLMV countries have been catching up. Viet Nam started the process first, while Cambodia, Lao PDR and then Myanmar all followed suit at similar paces.

This report highlights important areas where ASEAN has effectively managed to bridge and narrow the development gaps between the ASEAN-6 and the CLMV. In several instances, the CLMV countries have outpaced the ASEAN-6 countries, not only by the 1990 rates of progress being completed faster, but even passing the level of the ASEAN-6 countries such as in regard to lower rates of maternal mortality and their higher shares of people with improved drinking water sources.

However, as the statistics show, there has also been uneven progress across sub-regions, across countries and across the targets. Concerted efforts need to be intensified to be able to accelerate progress, particularly in areas where growth has been slow or insufficient. In addition, potential shocks, be it economic or natural disasters, need to be taken into account in designing a road map for the achievement of these remaining goals as well as the new global goals for the 2030 agenda, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

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Photo courtesy of: ASEAN Member States National Statistical Offices

# Introduction and Key Findings

## Introduction

At the beginning of the new millennium, world leaders gathered at the United Nations General Assembly and unanimously agreed upon a set of MDGs and targets for world development from 1990 to 2015. It was later agreed to measure the MDGs goals and targets with a global set of indicators. In 2015, the UN summarized the achievements in The Millennium Development Goals Report 2015<sup>1</sup>.

ASEAN is composed of Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam. Though diverse in social, cultural, political and economic facets, the ASEAN is built on a commitment to create a region of peace, freedom, and shared prosperity. Hence, recognizing the significant challenges ahead to fully achieve the MDGs and narrow the development gap in the ASEAN, the Member States issued a Joint Declaration on the Attainment of the MDGs on March 1, 2009. The ASEAN community developed and implemented a Roadmap for the Attainment of the MDGs as a framework for collective action and established a monitoring and evaluation system including the generation of gender statistics for the attainment of MDGs in ASEAN. The achievements are documented in this report.

This report aims to inform on the progress of ASEAN as a region in the attainment of the 25 MDGs indicators that are available for ASEAN - from the total 60 official MDGs indicators as stipulated the United Nations and to assess the narrowing of the development gap between the better off ASEAN-6 countries (Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand) and the less developed CLMV countries (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Viet Nam). The report making it happen, Asia-Pacific Regional MDGs Report 2014/15 from the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN ESCAP), Asian Development Bank (ADB), and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) have reported on the MDGs status of Southeastern Asia, which includes the AMS and Timor Leste up to 2012/2013, but that report is based upon international databases. However, there has been no previous regional report or data compiled at the regional level based upon national compilation on MDGs up to the MDGs end-point in 2015 and no report dedicated to the ASEAN community since the previous ASEAN report in 2011.

This report aims to provide the information in determining the final achievements of the ASEAN Community with regards to the MDGs as well as to assess its progress in moving towards the targets. It provides estimates for 23 out of 25 MDGs indicators for selected years: 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010 and 2015 and compares the final change from 1990 to 2015 with the targets for the development over the 25-year period. An estimate of ASEAN level data for the indicators are shown if the data represents at least 5 countries and at least 50 % of the total ASEAN population.

## Key Findings

The UN ESCAP classification of progress is adopted for this summary. The 17 indicators with explicit targets by 2015 are presented as follows:

Full achiever:

-  targets achieved in 2015 or before
-  Partial achiever: close to target by 2015
-  Slow achiever: moving in right direction, but still far from target in 2015
-  No progress/regressing: stagnating or slipping backwards

<sup>1</sup><http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/MDGs/the-millennium-development-goals-report-2015.html>

For some indicators, the target is less precise, to reduce or to increase a rate. These six indicators are presented as follows for the indicative targets by 2015:

- Full achiever: trending in right direction 1990 to 2015
- Partial achiever: improved situation in 2015 compared with in 1990
- ➔ No progress: showing hardly any change at all over the period
- ◀ Off track - Regressing: trending in the wrong direction

ASEAN MDGs Progress Chart					
Goals and Targets	Indicators for Monitoring Progress Rates & ratios, unless specified unit value 100. Proportions in percent	Baseline	Target	Estimate 2015	Progress
<b>Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger</b>					
Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	Proportion of population below \$1.25 (PPP) per day	47	23	14	●
	Proportion of population below the national poverty line	31	15	14	●
Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people	Growth rate of GDP per person employed	-	-	-	-
	Employment-to-population ratio	57	>>57	62	●
Target 1.C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age	36	18	18	●
<b>Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education</b>					
Target 2.A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	Net enrolment ratio in primary education	86	100	96	➔
	Literacy rate of 15-24-year-old, women and men	93	100	97	➔
<b>Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women</b>					
Target 3.A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	95	100	97	●
	Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education	91	100	104	●
	Ratio of girls to boys in tertiary education – baseline in 2000	102	100	123	●
	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament – baseline in 1995*	9	50	18	➔

Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality					
Target 4.A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate. Rates per 1000 children	Under-five mortality rate	79	26	26	
	Infant mortality rate	57	19	20	
	Proportion of 1-year-old children immunized against measles*– baseline in 1995*	71	100	86	
Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health					
Target 5.A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio. Ratio per 100,000 births	Maternal mortality ratio	286	72	197	
	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel*– baseline in 1995*	58	100	91	
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases					
Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases. Incidence per 100,000 people	Incidence of malaria*	745	<745	90	
	Incidence of tuberculosis*– baseline in 2000*	178	<178	152	
Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability					
Target 7.A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources	Proportion of land area covered by forest	50	Lower deforestation	45	
Target 7.C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source	57	78	81	
	Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	37	69	78	
Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development					
Target 8.F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	Telephone lines per 100 population*– baseline in 2000*	4	>4	10	
	Cellular subscribers per 100 population* – baseline in 2005	18	>18	131	
	Internet users per 100 population* – baseline in 2005	4	>4	26	

Notes: Data presented are ASEANstats' estimates based on available country data. Some of the data may include only selected countries.

Details are in the full report.

\* The 1990 (baseline) figure is not available, although data for some selected years prior to 2010 are available.

In the past two decades, the ASEAN region has shown remarkable success in reducing poverty, increasing employment, reducing gender gaps in education and expanding access to information and technology. Admittedly though, further endeavor is needed to make progress in areas such as towards having more women representatives in parliaments, reduced maternal mortality and reduced incidences of major diseases.

## Narrowing the Development Gap

It has been one of the main concerns of ASEAN to narrow the development gap among its Member States to ensure the benefits of ASEAN integration are equally shared - as disparities among the countries still persist and are more pronounced in some areas. For instance, the better-off ASEAN-6 countries and the less developed CLMV countries, have all adequately achieved the MDGs targets of cutting poverty below the international poverty line and the number of underweight children under five years of age to less than half. However, poverty was still the highest in Cambodia and Lao PDR and the underweight was still the largest in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar.

Over the long term from 1990 to 2015, all the CLMV countries have been catching well up. In fact, the time to catch up may not be that different, but Viet Nam started the process first, while Cambodia, Lao PDR and then Myanmar all had follow up.

This report will highlight important areas where the ASEAN has effectively managed to bridge and narrow the development gaps between the ASEAN-6 and the CLMV. In several instances, the CLMV countries have outpaced the ASEAN-6 countries, not only by cutting the 1990 rates faster, but even exceeding the level of the ASEAN-6 countries.

## Comparison with Other Regions

The Asia-Pacific Regional MDGs Report 2014/15<sup>2</sup> notes that over the past 15 years, the Asia-Pacific region has taken dramatic strides and is expected to meet 13 of the 21 MDGs targets tracked in this report. The greatest success has been for poverty. Between 1990 and 2012, the proportion of the region's population living on less than US\$1.25 per day fell from 53% to 14%, and by 2015 it is projected to fall to 12%. The MDGs target was to halve the poverty rate, and of the countries with sufficient data, all except two are expected to meet that target.

A second notable achievement concerns access to safe drinking water. More than 2/3 of countries are expected to meet the target of halving the proportion of the population without access to safe drinking water. For the region as a whole, that proportion has fallen from 28% to 7%. The region has also met other important targets. Nearly all primary-aged children now complete school, and students at all levels of education benefit from gender parity. On the health front, the region has reduced the incidence of tuberculosis. And among the environmental targets, the region has maintained the proportion of land covered by forests.

It is also important to note that even where the targets have not been fully-reached there have often been impressive advances towards them. The rates of deaths of under-five years old and infant mortality, for example, fell short of the required 2/3 reduction, but still more than halved, with often the most rapid progress being registered in countries that started furthest behind.

<sup>2</sup>Making it happen – Technology, finance and statistics for sustainable development in Asia and the Pacific, Asia-Pacific regional MDGs report 2014/15", prepared by UN ESCAP, ADB and UNDP in 2015.

## Asia-Pacific MDGs Progress Chart

Goal	1		2	3			4		5		6	7		
	\$1.25 per day poverty	Underweight children	Primary enrolment	Gender primary	Gender secondary	Gender tertiary	Under-5 mortality	Infant mortality	Maternal mortality	Skilled birth attendance	TB incidence	Forest cover	Safe drinking water	Basic sanitation
ASEAN	●	●	➡	➡	●	●	●	●	■	➡	■	⬅	●	●
ASEAN-6	●	➡	➡	➡	●	●	●	➡	■	➡	⬅	⬅	●	●
CLMV	●	●	➡	➡	➡	●	●	➡	■	➡	⬅	⬅	●	●
Asia-Pacific	●	■	➡	●	●	●	■	■	■	■	●	●	●	■
Excluding China and India	●	➡	■	●	●	●	■	■	■	■	●	●	●	■
South Asia	●	■	➡	●	■	■	■	■	■	■	●	●	●	■
Pacific Island		⬅	●	●	●	■	■	■	■	⬅	●	⬅	■	■
North and Central Asia	●	●	➡	●	●	●	■	■	■	■	●	●	■	■
Asia-Pacific LDCs	●		■	●	●	■	■	■	■	■	●	⬅	●	■

● Early Achiever ➡ on-track ■ Slow ⬅ Regressing/No progress

Sources: ASEAN figures are based on ASEANstats' estimates. Data, except for the ASEAN figures, were taken from "Making it happen – Technology, finance and statistics for sustainable development in Asia and the Pacific, Asia-Pacific regional MDGs report 2014/15", prepared by UN ESCAP, ADB and UNDP in 2015.

The report also shows that the Asia-Pacific region is still leaving an extensive "unfinished agenda" behind. In 2012, 569 million people were still living on less than US\$1.25 per day, 21 million children were not enrolled in primary school, and more than 1/5 of under-five children – 75 million – were underweight. In addition, 1.2 billion people in rural areas, and 480 million in urban areas, still lacked access to safe sanitation.

The AMS are either ahead, or in line with, the other countries in the Asia-Pacific region on most of the MDGs goals. They are however lagging behind both in reducing the incidence of tuberculosis and in reducing deforestation. The AMS are also reducing the gender disparities in primary schools at a slower pace, but catching up in secondary and tertiary schools.

As with other countries in the region, the AMS are early achievers in reducing poverty, ahead of the rest of the broader region in reducing the prevalence of underweight children, under-five and infant mortality as well as improving access to safe drinking water and improving basic sanitation.

The performance of the ASEAN-6 and CLMV however are not uniform in all the indicators. The CLMV countries may still lag behind the ASEAN-6 for some of the indicators, but are in general faster in their progress towards the MDGs goals. They are ahead of the ASEAN-6 countries in reducing underweight for children and while the CLMV countries are reducing the incidence of tuberculosis, the ASEAN-6 countries are hardly improving at all. On the other hand, the ASEAN-6 have been doing better in closing the gender gaps at secondary school level.

While there has been remarkable progress in the ASEAN region in the attainment of the MDGs, there has also been uneven progress across sub-regions, across countries and across the targets. Concerted efforts need to be intensified to be able to accelerate progress, particularly in areas where growth has been slow or insufficient. In addition, potential shocks, be it economic or natural disasters, need to be taken into account in the design of a roadmap for the achievement of new global goals for the 2030-agenda, the SDGs.

# Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger



**Target 1.A:** Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day

## 1. Proportion of population below US\$1.25 (PPP) per day

In 1990, around half the population in Sub-Saharan Africa and in Asia were living on less than US\$1.25 purchase power parity (PPP) per day. In 2015, the rate has been reduced to well below 20% in Asia while in Sub-Saharan Africa, it remains relatively high at around 40%.

### Trends

As did other regions in Asia, ASEAN achieved remarkable progress in poverty reduction. In 1990, 47% of the population in six of the AMS where statistics on the international poverty line is available, were living below the standard poverty line of \$1.25 PPP (Table 1.1). Over these 25 years the proportion of poor people has been reduced by more than 2/3. During the same period, the population increased by almost 50%. Hence, even the number of poor people has been reduced to less than half.

Viewing this from the target of reducing the proportion of poor people to half, this is a relatively remarkable achievement.

**Table 1.1. Percentage of population below the \$1.25 (PPP) in ASEAN and ASEAN Member States\*, 1990-2015**

Country	Year						Target
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	
Cambodia	52	48	44	36	28	24**	26
Indonesia	54	43	48	22	18	9	27
Lao PDR	57	50	41	38	35	29	29
Philippines	31	26	22	22	23	19**	16
Thailand	13	15	16	16	17	18	7
Viet Nam	68	57	45	23	14	17	34
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>23</b>

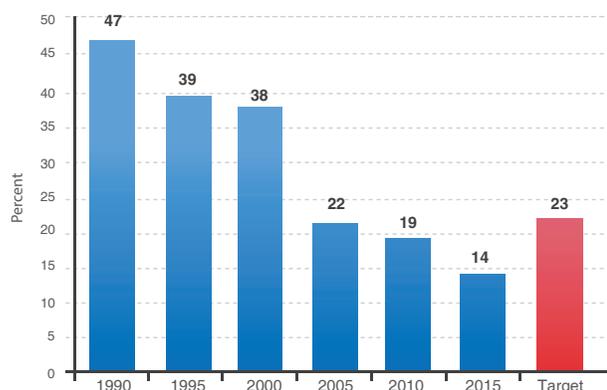
Note: \* - Not applicable to Brunei Darussalam nor Singapore, \*\* - imputation  
Source: ASEAN Secretariat

**Table 1.2. Percentage of population below the \$1.25 (PPP) in CLMV and in ASEAN-6 and the ratio of CLMV over ASEAN-6**

	Year						Target
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	
ASEAN-6 <sup>a</sup>	42	34	36	21	19	13	21
CLMV <sup>b</sup>	66	55	45	26	17	19	33
Ratio of CLMV to ASEAN-6	1.58	1.62	1.23	1.22	0.90	1.46	

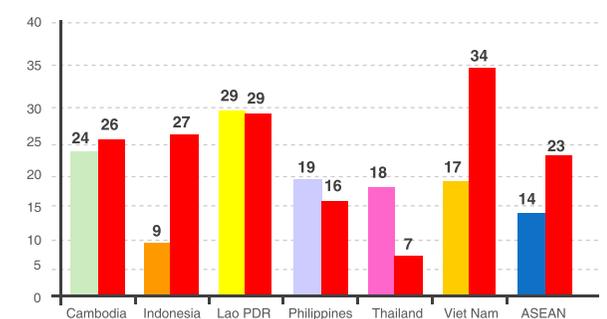
Note: a Excludes Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia and Singapore  
 b Excludes Myanmar  
 Source: ASEAN Secretariat

**Figure 1.1. Percentage of population below the \$1.25 (PPP) in ASEAN, 1990-2015 & target**



Note: ASEAN level excludes Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, Myanmar and Singapore  
 Source: ASEAN Secretariat

**Figure 1.2. Percentage of population below the \$1.25 (PPP) in ASEAN and ASEAN Member States, 2015**



Note: - ASEAN level excludes Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, Myanmar and Singapore  
 - Country and ASEAN targets in red  
 Source: ASEAN Secretariat

Four out of the six countries, namely Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, and Viet Nam have managed to reach the goal of reducing the rate of the population below the international line of US\$1.25 PPP to less than half over this period. These countries managed

to reduce the rate to less than half. However, the other two countries, the Philippines and Thailand, did not manage to reach the target of cutting the poverty rate to half over these 25 years.

## Regional disparity

The CLMV countries have achieved larger gains than the ASEAN-6. The three CLMV countries have reduced their poverty rate to 1/4 of the 1990 level, while only one of three ASEAN-6 countries managed to reach the target. Still, the rate in the CLMV countries is higher than in the ASEAN-6 countries. This achievement was notably due to the large decrease of poverty in Viet Nam, but even Cambodia and Lao PDR made large reductions. In the case of the ASEAN-6, they have also achieved a large reduction of the population below US\$1.25 PPP to less than 1/3 of the 1990 level.

It is interesting to note that while in 1990 the poverty rate in the CLMV group was 1.63 times higher in the ASEAN-6 group, in the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century they have been at a more equal footing.

## 2. Proportion of population below national poverty line

A focus on national poverty lines allows for the inclusion of Malaysia as well. This MDGs target was also reached. The proportion of the population below the poverty line has been reduced to less than half. In 1990, 31% of the population in the AMS lived below their national poverty lines. However, 25 years later, this rate was reduced to 14%, a rate less than half the rate it was in 1990.

### Trends

In all AMS with the national poverty line<sup>3</sup>, less than one in four people are living below the national poverty line. In Malaysia and Viet Nam, even less than one of ten people are living below the national poverty line.

However, it should be noted that the levels of the national poverty lines are similar, but not the same. Hence, it is the trends that are comparable across countries, and not the levels.

<sup>3</sup>Brunei Darussalam and Singapore do not have national poverty lines and are excluded from tables 1.3 and 1.4 and from figures 1.3 and 1.4.

## Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

**Table 1.3. Proportion of population below the national poverty line in ASEAN and ASEAN Member States<sup>a</sup>, 1990-2015**

Country	Year						Target
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	
Cambodia	39	36	36	33	21	14	20
Indonesia	15	18	19	16	13	11	8
Lao PDR	49	43	36	30	24	17	25
Malaysia	17	9	9	6	4	1	8
Philippines	34	32	26	26	24	22	17
Thailand	34	17	21	10	17	14**	17
Viet Nam	72	58	29	16	14	7	36
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>

Note: \* - Not applicable to Brunei nor Singapore

\*\* - Imputation

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

**Table 1.4. Percentage of population below the national poverty line in CLMV and ASEAN-6 and the ratio of CLMV to ASEAN-6**

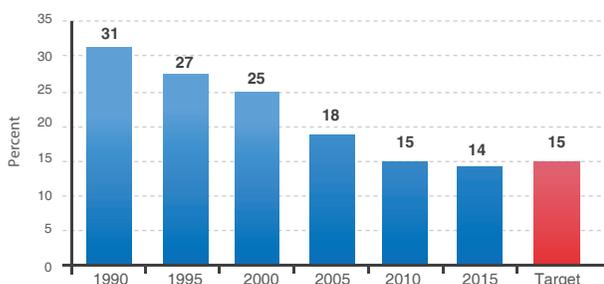
	Year						Target
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	
ASEAN-6 <sup>a</sup>	22	20	20	16	15	13	11
CLMV <sup>b</sup>	67	54	30	19	16	9	34
Ratio of CLMV to ASEAN-6	3.03	2.71	1.51	1.16	1.01	0.68	

Note: a Excludes Brunei Darussalam and Singapore

b Excludes Myanmar

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

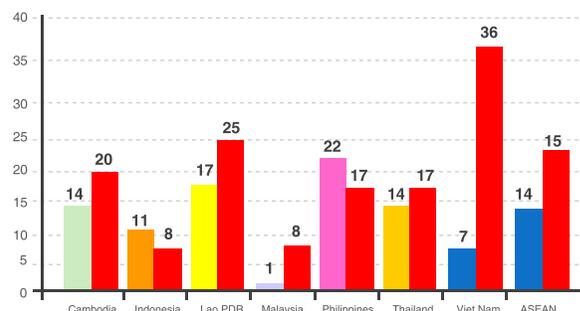
**Figure 1.3. Proportion of population below the national poverty line in ASEAN, 1990-2015**



Note: Excludes Brunei Darussalam, Myanmar and Singapore

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

**Figure 1.4. Proportion of population below the national poverty line in ASEAN & ASEAN Member States, 2015**



Note: - ASEAN level excludes Brunei Darussalam, Myanmar and Singapore

- Country and ASEAN targets in red

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

## Regional disparity

It is noted that the ASEAN-6<sup>4</sup> countries have made a steady but slow reduction in poverty as measured by the national poverty line. The rate has been cut by 1/3, and only 14% lived below the national poverty lines in these countries in 2015. In comparison, the share of the population below the national poverty lines in the CLMV<sup>5</sup> group was reduced from 67% to 9%, over the 25 years.

In 2015, the CLMV group has bypassed the ASEAN-6 group and the share of the population below the national poverty line is only 2/3 of the rate in the ASEAN-6 group. This may of course hide the fact that national poverty lines are exactly that, national. While being constructed with similar approaches, the levels may be different. Hence one should be cautious when making cross-country comparisons of the level of poverty. However, the trends may be compared and it then becomes clear that the trends in poverty reduction in the CLMV countries are remarkable also based upon the trends in the national poverty lines.

<sup>4</sup>This does not include Brunei Darussalam and Singapore which do not have national poverty lines

<sup>5</sup>Only includes Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam as the data for Myanmar is not available

**Target 1.B:** Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people

### 3. Employment-to-population ratio for people 15 years of age and above

This target is not easily measured as it is comprised of three dimensions, (1) to increase the share of the population including women and youth in the labour force; (2) to increase the share with employment with reasonable productivity; and (3) to increase the share with decent work. But in this report the focus is on the employment-to-population ratio.

#### Trends

Indeed, the share of the population with employment has increased steadily in ASEAN over the 25-year period, from 57% to 62%.

Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam have managed to move from quite low employment rates of 46% (1995), 40% and 44 % to respectable levels of 64%, 59% and 58% respectively, in 2015. Cambodia showed a remarkable increase from 66% to 83%. The increased employment ratio in these countries may be an important factor behind the large poverty reduction observed during the same period.

Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines and Singapore all had rates at 60% or above, but have only managed to increase the rates slightly over the 25-year period. As for Brunei Darussalam, the employment-to-population ratio was around 60% throughout the period.

**Table 1.5. Employment-to-population\* ratio in ASEAN and ASEAN Member States 1990-2015**

Country	Year					
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
Brunei Darussalam	65	59	65	63	63	61
Cambodia	66	65	69	79	84	83
Indonesia	65	64	64	59	63	62
Malaysia	64	63	63	61	62	66
Myanmar		46	47	48	50	64
Philippines	59	59	57	59	59	60
Singapore**	62	60	59	59	64	66
Thailand	40	46	52	54	57	59
Viet Nam	44	46	48	52	56	58
ASEAN	57	56	57	57	60	62

Note: \* - Population 15 years and above

\*\* - Data refer to Singapore citizens and resident population

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

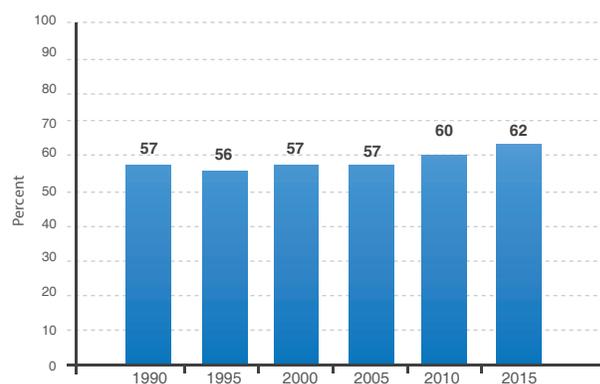
**Table 1.6. Employment-to-population ratio in CLMV and ASEAN-6 and the ratio of CLMV to ASEAN-6**

	Year					
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
ASEAN-6	59	60	60	58	61	61
CLMV <sup>a</sup>	47	48	50	53	57	62
Ratio of CLMV to ASEAN-6	0.78	0.80	0.82	0.91	0.93	1.02

Note: <sup>a</sup> Excludes Lao PDR

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

**Figure 1.5. Employment-to-population ratio in ASEAN, 1990-2015**

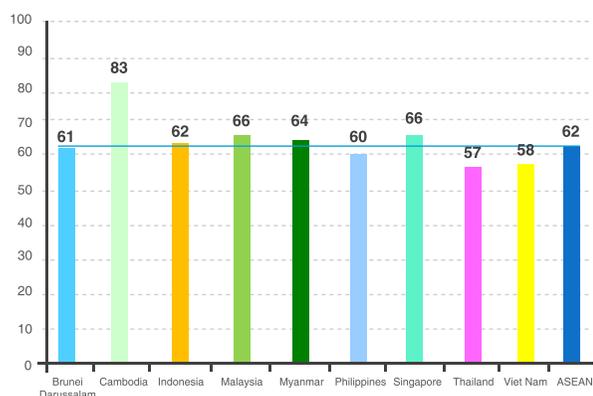


Note: Excludes Lao PDR

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

## Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

**Figure 1.6. Employment-to-population ratio in ASEAN Member States 2015 and ASEAN**



Note: - ASEAN level excludes Lao PDR

- ASEAN average is in blue line

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

### Regional disparity

For this indicator, the ASEAN-6 groups include all six countries, while the CLMV group does not include Lao PDR. The ASEAN-6 group countries have retained the average level of around 60% throughout the period, with no real increase over these years. The CLMV group was at a low level of 47% in 1990, but has managed to increase the employment rate to a level slightly above the ASEAN-6 group level of 62%.

**Target 1.C:** Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

## 4. Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age

### Trends

The AMS as a group, have achieved even this important MDGs goal. The share of children being underweight has been reduced from 36% to 18%. This may be explained by the improvement made in terms of poverty reduction in these countries.

Some countries have done remarkably well. For example, in Cambodia, from a rather alarming situation in 1990 with almost 70% underweight children, it has managed to reduce the rate down to an average level of 24%. Even countries with a lower share of underweight children in 1990 such as Lao PDR, Malaysia, Thailand and Viet Nam have managed to continue to bring the rate down to remarkably low levels. Thailand was managed to reduce the share of underweight period by period, despite hardly any reduction in poverty rates during the same period. Myanmar and the Philippines were the only two AMS who are yet to achieve the target in 2015.

**Table 1.7. Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age in ASEAN and ASEAN Member States\*, 1990-2015 & target**

Country	Year						Target
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	
Brunei Darussalam	--	--	--	--	9.6	9.6	n.a
Cambodia	69	56	45	36	28	24	35
Indonesia	31	28	22	25	18	20	16
Lao PDR	45	43	40	37	32	22	23
Malaysia	25	20	14	8	5	3	13
Myanmar	45	40	35	34**	32	31**	23
Philippines	35	31	31	20	27	22	18
Thailand	35	31	15	10	7	9	18
Viet Nam	41	45	34	25	20	15	21
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>

Note: \* - not applicable to Singapore

\*\* - Imputation

-- Not available

n.a Not applicable

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

**Table 1.8. Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age in CLMV and ASEAN-6 and the ratio of CLMV to ASEAN-6, 1990-2015 & target**

	Year						Target
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	
ASEAN-6 <sup>a</sup>	32	29	22	20	17	17	16
CLMV	45	44	36	29	25	20	22
Ratio of CLMV to ASEAN-6	1.39	1.54	1.60	1.43	1.44	1.18	

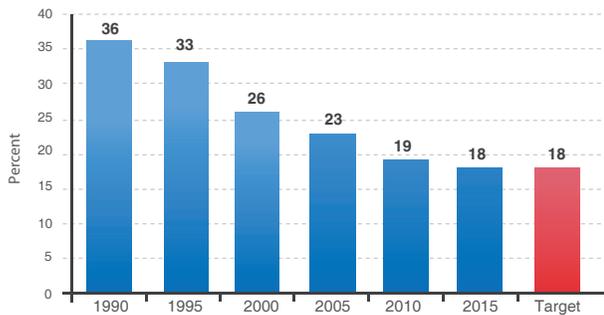
Note: a Excludes Singapore

Source: ASEANstats' estimates based on Table 1.7.

## Regional disparity

On average, both the ASEAN-6 and the CLMV countries have managed to reduce their share of underweight children. The ASEAN-6 started with a lower rate in 1990 and managed to reduce it by half in 2015. Nevertheless, they still fell short of reaching the target in 2015. On the other hand, the CLMV countries, have managed to cut the rate by more than half and reach the target in 2015. But the ratio between the two groups remained almost stable over the 25-year period.

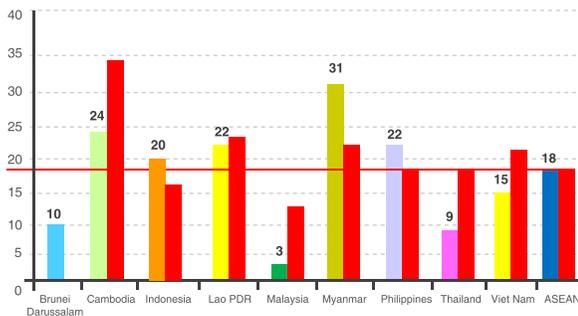
**Figure 1.7. Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age in ASEAN, 1990-2015**



Note: Excludes Singapore

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

**Figure 1.8. Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age in ASEAN and ASEAN Member States, 2015 (country and regional targets in red)**



Note: - ASEAN level excludes Singapore  
 - Country and ASEAN targets in red

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

## Goal 2:

# Achieve Universal Primary Education



**Target 2.A:** Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling

## 5. Net enrolment ratio in primary education

For the goal of achieving universal primary education, the focus indicators used in the AMS are primary school enrolment and literacy.

### Trends

As shown in table 2.1 and 2.2, the AMS have done well in ensuring and increasing full enrolment in primary school. The AMS had, on average, done relatively well in 1990 with an average enrolment rate of 83%. During the 25 years towards 2015, they managed to reduce the gap to full enrolment by 3/4 from 17% in 1990 only 4% in 2015. This achievement was mainly driven by Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Thailand which were laying quite far behind in 1990. These four countries have been catching up during the 25 years and managed to increase their enrolment rate from around 70% or below in 1990 to 94 % or above, in 2015. The achievements in Lao PDR and Myanmar were particularly notable with net enrolment in primary education rate reaching 98-99% in 2015.

Brunei Darussalam and Singapore had already reached by 1990, almost full enrolment. Both these two countries continued to have high enrolment rates in 2015.

**Table 2.1. Net enrolment ratio in primary education in ASEAN and ASEAN Member States, 1990-2015 & target**

Country	Year						Target
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	
Brunei Darussalam	105	102	100	97	97	98	100
Cambodia	72	76	84	92	95	94	100
Indonesia	89	91	92	93	95	97	100
Lao PDR	53	65	77	84	95	98	100
Malaysia	n.a.	n.a.	98	100	97	98	100
Myanmar	67	72	76	82	84	99	100
Philippines	85	93	97	84	96	91	100
Singapore*	96	96	96	97	100	100	100
Thailand	70	74	86	95	95	96	100
Viet Nam	87	78	93	95	98	99	100
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>100</b>

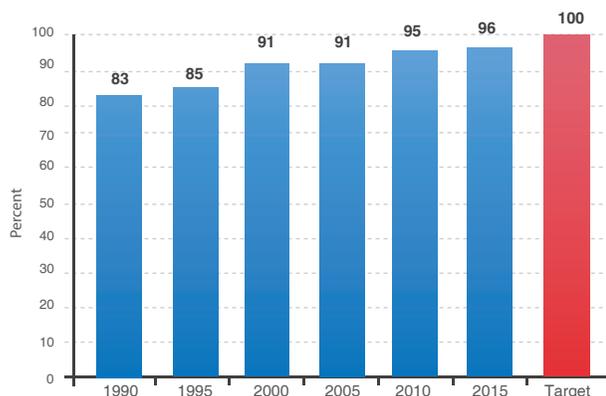
Note: \* - Singapore data refer to resident population  
Source: ASEAN Secretariat

**Table 2.2. Net enrolment ratio in primary education in CLMV and ASEAN-6 and the ratio of CLMV to ASEAN-6**

	Year						Target
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	
ASEAN-6	85	88	92	92	95	96	100
CLMV	67	72	78	84	87	98	100
Ratio of CLMV to ASEAN-6	0.78	0.82	0.84	0.92	0.91	1.02	

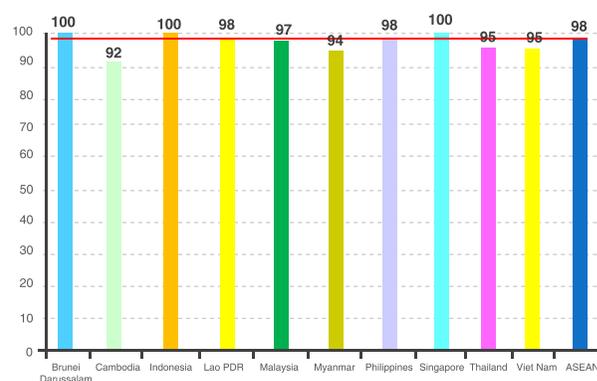
Source: ASEAN Secretariat

**Figure 2.1. Net enrolment ratio in primary education in ASEAN, 1990-2015 & target**



Source: ASEAN Secretariat

**Figure 2.2. Net enrolment ratio in primary education in ASEAN and ASEAN member states, 2015**



Note: Red line is the target line  
Source: ASEAN Secretariat

## Regional disparity

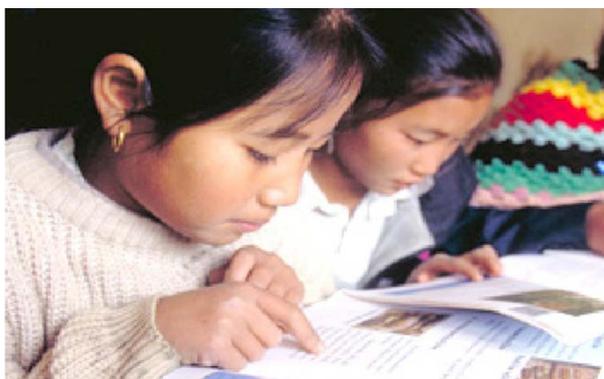
In both the ASEAN-6 and CLMV countries, the enrolment rate increased steadily over 25 years. Both groups have managed to progress significantly towards full enrolment. In the CLMV, only Cambodia still has a way to go from the current 94% rate. In the ASEAN-6, only Philippines was still lagging behind with an enrolment rate of 91%. In 2015, on average, the rate was higher in the CLMV countries at 98% compared with 96% in the ASEAN-6.

## 6. Literacy rate of 15-24-year-olds, women and men

### Trends

Given the high net enrolment rates for those at primary school age, one would expect the literacy rates among young adults to follow suit. In fact, the literacy rate was already at a relatively high level of 93% in 1990. It increased to 95% in 2000, and remained at the same level over the next ten years before reaching 97% in 2015. The literacy rates among the young adults in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam all have increased significantly and are now above 90%. In Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, Philippines, and Singapore, the rates have been high throughout and remain so.

## Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education



**Table 2.3. Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds in ASEAN and ASEAN Member States, 1990-2015 & target**

Country	Year						Target
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	
Brunei Darussalam	98	n.a.	99	n.a.	99	100	100
Cambodia	65	79	82	81	89	92	100
Indonesia	98	98	98	91	93	100	100
Lao PDR	64	71	81	84	90	98	100
Malaysia	98	98	98	98	98	97	100
Myanmar	88	91	94	97	98	94	100
Philippines	97	97	95	98	99	98	100
Singapore*	99	n.a.	100	n.a.	100	100	100
Thailand	91	94	96	94	94	95	100
Viet Nam	87	89	90	94	94	95	100
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>100</b>

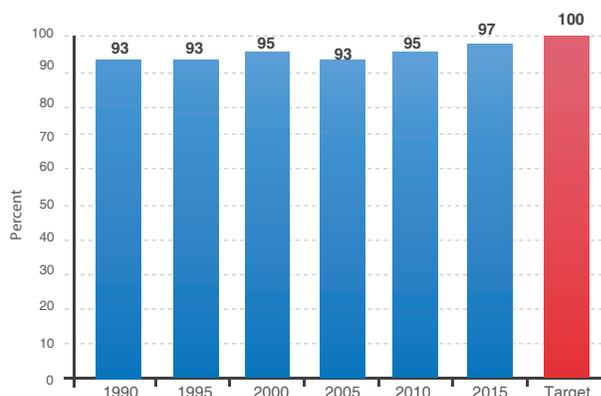
Note: \* - Singapore data refer to resident population  
Source: ASEAN Secretariat

**Table 2.4. Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds in CLMV and ASEAN-6 and the ratio of CLMV to ASEAN-6**

	Year						Target
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	
ASEAN-6	97	97	97	93	95	98	100
CLMV	85	88	91	93	95	95	100
Ratio of CLMV to ASEAN-6	0.88	0.91	0.93	1.00	1.00	0.96	

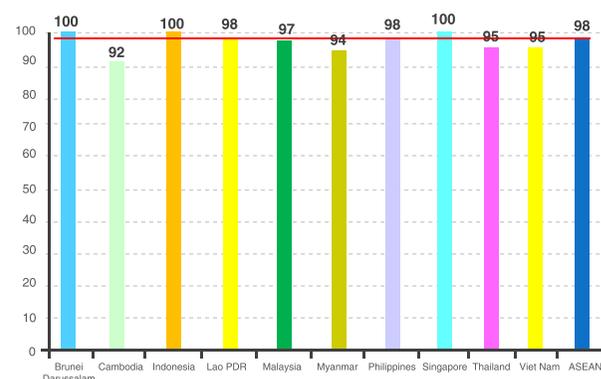
Source: ASEAN Secretariat

**Figure 2.3. Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds in ASEAN, 1990-2015 & target**



Source: ASEAN Secretariat

**Figure 2.4. Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds in ASEAN and ASEAN Member States, 2015**



Note: Red line is the target  
Source: ASEAN Secretariat

## Regional disparity

The literacy rates show a clear regional disparity. On average, the rates of the ASEAN-6 countries have been high throughout the period, and reach, 98%, in 2015. On the other hand, the rates of the CLMV countries was low at the beginning of the period, but showed remarkable progress, reaching 95% in 2015, which is almost the same as ASEAN-6 rates.

## Goal 3:

# Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women



**Target 3.A:** Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015

## 7. Ratios of girls to boys in primary

### Trends

In order for girls to reach the same level of education as boys, it is essential to work towards equal enrolment from primary to tertiary education. On average, the AMS already did relatively well in 1995 with a ratio of 95 girls to 100 boys in primary education. The ratio moved even closer to equal opportunities for both genders in 2015 with 97 girls to 100 boys in school. In 1995, Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam lagged behind with respectively 75, 78 and 88 girls for each 100 boys. However, all the three countries have managed to reduce the gap to 92 girls or more for each 100 boys in 2015. In several countries, such as Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore, there are at least 100 girls per 100 boys in primary school. Unfortunately, Thailand has experienced the opposite. In 2015, there were only 90 girls per 100 boys in school.

**Table 3.1. Ratio of girls to boys in primary education in ASEAN and ASEAN Member States, 1995-2015 & target**

Country	Year					Target
	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	
Brunei Darussalam	0.90	0.90	0.92	0.93	0.94	1.00
Cambodia	0.75	0.85	0.96	0.97	1.01	1.00
Indonesia	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Lao PDR	0.78	0.82	0.85	0.91	0.92	1.00
Malaysia	0.95	1.00	1.00*	1.00	1.01	1.00
Myanmar	0.94	0.97	0.99	0.98	0.96	1.00
Philippines	0.97	0.96	0.94	0.92	0.98	1.00
Singapore	0.99	0.99	0.99	1.00	1.00	1.00
Thailand	0.92	0.93	0.93	0.94	0.90	1.00
Viet Nam	0.88	0.90	0.93	0.93	0.93	1.00
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>0.96</b>	<b>0.97</b>	<b>0.97</b>	<b>0.97</b>	<b>1.00</b>

Note: \* - Imputation

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

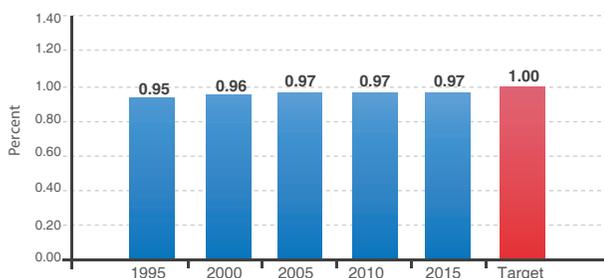
### Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

**Table 3.2. Ratio of girls to boys in primary education in ASEAN-6 and CLMV and the ratio of CLMV to ASEAN-6, 1990-2015 & target**

	Year					Target
	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	
ASEAN-6	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.97	0.98	1.00
CLMV	0.89	0.92	0.95	0.95	0.95	1.00
Ratio of CLMV to ASEAN-6	0.91	0.94	0.97	0.97	0.97	

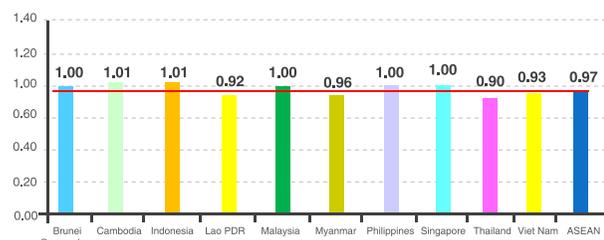
Source: ASEAN Secretariat

**Figure 3.1. Ratio of girls to boys in primary education in ASEAN, 1995-2015 & target**



Source: ASEAN Secretariat

**Figure 3.2. Ratio of girls to boys in primary education in ASEAN and ASEAN Member States, 2015**



Note: Red line is the target  
Source: ASEAN Secretariat

### Regional disparity

The ASEAN-6 has been close to the target of gender equality in primary education throughout the period. In 1995, the ratio of girls to boys was 0.98 and it still remained so in 2015. Meanwhile in 1995, the CLMV was 0.11 below 1.00. However, the gap has decreased continuously to 0.04 in 2005 and 0.03 in 2015.

## 8. Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education

### Trends

In 1990, the ratio of girls to boys in secondary was 0.91, which is lower than primary school. However, this situation has improved over the 25 years. In 2015, there were on average, 104 girls to 100 boys in secondary school. This is again a remarkable

achievement. And in countries such as Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, there are an equal or higher number of girls than boys in secondary school. This may allow for a larger share of women in the educated segments of the labour force in the coming years and hence a larger economic development in the years to come. Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam however still lag behind. While Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam have been moving steadily towards a ratio of 1.0 throughout the period, the ratio in Brunei Darussalam has declined.



**Table 3.3. Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education in ASEAN and ASEAN Member States, 1990-2015 & target**

Country	Year						Target
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	
Brunei Darussalam	1.05	1.08	1.03	0.97	0.96	0.92	1.00
Cambodia	0.70	0.79	0.83	0.90	0.91	1.09	1.00
Indonesia	0.85	1.01	1.04	1.03	1.02	1.03*	1.00
Lao PDR	0.66	0.67	0.70	0.76	0.58	0.89	1.00
Malaysia	1.01	1.03	1.09	1.10	1.08	1.11	1.00
Myanmar	0.94	1.00	1.05	0.96	1.04	1.07	1.00
Philippines	1.00	1.04	1.05	1.07	1.04	1.07	1.00
Singapore	1.06	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Thailand	0.97	1.02	1.06	1.09	1.06	1.10	1.00
Viet Nam	0.91	0.86	0.88	0.94	0.96	0.95	1.00
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>0.98</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>1.02</b>	<b>1.02</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>1.00</b>

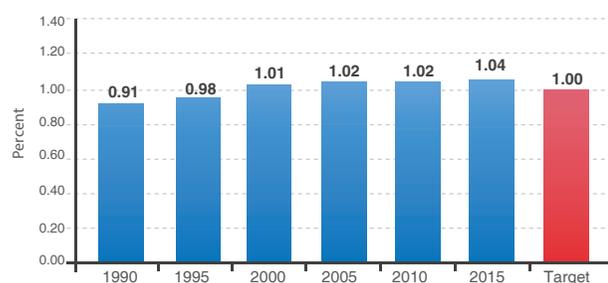
Note: \* - Imputation  
Source: ASEAN Secretariat

**Table 3.4. Ratio of girls to boys in secondary school in ASEAN-6 and CLMV and the ratio of CLMV to ASEAN-6, 1990-2015 & target**

	Year						Target
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	
ASEAN-6	0.91	1.02	1.05	1.05	1.03	1.05	1.00
CLMV	0.90	0.90	0.93	0.94	0.97	1.00	1.00
Ratio of CLMV to ASEAN-6	0.98	0.88	0.89	0.89	0.93	0.95	

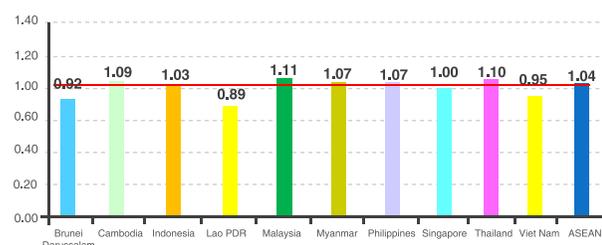
Source: ASEAN Secretariat

**Figure 3.3. Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education in ASEAN, 1990-2015 & target**



Source: ASEAN Secretariat

**Figure 3.4. Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education in ASEAN and ASEAN Member States, 2015**



Note: Red line is the target  
Source: ASEAN Secretariat

## Regional disparity

The ASEAN-6 and the CLMV have experienced the same trend with regard to the ratio of girls to boys in secondary school. The ASEAN-6 showed an increasing trend, reaching 1.05 in 2000 and retaining the level of 1.05 in 2005 and 2015. Similarly, The CLMV moved in the same direction albeit with slightly lower achievement; 0.92 in 2005 and 0.99 in 2015.

## 9. Ratio of girls to boys in tertiary education

### Trends

On average, the AMS had reached equal opportunities for girls and boys in tertiary education in the year 2000. In fact, the ratio (1.02) was slightly exceeding the target (1.00). Moreover, the ratio kept increasing and had reached 1.23 in 2015.

In 2000, the ratio of girls to boys was higher than 0.8 in all AMS except Cambodia (0.34) and Lao PDR (0.52). In the same year, the ratio in Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines and Thailand exceeded the target of 1.0. Over the subsequent 15 years, the ratio had gradually increased. By 2015, eight out

of ten AMS exceeded the target. Only Cambodia and Lao PDR was below the target, with the ratio of girls to boys being 0.85 and 0.27 respectively.

While the ratio of girls to boys in tertiary education in Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines and Thailand have always been above 1.0 during the period of 2000-2015, Indonesia and Singapore made gradual improvements exceeding 1.0 from the year 2010.



**Table 3.5. Ratio of girls to boys in tertiary education in ASEAN and ASEAN Member States, 2000-2015 & target**

Country	Year				Target
	2000	2005	2010	2015	
Brunei Darussalam	1.25	1.36	1.27	1.48	1.00
Cambodia	0.34	0.48	0.69	0.85*	1.00
Indonesia	0.85	0.94	1.10	1.22	1.00
Lao PDR	0.52	0.66	0.30	0.27*	1.00
Malaysia	1.04	1.27	1.24	1.21	1.00
Myanmar	1.56	1.58	1.52	1.51*	1.00
Philippines	1.25	1.20	1.22	1.23	1.00
Singapore	0.91	0.98	1.08	1.11	1.00
Thailand	1.25	1.21	1.20	1.40	1.00
Viet Nam	0.88	0.97	1.14	1.15	1.00
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>1.02</b>	<b>1.07</b>	<b>1.16</b>	<b>1.23</b>	<b>1.00</b>

Note: \* - Imputation  
Source: ASEAN Secretariat

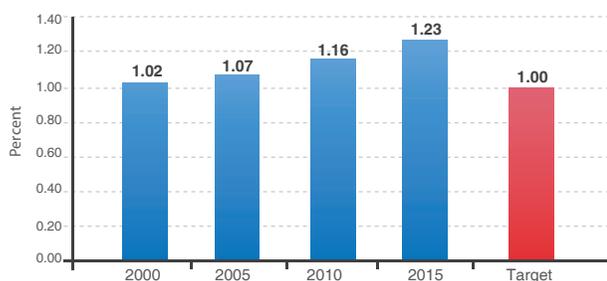
**Table 3.6. Ratio of girls to boys in tertiary education in ASEAN-6 and CLMV and the ratio of CLMV to ASEAN-6, 2000-2015 & target**

	Year				Target
	2000	2005	2010	2015	
ASEAN-6	1.01	1.06	1.15	1.25	1.00
CLMV	1.06	1.11	1.19	1.20	1.00
Ratio of CLMV to ASEAN-6	1.04	1.05	1.03	0.96	

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

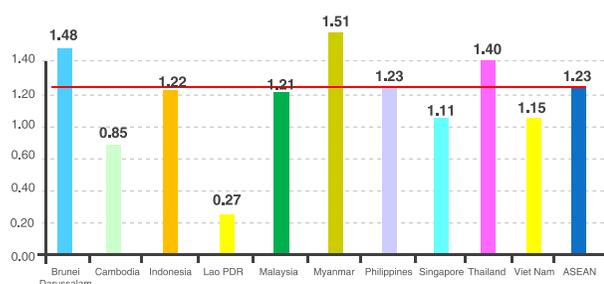
### Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

**Figure 3.5. Ratio of girls to boys in tertiary education in ASEAN, 2000-2015 & target**



Source: ASEAN Secretariat

**Figure 3.6. Ratio of girls to boys in tertiary education in ASEAN and ASEAN Member States, 2015**



Note: Red line is the target  
Source: ASEAN Secretariat

### Regional disparity

The ratios of girls to boys in tertiary education do not show the same regional disparities as in primary and secondary schools. Among both the ASEAN-6 and the CLMV countries, the average ratio was above 1.00 in 2000 and has continued to grow. In both groups, the ratio was well above 110 girls to 100 boys in both 2010 and in 2015.

## 10. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament

Another target for the further empowerment of women is to increase their share of seats in parliaments. As this concerns empowerment of women in the political scene which relies on a host of factors, the targets may be more difficult to be reached and may take longer time to be attained.

**Table 3.7. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament in ASEAN and ASEAN Member States\*, 1995-2015 & target**

Country	Year					Target
	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	
Cambodia	6	n.a.	11	21	20	50
Indonesia	12	10	12	18	17	50
Lao PDR	9	21	23	n.a.	25	50
Malaysia	7	n.a.	n.a.	8	11	50
Myanmar	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5	50
Philippines	11	12	17	21	26	50
Singapore	5	7	16	25	25	50
Thailand	4	6	8	13	13	50
Viet Nam	19	26	27	26	24	50
<b>ASEAN*</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>50</b>

Note: \* - Excludes Brunei Darussalam  
n.a Not available

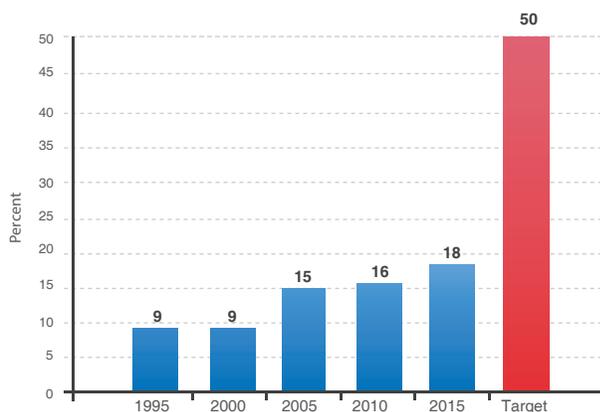
Source: ASEAN Secretariat

**Table 3.8. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament in ASEAN-6 and CLMV and the ratio of CLMV to ASEAN-6, 1995-2015 & target**

Country	Year					Target
	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	
ASEAN-6	7.86	8.75	13.25	17.00	18.40	50
CLMV	11.47	23.60	20.30	23.50	18.60	50
Ratio of CLMV to ASEAN-6	1.46	2.70	1.53	1.38	1.01	

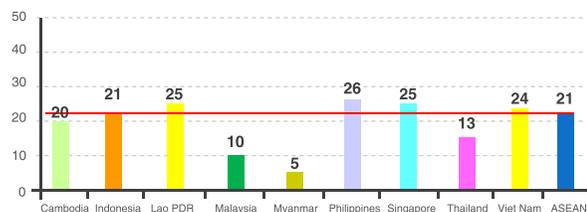
Source: ASEAN Secretariat

**Figure 3.7. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament in ASEAN, 1995-2015 & target**



Note: Excludes Brunei Darussalam  
Source: ASEAN Secretariat

**Figure 3.8. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament in ASEAN and ASEAN Member States, 2015**



Note: - ASEAN level excludes Brunei Darussalam

- Red line is the target

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

## Trends

In the case of ASEAN, the share of women in national parliaments stood at 18% in 2015. This figure is twice as much compared to 1995. However, it was still far from the target (50%) and it probably needs a relatively longer time to achieve it.

This slow pace of change is seen in most AMS, with Singapore and Lao PDR as exceptions. The share of women in Singapore's national parliament has increased from 5% in 1995 to 25% in 2015. In the same period, the figure in Lao PDR has also increased from 9% to 25%. The lowest share of women in national parliaments in 2015 was in Myanmar and Malaysia, at 5% and 11% respectively.

Considering the significant improvement in gender disparities in the field of education, it is expected that the share of women in national parliaments of the AMS will also be positively improved in the years to come.

## Regional disparity

In the last two decades the CLMV countries had experienced better situation compared to the ASEAN-6 in term of woman participation in national parliaments. During the period the shares of women in the national parliaments of CLMV had always been above 10%, even reaching around 20% since year 2000. In the same period, the ASEAN-6 countries had reduced the gap by improving the figures from less than 10% in 1995 to nearly 20% in 2015.

## Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality



**Target 4.A:** Reduce by 2/3, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate.

### 11. Under-five mortality rate

#### Trends

On average, the AMS have achieved a large reduction in child mortality, and could meet the MDGs target to reduce the rate by 2/3. The target was quite ambitious in its effort to not just reduce the rate by half, but by 2/3. The average of under-five mortality rate in AMS was 82 out of 1000 children born alive in 1990, and had decreased to 25 in 2015.

There was a very large variation in the under-five mortality rate across ASEAN countries, from eight to 181 of 1000 children born alive in 1990. While the rates have in fact, been reduced over the years, the variation is still very high, from three to 86 out of 1000 children having passed away before they reached their fifth birthday in 2015.

Considering the data at country level, two different phenomena can be observed. The countries with high under-five mortality rates in 1990 have all reduced the rates to just a fraction in 2015. However, among the countries with low rates in 1990, Malaysia and Singapore have managed to continue to lower the rates to less than half, while others such as Thailand and Brunei Darussalam have been progressing on a relatively slower pace.

**Table 4.1. Under-five mortality rate in ASEAN and ASEAN Member States, 1990-2015 & target**

Country	Year						Target
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	
Brunei Darussalam	10	10	10	10	7	10	3
Cambodia	181	135	124	83	54	35	60
Indonesia	97	81	55	45	42	26	32
Lao PDR	170	150	131	98	76	86	57
Malaysia	17	13	8	9	8	8	6
Myanmar	130	82	76	71	35	52	43
Philippines	80	67	49	34	36	31	27
Singapore*	8	5	4	3	3	3	3
Thailand	13	12	12	11	10	9	4
Viet Nam	58	52	45	27	24	22	19
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>

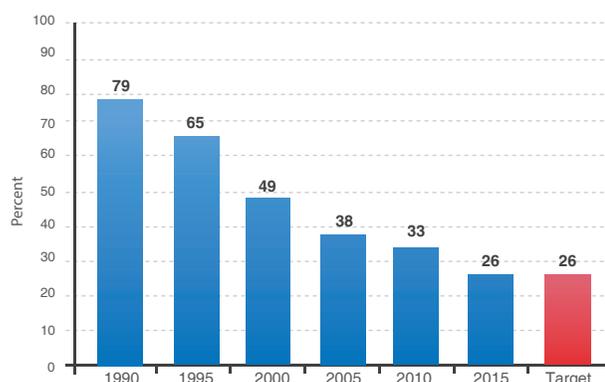
Note: \* - Singapore data refer to resident population  
Source: ASEAN Secretariat

**Table 4.2. Under-five mortality rate in ASEAN-6 and CLMV and the ratio of CLMV to ASEAN-6, 1990-2015 & target**

	Year						Target
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	
ASEAN-6	73	61	43	34	33	23	24
CLMV	95	73	66	49	32	35	32
Ratio of CLMV to ASEAN-6	1.30	1.19	1.53	1.43	0.98	1.53	

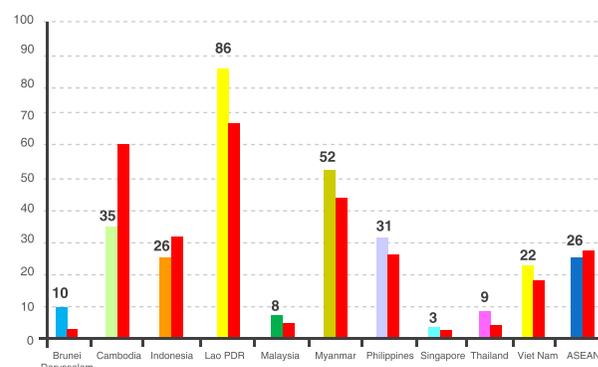
Source: ASEAN Secretariat

**Figure 4.1. Under-five mortality rate in ASEAN, 1990-2015 & target**



Source: ASEAN Secretariat

**Figure 4.2. Under-five mortality rate in ASEAN and ASEAN Member States, 2015**



Note: Country and ASEAN target in red  
Source: ASEAN Secretariat

## Regional disparity

In 1990, the ASEAN-6 countries had already achieved a relatively low level of under-five mortality rate. They continued to reduce the rate and reached the target of a 2/3 reduction.

The mortality rates were higher in the CLMV countries in 1990, but they have managed to significantly reduce the rate over the 25 years. However, it is noteworthy that even though the CLMV countries did manage to cut the rate by 2/3 in 2010, they couldn't maintain the low rate in 2015.

## 12. Infant mortality rate

The target of a 2/3 reduction is also applied on the infant mortality rate. In this regard, it would require the infant mortality rate to be reduced from 57 of 1000 children in 1990 to 19 of 1000 in 2015.

## Trends

The figures show that though the AMS have done relatively well on reducing the infant mortality rate, they are yet to achieve the MDGs's target. In 2015, the AMS on average have managed to reduce the rate to 20 of 1000, which is still above the target of 19.

Similar to the case of under-five mortality, there was a large variation observed across the AMS for infant mortality. However, similar pattern of steady reduction was observed in all countries except for Brunei Darussalam and Thailand which both have already reached a low level in 1990, and have remained so.

## Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality

**Table 4.3. Infant mortality rate in ASEAN and ASEAN Member States, 1990-2015 & target**

Country	Year						Target
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	
Brunei Darussalam	7	8	7	7	6	9	2
Cambodia	142	114	95	66	45	27	47
Indonesia	68	57	46	28	29	22	23
Lao PDR	114	104	82	70	57	57	38
Malaysia	13	10	6	7	7	7	4
Myanmar	98	55	50	47	27	39	33
Philippines	57	49	37	27	27	23	19
Singapore*	7	4	3	2	2	2	2
Thailand	8	7	6	8	7	6	3
Viet Nam	45	38	31	18	16	15	15
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>19</b>

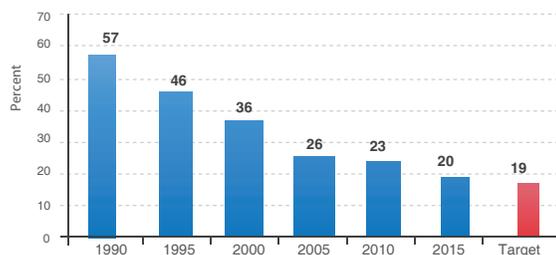
Note: \* - Singapore data refer to resident population  
Source: ASEAN Secretariat

**Table 4.4. Infant mortality rate in ASEAN-6 and CLMV and the ratio of CLMV to ASEAN-6, 1990-2015 & target**

	Year						Target
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	
ASEAN-6	52	43	34	23	23	19	17
CLMV	72	53	45	34	24	25	24
Ratio of CLMV to ASEAN-6	1.40	1.21	1.31	1.48	1.02	1.36	

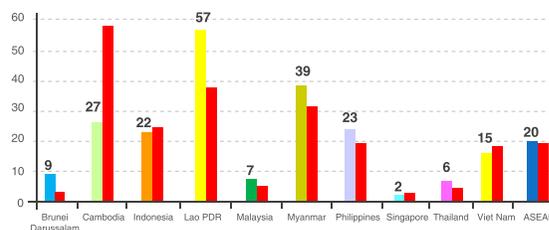
Source: ASEAN Secretariat

**Figure 4.3. Infant mortality rate in ASEAN, 1990-2015 & target**



Source: ASEAN Secretariat

**Figure 4.4. Infant mortality rate in ASEAN and ASEAN Member States, 2015 (country and regional target in red)**



Source: ASEAN Secretariat

The figures show that the infant mortality rate has been reduced to less than half in the ASEAN-6 group, but that they missed the target of 2/3 reduction. The CLMV countries did slightly better. They managed to reduce the rate to 32% and hence managed to reach the target of a 2/3 reduction in their infant mortality rate over these 25 years.

The CLMV group started out with a substantially higher rate than the ASEAN-6 countries, but has managed to reduce the gap over these 25 years especially with large reductions in every five-year period up to 2010 before stabilising towards 2015.

## 13. Proportion of one-year-old children immunised against measles

There is no official target for the proportion of children being immunised against measles, but since measles is a highly contagious disease it is estimated that a coverage of around 95 percent is needed to achieve so called herd immunity<sup>6</sup>. If 95 percent or more of the children are vaccinated, a single case of the disease will not spread in the community as when the measles viruses are trying to move on to other children, they will not be able to find enough un-vaccinated children. Hence even the few children who are not vaccinated will be safe.

### Trends

In 1995, the proportion of one-year-old children immunised against measles in Brunei Darussalam, Singapore<sup>6</sup>, Thailand, and Viet Nam was already relatively high at around 95% or above and remained so until 2015. The same level was reached by Malaysia in 2015 while in Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Philippines it was around 80%. On the other hand, in Cambodia, the rate was still relatively low at 70%.

<sup>6</sup>Singapore's data are based on the proportion of children aged 2 years immunised against measles

**Table 4.5. Proportion of one-year-old children immunised against measles in ASEAN and ASEAN Member States, 1995-2015**

Country	Year					Target
	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	
Brunei Darussalam	100	99	97	94	96	100
Cambodia	22	55	77	77	70	100
Indonesia	50	50	62	75	82	100
Lao PDR	67	71	52	55	76	100
Malaysia	86	88	90	96	93	100
Myanmar	82	84	78	87	84	100
Philippines	84	86	84	71	77	100
Singapore*	97	96	96	95	95	100
Thailand	93	95	97	99	100	100
Viet Nam	95	96	97	98	97	100
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>100</b>

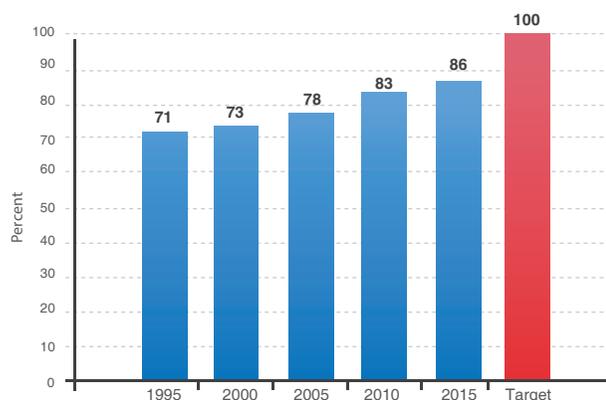
Note: \* - Singapore data refer to children below 2 years of age who are citizens or permanent residents  
Source: ASEAN Secretariat

**Table 4.6. Proportion of one-year-old immunized against measles in ASEAN-6 and CLMV and ratio of CLMV to ASEAN-6, 1995-2015**

	Year					Target
	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	
ASEAN-6	67	68	75	80	85	100
CLMV	83	87	87	91	89	100
Ratio of CLMV to ASEAN-6	0.78	0.83	0.87	0.83	1.05	

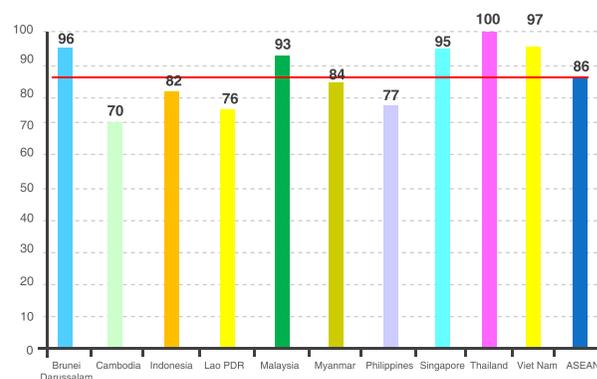
Source: ASEAN Secretariat

**Figure 4.5. Proportion of one-year-old children immunised against measles in ASEAN, 1995-2015**



Source: ASEAN Secretariat

**Figure 4.6. Proportion of one-year-old children immunised against measles in ASEAN and ASEAN Member States, 2015**



Note: Red line is the target  
Source: ASEAN Secretariat

### Regional disparity

In terms of regional disparity, the data shows that the ASEAN-6 presents a lower rate than the CLMV. Despite its faster progress of improvement, in 2015, the rate in the ASEAN-6 of 85% is still 4 percentage point lower when compared to CLMV.

As already referred to, the critical goal is not to reach 100% coverage, but to reach and retain a level of at least 95%. This has been achieved in countries at as different stages of economic development as Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam.

# Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health



**Target 5.A:** Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio

## 14. Maternal mortality ratio

The global goal for reduction of the maternal mortality ratio was a challenging one— a reduction by 3/4 from the 1990 level. Not all ASEAN countries had proper maternal mortality statistics in 1990 and therefore, the calculations at the starting point may not be very accurate. Generally, the rate was reduced to almost half the initial level in 2015, hence there is still a long way to go. In order to reach the original goal, the rate has again to be reduced by half.

### Trends

The trend for maternal mortality varies substantially within ASEAN countries. Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand all have reasonably low rates, but none of the countries can document a clear reduction. The Philippines, and especially Indonesia, have experienced high mortality throughout the period. The achievement of Cambodia, Myanmar and Viet Nam are notable where the ratios have been reduced to less than half over the 25 years. However, it is only in Viet Nam where the achievement is close to the goal of a reduction of 3/4.

**Table 5.1. Maternal mortality ratio in ASEAN and ASEAN Member States, 1990-2015 & target**

Country	Year						Target
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	
Brunei Darussalam	0	0	27	14	16	60	0
Cambodia	367	402	437	472	206	170	92
Indonesia	390	353	320	268	228	305	98
Lao PDR	680	605	530	405	280	357	170
Malaysia	19	19	24	27	26	24	5
Myanmar	420	350	152	117	142	180	105
Philippines*	164	170	176	144	129	221	41
Singapore*	2	4	17	13	3	7	1
Thailand	25	11	13	12	10	25	6
Viet Nam	233	182	131	80	69	69	58
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>72</b>

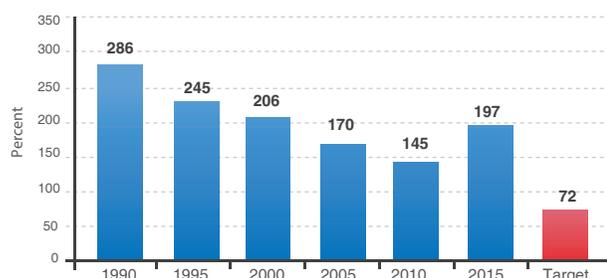
Note: \* - Per 100,000 live and still births  
 - Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births  
 Source: ASEAN Secretariat

**Table 5.2. Maternal mortality ratio in ASEAN-6 and CLMV and the ratio of CLMV to ASEAN-6, 1990-2015 & target**

	Year						Target
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	
ASEAN-6	272	234	217	182	157	222	68
CLMV	322	274	179	140	113	125	80
Ratio of CLMV to ASEAN-6	1.18	1.17	0.83	0.77	0.72	0.56	

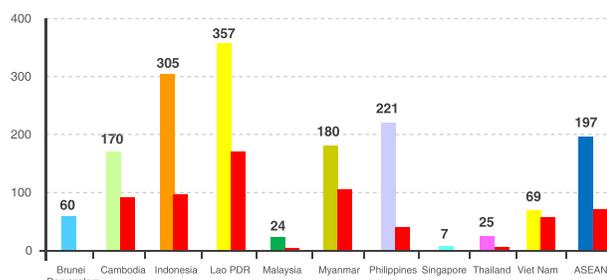
Note: Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births  
Source: ASEAN Secretariat

**Figure 5.1. Maternal mortality ratio in ASEAN, 1990-2015 & target**



Source: ASEAN Secretariat

**Figure 5.2 Maternal mortality ratio in ASEAN and ASEAN Member States, 2015 (country and regional targets)**



Source: ASEAN Secretariat

## Regional disparity

During the period of 1990-2015, the CLMV seemed to move faster than the ASEAN-6 in reducing the rate of maternal mortality. On average, the CLMV has reduced the rate by more than 60% compared to only by around 20% in the ASEAN-6. However, a greater effort is needed to achieve the targeted goal for both groups.

## 15. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

One of the main instruments to reduce maternal mortality is to ensure that births are attended by skilled health personnel. Hence this is not an end-goal, but rather an instrumental goal which would help towards achieving reduced maternal mortality rates.

### Trends

In 1995, the proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel in Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam was as high as 88% to 100%. Unfortunately, the figures of the remaining countries were far below 70%. On average, the rate of ASEAN countries was just slightly above 50%. During the following two decades, the indicator has remarkably improved. In 2015, in nine out of ten AMS, over 85% of births were attended by skilled health personnel. Lao PDR is the only country to have low level of skilled health personnel attendance in births (42% in 2010 and 37% in 2015). The rate has increased steadily in Cambodia, Indonesia, Myanmar and the Philippines, where the rate varied from 77% to 90%.



## Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health

**Table 5.3. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel in ASEAN and ASEAN Member States, 1995-2015**

Country	Year					Target
	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	
Brunei Darussalam	99	100	100	100	100	100
Cambodia	20	32	44	71	89	100
Indonesia	46	63	70	80	92	100
Lao PDR	15	14	23	42	37*	100
Malaysia	95	97	98	99	99	100
Myanmar	11	33	58	62	77	100
Philippines	63	69	68	76	87	100
Singapore	100	100	100	100	100	100
Thailand	91	99	98	98	100	100
Viet Nam	88	95	96	97	98	100
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: \* - Imputation

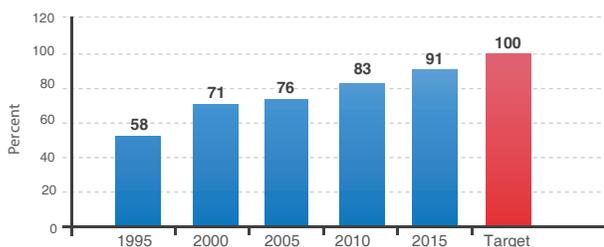
Source: ASEAN Secretariat

**Table 5.4. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel in ASEAN-6 and CLMV and the ratio of CLMV to ASEAN-6**

	Year					Target
	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	
ASEAN-6	61	73	76	83	93	100
CLMV	53	65	76	81	88	100
Ratio of CLMV to ASEAN-6	0.87	0.89	1.00	0.98	0.95	

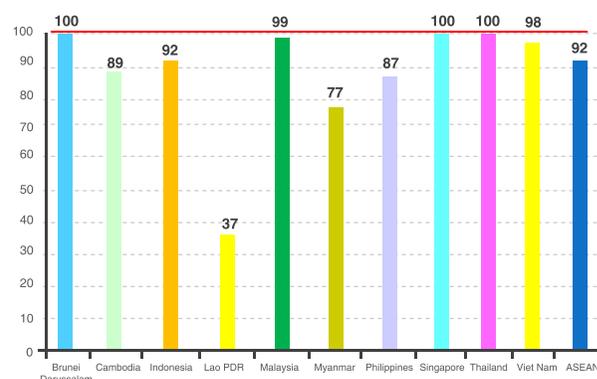
Source: ASEAN Secretariat

**Figure 5.3. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel in ASEAN, 1995-2015**



Source: ASEAN Secretariat

**Figure 5.4. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel in ASEAN and ASEAN Member States, 2015**



Note: Red line is the target

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

## Regional disparity

Two decades ago, there was a clear disparity between the ASEAN-6 and the CLMV in the rates of births attended by skilled health personnel. In 1995, the rate in ASEAN-6 was 61%, as compared to 53% in CLMV.

Up until 2005, the regional disparity was eliminated. But despite both groups of countries moving towards a higher rate of skilled birth attendance, the ASEAN-6 have moved faster and remains well ahead of the CLMV countries.

## Goal 6:

# Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases



**Target 6.C:** Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse, the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

### 16. Incidence and death rates associated with malaria

This MDGs goal had a broad scope of reducing some of the major global diseases. The main goals are to reduce the incidence, prevalence and death rates for all these diseases. The AMS embarked upon large programmes to reduce incidence and death rates of malaria, and have succeeded.

#### Trends

On average, the incidence of malaria in ASEAN was 745 per 100,000 population in 1990, and decreased sharply to only 90 per 100,000 population in 2015.

During the period of 1990-2015, Brunei Darussalam and Singapore, which had already a very low incidence, were always able to maintain the rate to almost zero. Viet Nam is probably the most progressive country in this regard by reducing the rate from 1357 in 1990, to close to zero in 2015. During the same period, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand have also progressed by reducing the incidence to below 10 per 100,000 population. But two countries, Cambodia and especially Myanmar, are still struggling in combating malaria.

## Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases

**Table 6.1. Incidence of malaria per 100,000 people in ASEAN and ASEAN Member States, 1990-2015**

Country	Year					
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
Brunei Darussalam	15	12	9	4	4	0*
Cambodia	2783	1881	1103	550	407	152
Indonesia	468	283	362	410	196	85
Malaysia	289	286	55	21	24	8
Myanmar	2046	1249	1011	1121	943	574*
Philippines	119	89	67	43	13	8
Singapore**	7	9	7	4	4	1
Thailand	520	171	136	46	40	9
Viet Nam	1357	915	377	121	62	35
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>90</b>

Note: \* - Imputation

\*\* - Singapore data refer to total population

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

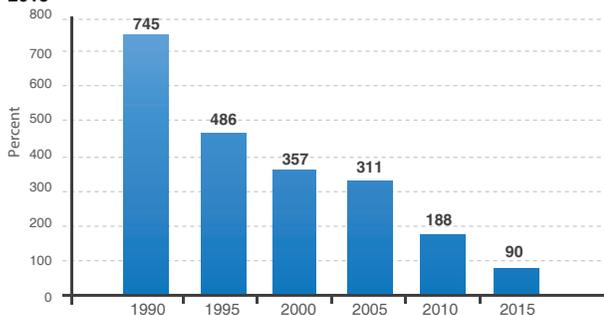
**Table 6.2. Incidence of malaria per 100,000 people in ASEAN-6 and CLMV and the ratio of CLMV to ASEAN-6, 1990-2015**

	Year					
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
ASEAN-6	395	222	240	243	119	51
CLMV <sup>a</sup>	1707	1120	670	498	388	203
Ratio of CLMV to ASEAN-6	4.32	5.04	2.79	2.05	3.27	3.98

Note: a Excludes Lao PDR

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

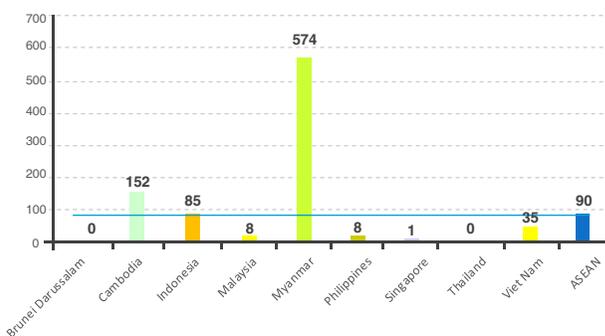
**Figure 6.1. Incidence of malaria per 100,000 people in ASEAN, 1990-2015**



Note: Excludes Lao PDR

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

**Figure 6.2. Incidence of malaria per 100,000 people in ASEAN and ASEAN Member States, 2015**



Note: - ASEAN level excludes Lao PDR

- ASEAN average in blue line

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

## Regional disparity

The regional disparities between CLMV and ASEAN-6 are significant for the incidence of malaria. The incidence rates were four times higher in the CLMV countries in 1990 and is still four times higher in 2015. Incidences had been greatly reduced in both groups of countries by 1995. For the CLMV countries, the reduced incidence continued, but slowed down for a period in the ASEAN-6. Hence the gap between the two country-groups was substantially reduced. However, since 2005, the ASEAN-6 have again picked up their efforts and the average rate in 2015 was only around 1/8 of the rate it was in 1990, in both the ASEAN-6 and the CLMV countries.

## 17. Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis

The global incidence of tuberculosis was on the increase in the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The lack of an immune-system defence in HIV/AIDS patients made them more vulnerable to the disease and the increased prevalence led to a vicious circle of more exposure to the disease and an increased incidence, even among the population without exposure to HIV/AIDS infection. But with a lower awareness and less alarming symptoms than malaria, the registration of incidence, prevalence and treatment of tuberculosis has faced a low coverage in many countries.

### Trends

The data shows that progress of ASEAN countries in combating tuberculosis is much slower as compared to the fight against malaria. Despite various trends at country level, in general, the rate of incidence of tuberculosis is clearly in a declining trend in the ASEAN region.

Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Viet Nam have been in the forefront, cutting their rates of infection from high levels. Brunei Darussalam and Singapore both had reasonably low rates in 2000, and have managed to reduce their rates to even lower levels.

Neither Malaysia, Thailand, nor the Philippines have managed to reduce their rates; they may even have increased slightly. For the Philippines, it should be noted that between 2010-2015 there was a change in registration policy and effort, which likely had some impact on the data.

Table 6.3. Incidence of tuberculosis per 100,000 people in ASEAN and ASEAN Member States 2000-2015

Country	Year			
	2000	2005	2010	2015
Brunei Darussalam	96	44	57	48
Cambodia	600	500	442	390
Indonesia	282	252	228	183
Lao PDR	357	306	255*	204*
Malaysia	65	61	68	80
Myanmar	74	65	53	43*
Philippines	88	93	97	322
Singapore**	46	37	40	36
Thailand	52	55	49	49
Viet Nam	117	116	62	2
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>152</b>

Note: \* - Imputation

\*\* - Singapore data refer to total population

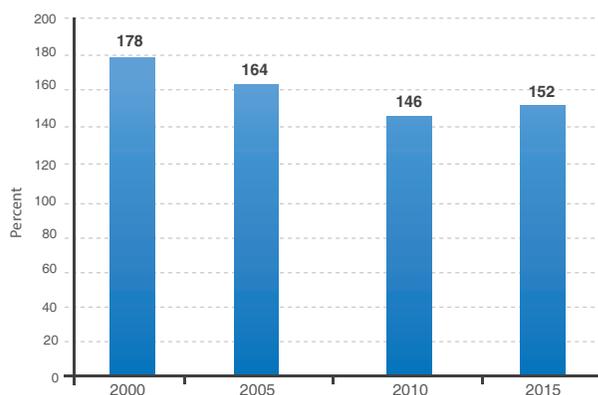
Source: ASEAN Secretariat

Table 6.4. Incidence of tuberculosis per 100,000 people in ASEAN-6 and CLMV and the ratio of CLMV to ASEAN-6

	Year			
	2000	2005	2010	2015
ASEAN-6	187	171	159	185
CLMV	153	142	112	59
Ratio of CLMV to ASEAN-6	0.82	0.83	0.70	0.32

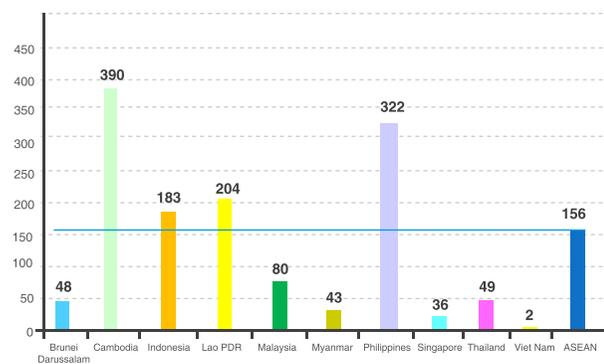
Source: ASEAN Secretariat

Figure 6.3. Incidence of tuberculosis per 100,000 people in ASEAN, 2000-2015



Source: ASEAN Secretariat

Figure 6.4. Incidence of tuberculosis per 100,000 people in ASEAN and ASEAN Member States, 2015



Note: ASEAN average in blue line

Source: ASEAN Secretariat



## Regional disparity

Incidences of tuberculosis show clear regional disparities between CLMV and ASEAN-6 countries. The incidence rates were at the same level in 1990 with the rates having remained at that level in the ASEAN-6, while steadily reducing in the CLMV countries. The rates in the CLMV countries was just 1/3 of the rate in the ASEAN-6 in 2015.

## Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability



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

### 18. Proportion of land area covered by forest

The ASEAN region has large areas of rain forest and other forest types containing high levels of biodiversity. The aim of MDGs goal 7 addresses the goal of reducing the rate of which forests are converted for other (commercial) uses.

#### Trends

To demonstrate the trend in the region, the proportion of forested land area was calculated for the broader region as well as for the ASEAN-6 and CLMV countries. For all other MDGs-indicators, the regional averages are calculated for the more than 630 million people who were living in the ASEAN countries up to 2015. However, for this indicator of forest coverage, the averages are calculated for the more than 430 million hectares of land in the ASEAN countries as measured in 2015.

It may be misleading to conclude that this goal has been achieved by ASEAN. However, the fact that the rate of deforestation has been somewhat reduced and has remained stable since 2005, is nonetheless notable.

On average, the proportion of land area covered by forest in the region has remained at approximately 45% since 2005. In fact, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, and Viet Nam have shown an increase in forest cover through reforestation efforts.

## Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

**Table 7.1. Proportion of land area covered by forest in ASEAN and ASEAN Member States, 1990-2015**

	Year					
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
Brunei Darussalam	80	79	78	76	75	75
Cambodia	60	59	61	59	57	49
Indonesia	60	57	53	50	48	51
Lao PDR	47	47	42	42	42	42*
Malaysia	59	58	57	56	54	55
Myanmar	60	55	52	49	47	43
Philippines	21	19	27	24	23	23
Singapore	26**	25**	24	23	23	23
Thailand	28	26	33	32	33	32
Viet Nam	28	28	33	37	40	41
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>45</b>

Note: \* - Imputation

\*\* - Imputation based upon forest cover area in 2011 and land area records for 1990 & 1995

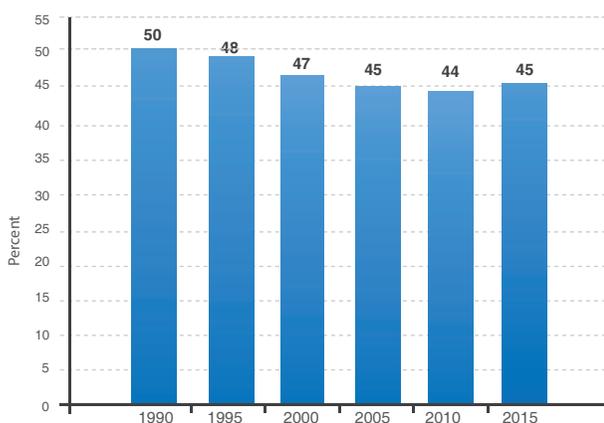
Source: ASEAN Secretariat

**Table 7.2. Proportion of land area covered by forest in ASEAN-6 and CLMV and the ratio of CLMV to ASEAN-6, 1990-2015**

	Year					
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
ASEAN-6	50	48	47	45	44	45
CLMV	51	48	47	46	46	43
Ratio of CLMV to ASEAN-6	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.03	1.05	0.96

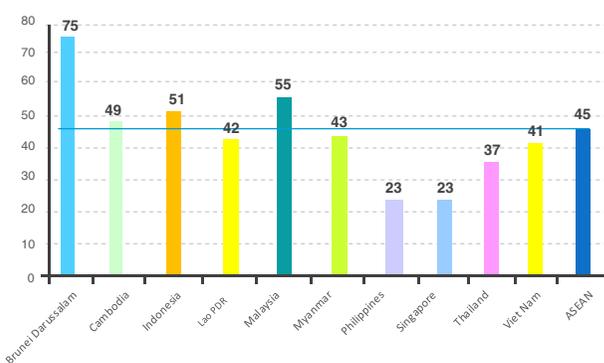
Source: ASEAN Secretariat

**Figure 7.1. Proportion of land area covered by forest in ASEAN, 1990-2015**



Source: ASEAN Secretariat

**Figure 7.2. Proportion of land area covered by forest in ASEAN and ASEAN Member States, 2015**



Note: ASEAN average in blue line

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

## Regional disparity

It is hard to measure the disparity in the rate of reduction of forested areas between the ASEAN-6 and the CLMV. During the period 1990-2015 however, the difference in the proportion of land area covered by forest between the two groups is about 2 percentage point at the maximum.

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

## 19. Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source

This target focuses on reducing the share of people without proper access to safe drinking water. In the ASEAN region, 44% of the population did not have access to an improved drinking water source in 1990. The target was to reduce this rate to 22% by 2015.

### Trends

Overall, the people of the ASEAN region have improved access to cleaner water. The proportion of the region's population having access to improved drinking water has reached 81% in 2015 (3 above the target). Since 1990, Brunei Darussalam and Singapore have enabled their respective populations to access improved drinking water. In Cambodia however, only 26% of its population has access to improved drinking water (the lowest in the region).

Over the 20 years from 1995-2015, all of the remaining eight ASEAN countries have managed to further close the gap between its people and clean water, as have Brunei Darussalam and Singapore. Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam have managed to enable a significant proportion of their populations to access improved drinking water—close to 90%. In Lao PDR and Indonesia, the rate has increased to around 70% and in Cambodia, the rate is around 60%.

**Table 7.3. Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source in ASEAN and ASEAN Member States, 1995-2015**

Country	Year					Target
	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	
Brunei Darussalam	100	100	100	100	100	100
Cambodia	26	48	51	48	59	63
Indonesia	38	38	48	63	71	69
Lao PDR	40	52	67	70	76	70
Malaysia	85	89	93	93	95	92
Philippines	76	79	81	86	86	88
Singapore	100	100	100	100	100	100
Thailand	91	94	95	94	97	96
Viet Nam	74*	78	85	91	93	89
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>78</b>

Note: \* - Imputation

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

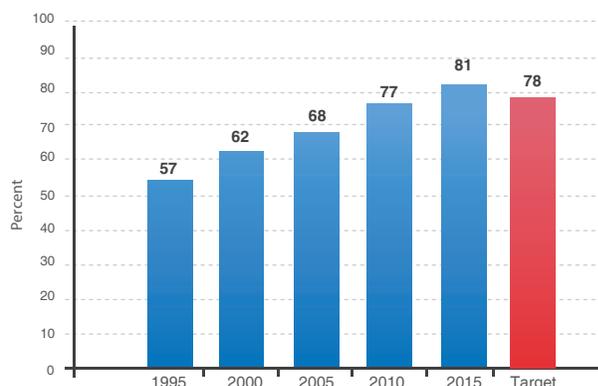
**Table 7.4. Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source in ASEAN-6 and CLMV and the ratio of CLMV to ASEAN-6**

	Year					Target
	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	
ASEAN-6	58	60	66	75	80	79
CLMV <sup>a</sup>	66	73	79	84	87	83
Ratio of CLMV to ASEAN-6	1.13	1.22	1.20	1.12	1.09	

Note: a Excludes Myanmar

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

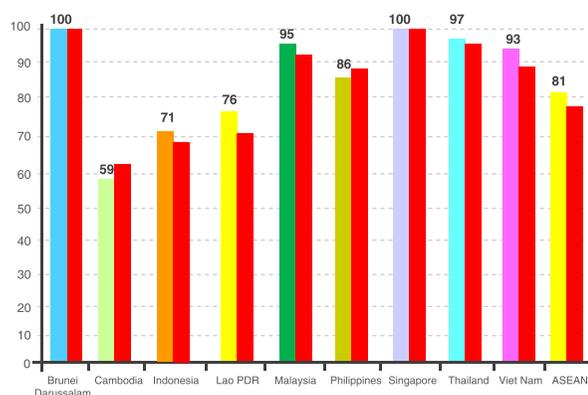
**Figure 7.3. Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source in ASEAN, 1995-2015 & target**



Note: Excludes Myanmar

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

Figure 7.4. Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source In ASEAN and ASEAN Member States, 2015



Note: - ASEAN level excludes Myanmar  
 - Country and ASEAN target in red  
 Source: ASEAN Secretariat



## Regional disparity

The regional indicator for the CLMV countries in 1995 was only based upon Cambodia and Lao PDR and were very low at 30%. However, if the value for Viet Nam is included as in the table, the rate could be 66%, well above the ASEAN-6 level.

While both groups have shown a solid and steady improvement over the 20-year period, it is remarkable that the CLMV has managed to develop ahead of the ASEAN-6 throughout the period. Both the ASEAN-6 countries and the CLMV have reached the goal of reducing the rate without access to an improved drinking water source to less than half over the 20 years.

## 20. Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility

### Trends

In 1990, the share of the population with access to improved sanitation was only 37%. In fact, the figures in Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam were all below 20%. Meanwhile, Brunei Darussalam and the Philippines had better situations, in that almost 70% of their respective populations had access to improved sanitation. Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand were considered to be the best in that period with rates above 90%.

The situation has improved dramatically over the 25 years. In 2015, all AMS had met the target. Viet Nam had made the most progress by increasing the proportion of its population having access to improved sanitation by up to 84%. However, Cambodia, Lao PDR and Indonesia were still facing a greater challenge since their rates stood at about 70% or less.

There has been remarkable development in Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam, where the share of the population without access has been reduced from 84% or more, to 45% or less. The countries with almost complete coverage being Malaysia, Thailand and Singapore, which all have managed to retain their levels. Even countries in the mid-range have managed to improve coverage to around 90%.

Table 7.5. Proportion of population with improved sanitation facility in ASEAN and ASEAN Member States, 1990-2015

Country	Year						Target
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	
Brunei Darussalam	65	69	70	80	80	87*	83
Cambodia	9	17	18	25	40	62	55
Indonesia	16	22	33	37	51	62	58
Lao PDR	11	29	37	45	57	71	56
Malaysia	n.a.	94	96	98	98	100	97
Philippines	68	76	79	87	90	94	84
Singapore	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Thailand	91	95	99	99	99	100	96
Viet Nam	10	18	44	61	76	84	55
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>69</b>

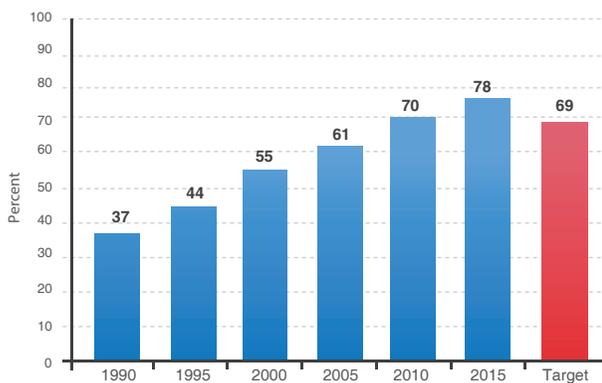
Note: \* - Imputation  
 Source: ASEAN Secretariat

**Table 7.6. Proportion of population with improved sanitation facility in ASEAN-6 and CLMV and the ratio of CLMV to ASEAN-6**

	Year						Target
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	
ASEAN-6	41	50	58	62	71	77	71
CLMV <sup>a</sup>	10	18	40	55	70	80	55
Ratio of CLMV to ASEAN-6	0.24	0.37	0.69	0.89	0.99	1.04	

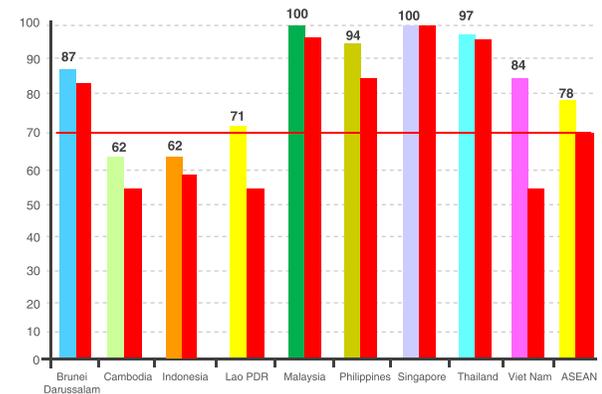
Notes: Excludes Myanmar  
Source: ASEAN Secretariat

**Figure 7.5. Proportion of population with improved sanitation facility in ASEAN, 1990-2015 & target**



Note: Excludes Myanmar  
Source: ASEAN Secretariat

**Figure 7.6. Proportion of population with improved sanitation facility in ASEAN and ASEAN Member States, 2015**



Note: - ASEAN level excludes Myanmar  
- Country and ASEAN target in red  
Source: ASEAN Secretariat



### Regional disparity

Both the ASEAN-6 and the CLMV countries have fulfilled the target of reducing their share of populations without access to improved sanitation to less than half. The ASEAN-6 countries have managed to reduce the rate without access from 59% in 1990, to 23% in 2015.

The CLMV countries have managed to reduce their proportion of population not having access to improved sanitation from 90% in 1990, to only 20% in 2015.

## Goal 8:

# Develop a Global Partnership for Development



**Target 8.F:** In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications

### 21. Fixed-telephone subscriptions per 100 population

For the MDGs targets regarding information and communication, there are no specific goals but an aim to make technology available in all countries.

When the MDGs were agreed upon, there was still a high demand for fixed line telephones with such services readily available by public companies at subsidized rates in many countries.

#### Trends

In the AMS, fixed telephone lines were only for relatively few subscribers. The exception was Singapore where the majority had a fixed line in 2000 and to a certain degree Malaysia and Brunei Darussalam. In these three countries, the 'subscription peak' was reached in 2000 and the decline occurred in 2015.

In Indonesia, Thailand and Viet Nam, the share of the population with fixed telephone lines continued to increase up to 2005 and 2010, but then it started to decline in those countries.

**Table 8.1. Telephone lines per 100 population in ASEAN and ASEAN Member States, 2000-2015**

Country	Year			
	2000	2005	2010	2015
Brunei Darussalam	25	23	21	18
Cambodia	1	8	3	2
Indonesia	1	10	10	5
Lao PDR	1	8	2	5*
Malaysia	20	17	16	15
Myanmar	1	1	3	48
Philippines	4	4	4	3
Singapore**	59	43	40	36
Thailand	9	11	10	8
Viet Nam	3	9	18	7
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>

Note: \* - Imputation

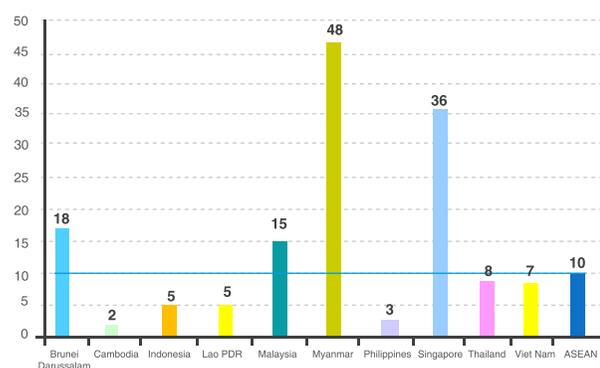
\*\* - In 2000: per 100 residents, from 2005: per 100 total population

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

**Table 8.2. Telephone lines per 100 population in ASEAN-6 and CLMV, and the ratio of CLMV to ASEAN-6**

	Year			
	2000	2005	2010	2015
ASEAN-6	5	10	9	6
CLMV	2	6	11	19
Ratio of CLMV to ASEAN-6	0.43	0.65	1.18	3.17

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

**Figure 8.1. Telephone lines per 100 population in ASEAN and ASEAN Member States, 2015**

Note: ASEAN average in blue line

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

## Regional disparity

Fixed telephone lines never became common in neither the ASEAN-6 nor the CLMV. There was however a clear regional disparity. The rate in the ASEAN-6 group remained at least as double that of the rate in the CLMV towards its peak in 2005. After that, the figure decreased, probably due to the use of mobile phones.

The high rate in Myanmar in 2015 may be due to a revised registration entity and policy.

## 22. Mobile-cellular subscriptions per 100 population

Cellular or mobile telephones are supposed to make a substantial contribution to economic development. However, statistics on cellular phone subscribers is only available from 2005.

### Trends

The statistics on cellular phone subscribers in ASEAN shows the fast-growing adoption of the technology.

In 2005, there were only 18 cellular phone subscriptions per 100 population in the ASEAN countries. Just a decade later, the number had increased rapidly to become more than 100 subscriptions per 100 people. This clearly shows the rapid spread of the technology in ASEAN.

There are only two countries, namely Lao PDR and Myanmar, with less than 100 cellular subscribers per 100 population in 2015. Lao PDR had however, close to 90 subscriptions per 100 population. Only Myanmar still had less than 50 subscribers per 100 population. The statistics on cellular phone subscribers in ASEAN shows how new technology which addresses a user's needs, may be easily and quickly adopted.

**Table 8.3. Cellular subscribers per 100 population in ASEAN and ASEAN Member States, 2005-2015**

Country	Year		
	2005	2010	2015
Brunei Darussalam	62	107	111
Cambodia	7	75	138
Indonesia	11	89	146
Lao PDR	11	66	87
Malaysia	74	119	144
Myanmar	0	2	47
Philippines	40	89	118
Singapore**	100	144	148
Thailand	12	108	126
Viet Nam	11	130	150
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>131</b>

Note: \* - Imputation

\*\* - Mobile population penetration rate per 100 residents

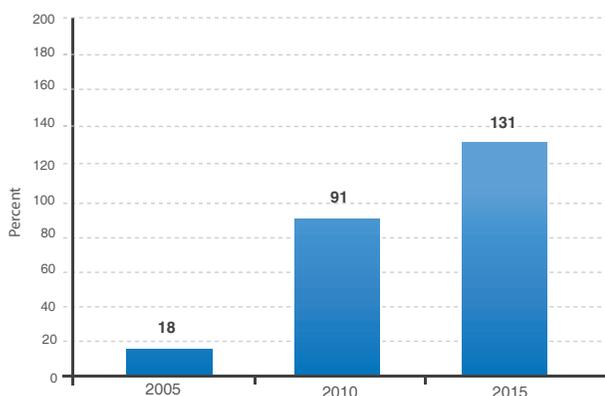
Source: ASEAN Secretariat

**Table 8.4. Cellular subscribers per 100 population in ASEAN-6 and CLMV and the ratio of CLMV to ASEAN-6**

	Year		
	2005	2010	2015
ASEAN-6	22	95	137
CLMV	7	82	114
Ratio of CLMV to ASEAN-6	0.32	0.86	0.83

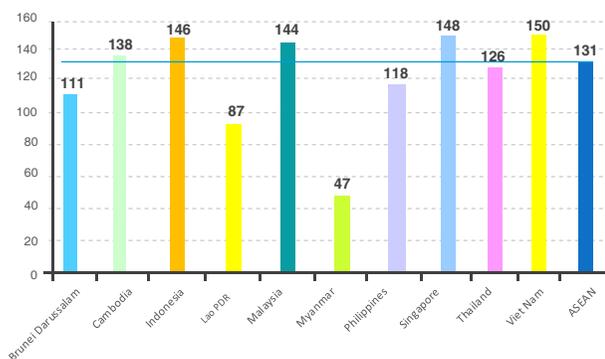
Source: ASEAN Secretariat

**Figure 8.2. Cellular subscribers per 100 population in ASEAN and ASEAN Member States, 2005-2015**



Source: ASEAN Secretariat

**Figure 8.3. Cellular subscribers per 100 population in ASEAN and ASEAN Member States, 2015 & ASEAN**



Note: ASEAN average in blue line

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

## Regional disparity

In 2005, the rate of cellular phone usage in the ASEAN-6 was 22 subscribers per 100 within the population. It increased rapidly to 95 in 2005 and then to 137 in 2015. The CLMV was far behind in 2005 with only 7 subscribers per 100 of the population. Then it increased rapidly in the next ten years to 114 subscribers, far exceeding the rate in the ASEAN-6, and reaching almost the same level as the ASEAN-6 in 2015.

## 23. Internet users per 100 population

When the MDGs were agreed upon in 2000, the internet was seen as the great opportunity for less-developed countries to join the new technological era. Over the last decade, the smartphone may have proved to serve as a more important contribution to global technological development, but the internet is still a large facilitator of and for development for both small firms and private households. Similar to the case of cell phones, statistics on internet use is only available from 2005.

### Trends

In order to be classified as an internet user, a person should have used the internet at least once a month, or be a subscriber to an internet service. In 2005, only 4% of the population in ASEAN countries could be categorised as internet users, but this increased to 26% in 2015.

The rates of internet subscribers in Malaysia and Singapore are above 70 per 100 population and in Brunei Darussalam above 80 per 100 population, well ahead of others. At the opposite end, Lao PDR and Viet Nam are the ASEAN countries with the lowest number of internet subscribers, with less than 10 subscribers/frequent users per 100 population.

The internet may be a demanding technology. One needs either access to a computer at home, at work, or other places, and then one needs the skills to operate the computer with internet access. It is difficult to say which of these barriers are the greatest, but the internet's popularity and usage has obviously soared in some countries and less so in others.

**Table 8.5. Internet users per 100 population in ASEAN and ASEAN Member States, 2005-2015**

Country	Year		
	2005	2010	2015
Brunei Darussalam	50	67	75
Cambodia	0	2	42
Indonesia	3	12	22
Lao PDR	1	7	9
Malaysia	n.a.	n.a.	71
Myanmar	0	0	27
Singapore*	61	71	79
Thailand	15	22	39
Viet Nam	0	4	8
ASEAN	4	11	26

Note: \* - Per 100 resident population, in 2005 15 years and above and from 2010 7 years and above

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

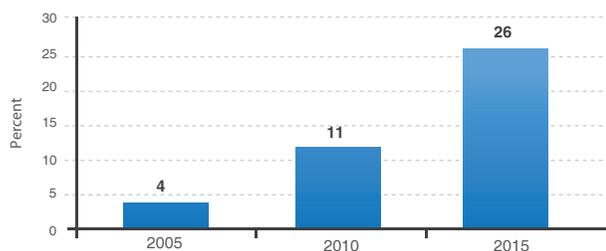
**Table 8.6. Internet users per 100 population in ASEAN-6 and CLMV and the ratio of CLMV to ASEAN-6**

	Year		
	2005	2010	2015
ASEAN-6a	9	19	67
CLMV	2	12	13
Ratio of CLMV to ASEAN-6	0.22	0.63	0.19

Note: a Excludes Philippines

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

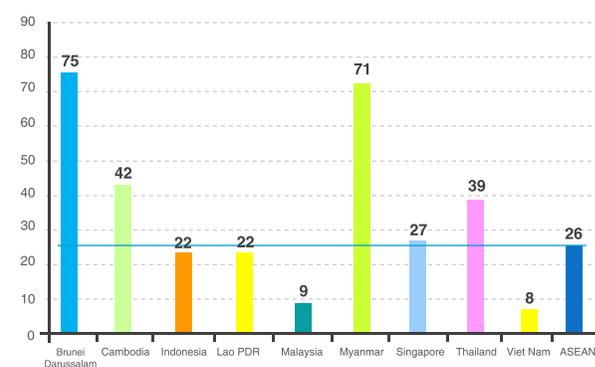
**Figure 8.4. Internet users per 100 population in ASEAN, 2005-2015**



Note: Excludes Philippines

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

**Figure 8.5. Internet users per 100 population in ASEAN and ASEAN Member States, 2015**



Note: - ASEAN level excludes Philippines

- ASEAN average in blue line

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

## Regional disparity

This is clearly an indicator with a large regional disparity. In the ASEAN-6, the rate has increased tremendously from 9% in 2005 to more almost 70% in 2015. However, in the CLMV countries, internet users remain relatively low at only 13%. This however is a significant improvement from only 2% in 2005.

## Conclusion

Significant achievements have been made on the MDGs targets in ASEAN countries during the period of 1990-2015. The AMS have met and, in some cases, exceeded, 13 of 23 MDGs targets, and are close to reach another three. However challenges still remain in the region for the remaining targets.

The region has successfully achieved the target of improving the poverty situation. The AMS have reduced the share of population living below poverty line (national and international) to less than half. The prevalence of underweight children has been reduced to half as well.

Achievements of the region in pursuing universal primary education are also remarkable. The AMS have made significant improvements on literacy rate and net enrolment in primary education. The progress made in those indicators in the CLMV is at par with the ASEAN-6.

The goals of promoting gender equality in education have been achieved at the primary, secondary, and tertiary level. Unfortunately, in the political sector the share of women in the seats of national parliament in the region is only 18% in 2015, which is less than half compared to the target.

The AMS have managed to reduce child mortality in the region. The ASEAN-6 and the CLMV have successfully met the target of a 2/3 reduction in infant mortality rate and under-five mortality rate. However, it is found that 14% of one-year-old are not immunized against measles in 2015.

The biggest challenge would be in improving maternal health. Maternal mortality rate is still far from the target, both in the ASEAN-6 and the CLMV. Despite good achievements in increasing proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel, great efforts are still needed to further improve the situation.

The AMS have also succeeded in reducing incidence and death rate associated with malaria, and the gap between the ASEAN-6 and the CLMV are reducing also. However, in the case of incidence of tuberculosis, the progress, though commendable, has been relatively much slower.

In ensuring environmental sustainability, the ASEAN countries also have made notable achievements. Though the land area covered by forest continues to decline, but its pace is slowing down. Meanwhile, the proportion of population using improved drinking water source and improved sanitation facility has been increased, both in the ASEAN-6 and the CLMV.

In conclusion, during the period of 1990-2015, although some challenges still exist and great efforts are still required, the AMS have made great progress in meeting the MDGs targets, as well as in narrowing the development gaps among the AMS. Nevertheless, concrete efforts are required in order to accelerate progress where growth has been slow or insufficient.

# **Annex 1**

## **Roads Towards the MDGs at Country Level**

ASEAN's achievement in attaining the MDGs goals are mainly due to the various initiatives and measures undertaken by the AMS at the national level. This annex provides an overview of these initiatives and measures.

## Brunei Darussalam

### Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

There was no absolute poverty in Brunei Darussalam in 2000. Its social safety net programmes which provide free medicine and health facilities; education from primary to tertiary levels; pensions and allowances for its older citizens; and with special attention to its disabled and to its young ensures its population remain poverty-free.

Income inequality in Brunei Darussalam has remained consistently stable. The Gini Coefficient\* in 2010/11 was 0.372 although this was a slight increase from 2005. This is an indication of Brunei Darussalam's determination to provide a high quality of life to all its citizens with the share of the lowest 40% of households witnessing an increase while the top 20% experienced a fall in their share of consumption. The result was an increase in the proportion of consumption of the middle 40%, which form the core of Brunei Darussalam's growing middle class.

### Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education

Brunei Darussalam has also fully met targets related to Goal 2. The National Education Policy provides free education for one year of pre-school, six years of primary school, four to five years of secondary school and four to five years of upper-secondary/vocational training school. The Compulsory Education Order 2007 makes it mandatory for all children to attend at least nine years of formal schooling. These legal provisions are buttressed by a series of incentives covering food, transport and housing facilities for lower income groups.

### Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

The officially-designated indicators for this goal are the ratio of boys to girls at all levels of schooling including tertiary education; and the ratio of literacy among men and women over 15 years old, which Brunei Darussalam has met. In addition, Brunei Darussalam also shows an increasing proportion of women

in senior positions in the civil service that reflects female empowerment.

Not only is there no discernible difference between the ratio of boys to girls in primary and secondary schooling, the ratio of girls to boys in tertiary education is 1.74 to 1.0. This fact might itself partially explain the dominance of women in the civil service. Brunei Darussalam meets all the three indicators for the reduction of gender disparity and women's empowerment.

### Goal 4: Reduce child mortality

Health care in Brunei Darussalam has always been considered a priority and the government has managed to create a healthcare system that emphasises excellence in creating and promoting a healthy lifestyle.

Brunei Darussalam's under-five mortality rate was dramatically reduced between 1976 and 2014 from around 30 per 1,000 livebirths to around ten, a 2/3 fall as targeted by the MDGs. The reduction is less pronounced if the reference period is moved to 1990. This is taking into consideration that Brunei Darussalam adopts a strict pro-life policy whereby abortion is only legal when it will save a woman's life. Brunei Darussalam has greatly reduced both under-five and infant mortality during the post-independence period by over 2/3, as the MDGs recommend.

### Goal 5: Improve maternal health

Brunei Darussalam does well in maternal health. In fact, Brunei Darussalam ranks highly in the lowest incidence of maternal mortality. The most important reason for Brunei Darussalam's success in lowering maternal mortality to record levels since independence is that almost 100% of deliveries take place in hospitals with highly trained medical staff. Moreover, the Maternal and Child Health (MCH) programme that provides universal coverage of prenatal care, has ensured universal healthcare access to its people.

### Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Brunei Darussalam has been successful in reversing the trend for HIV/AIDS and malaria and other diseases. The achievements of Brunei Darussalam are internationally recognised by the World Health Organization (WHO) that certified Brunei Darussalam a Malaria-free country in 1987 and poliomyelitis-free in 2000. It also provides universal free treatment for HIV/AIDS and has the second lowest incidence of Tuberculosis in Southeast Asia.

\* a statistical measure of the degree of variation or inequality represented in a set of values, used especially in analysing income inequality.

## Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Despite its high dependence on non-renewable energy sources such as oil and gas, Brunei Darussalam continues to preserve its forest cover and maintain a generally pristine environment by pursuing legal and administrative measures.

Brunei Darussalam managed, at the beginning of the MDGs period, to achieve the stated target with 100% of its people using improved drinking water supplies (treated in compliance with WHO standards). This proportion has been maintained for the past 15 years.

## Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development

Brunei Darussalam is committed to an open trading and investment system and also its contributions to scholarships and technical assistance wherever possible to other developing countries.

It has actively engaged in Free Trade Agreements through its membership in ASEAN as well as on a bilateral or multilateral basis such as the Brunei-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement or the Trans-Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership (P4) Agreement. Its openness to the outside world and its interest in promoting foreign direct investment (FDI) and human capital in the country is also evidenced by a sharp rise in the number of cellular phone subscribers in the population as well as the rise of internet users.

## Cambodia

The Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) is deeply committed to achieving the Millennium Development Goals. For doing this, it has been pursuing inclusive economic growth through planned development in a market framework. Such an approach is reiterated in the Rectangular Strategy Phase III, covering the period 2013-2018. RGC is also striving to fully integrate the country into the ASEAN and benefit from it. Finally, pulling the country out of its Least Developed Country Status is among the high priorities that the government is pursuing.

There are nine Cambodia-Millennium Development Goals (CMDG). Under each of these, there are a number of targets and indicators. The following presents the progress in achieving CMDG targets.

### CMDG1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Targets in reducing poverty rates have been achieved. The country has also succeeded in continuously reducing inequality in consumption expenditure. While it is true that more children compared to the set target are yet underweight and malnourished, indicators like height and weight of children are incremental and do not change in the short term. There is positive progress in this regard, which is noteworthy. Finally, the target of more people consuming iodized salt has been achieved.

Notwithstanding the achievements in nutrition, the government recognizes that the task is as yet, incomplete. Also, the incidence of anemia among both women and children still remains higher compared to the targets set. Finally, child labor is also prevalent in proportions higher than the stated target.

The RGC attaches high priority to reducing poverty and bringing about greater equity and aims at reducing the poverty rate by at least one percentage point each year. The Rectangular Strategy emphasizes on achieving inclusive growth and job creation, which are key drivers of poverty reduction. Additionally, the strategy has placed emphasis on improving nutrition within its thrust area: 'Capacity Building and Human Resource Development'.

### CMDG2: Achieve universal primary education

Cambodia is on the threshold of achieving the MDGs target on universal literacy in the age group 15-24 years old. Both enrolment and completion rates at the primary school level are

slowly moving towards their targets. In addition, gender parity targets in enrolments too have been attained and maintained at both primary school and lower-secondary school levels.

Despite an impressive reduction in the poverty rate, the standards of living are yet to rise to levels where households can effectively afford to send their children to school.

The country's education sectoral development plan sets out a ten-point programme towards improving education and human capital formation. It includes strengthening education towards raising the stock of human capital for greater competitiveness, improving the knowledge base and training in science and technology, arranging for easier access to education (at all levels), institutional capacity building within the education and skill-impartation sectors, improving the quality and effectiveness of education, and finally, strengthening technical and vocational education.

### **CMDG3: Promote gender equality and empower women**

Cambodia is on its way to achieving gender equity in education at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels. There is gender parity in wage employment and the number of women acting as public representatives, is on the rise. Additionally, increasing numbers of women are becoming aware that violence against them is a crime. In this regard, the target has been met.

The overall rate of participation of girls and boys in education at this level remains low when viewed within the larger developmental context and beyond the MDGs. Interprovincial gaps also exist. Sparse availability of educational facilities beyond the primary school level is an important reason for low participation. Looking beyond MDGs, the proportion of women engaged as 'unpaid family workers' is large, which constrains their growth in the labor market.

The RGC is fully committed to attaining gender parity in the development process in the country. The Government Rectangular Strategy - as mentioned earlier - attaches high priority to inclusive growth. At the same time, the government has developed the Neary Rattanak Strategic Plan, aimed at women's empowerment through skill enhancement, opportunities in self- and wage-employment, and increasing their share in civil service and public offices. It has also developed an MDGs Acceleration Framework to promote the gender cause. The RGC has implemented the 'Law Against Domestic Violence and Victim Protection', the 'Law Against Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation', and the 'First National Action Plan on Preventing Violence Against Women'.

### **CMDG4: Reduce child mortality**

Cambodia has achieved all its CMDG targets in regard to child health: the infant mortality rate, U5MR, child vaccination and exclusive breast-feeding.

However, there are inter-provincial differences in child health indicators, which is a reflection of unequal standard of living and unequal spread of public services.

The Rectangular Strategy of the RGC puts forth a ten-point programme on health, which has an explicit mention of infant and child health. It states that infant/children health, including their nutrition status, will be improved through enhancing the quality and effectiveness of reproductive, maternal, infant and children healthcare services. This will be done by focusing on: expanded coverage of child delivery by professional mid-wives and physicians, maternal emergency and new-born baby care services and consultation services on birth spacing options; increasing the coverage of children's vaccination, especially vaccinations against measles and tetanus; and providing mineral supplements and proteins to infants during the initial 1,000 days after birth and special care services for those with severe malnutrition.

### **CMDG5: Improve maternal health**

Cambodia has achieved the MDGs targets on maternal mortality ratio and total fertility rate much in advance. It has also made significant progress on CMDG targets related to skilled birth attendants assisting in delivery, and pregnant women making antenatal care (ANC) visits to health centers. The country is well on its way to achieving these targets by 2015. Targets in contraceptive use in most likelihood will not be met, since its use would require a behavioral change. This is a slow, incremental process.

As stated earlier, the Rectangular Strategy has put forth a ten-point programme on health, which has an explicit mention of maternal health and care. To reiterate, effort will be made to improve reproductive, maternal and infant/children health including their nutrition status through enhancing the quality and effectiveness of reproductive, maternal, infant and children healthcare services. This will be accomplished by focusing on expanded coverage of child delivery by professional mid-wives and physicians, and maternal emergency and new-born baby care services, and consultation services on birth-spacing options.

## **CMDG6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases**

Cambodia has achieved the target on malaria and is well on its way to achieve targets on tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS.

There are no remaining challenges per se. It should be noted however, that an efficient surveillance system and adequate resources on a continued basis, are real needs.

The RGC also has an explicit emphasis of further reducing morbidity and mortality rates caused by major communicable diseases such as HIV/AIDS, TB, malaria, dengue, and other poorly-treated tropical diseases including newly emerged transmitted diseases and other re-emerged diseases, particularly exerting more efforts to completely eliminate malaria by 2025.

## **CMDG7: Ensure environmental sustainability**

Cambodia has achieved, or is well on its way to achieving, CMDG targets on reversing environmental losses (including forests and fisheries) and on potable water and sanitation.

Notwithstanding the success, a strong monitoring and evaluation system for forestry and economic land concessions, the early demarcation of the forest areas, improving the quality of human resources deployed for conservation, improving technologies of conservation, and protecting the rights of the forest-dependent people, are all critical to sustaining the achievements.

As stated in the rectangular strategy, its aims are to strengthen laws, develop institutional frameworks and build institutional and human capacities. Key elements include: (i) Forest: RGC will promote the national forest programme 2010-2029; (ii) Fisheries: strategic planning framework for fisheries sector 2010-2019; (iii) Land: pursue a 9-point programme, which includes preparing the law on land management and urbanization and law on agricultural land; and accelerating land registration and issuance of land titles including for state lands, private lands, and indigenous community lands; (iv) Water and sanitation: expand the coverage of clean water supply to the rural and urban areas through implementing the national strategy for rural water supply and sanitation 2011-2025, including formulation of an action plan, and encouraging participation from the private sector.

## **CMDG8: Forging a global partnership for development**

Cambodia has regularly received international assistance in the last five to six years from diverse sources suggesting that its

partnership strategy is effective. It has also set up institutions and processes to follow up on the Paris Declaration and the Accra Declaration on aid effectiveness, which have shown maturity over time. Finally, the success of mobile telephony and internet access has transformed the connectivity scene.

Cambodia, however, will face challenges that will accompany its greater integration into the ASEAN community. Some of these could affect industry and employment and some the budget revenues. Additionally, Cambodia currently has moved out of its 'least developed country' to 'lower middle-income country' status. An implication of this would be a reduction in grants, which would be replaced by loans.

The RGC will continue to focus on attracting investments both from domestic or foreign sources in order to further diversify its production base; on promoting transport connectivity and logistics systems; on improving the regulatory framework and strengthening institutional mechanisms; and on enhancing capacities to ensure a favorable environment for development. It will need to commit itself to effectively fulfilling its role in regional and international affairs; introduce the 'Industrial Development Policy' to move the country to a higher value chain in the regional and global economy; and further improve the regulatory framework aimed at improving the business, trade and investment environment.

## **CMDG9: De-mining, removing explosive remnants of war, and victim assistance**

Cambodia included a ninth goal to the list of MDGs, De-mining, removing explosive remnants of war, and victim assistance. A baseline survey was completed in a majority of Cambodia's provinces where known landmine contamination was previously reported, by end-2012. It came to be known that about 191,482 ha of landmine and explosive remnants of war (ERW)-contaminated lands remain to be cleared.

Large areas contaminated by ERW are yet to be surveyed systematically. People living in the vicinity of mine-cleared areas live in fear of the mines exploding. Occasional incidents of people injured/maimed/killed, have fueled this fear.

The RGC has a standing policy, mentioned in the Rectangular Strategy, on stepping-up the implementation of the 'National Mine Action Strategy 2010-2019', especially the clearance of the remaining mines and ERW to expand arable land, secure safety of infrastructure development, and further reduce mines and ERW explosion accidents.

## Indonesia

The commitment of the Indonesian government towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) was reflected in the integration of the MDGs into National Long Term Development Plan (RPJPN 2005-2025), National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN 2005-2009 and RPJMN 2010-2014), the National Annual Development Plan (RKP), and the State Budget (APBN) Documents. The government of Indonesia, coordinated by the Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS) and the special envoy for the achievement of the MDGs, had taken a whole of government approach to coordinate resources and delegate authority to achieve the MDGs targets by 2015. The MDGs guided the 2010-2014 National Development plan and the actions of the responsible ministries such as health, education and the environment.

### Roadmap of acceleration

The year 2010 was a very important moment, as Presidential Instruction No.3/2010 about Equitable Development Programs stipulated priority objectives of equitable development in favor of the MDGs achievement. This instruction served as a strong basis for planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting of MDGs implementation both at national and sub-national levels. This instruction gave the direction towards accelerating the MDGs achievement during the five years of 2010-2014 National Medium Term Development Plan.

The Ministry of National Development Planning / Bappenas played a coordinating role in the preparation of the Roadmap of MDGs achievement and together with BAPPEDA (Regional Development Planning Agency) to facilitate the acceleration of MDGs achievement. Steps to accelerate the achievement of the MDGs as mandated by Presidential Instruction No. 3 of 2010 concerning Equitable Development Programming include the following:

- The distribution of the Roadmap to Accelerate Achievement document of the MDGs to stakeholders as a reference in their work to speed up attaining the MDGs throughout Indonesia.
- The preparation of “Regional Action Plans to Accelerate the Achievement of the MDGs” document by the province governments as a reference in improving planning and coordination of efforts to reduce poverty and improve people’s welfare.

- Supporting the intensification and expansion of programmes to achieve the MDGs through increasing allocation of funds by the central, provincial and district governments, as well as preparing a funding mechanism to provide incentives to local governments that perform well in achieving the MDGs.
- The increasing support for the expansion of social services in disadvantaged areas and remote areas.
- Developing partnerships between the Government and private enterprises (Public – Private Partnerships or PPP) in the social sectors, especially education and health, to expand sources of funding to support achievement of the MDGs.
- Strengthening mechanisms to expand Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives to support the achievement of the MDGs.
- Pursuing the enhanced cooperation with creditor countries for the conversion of debt (debt swap) for achieving the MDGs.

At the implementation process of Regional Action Plan (RAP) and to operationalize the RAP, the MDGs Acceleration Framework (MAF) was established in several provinces to address certain MDGs targets. The MAF process was led by the provincial planning authority (BAPPEDA) working closely with the National Planning Agency (BAPPENAS) with a support from international agencies, domestic NGOs, professional associations and academia. In the MAF process, the following several aspects had been taken:

- Reviewing existing policies and interventions of relevance to MDGs targets
- Identifying gaps in existing policies and interventions
- Identifying bottlenecks in policy and planning, budget and financing, service delivery, service utilization, and cross-cutting areas to the successful implementation of key interventions.
- Identifying cost-effective and cross-sectoral solutions that could accelerate progress on MDGs targets
- Helping to understand the reasons behind geographical differentials in the progress of MDGs achievement and addressing them through tailored efforts.

## Government efforts for each MDGs goal

Along with the acceleration process to meet MDGs targets, a number of government efforts can be summarized for each MDGs goal as follows:

- MDGs Goal 1. One strategic effort in this goal was that the development of Integrated Data Base (BDT) of Poor Households to defining and sharpening the programme targets. BDT includes a unique number of household identification, name of the household head, name of household-spouse head, family card number, and social economics characteristics.
- MDGs Goal 2. Alleviation of illiteracy for the adults was conducted, among others, through the Basic Literacy Education, targeting the population aged 15 and older who have low literacy skills or are illiterate. These efforts are intended to allow students to have basic skills of reading, writing, arithmetic, and communicating in Indonesian, as well as basic knowledge that can be utilized in the life of family and society. To improve access, quality and equity of primary education, various efforts were constantly made in order to ensure the fulfilment of people's right to receive quality education services.
- MDGs Goal 3. Efforts to promote gender equality and women empowerment has been committed by the government for a long time. Indonesia has ratified the results of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The important aspect in achieving this goal was that the government always put gender mainstreaming in National Development Planning and Budgeting.
- MDGs Goal 4. Various strategic efforts to achieve MDGs4 targets were implemented with increased coverage and outreach of programme intervention. In addition, the Government also made improvement on health infrastructure through improving the number, health centres network and quality, health personnel quality and quantity and strategic programme interventions. To guarantee the entire population access to health care, in 2011, the Government launched Birth Delivery Guarantee programme (Jampersal) to finance antenatal care, birth delivery care, postpartum care, postpartum family planning services.
- MDGs Goal 5. Policies to improve maternal health in Indonesia are in line with international policies regarding priorities of women's health and maternal rescue efforts, including the integrated efforts to save the mother into reproductive health efforts. The three key messages in the effort to accelerate the reduction in maternal mortality and newborn baby include (i) every childbirth is assisted by skilled health personnel; (ii) every obstetric and neonatal complications receives adequate assistance; and (iii) every woman of childbearing age has access to prevention of unwanted pregnancies and to handling of post-abortion complications.
- MDGs Goal 6. The government, through across sectors and various community groups develops policy, design and implements programmes and activities to control HIV and AIDS and other non-communicable diseases. These efforts are also supported by several international development partners through cooperation in the form of technical assistance and funding in the response to HIV and AIDS prevention efforts. In order to achieve the elimination of malaria, one of the main implemented strategies is through increased promotion and preventive efforts, including the prevention of new cases of malaria. To reduce TB morbidity, the government took a number of initiatives.
- MDGs 7. The government continues to improve forest governance through a variety of policies to reduce deforestation and forest degradation. With the support of the UNDP, the government, from 2009 to late March 2015 through the Ministry of Forestry, has implemented a programme to strengthen community-based forest management and watershed to reduce the degradation of forest areas and improve ecosystem functions and services. A total of 56 community organizations in various parts of Indonesia had received reinforcement, such as the preparation of management plans, training and tree planting. With respect to increasing access to drinking water and proper sanitation, the construction of drinking water and sanitation have been undertaken in an integrated manner, through national policies on Community-Based Water Supply and Sanitation (AMPL).
- MDGs Goal 8. The government, through Bank Indonesia in 2014, launched Digital Financial Services (LKD) in order to improve people's access to banking services. Programmes using electronic technology devices allows people to conduct financial transactions, including payments and transfers. To maintain fiscal sustainability, the government seeks to control the growth of debt and manage the debt by prioritizing the principle of prudence, accountability, efficiency, and effectiveness. Furthermore, to improve cooperation of international development, Indonesia tried to play an active role in international

development cooperation. Finally, in the area of ICT, ICT development was carried out in all regions to reduce high inequality in ICT distribution.

## MDGs achievement, challenges and lessons learned

The MDGs acceleration programme in Indonesia resulted in significant progress in most MDGs targets. A substantial improvement was recorded in the access to primary and secondary education, gender equality and women empowerment, reducing child mortality, combating malaria and other communicable diseases, and environmental conservation. Several MDGs targets that were not achieved include the proportion of population living below the national poverty line and the proportion of population who suffer from hunger, and the maternal mortality rate. Despite the unmet target regarding the maternal mortality rate, other indicators in the maternal health target showed significant progress, namely the proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel and the access to reproductive health.

Despite significant progress in most MDGs targets, Indonesia is still facing challenges that could be used as lessons learned in the implementation of SDGs. There were at least three main challenges in the MDGs implementation. First, there was a high variation among regions in the achievement of MDGs targets. Although the MDGs targets were achieved at the national level, a huge variation in the achievement between regions means that the progress was not enjoyed by all regions. Second, a lack of data availability to support MDGs implementation especially at district level hampered the achievement of some MDGs targets and created the inequality in the achievement level between regions. Finally, the implementation of MDGs was hampered by limited resources from the government. This would be a good lesson for SDGs implementation. With a limited government capacity, involvement of other stakeholders especially business and private sectors are encouraged to support the implementation process.

## Malaysia

Malaysia has achieved most of the goals and targets, and that benefits of development have been felt at the national, regional, state and in many cases, community and individual levels:

### Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

As the MDGs era closes for Malaysia in 2015, the government can take pride in having done extremely well on the “super goal”, especially the poverty targets under MDGs1. As was seen, poverty eradication was attained largely through employment generation has contributed to this outcome.

### Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education

Malaysia surpassed the MDGs 2 goal of providing universal primary education for boys and girls even before 2000. During the MDGs period, free education became available until the upper secondary level.

### Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

Malaysia has done well to advance the development of women in a scope that runs beyond the three indicators under MDGs3. Strictly speaking, Malaysia has achieved two out of the three MDGs indicators with the exception being female political representation.

### Goal 4: Reduce child mortality

Malaysia has done well to reduce child mortality and has made good progress to achieve MDGs 4. Even with relatively low mortality rates in 1990, Malaysia has managed to further reduce under-five, infant and neonatal mortality rates by more than half the 1990 levels.

### Goal 5: Improve maternal health

Malaysia has made much progress to improve maternal health. The maternal mortality rate (MMR) declined dramatically, while the proportions of safe deliveries and antenatal coverage increased substantially.

## Myanmar

### Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other disease

Malaysia has done well to halt and reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS and reduced the number of malaria cases in the nation. Despite the increase in the number of cases TB, Malaysia has done well to increase case detection of TB, maintain relatively high treatment adherence and cure rates as well as low mortality rates, especially in recent years.

### Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Malaysia has made significant efforts to achieve the goals of MDGs7. On integrating the principles of sustainability into policies and even established governing institution to perform needed functions. The country has also successfully phased out certain ozone-depleting substances and made numerous efforts to stem and the loss of biodiversity. On providing clean water and improved sanitation, Malaysia has also proven successful in reaching even rural communities, which has also been reflected in good health outcomes.

### Goal 8: Development a global partnership for development

Malaysia has demonstrated that strong collaborations in the public and private sectors can foster better development outcome such as that achieved by the Malaysian Technical Cooperation Programme (MTCP) in the public sector as well as the Malaysian South-South Corporation Berhad (MASSCORP) model in the private sector.

Myanmar has begun accelerating progress towards achieving MDGs in 2015, however, gaps still remain and some indicators are required to achieve the target.

### Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Myanmar reduced poverty levels between 2010 to 2015. According to survey to survey computation and Myanmar Living Condition Survey (MLCS) have shown a decreasing trend in poverty levels. Both methods indicate a 39% decrease in poverty incidence. The result has not officially published yet. In addition, employment-to-population ratio increased from 57.1 to 59.9. The prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age has been slow, only a 1% decrease between 2010 and 2015.

The government has oriented its people-centered development approach and focused on inclusive development. The disparity has been reduced; however, the inaccessible areas have remained due to conflict.

### Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education

Myanmar has been making gains in basic education over the years. However, progress towards achieving universal primary education has been slow. Net enrolment ratio in primary education is over 99% in 2015. The literacy rate of the population aged 15 to 24-year-old is over 94%.

In addition, the Comprehensive Education Sector review has provided an opportunity an opportunity to develop a comprehensive and inclusive education policy that is a holistic righted based, equality focused and responsive to disparities in education access, quality, management and institutional arrangements.

### Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

The MDGs target of eliminating gender disparity in primary, secondary and tertiary education has been met. The labor force participation in women is 51.6% while male participation is 80.2%. The differences are still quite high, however the proportion of seats held by women in national parliament is 4.75 in 2015.

## Goal 4: Reduce child mortality

The under-five mortality rate is still high in Myanmar. The Central Statistical Organization (CSO) has estimated under-five mortality rate (U5MR) at 52 per 1000 live births, and the infant mortality rate (IMR) at 39 per 1000 live births. The target has therefore not been met and there is need for concerted efforts to achieve the target. Interventions to address U5MR have been reinforced in states and in regions.

## Goal 5: Improve maternal health

Although the maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births decreased 420 in 1990 to 180 in 2015, Myanmar still deals with high rates of maternal mortality. The proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel has increased however, to 80%.

## Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

In Myanmar, incidences of malaria per 100,000 population has decreased remarkably during 1990 to 2015. However, incidences of tuberculosis per 100,000 population has slightly increased. Multi-drug resistant tuberculosis remains an important issue and highly drug resistant TB has been detected.

## Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

The proportion of land area covered by forest is decreasing. The government has not allowed the export of teak and wood and teak production remain within the annual allowance to be cut. There has been a gradual increase in overall access to improved drinking water sources and the proportion of the population using an improved sanitation facility has also increased.

## Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development

Due to the easing of sanction and restriction, overseas development assistance (ODA) flows to Myanmar have gradually increased. Foreign operators have been allowed into the telecom sector. Tele-density has been notably increased, with telephone lines per 100 people having reached 100%. Cellular subscribers per 100 of the population has reached over 8%. Internet users have also increased but the frequency and quality has still needed to improve.

## Singapore

Singapore supports the MDGs and has met almost all the targets for the relevant MDGs indicators. In general, Singapore has done well in achieving practically all of the MDGs goals:

- Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education
- Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women
- Goal 4: Reduce child mortality
- Goal 5: Improve maternal health
- Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability
- Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development

In particular, we wish to highlight some of Singapore's achievements for MDGs 2, 4, 5 and 8.

## Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education

Singapore's education system aims to bring out the best in every child by enabling students to discover their talents, realise their full potential, and develop a passion for life-long learning. Education in Singapore seeks to nurture the whole child, and help them develop an enduring core of competencies, values and character, to ensure that they have the capabilities and dispositions to thrive in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

The Ministry of Education (MOE) recognises that the early years are crucial for children's holistic development. In recent years, the MOE has introduced various initiatives targeted at improving the quality of pre-school education by developing curriculum resources to support early childhood educators in creating and delivering quality learning experiences, providing quality and affordable pre-school education through the MOE kindergartens, and sharing curriculum resources and other good practices across the pre-school sector.

With the introduction of compulsory education in 2003, all Singaporean children receive six years of primary education that builds a strong foundation in education and helps them develop holistically. The cost of education at the primary and secondary level is heavily subsidised to ensure that education is affordable for everyone, with additional financial assistance provided to support needy children. Recognising that every child differs in

their strengths, interests and pace of development, there are multiple pathways and curricular options to support students in completing ten years of general education, and progressing further to post-secondary education. For instance, Specialised Schools were established to provide customised programmes focusing on hands-on and practical learning for learners at risk of prematurely leaving the education system. This initiative received an honourable commendation from the 2016 UNESCO Wenhui Award for Educational Innovations.

These initiatives have contributed significantly to Singapore's achievement of universal primary education and 100% literacy rate in its youth population (aged 15-24 years). Today, almost all students complete ten years of general education, with only less than 1% of students in each cohort who did not complete secondary education. Further, more than 95% of each cohort progress on to post-secondary education, an improvement from 91% ten years ago.

## Goal 4: Reduce child mortality and Goal 5: Improve maternal health

Over the years, Singapore has made significant progress in maternal and child health. Singapore has one of the lowest under-five mortality rate in the WHO Western Pacific Region (WPRO) at 2.6 per 1,000 live births in 2015, a significant reduction from 7.5 per 1,000 live births in 1990. Similarly, the infant mortality rate has decreased from 2.2 per thousand resident live births in 2009 to 1.7 in 2015. Singapore also has one of the lowest maternal mortality ratios (MMR) in WPRO, ranging from 2 to 7 per 100,000 live births and still births in the last 3 years. Based on the WHO's World Health Statistics 2015<sup>7</sup>, Singapore ranked 3<sup>rd</sup> for infant mortality rate, 4<sup>th</sup> for under-five mortality rate and 5<sup>th</sup> for MMR.

The improvements in maternal and child health are reflected in the increasing female life expectancy and low maternal and infant mortality rates. The State of the World's Mothers Report 2014, which is based on maternal health, education and economic status<sup>8</sup>, ranked Singapore 15<sup>th</sup> out of 178 countries and the best place in Asia to be a mother.

Emphasis on quality and accessible prenatal and pediatric care, safe delivery practices, medical advancement, childhood screening programmes and childhood immunisation programmes have contributed to the overall improvement in maternal and child health over the years. Some of the national programs and initiatives are outlined below.

### Clinical services and screening

Hospitals in Singapore continuously strive to provide high standards in clinical care for both mother and child, through

continuous efforts to update and train appropriate healthcare professionals to equip them with the knowledge and skills to manage the entire spectrum of pregnancies and deliveries. As a result, it has achieved virtually 100% skilled-attendant delivery coverage. Specialist services for newborns (e.g. neonatal intensive care units) also ensure high quality care for newborns requiring intensive support and care. Continuity of care is provided for all mothers and infants post-delivery, including outpatient early interventional programmes and rehabilitation for high-risk infants.

### Promotion of breastfeeding

Efforts to create a supportive environment for mothers to care for their infants' health are seen in the engagement of key maternity hospitals the Health Promotion Board (HPB) and the Association for Breastfeeding Advocacy (Singapore) (ABAS) to implement the World Health Organization's Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative (BFHI), which aims to create a supportive environment for mothers to care for their infants' health.

The HPB also collaborates with ABAS to encourage and advise employers on the establishment of breastfeeding-friendly workplace policies in support of the WHO's recommendation for partial breastfeeding of infants until 24 months of age.

### Childhood immunization

Singapore's National Childhood Immunization Program (NCIP) has substantially reduced mortality and morbidity from many vaccine-preventable diseases such as poliomyelitis, diphtheria and measles. Coverage for the recommended vaccines under the NCIP are consistently at over 90%<sup>9</sup>. This has been achieved through regular review and implementation of national vaccination policies and introduction of financing schemes to ensure continuing affordability and accessibility of childhood vaccinations. Full subsidies are provided at public primary healthcare clinics for Measles, Mumps and Rubella (MMR) and DTaP-IPV-Hib (5-in-1 combination vaccine).

### School health programmes

Children's growth and development is monitored well into their school-going years. The HPB's School Health Service (SHS) conducts age-appropriate health screening for students in schools.

<sup>7</sup>Based on 2013 data in WHO's World Health Statistics, [http://www.who.int/gho/publications/world\\_health\\_statistics/2015/en/](http://www.who.int/gho/publications/world_health_statistics/2015/en/)

<sup>8</sup>This report is published by Save the Children, a non-governmental organization that promotes children's rights. It is now in its 15<sup>th</sup> edition.

<sup>9</sup>Immunization coverage for measles vaccination (first dose) has been consistently kept at 95% over the years.

Health screening includes growth and development assessment (i.e. height and weight measurement), nutritional status assessment, vision (including color vision and stereopsis) and audiometry screening, as well as scoliosis screening, and pubertal assessment and medical examination. Students with abnormal screening results or who are obese are referred to the Student Health Centre for further evaluation and management. The School Dental Service (SDS) and School Dental Centre provide oral health screening and treatment and dental health promotion and education to children and youth aged 3 to 19 years.

Through the “Healthy Meals in Childcare Centers Program” and “Healthy Meals in Schools Program”, canteen vendors follow established guidelines to serve healthy set meals with appropriate portions of carbohydrates, meat, vegetables and fruits. The programme also includes hands-on training for cooks and canteen operators on how to prepare healthy food that is tasty.

### Resources for parents and caregivers

Workshops for parents and caregivers conducted at pre-school, workplaces and community settings are supported by toolkits presented to parents during pregnancy, at birth and when their children enter pre-school. For example, the Healthier Child, Brighter Future (HCBF) programme empowers parents-to-be and parents with educational material on good health practices from the prenatal to primary stages in life. The ‘Healthy Head Start’ programme also ensures equitable access to care by providing financial support for parents/caregivers from low income families in raising their children, and focuses on improving parental knowledge and attitudes towards health promotion for their preschoolers.

### Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development

Singapore firmly believes that human resource development is critical to nation-building. As such, Singapore’s development assistance focus is on contributing towards the human resource development and training in other countries.

The Singapore Cooperation Programme (SCP) was established in 1992 to serve as Singapore’s main platform for technical assistance, premised on the belief that investment in human resource and capacity building is critical to long-term sustainable development. Since its establishment, we have conducted more than 5,000 capacity building courses in MDGs-related areas such as education, gender equality, health, and sustainable development. We also partner over 40 countries and international

organisations to conduct Third Country Training Programmes (TCTPs). For example, we have annual programmes with the United States, Japan, South Korea, the UN Development Programme, UN Conference on Trade and Development, Asian Development Bank and World Bank. We also promote South-South Cooperation through these partnerships in support of the MDGs.

The majority of our SCP alumni, close to 70,000 strong, are from ASEAN. Under the Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI), Singapore established four training centres in Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Viet Nam in 2001 to facilitate the sharing of knowledge and expertise with government officials in these countries. In partnership with the government of Myanmar, it also set up the Singapore-Myanmar Vocational Training Institute (SMVTI) in Yangon to help Myanmar train and upgrade its workforce. Apart from ASEAN, it has also established training centres in Qatar, Oman, and Jordan.

The SCP has also created a special assistance package for Small Island Developing States (SIDS) that provides maritime and civil aviation fellowships, customised courses and priority placements for our SCP programmes.

The SCP welcomed its 100,000<sup>th</sup> participant in 2015 since inception. To date, more than 114,000 participants from over 170 countries have participated in our programmes.

## Thailand

Thailand implemented the MDGs after the United Nations announcement in 2000. With significant policy design and close monitoring, Thailand has achieved nearly all of the MDGs goals. Therefore, Thailand has proposed MDGs+ as its extra goals. The following presents the situations and challenges with regard to the MDGs in the Thai context.

### Goal 1: Eradicate poverty and hunger

Although Thailand has halved incidences of poverty since 2004, it has been unsuccessful in achieving its MDGs+ target of reducing the proportion of its population living in poverty to less than 4%. The number of people living in poverty in Thailand has been declining since 1990 when up to 36.1 million people or 57.97 % were living in poverty to 7.06 million people or 10.53 % in 2014. However, minors (age 0-14) make up the majority of those living in poverty. Most poor people in the country have low education levels. Poverty is concentrated in agricultural-based families which own inadequate agricultural land with inefficient irrigation systems. High-visibility issues around poverty include malnourished and underweight children.

Although Thailand has successfully reached a high labour participation rate, informal labour numbers remain high. Significant issues waiting to be resolved including the aging society and upgrading education quality for better addressing the needed increase in the skills of the labor force.

### Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education

Even though Thailand has seen development in promoting youth literacy, the country has been unable to achieve universal primary education for every child because of net enrollment rates. When considered in terms of MDGs+, Thailand was unable to achieve the target of universal lower secondary education by 2006 and universal higher secondary education by 2014. Important and challenging issues in the MDGs include the fact that Thailand has many children outside the compulsory education system. The achievements remain low although budgets given have been high. Education inequality among urban and rural schools as well as education management issues remain of concern.

### Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

Thailand successfully achieved the goal of eliminating gender inequality at every level of education in 2015. Therefore, income equality has been achieved as the occupational roles and wages of women are quite similar to men. The challenging issue is violence against women., in most part caused by negative attitude towards women in parts of Thai society. Women are perceived as the primary caregiver in charge of household tasks and men are considered to have better decision-making abilities than women do.

### Goal 4: Reduce child mortality

Thailand was expected to achieve the goal to reduce the under-five mortality rate by 2/3 in 1990-2015 or from approximately 8.5 per hundred thousand people to 4.3 per hundred thousand people. However, the mortality rate in the highlands is an impediment to this achievement. Moreover, unplanned pregnancy remains an important factor because many adolescent mothers have no self-care knowledge during pregnancy.

### Goal 5: Improve maternal health

Thailand was unable to achieve the goal of reducing the maternal mortality ratio by 3/4 during 1990 – 2015 (MDGs 5A) or approximately 31.5 per one hundred thousand births and Thailand was unable to achieve MDGs+ to reduce mortality rates among mothers to 18 per one hundred thousand births. Thailand had opportunities to achieve the goal of access to reproductive health services in certain aspects, especially family planning. However, the situation of family planning currently facing Thailand is due to the issue of low fertility, or replacement rates.

### Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Thailand has achieved the goal of promoting full coverage for HIV/AIDS patients in 2015. Moreover, the malaria situation in Thailand is improving with statistically significant downward morbidity and mortality trends over the past 20 years. Nevertheless, Thailand continues to have a level of tuberculosis prevalence while non-communicable diseases cause increasing disability and mortality with upward trends and negative future impacts. Challenging issues that should be addressed are improved opportunities for child development in order for a child to reach its fullest potential health wise, and exclusive breastfeeding for six consecutive months to facilitate full development among infants and children. Access to public health and other services should also be made available to fragile or marginalised groups of Thai society.

## Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Thailand has set policies and a national development plan for sustainable development to minimize biodiversity loss and depletion of natural resources and degradation of the environment. However, Thailand was unable to reduce biodiversity loss by 2010, particularly in Thailand's forested areas and critically deteriorated marine and coastal resources, areas in which both spheres saw continually declining trends in the amount of marine and freshwater animals as well as endangered vertebrates and plants. Also, greenhouse gas emissions have continued to increase. Legal mechanisms and policies combined with a lack of unity, make solving environmental problems extremely difficult.

## Goal 8: Develop a partnership for global development

Thailand achieved MDGs 8A for developing free trade and finance systems based on regulations. Thailand places importance on least developed countries, landlocked countries and developing small island states in MDGs 8B- 8C. Thailand was able to achieve provided to least developed countries.

## Viet Nam

Viet Nam has completed a number of MDGs and targets such as (i) eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, (ii) achieve universal primary education, and (iii) promote gender equality in education. It has achieved certain health-related indicators such as reducing the maternal mortality ratio and the child mortality ratio. The country also achieved the target for malaria and tuberculosis control as well as combating its HIV/AIDS prevalence rate. Viet Nam is on the way towards reaching the targets for universal access to reproductive health services and improving maternal health. Regulations designed to enhance sustainable environmental practices have been integrated into national development policies; the forest coverage rate has increased to ensure the ongoing sustainability of the environment. While Viet Nam has achieved significant progress in building a Global Partnership for Development, stronger efforts are also required to fully realize specific targets such as ensuring debt sustainability, enhancing access to affordable essential drugs and development of a non-discriminatory trading and financial system.

## Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Viet Nam is one of the best-performing nations with regard to poverty reduction. In fact, the country has attained the MDGs target on poverty reduction ahead its schedule. Remarkable poverty reduction is the outcome of powerful economic growth, trade liberalization and poverty reduction policies targeted directly at the disadvantaged groups. During 1993-2008, expenditure-based poverty rate fell from 58.1 % to 14.5 %, lifting millions of people out of poverty. In the following period, poverty using the new national poverty line 2011-2015, declined from 14.2 % in 2010 to 9.8 % in 2013. General living standards have improved significantly; households' ownership of durable goods increased considerably. The hunger rate dropped dramatically over the past fifteen years and chronic hunger as a phenomenon has been eradicated in most provinces in Viet Nam. However, seasonal hunger caused by natural disasters exists at remote and mountainous areas of the country. By 2008, Viet Nam had secured the target "to reduce malnutrition rate of children aged below five.

Despite impressive achievements in poverty reduction, the country faces a number of challenges. The rate of poverty reduction varies across different ethnic groups and geographical regions. Poverty and low living standards are still prevalent in remote and mountainous areas and ethnic minority communities. Multidimensional poverty has become more apparent due to pressure from urbanization and migration.

## Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education

Viet Nam has achieved universal primary education and the country is moving towards universal lower secondary education. By 2014, the net enrolment rate of primary education reached an all-time high of 99.0%; and net enrolment rate at lower-secondary education was 87.2 % in 2012. Throughout the last few decades, the Government had shown solid commitment, and enjoyed some success in reforming and renovating the national educational system. These efforts have resulted in significant enhancements in learning and teaching quality as well as improvements in school facilities and the learning environment.

Viet Nam still needs to rigorously upgrade the quality of education to strengthen its human capital and meet the demands of a growing economy. The speed of improvement the educational sector has not been able to keep pace with Viet Nam's fast-changing economy and society. Inequality in educational access and quality persists among different ethnic and socio-economic groups and disparate geographical regions. Advanced education, including technical and vocational training has not strongly reflected the demands of job market at both national and international levels. Educational reform to improve teaching and learning quality as well as school facilities are therefore essential.

## Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

Viet Nam has been successful on MDGs 3 with all measured indicators being fully achieved. By 2014, there was no significant difference between literacy rate and education attainment across all educational levels between males and females. Women have also showed their growing roles in education. In higher education (university and colleges), where male lecturers were dominant in the early 2000s, the percentage of male and female lecturers are now close to equal. With regard to employment, women's participation in non-farm activities has surged, especially in rural areas. ratio of wages (the wage gap) between male and female workers in non-farm sector has been narrowed to 106.7% in 2014 (100 would indicate full equality).

Nevertheless, Viet Nam is encountering several challenges in ensuring gender equality and empowering women. Women experience more barriers than their male counterparts in employment. Wages are still lower for female workers than males, even with identical levels of education. Women's representation in governance and management is far from the targets given in the National Strategy on Gender Equality 2011–2020. Gender

bias, especially against women continues to be a major concern in less developed areas and gender-based violence has become more pervasive.

## Goal 4: Reduce child mortality

Viet Nam has made exceptional progress in reducing child mortality. The Under-five Mortality Rate halved between 1990 and 2004 while the Infant Mortality Ratio (IMR) fell rapidly by 2.5 times over the same period. The favorable outcomes of the extended programme on vaccination and policies to shield women's health contributed to this progress. Viet Nam is on track to achieve MDGs4 on the IMR indicator. However, these indicators have showed sluggish progress recently but the Under 5 Mortality Ratio (U5MR) is close to achievement.

## Goal 5: Improve maternal health

Viet Nam has achieved significant progress in the reduction of the maternal mortality ratio, and is now approaching the target in 2015. Reproductive health of maternal women has also been paid special attention; the contraceptive prevalence rate reached 75.7% nationwide and the adolescent birth rate also fell to 45 cases per 1000 women in 2014. Most women during pregnancy have access to antenatal care service with 95.8% having at least 1 visit and 73.7% having at least four visits by 2014. However, challenges persist in specific regions where ethnic minorities reside and socio-economic conditions are less developed such as the Northern midlands and mountainous areas, and the Central Highlands. Knowledge about birth and reproductive health among the youth are rather limited. Hence, tougher policies and actions aimed at these challenges should be targeted on these groups with a general objective of comprehensive and nationwide MDGs achievement.

## Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Viet Nam has shown promising progress towards halting the spread of HIV/AIDS. Viet Nam has reduced HIV prevalence to under 0.3% of the population. The quantity and quality of HIV/AIDS treatment, care and support services have been improved, especially the remarkable scale-up of antiretroviral therapy coverage that reached 67.6% against current eligibility criteria per national guidelines in 2013, showing an increase of almost 34 times the figure in 2005.

Viet Nam has achieved the goal for controlling malaria since 2011 with the proportion of malaria-related deaths standing at only 0.01 per 100,000 people in 2012. Viet Nam also surpassed

the global target regarding TB control when it successfully reduced the number of new cases and deaths by 62% from 1990 levels. To sustain its achievements and make steady progress towards the SDGs in coming years, Viet Nam has to overcome several challenges, especially shortage of financial resources for supporting activities.

### **Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability**

Appreciating environmental resilience as one key pillar of sustainable development. Viet Nam has progressively incorporated sustainability principles into its policies and programmes, as well as honored international commitments. Results in such areas as in improving access to clean water and providing basic sanitation and safe housing which reaches the majority of the population and targeted disadvantaged groups, are promising. The country has also made impressive efforts to fulfill its responsibilities in curtailing GHGs and ODSs, and has increased the natural carbon sink with its reforestation programmes. However, Viet Nam still faces a series of pressures as a rapidly developing economy with a large population: biodiversity loss, environmental pollution and violations, as well as inadequate attention to sustainability in favor of economic growth.

### **Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development**

Viet Nam has achieved solid results in developing a global partnership for development. The past years have witnessed rapid liberalization of trade; a number of major Free Trade Agreements have been signed, with the more recent ones driving the deeper integration of Viet Nam within the global economy. Thanks to trade liberalization, import-export activities have increased tremendously. However, there remains several difficulties including a higher trade deficit, and non-tariff barriers created by foreign trade partners, alongside insufficient barriers to protect young and newly-developed, domestic industries. The low value-added characteristics of export products and services together with the high dependency on a number of markets have become major obstacles. Moreover, ODA has been one of the main investment capital resources for Viet Nam's socio-economic development. In order to effectively utilize ODA during the post-MDGs period, the government has made efforts to improve public investment management and been prepared to address risks associated with borrowed funds, including repayment capacity. Public debt has increased rapidly since 2000 and remained at 55% in 2014, though this is regarded as a 'safe' level.

## **Lessons learnt and good practices**

The two main lessons learned for implementation of the Millennium Development Goals in Viet Nam are as follows:

- First, a strong political will of the population and government is effective for the MDGs implementation
- Second, a comprehensive growth model combining pro-poor, social economic development with environmental protection is essential for a successful implementation of the MDGs.

# Annex 2

# Technical Notes

A. Data sources:

- Submissions of ASEAN Member States (AMSs)
- National MDGs Reports of AMSs
- US\$1.25 a day poverty line computations using PPP estimates from ICP
- Where there is no data complete from AMS, the data is estimated by ASEAN Secretariat

B. Methodology for generating country group level data (G) for ASEAN, ASEAN-6 and CLMV countries from the country data. The formulas for how to calculate the country group level rates based upon absolute numbers at country level are shown below. For most variables, the absolute number of each target group is only known at census time. Hence, in order to ensure consistent calculations, the total population in-country is used for the calculation of average rates at country group level. An exception is made for the forest coverage. For this variable, the total land area is used for the country group calculations.

1. Proportion of population below \$1.25 (PPP)<sup>10</sup> in %

Required data:

A<sub>i</sub> = Share of people with income below \$1.25 (PPP) per day in country i

B<sub>i</sub> = Total population in country i

Formula for country group level indicator:

$$G = \left( \frac{\sum A_i \times B_i}{\sum B_i} \right) \times 100$$

2. Proportion of population below the national poverty line<sup>11</sup> in %

Required data:

A<sub>i</sub> = Share of people with income below national poverty line in country i

B<sub>i</sub> = Total population in country i

Formula for country group level indicator:

$$G = \left( \frac{\sum A_i \times B_i}{\sum B_i} \right) \times 100$$

3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption in %

Required data:

B<sub>i</sub> = Total population in country i

C<sub>i</sub> = Total consumption (or income) of the poorest quintile in local currency in current prices in country i

D<sub>i</sub> = Total consumption (or income) of the poorest quintile expressed in US dollars (PPP) in country i

E<sub>i</sub> = Total consumption (or income) of the entire population in country i

F<sub>i</sub> = Total consumption (or income) of the entire population expressed in US dollars (PPP) in country i

Formula for country group level indicator:

$$G = \left( \frac{\sum ((D_i / F_i) \times B_i)}{\sum B_i} \right) \times 100$$

4. Growth rate of GDP per person employed in country i

Required data:

C<sub>i</sub> = GDP in current prices in country i

D<sub>i</sub> = GDP expressed in US dollars (PPP) in country i

E<sub>i</sub> = Total employment in country i

Formula for the indicator for each country:

$$F \text{ (GDP per person)} = \left( \frac{D_i}{E_i} \right) \text{ Growth rate} = \left( \frac{F_t}{F_{t-1}} - 1 \right) \times 100$$

5. Employment-to-population ratio

Required data:

B<sub>i</sub> = Total population in country i

C<sub>i</sub> = total number of employed people aged 15 and over in country i

D<sub>i</sub> = total population aged 15 and over in country i

Formula for country group level indicator:

$$G = \left( \frac{\sum ((C_i / D_i) \times B_i)}{\sum B_i} \right) \times 100$$

6. Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age

Required data:

B<sub>i</sub> = Total population in country i

C<sub>i</sub> = total number of underweight children under 5 years of age in country i

D<sub>i</sub> = total population under 5 years of age in country i

Formula for country group level indicator:

$$G = \left( \frac{\sum ((C_i / D_i) \times B_i)}{\sum B_i} \right) \times 100$$

7. Net enrolment ratio in primary education

Required data:

B<sub>i</sub> = Total population in country i

C<sub>i</sub> = total number of children of official school age enrolled in primary education in country i

D<sub>i</sub> = total population of official school age (as determined by the country) in country i

Formula for country group level indicator:

$$G = \left( \frac{\sum ((C_i / D_i) \times B_i)}{\sum B_i} \right) \times 100$$

<sup>10</sup>The World Bank presented a one-dollar-a-day poverty line for their 1990 World Development Report on Poverty. This poverty line tells the cost of basic calorie requirements and the common share of non-food expenditures for a poor household. At that time, this was also the average of country level poverty lines. As the global prices have increased, some of the rounds of the International comparison programme have considered adjusting the poverty line, first to US\$1.25 (PPP) in 2000 and to US\$1.90 (PPP) in 2015.

<sup>11</sup>The national poverty lines are usually calculated with a similar method as the international poverty line, but may be set to cover a slightly different calorie requirement or share of non-food expenditures, hence reflecting a slightly different level.

## 8. Literacy rate of population aged 15 and over

Required data:

Bi = Total population in country i

Ci = number of people aged 15-24 years old who are literate in country i

Di = total population aged 15-24 years old in country i

Formula for country group level indicator:

$$G = ( \sum ((Ci / Di) \times Bi) / \sum Bi ) \times 100$$

## 9. Ratio of girls to boys in primary education

Required data:

Bi = Total population in country i

Ci = number of girls who are enrolled in primary school in country i

Di = number of boys who are enrolled in primary school in country i

Formula for country group level indicator:

$$G = ( \sum ((Ci / Di) \times Bi) / \sum Bi ) \times 100$$

## 10. Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education

Required data:

Bi = Total population in country i

Ci = number of girls who are enrolled in secondary school in country i

Di = number of boys who are enrolled in secondary school in country i

Formula for country group level indicator:

$$G = ( \sum ((Ci / Di) \times Bi) / \sum Bi ) \times 100$$

## 11. Ratio of girls to boys in tertiary education

Required data:

Bi = Total population in country i

Ci = number of girls who are enrolled in tertiary education in country i

Di = number of boys who are enrolled in tertiary education in country i

Formula for country group level indicator:

$$G = ( \sum ((Ci / Di) \times Bi) / \sum Bi ) \times 100$$

## 12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament

Required data:

Bi = Total population in country i

Ci = number of seats held by women in the national parliament in country i

Di = number of seats in the national parliament in country i

Formula for country group level indicator:

$$G = ( \sum ((Ci / Di) \times Bi) / \sum Bi ) \times 100$$

## 13. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)

Required data:

Bi = Total population in country i

U5MRi = under five mortality rate in country i

Formula for country group level indicator:

$$G = ( \sum (U5MRi \times Bi) / \sum Bi ) \times 1000$$

## 14. Infant mortality rate (IMR)

Required data:

Bi = Total population in country i

IMRi = under five mortality rate in country i

Formula for country group level indicator:

$$G = ( \sum (IMRi \times Bi) / \sum Bi ) \times 1000$$

## 15. Proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles

Required data:

Bi = Total population in country i

Mi = number of children aged 1 year old or younger who have been immunized against measles in country i

Pi = number of children aged 1 year old or younger in country i

Formula for country group level indicator:

$$G = ( \sum ((Mi / Pi) \times Bi) / \sum Bi ) \times 1000$$

## 16. Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births

Required data:

Bi = Total population in country i

Mi = number of maternity-related deaths in country i

Pi = number of livebirths in country i

Formula for country group level indicator:

$$G = ( \sum ((Mi / Pi) \times Bi) / \sum Bi ) \times 100,000$$

## 17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

Required data:

Bi = Total population in country i

Ci = number of births attended by skilled health personnel in country i

Di = number of births in country i

Formula for country group level indicator:

$$G = ( \sum ((Ci / Di) \times Bi) / \sum Bi ) \times 100$$

18. Incidence of malaria per 100,000 population

Required data:

$B_i$  = population in country  $i$

$C_i$  = number of new cases of malaria in country  $i$

Formula for country group level indicator:

$$G = \left( \frac{\sum ((C_i / B_i) \times B_i)}{\sum B_i} \right) \times 100,000$$

19. Incidence of tuberculosis per 100,000 population

Required data:

$B_i$  = population in country  $i$

$C_i$  = number of new cases of tuberculosis in country  $i$

Formula for country group level indicator:

$$G = \left( \frac{\sum ((C_i / B_i) \times B_i)}{\sum B_i} \right) \times 100,000$$

20. Proportion of land area covered by forest

Required data:

$A_i$  = land area covered by forest in country  $i$

$C_i$  = total land area of country  $i$

Formula for country group level indicator:

$$G = \left( \frac{\sum ((A_i / C_i) \times C_i)}{\sum C_i} \right) \times 100$$

21. Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source

Required data:

$B_i$  = total population in country  $i$

$C_i$  = population using an improved drinking water source in country  $i$

Formula for country group level indicator:

$$G = \left( \frac{\sum ((C_i / B_i) \times B_i)}{\sum B_i} \right) \times 100$$

22. Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility

Required data:

$B_i$  = total population in country  $i$

$C_i$  = population using an improved sanitation facility in country  $i$

Formula for country group level indicator:

$$G = \left( \frac{\sum ((C_i / B_i) \times B_i)}{\sum B_i} \right) \times 100$$

23. Telephone lines per 100 population

Required data:

$B_i$  = total population in country  $i$

$C_i$  = population with telephone line in country  $i$

Formula for country group level indicator:

$$G = \left( \frac{\sum ((C_i / B_i) \times B_i)}{\sum B_i} \right) \times 100$$

24. Cellular subscribers per 100 population

Required data:

$B_i$  = total population in country  $i$

$C_i$  = number of cellphone subscribers in country  $i$

Formula for country group level indicator:

$$G = \left( \frac{\sum ((C_i / B_i) \times B_i)}{\sum B_i} \right) \times 100$$

25. Internet users per 100 population

Required data:

$B_i$  = total population in country  $i$

$C_i$  = number of internet users in country  $i$

Formula for country group level indicator:

$$G = \left( \frac{\sum ((C_i / B_i) \times B_i)}{\sum B_i} \right) \times 100$$

C. Methodology for imputations:

Estimates are needed for 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010 and 2015. When the 1990 data is not available, targets that require a baseline use the 1995 data as the baseline.

In cases where data from the countries are not available on the selected years, the data from the year before or after are presented. If data are available from both the previous and the next year, a simple arithmetic average is imputed. If data are only available from 2 years ahead or after the year of presentation, the data are presented with a footnote indicating the year of observation with two digit, i.e. (-07) for 2007.

If no data are available within that range, the data are estimated using simple linear regression with the TRENDS function in Excel for all years with available data. Hence, if no data are available for 2015, data from 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2010 are used to impute data for 2015.

Data at group levels are calculated and presented if data are available for at least 50% of the countries, i.e. two or more of the CLMV countries, three or more of the ASEAN-6 countries and 5 or more of the ASEAN countries.

D. Definitions of indicators are derived from the United Nations Statistics Division's concepts of the Millennium Development Goals indicators.

# Annex 3

## Country Tables

## DATA OF 25 INDICATORS OF MDGs IN BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

Goal	Indicators of Brunei Darussalam	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	Source
<b>Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</b>									
	1. Proportion of population below \$ 1.25 (PPP) per day	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
	2. Proportion of population below the national poverty line	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
	3. Prevalence of 20% poorest population in national consumption	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
	4. Growth rate of GDP per person employed at current prices	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	JPKE (DOS)
	5. Employment-to-population ratio	%	64.7	59.1	64.7	62.8	62.5	60.6	JPKE (DOS) - Labour force survey 1995, 2014, Population census 1991,2001, 2011
	6. Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9.6	9.6	MOH
<b>Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education</b>									
	7. Net enrolment ratio in primary education	%	104.9	102.3	99.8	97.4	97.4	97.7	MOE
	8. Literacy rate of population aged 15 and 24 year olds	%	98.1	n.a.	98.9	n.a.	99.4	99.6	JPKE (DOS) - Population census 1991,2001, 2011. 2015 data are provisional
<b>Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women</b>									
	9. Ratio of girls in primary education	%	90.5	89.9	90.0	91.9	93.4	94.1	MOE
	10. Ratio of girls in secondary education	%	105.5	107.6	102.7	97.3	95.9	91.9	MOE
	11. Ratio of girls in tertiary education	%	91.4	98.5	124.7	136.1	127.2	148.2	MOE
	12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
<b>Goal 4: Reduce child mortality</b>									
	13. Under-five mortality rate	%	10.3	9.8	10.3	9.5	7.3	10.3	MOH
	14. Infant mortality rate	%	7.4	7.9	7.4	7.4	6.1	8.8	MOH
	15. Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles	%	108.0	99.5	99.0	97.4	94.4	96.0	MOH
<b>Goal 5: Improve maternal health</b>									
	16. Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births		0.0	0.0	26.7	14.4	15.6	59.7	MOH
	17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	%	97.8	98.6	99.6	99.7	99.8	100.0	MOH
<b>Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases</b>									
	18. Incidence of malaria per 100,000 population	cases	15.4	11.8	8.9	4.1	4.1	0.86*	MOH
	19. Incidence of tuberculosis per 100,000 population	cases	n.a.	47.7	95.8	44.0	57.2	48.0	MOH
<b>Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability</b>									
	20. Proportion of land area covered by forest	%	80	79	78	76	75	73.33*	MIPR
	21. Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source	%	100	100	100	100	100	100*	MOD
	22. Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	%	65	69	70	80	80	86.67*	MOD

Goal	Indicators of Brunei Darussalam	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	Source
<b>Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development</b>									
	23. Telephone lines per 100 population	%	13	23	24.5	22.7	20.7	18.3	AITI
	24. Cellular subscribers per 100 population	%	n.a.	6.6	33.7	62.1	106.7	111.1	AITI
	25. Internet users per 100 population	%	0	0.3	6.1	50.0	67.0	75.0	AITI, Household ICT survey: 2010, 2016

Notes: Values are given for the current year if available, otherwise the years after or before. If the deviation is more than one year, the source year is given. \* - imputed values

Indicators 1. Proportion of population below \$ 1.25 (PPP) per day, 2. Proportion of population below the national poverty line and 6. Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age are not applicable for Brunei nor Singapore. \

## Annex 3 Country Tables

### DATA OF 25 INDICATORS OF MDGs IN CAMBODIA

Goal	Indicators of Cambodia	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	Source
<b>Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</b>									
	1. Proportion of population below \$ 1.25 (PPP) per day	%	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	
	2. Proportion of population below the national poverty line	%	39	36.1	35.9	34.7	21.1	13.5	MOP
	3. Prevalence of 20% poorest population in national consumption	%	n.a	n.a	5.8	6.9	8.3	9.3	MOP
	4. Growth rate of GDP per person employed at current prices	%	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	
	5. Employment-to-population ratio	%	66	65	69	79	84	83	MOP
	6. Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age	%	69	56	45	36	28	24	MOP/MOH
<b>Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education</b>									
	7. Net enrolment ratio in primary education	%	72.0	76.0	83.8	91.3	95.2	93.9	MOEYS
	8. Literacy rate of population aged 15 and 24 year olds	%	65.3	79.2	81.8	80.4	88.8	92.2	NIS
<b>Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women</b>									
	9. Ratio of girls in primary education		0.61	0.75	0.85	0.96	0.97	1.01	MOEYS
	10. Ratio of girls in secondary education		0.70	0.79	0.83	0.90	0.91	1.09	MOEYS
	11. Ratio of girls in tertiary education		n.a	n.a	0.34	0.48	0.69	0.85*	MOEYS
	12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	%	n.a	6	10	16	22	20	National Election Committee
<b>Goal 4: Reduce child mortality</b>									
	13. Under-five mortality rate per 1,000 live births		181	146	124	83	54	35	MOP/MOH
	14. Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births		142	114	95	66	45	27	MOP/MOH
	15. Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles	%	n.a	22	33	70	77	70	MOP/MOH
<b>Goal 5: Improve maternal health</b>									
	16. Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births		367	402	437	472	206	170	MOP/MOH
	17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	%	n.a	20	32	44	71	89	MOP/MOH
<b>Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases</b>									
	18. Incidence of malaria per 100,000 population		2783	1881	1103	550	407	274	MOH
	19. Incidence of tuberculosis per 100,000 population		n.a	n.a	600	500	442	390	MOH
<b>Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability</b>									
	20. Proportion of land area covered by forest	%	60.0	58.6	61.2	59.1	57.1	49.5	MAFF
	21. Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source	%	5.8	26.4	47.5	51.2	48.2	59.2	NIS
	22. Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	%	8.6	17.4	18.4	25.0	40.0	61.8	NIS
<b>Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development</b>									
	23. Telephone lines per 100 population	%	n.a	n.a	1.1	8.0	2.9	1.7	MPTC
	24. Cellular subscribers per 100 population	%	n.a	n.a	1.4	6.5	75.1	137.5	MPTC
	25. Internet users per 100 population	%	n.a	n.a	n.a	0.1	2.3	41.8	MPTC

Notes: Values are given for the current year if available, otherwise the years after or before. If the deviation is more than one year, the source year is given. \* - imputed values

## DATA OF 25 INDICATORS OF MDGs IN INDONESIA

Goal	Indicators of Indonesia	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	Source
<b>Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</b>									
	1. Proportion of population below \$ 1 (PPP) per day								
	2. Poverty rate	%	15.1	11.3	19.14	15.97	13.33	11.22	BPS,Susenas
	3. Prevalence of 20% poorest population in national consumption	%							
	4. Growth rate of GDP per person employed at current prices	%	3.52					3.31	BPS
	5. Employment-to-population ratio	%	64.64	63.72	63.64	59.28	62.89	61.7	BPS,Sakernas August
	6. Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age	%	31	28	22	28	18	19.6(-13)	BPS, Susenas; *MoH Riskesdas
<b>Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education</b>									
	7. Net enrolment ratio in primary education	%	88.7(-92)	91	92	93	95	96.7	BPS, Susenas
	8. Literacy rate of population aged 15 and 24 year olds	%	96.6	97.5	98.4	90.9	92.9	99.67	BPS, Susenas
<b>Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women</b>									
	9. Ratio of girls in primary education	%		100.17	100.34	99.86	99.86	100.33	BPS, Susenas
	10. Ratio of girls in secondary education	%		101.06	104.23	103.31	102.02	103.2*	BPS, Susenas
	11. Ratio of girls in tertiary education	%			85	94	110	122.14	BPS, Susenas
	12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	%		12	9.9	11.6	17.9	17.32	BPS, Susenas
<b>Goal 4: Reduce child mortality</b>									
	13. Under-five mortality rate	%	97	81	55	45	42	26.29	BPS, SDKI, *SUPAS
	14. Infant mortality rate	%	68	57	46	28.2	29.3	22.23	BPS, SDKI
	15. Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles	%	44.5			67(-07)	74.5	82.36	BPS, Susenas
<b>Goal 5: Improve maternal health</b>									
	16. Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births		390	353	320	268	228(-07)	305	BPS, SDKI, *SUPAS
	17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	%		46	63.5	70.5	79.8	91.51	BPS, Susenas
<b>Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases</b>									
	18. Incidence of malaria per 100,000 population	Cases	468	283	362	410	196	85	Ministry of Health
	19. Incidence of tuberculosis per 100,000 population	Cases	343				228	183(-13)	TB Global Report 2009, WHO
<b>Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability</b>									
	20. Proportion of land area covered by forest	%	60			50		51	Ministry of Environment and Forestry
	21. Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source	%		38	38	48	44	70.97	BPS
	22. Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	%	16	22	33	37	51	62.14	BPS
<b>Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development</b>									
	23. Telephone lines per 100 population	%			1.0	10.0	9.5	4.5	BPS,Ministry of Communication and Information
	24. Cellular subscribers per 100 population	%				11	89	146	BPS,Ministry of Communication and Information
	25. Internet users per 100 population	%				3.0	12.3	22.0	BPS, Susenas

Notes: Values are given for the current year if available, otherwise the years after or before. If the deviation is more than one year, the source year is given. \* - imputed values

## Annex 3 Country Tables

### DATA OF 25 INDICATORS OF MDGs IN LAO PDR

Goal	Indicators of Lao PDR	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	Source
<b>Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</b>									
	1. Proportion of population below \$ 1 (PPP) per day	%	56.9(-92)	49.5(-97)	41.4(-02)	37.5*	34.9(-07)	28.8 (-12)	LSB, DoS, MPI, LECS
	2. Proportion of population below the national poverty line	%	46(-92)	31.9(-97)	33.5(-02)	27.6(-07)	23.2(-12)	24	LSB, DoS, MPI, LECS
	3. Prevalence of 20% poorest population in national consumption	%	8.8 (-92)	7.7 (-97)	8.5(-02)	7.9(-07)			LSB, DoS, MPI, LECS
	4. Growth rate of GDP per person employed at current prices	%			3.8	5.9	5.9		
	5. Employment-to-population ratio	%		84.9		80.4	77.7	69.1	LSB, DoS, MPI, LFS, Census
	6. Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age	%	44(-92)	40	40	37	32.3	22	LSB, DoS, MPI, LSIS I
<b>Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education</b>									
	7. Net enrolment ratio in primary education	%	58.8(-92)	65.2	77.3	84.0	95.2(-12)	98	Lao_MOE_ Annual Report
	8. Literacy rate of population aged 15 and 24 year olds	%		71.1	80.6	83.9	73.1	79.5*	LSB, DoS, MPI (Census)
<b>Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women</b>									
	9. Ratio of girls in primary education	%	79	81	85	88	91(-12)	92.3	Lao_MOE_ Annual Report
	10. Ratio of girls in upper secondary education	%	67(-98)	66.8	71	78	83(-12)	89.3	Lao_MOE_ Annual Report
	11. Ratio of girls in tertiary education	%	42	52	70	71	77(-12)	89.1*	Lao_MOE_ Annual Report
	12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	%	6.3	9.4(-97)	21.2	22.9	25(-12)	25	Lao_NA_ Annual report
<b>Goal 4: Reduce child mortality</b>									
	13. Under-five mortality rate	%	170(-93)	150(-97)	131(-03)	106(-07)	79	86	Lao_DoS_ MPI_Census DHS.LSIS
	14. Infant mortality rate	%	114(-93)	118(-97)	104(-03)	70	68	57	Lao_DoS_ MPI_Census
	15. Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles	%		67(-93)	71(-97)	52(-08)	55	76	Lao_MOH_ Immunization center
<b>Goal 5: Improve maternal health</b>									
	15. Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births			796	530	405	357	206	Lao_DoS_ MPL_LRHS & LSIS I and Census2015
	16. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	%			14	23	42	37*	Lao_DoS_ MPL_LRHS & LSIS I and Census2015
<b>Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases</b>									
	17. Incidence of malaria per 1000 population	Cases			8.1	2.4	2.7	0.6	
	18. Incidence of tuberculosis per 100,000 population	Cases	492	403	330	270	213	134.3*	Lao_MOH_ NTBC

Goal	Indicators of Lao PDR	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	Source
<b>Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability</b>									
	19. Proportion of land area covered by forest	%	47.2(-92)		41.5(-02)		40.3	48.1	Lao_MOAF_DoF_NRS & FS
	20. Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source	%	28	39	45	57	70	61.4	LSB_MPI_LRHS & LSIS I and Census
	21. Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	%	11	17	26	45	56.7	73.2	LSB_MPI_LRHS & LSIS I and Census
<b>Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development</b>									
	23. Telephone lines per 100 population	%	0	0	1	8.4	1.7	1.8*	LAO_MDGs report
	24. Cellular subscribers per 100 population	%	n.a.	n.a.	0.2	11	66	87.1	LAO_MDGs report
	25. Internet users per 100 population	%	n.a.	n.a.	0.1	1	7	9	LAO_MDGs report

Notes: Values are given for the current year if available, otherwise the years after or before. If the deviation is more than one year, the source year is given. \* - imputed values

## Annex 3 Country Tables

### DATA OF 25 INDICATORS OF MDGs IN MALAYSIA

Goal	Indicators of Malaysia	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	Source
<b>Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</b>									
	1. Incidence of poverty	%	16.5	8.7	8.5	5.7	3.8	0.6	Department of Statistics Malaysia
	2. Share of poorest bottom 40% in national income	%	14.5	13.7	14	13.2	14.3	16.8	Department of Statistics Malaysia
	3. Growth rate of GDP per person employed	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
	4. Employment-to-population ratio (working age 15-64 years)	%	63.5	62.7	63.4	61.0	61.6	65.8	Department of Statistics Malaysia
	5. (a) Children under-five with moderate malnutrition	%	24.5	19.5	13.0	7.5	4.3	2.2	Ministry of Health
	(b) Children under-five with severe malnutrition	%	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	Ministry of Health
<b>Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education</b>									
	6. (a) Net enrolment ratio in primary education	%	n.a.	n.a.	97.8	99.9	96.6	98.1	Ministry of Education
	(b) Net enrolment ratio in secondary education	%	n.a.	n.a.	66.0	68.4	66.4	68.5	Ministry of Education
	7. Literacy rate of population aged 15 - 24 year-olds	%	98.0	98.1	98.3	98.4	97.9	96.9	Department of Statistics Malaysia
<b>Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women</b>									
	8. Ratio of girls in primary education	%	n.a.	n.a.	1.000	n.a.	1.003	1.005	Ministry of Education
	9. Ratio of girls in secondary education	%	n.a.	n.a.	1.093	1.102	1.080	1.112	Ministry of Education
	10. Ratio of girls in tertiary education	%	n.a.	n.a.	1.041	1.274	1.237	1.205	MOHE, Department of Statistics Malaysia
	11. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	%	5.3	7.3	n.a.	n.a.	8.1	11.3	Parliament
<b>Goal 4: Reduce child mortality</b>									
	12. Under-five mortality rate	%	16.8	13.2	7.9	8.6	8.4	8.4	Department of Statistics Malaysia
	13. Infant mortality rate	%	13.1	10.3	6.0	6.7	6.7	6.9	Department of Statistics Malaysia
	14. Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against MMR	%	70.1	85.5	88.4	89.9	96.1	93.1	Ministry of Health

Goal	Indicators of Malaysia	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	Source
<b>Goal 5: Improve maternal health</b>									
	15. Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	%	18.6	19.3	24.4	27.4	26.1	23.8	Department of Statistics Malaysia
	16. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	%	92.9	94.9	96.6	98.0	98.6	99.4	Ministry of Health
<b>Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases</b>									
	17. Incidence of malaria per 100,000 population	ratio	289.4	286.2	54.6	21.3	23.5	7.6	Ministry of Health
	18. Incidence of tuberculosis per 100,000 population	ratio	61.2	56.9	64.7	61.2	68.3	79.5	Ministry of Health
<b>Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability</b>									
	19. Proportion of land area covered by forest	%	59.1	57.7	56.6	55.8	54.3	55.2	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (NRE)
	20. Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source 1	%	*	84.6	88.5	92.5	92.9	95.1	Department of Statistics Malaysia
	21. Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	%	*	93.5	96.3	97.6	98.4	99.5	Department of Statistics Malaysia
<b>Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development</b>									
	22. Number of telephone (fixed) subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	%	-	-	19.8	16.9	16.3	14.6	International
	23. Cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	%	-	4.2	21.8	74.1	119.2	143.8	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission
	24. Internet users per 100 population	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	71.1	Department of Statistics Malaysia

Notes: Values are given for the current year if available, otherwise the years after or before. If the deviation is more than one year, the source year is given. \* - Survey not conducted in 1990

## DATA OF 25 INDICATORS OF MDGs IN MYANMAR

Goal	Indicators of Myanmar	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	Source
<b>Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</b>									
	1. Proportion of population below \$ 1.25 (PPP) per day	%							
	2. Proportion of population below the national poverty line	%							
	3. Prevalence of 20% poorest population in national consumption	%				32.1	25.6		IHLCA Survey Estimate
	4. Growth rate of GDP per person employed at current prices	%							
	Growth rate of GDP per person employed by PPP	%							
	5. Employment-to-population ratio	%		45.9	47.5	48.3	49.7	64.2	Department of Labor
	6. Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age	%			35	33*	32	31*	MOH
<b>Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education</b>									
	7. Net enrolment ratio in primary education	%			76	82	84	99	MOE
	8. Literacy rate of population aged 15 and 24 year olds	%			94	97	98	94	MOE
<b>Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women</b>									
	9. Ratio of girls in primary education	%	93	94	97	99	98	96	MOE
	10. Ratio of girls in secondary education	%	94	100	105	96	105	108	MOE
	11. Ratio of girls in tertiary education	%			156	158	152	151*	MOE
	12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	%						4.75	Union Payment Office
<b>Goal 4: Reduce child mortality</b>									
	13. Under-five mortality rate	%	130	82	76	71	35	52 (p)	CSO
	14. Infant mortality rate	%	98	55	50	47	27	39 (p)	CSO
	15. Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles	%	68	82	84	78	87	84	MOH
<b>Goal 5: Improve maternal health</b>									
	16. Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births		420	350	152	117	142	180 (p)	CSO
	17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	%		11	33	58	62	77	MOH
<b>Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases</b>									
	18. Incidence of malaria per 100,000 population	cases	2046	1249	1011	1121	943	574	MOH
	19. Incidence of tuberculosis per 100,000 population	cases			74	65	53	43*	MOH
<b>Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability</b>									
	20. Proportion of land area covered by forest	%	60	55	52	49	47	43	MOF
	21. Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source	%			72	63	69	80(p)	
	22. Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	%			84	67	79	80(p)	
<b>Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development</b>									
	23. Telephone lines per 100 population	%			1	1	1	1	MOCPT
	24. Cellular subscribers per 100 population	%			0.1	0.3	1.6	83	MOCPT
	25. Internet users per 100 population	%			0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	

Notes: Values are given for the current year if available, otherwise the years after or before. If the deviation is more than one year, the source year is given. \* - imputed values.

(p) - preliminary figures

## DATA OF 25 INDICATORS OF MDGs IN PHILIPPINES

Goal	Indicators of Philippines	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	Source
<b>Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</b>									
	1. Proportion of population below \$ 1 (PPP) per day	%							
	2. Proportion of population below the national poverty line	%	34	32*	26*	27	26	22	Official Poverty Statistics, Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)
	3. Prevalence of 20% poorest population in national consumption	%	6	8	5	6	6	9	Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES), PSA
	4. Growth rate of GDP per person employed at current prices	%	2	2	7	3	4	5	Philippine National Accounts and Labor Force Survey (LFS), PSA
	5. Employment-to-population ratio	%	59	60	57	59	59	60	Labor Force Survey (LFS), PSA
	6. Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age	%	27 (-92)	24	23	20	20	22	National Nutrition Survey, Food and Nutrition Research Institute
<b>Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education</b>									
	7. Net enrolment ratio in primary education	%	85	93	97	84	96	91	Basic Education Information System (BEIS), DepEd
	8. Literacy rate of population aged 15 and 24 year olds	%	97	97	95	98 (-03)	99 (-08)	98 (-13)	Functional Literacy, Education and Mass Media Survey (FLEMMS), PSA
<b>Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women</b>									
	9. Ratio of girls in primary education	%	102*	97	96	94	92	98	BEIS, DepEd
	10. Ratio of girls in secondary education	%	100*	104	105	107	104	107	BEIS, DepEd
	11. Ratio of girls in tertiary education	%	130 (-93)	130	125	120	123	123	Commission on Higher Education (CHED)
	12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	%	11 (-92)	11	12 (-98)	18	21	26 (-13)	Commission on Elections (COMELEC)
<b>Goal 4: Reduce child mortality</b>									
	13. Under-five mortality rate	%	80	67	49 (-03)	34 (-08)	36	31 (-13)	National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA 2011 data is from FHS, PSA
	14. Infant mortality rate	%	57	49	37 (-03)	27 (-08)	27	23 (-13)	NDHS, PSA 2011 data is from FHS, PSA
	15. Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles	%	78	84	86	84	71	77	Field Health Surveillance Information System (FHSIS), DOH

## Annex 3 Country Tables

Goal	Indicators of Philippines	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	Source
<b>Goal 5: Improve maternal health</b>									
	16. Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births		164	170	176	144	129	221	1990 - 2010: PMDF estimates of the Technical Working Group on Mortality Statistician, 2015: Family Health Survey
	17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	%	59	63	69	68	76	87	FHSIS, DOH
<b>Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases</b>									
	18. Incidence of malaria per 100,000 population	Cases	119	89	67	43	13 (-08)	8	FHSIS, DOH
	19. Incidence of tuberculosis of 100,000 population	Cases	246	190	170	159	147	203	FHSIS, DOH
<b>Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability</b>									
	20. Proportion of land area covered by forest	%	21	19	27*	24 (-03)	23*	23*	1990, 1995, 2005: Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), 2000, 2010 and 2015: imputed - 1
	21. Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source	%	73	76	79	81	85	86	Annual Poverty Indicators Survey (APIS) and FIES
	22. Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	%	68	76	79	87	93	94	APIS and FIES
<b>Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development</b>									
	23. Telephone lines per 100 population	%	2	2	4	4	4	3	National Telecommunications Commission (NTC)
	24. Cellular subscribers per 100 population	%	n.a.	1	9	40	89	118	NTC
	25. Internet users per 100 population	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	

Notes: Values are given for the current year if available, otherwise the years after or before. If the deviation is more than one year, the source year is given. \* - imputed values  
 Notes: PSA - Philippine Statistics Authority, FIES- Family Income and Expenditure Survey, APIS- Annual Poverty Indicators Survey, LFS- Labor Force Survey,  
 1 - Special computations made by the ASEANstats using the data on proportion of land area covered by forest of the DENR

## DATA OF 25 INDICATORS OF MDGs IN SINGAPORE

Goal	Indicators of Singapore	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	Source
<b>Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger - 1</b>									
	1. Proportion of population below \$ 1.25 (PPP) per day 1	%							
	2. Proportion of population below the national poverty line 1	%							
	3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption 2	%	n.a.	n.a.	6.1	5.3	5.1	5.0	Singapore Department of Statistics
	4. Growth rate of GDP per person employed 3	%	5.0	2.0	4.6	3.0	11.6	-0.2	Singapore Department of Statistics
	5. Employment-to-population ratio 4	%	62.0	60.0	59.4	59.5	63.5	65.7	Singapore Department of Statistics and Ministry of Manpower
	6. Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age 1	%							
<b>Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education</b>									
	7. Net enrolment ratio in primary education 5	%	96.1	96.4	95.7	97.3	100.0	100.0	Ministry of Education
	8. Literacy rate of population aged 15-24 year olds, women and men 6	%	99.0	n.a.	99.5	n.a.	99.8	99.8	Singapore Department of Statistics
<b>Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women</b>									
	9. Ratio of girls to boys in primary education 7		0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	1.00	1.00	Ministry of Education
	10. Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education 7		1.06	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Ministry of Education
	11. Ratio of girls to boys in tertiary education 7		0.77	0.86	0.91	0.98	1.08	1.11	Ministry of Education
	12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament 8	%	4.8	4.6	6.7	16.0	24.5	25.3	Parliament of Singapore
<b>Goal 4: Reduce child mortality</b>									
	13. Under-five mortality rate 9		7.5	5.0	3.8	2.9	2.9	2.6	Singapore Department of Statistics
	14. Infant mortality rate 10		6.6	3.8	2.5	2.1	2.0	1.7	Singapore Department of Statistics
	15. Percentage of measles immunization coverage for children at 2 years of age, with at least one dose 11	%	n.a.	97	96	96	95	95	Ministry of Health
<b>Goal 5: Improve maternal health</b>									
	16. Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births and still-births		1.9	4.1	17.0	13.3	2.6	7.1	Immigration and Checkpoints Authority
	17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	%	99.7	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.7	Ministry of Health
<b>Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases</b>									
	18. Incidence of malaria (new cases including imported cases) per 100,000 total population 12		7.1	9.0	6.6	3.9	3.7	0.8	Ministry of Health
	19. Incidence of tuberculosis (new cases) per 100,000 total population 12		49.9	51.9	46.4	37.2	39.9	36.1	Ministry of Health

## Annex 3 Country Tables

Goal	Indicators of Singapore	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	Source
<b>Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability</b>									
	20. Proportion of land area covered by forest 13	%	25.83	25.25	23.95	23.43	22.95	22.74	National Parks Board
	21. Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source	%	100	100	100	100	100	100	Ministry of Environment and Water Resources
	22. Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	%	100	100	100	100	100	100	Ministry of Environment and Water Resources
<b>Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development</b>									
	23. Fixed Line Population Penetration Rate 14	%	21.3	24.3	59.3	43.3	39.8	36.4	Info-communications Media Development Authority
	24. Mobile Population Penetration Rate 14	%	1.5	8.3	74.8	99.8	143.6	148.4	Info-communications Media Development Authority
	25. Internet users per 100 resident population 15		n.a.	n.a.	36.0	61.0	71.0	79.0	Info-communications Media Development Authority

Notes Values are given for the current year if available, otherwise the years after or before. If the deviation is more than one year, the source year is given.

- Not applicable to Singapore.
- Based on lowest quintile's share in monthly household income from work. Income quintile is based on the ranking of all employed households by their monthly household income from work per household member. Household income from work includes employer Central Provident Fund (CPF) contributions.
- Based on GDP at 2010 market prices.
- Data refer to resident population (i.e. Singapore citizens and permanent residents) aged 15 years and over in June of reference year.
- Data refer to resident population (i.e. Singapore citizens and permanent residents).
- Data pertain to resident population (i.e. Singapore citizens and permanent residents) aged 15-24 years. Before 2011, data are only available during Census years. Data from 2011-2014 exclude those whose literacy is unknown.
- Derived by dividing the female enrolment rate by male enrolment rate.
- Please note that the computation is based on Term of Parliament. 7<sup>th</sup> Parliament is from 1988 to 1991; 8<sup>th</sup> Parliament is from 1991 to 1996; 9<sup>th</sup> Parliament is from 1997 to 2001; 10<sup>th</sup> Parliament is from 2002 to 2005; 11<sup>th</sup> Parliament is from 2006 to 2010; and 12<sup>th</sup> Parliament is from 2011 to 2015.
- The rate refers to the probability of a new-born baby in a specified reference period dying before reaching the age of 5, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of that reference period. We follow the MDGs definition where the data are computed from the life table using the formula :  $(1-I5/1000,000)*1,000$ , where I5 is the number of survivors at exact age 5 years. It is expressed as the number of deaths per 1,000 live-births. Data pertain to resident population (i.e. Singapore citizens and permanent residents).
- The rate refers to the number of deaths of children under one year of age per 1,000 live-births. Data pertain to resident population (i.e. Singapore citizens and permanent residents).
- Refers to immunisation given to children who are Singapore citizens and permanent residents.
- Refers to incidence rate per 100k total population.
- Data have been extrapolated based on Singapore's forest cover area as of year 2011 and land area records for the respective years.
- With effect from Jan 2001, we have begun to use total population instead of total resident population as a population base for the calculation of penetration rates for telecom services. Population Penetration Rate = [Total number of subscriptions/Total Population]. All figures for penetration rates are rounded to the nearest one decimal point.
- The number of Internet users is estimated using household survey data. From 2008, the base is residents aged 7 years and above. Prior to 2008, base is residents aged 15 years and above. The data source is "IDA's Annual Survey on Infocomm Usage in Households and by Individuals, 2000-2014".

## DATA OF 25 INDICATORS OF MDGs IN THAILAND

Goal	Indicators of Thailand	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	Source
<b>Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</b>									
	1. Proportion of population below \$ 1.25 (PPP) per day	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
	2. Proportion of population below the national poverty line	%	58.0	42.5	42.3	21.9	16.4	7.2	NESDB
	3. Prevalence of 20% poorest population in national consumption		6.0	6.1	6.2	6.0	6.6	7.5	NESDB
	4. Growth rate of GDP per person employed at current prices	%	n.a.	7.6	1.9	2.9	6.7	2.43 (-13)	UN Statistics Division, Primary data from NESDB and NSO
	5. Employment-to-population ratio	%	76.9	76.2	72.7	72.5	71.1	69.4	NSO
	6. Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age	%	41.7 (-88)	31.3	11.3 (-03)	9.3	10.2	9.2 (-12)	NSO and MOPH
<b>Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education</b>									
	7. Net enrolment ratio in primary education	%	70 (-92)	74	86	87	86	88	MoE, NESDB (2000 onwards)
	8. Literacy rate of population aged 15 and 24 year olds	%	91	94	96	98	99	98	NSO
<b>Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women</b>									
	9. Ratio of girls in primary education	%	0.95	0.94	0.93	0.99	0.94 (-07)	0.9 (-12)	UN Statistics Division, Primary data from MOE
	10. Ratio of girls in secondary education	%	0.97	1.02	1.06	1.09	1.06 (-07)	1.1 (-12)	UN Statistics Division, Primary data from MOE
	11. Ratio of girls in tertiary education	%	1	1	1.25	1.21	1.20 (-07)	1.4 (-12)	UN Statistics Division, Primary data from MOE
	12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	%	2.8	4	5.6	8	13.3	13.3	UN Statistics Division, Primary data from parliaments
<b>Goal 4: Reduce child mortality</b>									
	13. Under-five mortality rate	%	13.0	12.0	12.0	10.8	9.8	8.6	MOPH
	14. Infant mortality rate	%	8.0	7.2	6.2	7.6	7.0	6.2	MOPH
	15. Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles	%	n.a.	93	95	97	99	100	MOPH
<b>Goal 5: Improve maternal health</b>									
	16. Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births		24.8	10.7	13.2	12.2	10.2	24.6	MOPH
	17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	%	90.8	94.4	99.0 (-98)	98	97.8	99.6 (-12)	UN Statistics Division, Primary data from MOPH
<b>Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases</b>									
	18. Incidence of malaria per 100,000 population		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	46.3	40.3	9.3	MOPH
	19. Incidence of tuberculosis per 100,000 population		35.3 (-92)	37.5	51.8	55.4	49		UN Statistics Division, Primary data from MOPH

## Annex 3 Country Tables

Goal	Indicators of Thailand	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	Source
<b>Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability</b>									
	20. Proportion of land area covered by forest	%	28	26	33	32	33	31.6	NESDB
	21. Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source	%	86	91	94	95	94	97 (-12)	NSO
	22. Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	%	91	95	99	99	99	100	NSO
	23. Telephone lines per 100 population	%	n.a.	n.a.	9.0	10.7	10.3	7.9	NSO
	24. Cellular subscribers per 100 population	%	n.a.	n.a.	4.9	46.5	108.0	125.8	NSO
	25. Internet users per 100 population	%	n.a.	n.a.	3.7	15.0	22.4	39.3	NSO

Notes: Values are given for the current year if available, otherwise the years after or before. If the deviation is more than one year, the source year is given. \* - imputed values

## DATA OF 25 INDICATORS OF MDGs IN VIET NAM

Goal	Indicators of Viet Nam	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	Source
<b>Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</b>									
	1. Proportion of population below \$ 1.25 (PPP) per day	%	n.a.	58.1(-93)	28.9(-02)	16	20.7	17.2	GSO: Household Living Standard Survey
	2. Proportion of population below the national poverty line	%	n.a.	58.1(-93)	28.9(-02)	16	14.2	7.0	GSO: Household Living Standard Survey
	3. Prevalence of 20% poorest population in national consumption	%	n.a.	n.a.	9.2(-02)	7.2	7.3(-08)	4.6+I387	GSO: Household Living Standard Survey
	4. Growth rate of GDP per person employed at current prices	%	78.4	25.4	7.15	13.9	16.43	6.29	GSO: calculations based on data sources
	5. Employment-to-population ratio	%	44.41	45.88	47.76	51.9	56.4	57.6	GSO: Labor and Employment survey
	6. Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age	%	41	44.9	33.8	25.2	17.5	14.1	GSO, National Institute of Nutrition - Ministry of Health: survey
<b>Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education</b>									
	7. Net enrolment ratio in primary education	%	87	78 (-93)	93 (-98)	95	98	99	GSO, Ministry of Education and Training: report
	8. Literacy rate of population aged 15 and 24 year olds	%	86.8	n.a.	90.3	93.6	93.7	94.9	GSO: Population and Housing Census; Labor and Employment survey
<b>Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women</b>									
	9. Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	%	93	88	90	93.2	92.9	92.1	GSO, Ministry of Education and Training: report
	10. Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education	%	91.1	85.8	87.8	94.4	95.6	95.2	GSO, Ministry of Education and Training: report
	11. Ratio of girls to boys in tertiary education	%	89.5	81.5	87.9	97.4	114.3	115.2	GSO, Ministry of Education and Training: report
	12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	%	17.8	18.5	26.2	27.3	25.8	24.4	Ministry of Home Affairs of The Socialist Republic of Viet Nam: report
<b>Goal 4: Reduce child mortality</b>									
	13. Under-five mortality rate	%	58	n.a.	45.3	26.8	23.8	22.1	GSO: survey
	14. Infant mortality rate	%	45.9	n.a.	29.5	17.8	15.8	14.7	GSO: survey
	15. Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles	%	93.3	95.4	95.7	97.1	98	97.4	GSO, Ministry of Health: report

## Annex 3 Country Tables

Goal	Indicators of Viet Nam	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	Source
<b>Goal 5: Improve maternal health</b>									
	16. Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births		233	n.a.	n.a.	80	69		GSO; Ministry of Health: report
	17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	%	88(-93)	88	95	96.1	96	97.5	Ministry of Health: survey
<b>Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases</b>									
	Number of malaria patients in 100.000 persons		899 (-92)	659	293	99	54	35	
	18. Incidence of malaria per 100,000 population		1313.4	915.6	377.4	119.5	62.5	0	GSO, Ministry of Health: survey
	Number of tuberculosis	Cases	98374(-93)	95165	90754	95970	54297	1911	
	19. Incidence of tuberculosis per 100,000 population		141.3	132.2	116.9	116.5	62.4	2.1	GSO; Ministry of Health: report
<b>Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability</b>									
	20. Proportion of land area covered by forest	%	27.8	28.2	33.2	37.0	39.5	40.8	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
	21. Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source	%	n.a.	n.a.	78.1	84.9	90.5	93.0	GSO: survey: calculations based on data of Household Living Standard Survey
	22. Proportion of rural population using an improved sanitation facility	%	10.3 (-93)	17.5*	44.1 (-02)	60.5	75.7	83.6	GSO: survey: calculations based on data of Household Living Standard Survey
<b>Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development</b>									
	23. Telephone lines per 100 population	%	n.a.	1	3.2	8.7	14.6	6.4	GSO: calculations based on data sources
	24. Cellular subscribers per 100 population	%	n.a.	n.a.	1	11	128	131	GSO: calculations based on data sources
	25. Internet users per 100 population	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12.9	31	35	GSO: calculations based on data sources

Notes: Values are given for the current year if available, otherwise the years after or before. If the deviation is more than one year, the source year is given. \* - imputed values

# **Annex 4**

## **Preliminary ASEAN SDG Indicators**



The National Statistical Systems (NSSs) and the National Statistical Offices (NSOs) in all ASEAN countries have reviewed the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators which were discussed and agreed upon at the United Nations Statistical Commission 48<sup>th</sup> Session in New York in March 2017.

The ASEAN NSSs and NSOs have identified a preliminary set of priority SDG indicators for further discussion. The list comprises indicators which have been given priority by at least half the ASEAN countries. First, the list comprises SDG indicators which are given priority at the policy or political level and deemed ready for data collection within the current statistical system in each country. Second, the list comprises SDG indicators which are given priority at the policy or political level, but may require an improved or extended system for data collection and statistical compilation before being realized at the regional level.

Table 1. ASEAN SDG Political and Policy Priority Indicators supported by Statistical Capacity in a Majority of ASEAN Countries

Target	Indicator
1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)
1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age
	1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disaster per 100,000 population+B24
2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age
	2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)
3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio
	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate
	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate
3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations
	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population
	3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population
3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries
3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods
	3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group
3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older
4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3 (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex
4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex
4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated
4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	4.6.1. Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex
4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)
4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre- primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in- service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country

## Annex 4 Preliminary ASEAN SDG Indicators

Target	Indicator
5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18
5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments
	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions
5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services
6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water
7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity
7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption
7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP
8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita
8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high- value added and labour-intensive sectors	8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person
8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex
8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training
8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	8.10.1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults
	8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile- money-service provider
9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans- border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport
9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries	9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita
	9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment
9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology
10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population
13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disaster per 100,000 population
14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas

Target	Indicator
15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area
15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	15.5.1 Red List Index
15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	15.a.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems
15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation	15.b.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population
16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)
16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age
17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source
	17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes
17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism	17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed
17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet
17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding
17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries	17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration

Table 2. ASEAN SDG Political and Policy Priority Indicators supported by limited Statistical Capacity in a Majority of ASEAN Countries	
Target	Indicator
1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable
1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) <sup>a</sup>
	1.5.3 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
	1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies
1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)
2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment
	2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)
2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed	2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities
	2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction
2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries	2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures
	2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector
2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round	2.b.2 Agricultural export subsidies
3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations
3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population
	3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases
3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease
3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol
3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution
	3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)
3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States	3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution

Target	Indicator
3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks	3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness
4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex
4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill
5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age
	5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence
5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location
5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care
6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0- 100)
6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation- related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan
7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology
8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead	8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP
8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities
8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age
8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status
8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate
	8.9.2 Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs
9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities	9.4.1 CO <sub>2</sub> emission per unit of value added
9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending	9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP
	9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants

## Annex 4 Preliminary ASEAN SDG Indicators

Target	Indicator
9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure
9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities	9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high- tech industry value added in total value added
10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage & social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers
10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions	10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations
10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements	10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff
10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes	10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)
11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate
11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons affected attributed to disaster per 100,000 population
	11.5.2 Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, including disaster damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters
11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities
	11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)
12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP
12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement
13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.2: Number of countries with national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics	14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels

Target	Indicator
15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type
15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management
15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development	15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity
	15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index
15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products	15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked
15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities	15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked
16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age
16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months
	16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month
	16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation
	16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms
16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months
	16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months
16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations
16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information
16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles
17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	17.3.1 Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget
	17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP
17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress	17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services

## Annex 4 Preliminary ASEAN SDG Indicators

Target	Indicator
17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity- building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation	17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries
17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda	17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff- average
17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020	17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports
17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access	17.12.1 Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States
17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development	17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation
17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi- stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries	17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals
17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries	17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries

# **Annex 5**

## **Preliminary SDG Indicators -- Metadata Excerpts**

As referred, the United Nations Statistical Commission met in New York in their 48<sup>th</sup> Session in March 2017 to review the set of potential SDG indicators as identified by the Inter-Agency Expert Group on the SDG indicators. These were classified in three tiers. Tier I comprised indicators which were already well defined and being collected by a large number of countries. Tier II comprised indicators which were already well defined, but only being collected by a limited number of countries. Tier III comprised indicators which had been agreed upon the IAEG-SDG, but for which no metadata had been developed, tested and agreed upon.

The current annex comprises all indicators given priority by the ASEANstats, the ASEAN NSSs and the ASEAN NSOs. For most of the tier I and II SDG indicators, excerpts of the definition and recommended data source as approved by the UN Statistical Commission and published by 27 April 2017 are included. It is expected that the metadata for the remaining tier I and II, will be made available and published at in the SDG Metadata repository <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/>

Table 1. ASEAN SDG Political and Policy Priority Indicators supported by Statistical Capacity in a Majority of ASEAN Countries			
Sustainable Development Goal indicators should be disaggregated, where relevant, by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographical location, or other characteristics, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (General Assembly resolution 68/261).			
Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	Indicators	Excerpts from definition	Excerpts from data source
<b>Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere</b>			
1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)	The indicator Proportion of population below the international poverty line is defined as the percentage of the population living on less than \$1.90 a day at 2011 international prices. The 'international poverty line' is currently set at \$1.90 a day at 2011 international prices.	Household income and expenditure surveys
1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	The national poverty rate is the percentage of the total population living below the national poverty line.	Household income and expenditure surveys
	1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions		
1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Death: The number of people who died during the disaster, or directly after, as a direct result of the hazardous event. Missing: The number of people whose whereabouts is unknown since the hazardous event. It includes people who are presumed dead although there is no physical evidence. The data on number of deaths and number of missing are mutually exclusive. Affected: People who are affected, either directly or indirectly, by a hazardous event. Directly affected: People who have suffered injury, illness or other health effects; who were evacuated, displaced, relocated or have suffered direct damage to their livelihoods, economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets.	National disaster loss database, reported to UNISDR

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	Indicators	Excerpts from definition	Excerpts from data source
<b>Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>			
2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	Prevalence of stunting (height-for-age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age.	For the majority of countries, nationally representative household surveys constitute the data source. For a limited number of countries data from surveillance systems is used if sufficient population coverage is documented (about 80%). For both data sources, the child's height and weight measurements have to be collected following recommended standard measuring techniques (WHO 2008).
	2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	Prevalence of overweight (weight for height >+2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age. Prevalence of wasting (weight for height <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age.	For the majority of countries, nationally representative household surveys constitute the data source. For a limited number of countries data from surveillance systems is used if sufficient population coverage is documented (about 80%). For both data sources, the child's height and weight measurements have to be collected following recommended standard measuring techniques (WHO 2008).
<b>Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</b>			
3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) is defined as the number of maternal deaths during a given time period per 100,000 live births during the same time period. It depicts the risk of maternal death relative to the number of live births and essentially captures the risk of death in a single pregnancy or a single live birth. Maternal deaths: The annual number of female deaths from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, expressed per 100,000 live births, for a specified time period.	CRVS systems are the primary (and generally preferred) source of data on maternal mortality. However, many countries lack such a system, or have one that is not nationally representative. In such situations, other data sources can provide valuable information. These alternate data sources include specialized studies on maternal mortality, population-based surveys and miscellaneous studies. Please see page 5 of the report, Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990 to 2015 Estimates
	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	The proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel as defined as the percentage of live births attended by skilled health personnel during a specified time period, generally up to the past five years.	Data sources for measuring this indicator are nationally representative household surveys and health facility records. Nationally representative household surveys include surveys such as the UNICEF-supported Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS, mics.unicef.org) and the USAID-funded Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS, dhsprogram.com). These surveys use nationally representative samples based on a two-stage cluster sampling, generally using a population census frame of enumeration areas. Final sample size includes several thousand households. Interviews are carried out with head of households, all women of reproductive age (generally 15-49) and, in the case of MICS, mothers/caretakers of children under-five. Data from health facility records are reliable only in countries where almost all deliveries occur in health facilities, resulting in generally very high level of births attended by skilled health personnel.

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	Indicators	Excerpts from definition	Excerpts from data source
<p>3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births</p>	<p>3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate</p>	<p>Under-five mortality is the probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of 5 years, if subject to age specific mortality rates of that period, expressed per 1000 live births.</p>	<p>Nationally-representative estimates of child mortality can be derived from a number of different sources, including civil registration and sample surveys. The preferred source of data is a civil registration system which records births and deaths on a continuous basis. If registration is complete and the system functions efficiently, the resulting estimates will be accurate and timely. However, many countries do not have well-functioning vital registration systems. In such cases household surveys, such as the UNICEF-supported Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), the USAID-supported Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and periodic population censuses have become the primary source of data on under-five mortality.</p>
	<p>3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate</p>	<p>The neonatal mortality rate is the probability that a child born in a specific year or period will die during the first 28 completed days of life if subject to age-specific mortality rates of that period, expressed per 1000 live births. Neonatal deaths (deaths among live births during the first 28 completed days of life) may be subdivided into early neonatal deaths, occurring during the first 7 days of life, and late neonatal deaths, occurring after the 7<sup>th</sup> day but before the 28<sup>th</sup> completed day of life.</p>	<p>Refer to indicator 3.2.1.D32</p>
<p>3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases</p>	<p>3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations</p>	<p>The number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations as defined as the number of new HIV infections per 1000 person-years among the uninfected population.</p>	<p>Spectrum modelling, household or key population surveys with HIV incidence-testing, Other possible data sources: Regular surveillance system among key populations.</p>
	<p>3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population</p>	<p>The tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population as defined as the estimated number of new and relapse TB cases (all forms of TB, including cases in people living with HIV) arising in a given year, expressed as a rate per 100 000 population.</p>	<p>Details about data sources and methods are available in the following publicly available paper: Methods used by WHO to estimate the Global burden of TB disease <a href="https://arxiv.org/ftp/arxiv/papers/1603/1603.00278.pdf">https://arxiv.org/ftp/arxiv/papers/1603/1603.00278.pdf</a></p>
	<p>3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population</p>		
<p>3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents</p>	<p>3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries</p>	<p>Death rate due to road traffic injuries as defined as the number of road traffic fatal injury deaths per 100,000 population</p>	<p>For the road traffic deaths we have two sources of data. Data from Global Status Report on Road Safety survey and Vital registration or certificate deaths data that WHO receive every year from member states (ministries of health). For the population, we used data from the United Nations / Department of Economic and Social Affairs/ Population division.</p>

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	Indicators	Excerpts from definition	Excerpts from data source
3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	The percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who desire either to have no (additional) children or to postpone the next child and who are currently using a modern contraceptive method.	This indicator is calculated from nationally-representative household survey data. Multi-country survey programmes that include relevant data for this indicator are: Contraceptive Prevalence Surveys (CPS), DemoFigureic and Health Surveys (DHS), Fertility and Family Surveys (FFS), Reproductive Health Surveys (RHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), Performance Monitoring and Accountability 2020 surveys (PMA), World Fertility Surveys (WFS), other international survey programmes and national surveys. For information on the source of each estimate, see United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2016). World Contraceptive Use 2016 (POP/DB/CP/Rev2016).
	3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	Annual number of births to females aged 10-14 or 15-19 years per 1,000 females in the respective age group.	Civil registration is the preferred data source. Census and household survey are alternate sources when there is no reliable civil registration. Data on births by age of mother are obtained from civil registration systems covering 90 per cent or more of all live births, supplemented eventually by census or survey estimates for periods when registration data are not available. For the numerator, the figures reported by National Statistical Offices to the United Nations Statistics Division have first priority. For the denominator, first priority is given to the latest revision of World Population Prospects produced by the Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations. When either the numerator or denominator is missing, the direct estimate of the rate produced by the National Statistics Office is used.
3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older		

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	Indicators	Excerpts from definition	Excerpts from data source
<b>Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</b>			
4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex	Percentage of children and young people in Grade 2 or 3 of primary education, at the end of primary education and the end of lower secondary education achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (a) reading and (b) mathematics. The minimum proficiency level will be measured relative to new common reading and mathematics scales currently in development.	Various cross-national learning assessments including: Programme d'analyse des systèmes éducatifs de la CONFEMEN (PASEC), Progress in International Reading Literacy Study (PIRLS), Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA), Southern and Eastern Africa Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality (SACMEQ), Tercer Estudio Regional Comparativo y Explicativo (TERCE) and Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS). (a) Short-term strategy: Use national large-scale representative assessment data from cross-national assessments even though the performance levels may not be directly comparable. (b) Medium-term strategy: Use a global reporting scale based on either a new test or the statistical linking of national, regional and cross-national assessments.
4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	The participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex as defined as the percentage of children in the given age range who participate in one or more organized learning programme, including programmes which offer a combination of education and care. Participation in early childhood and in primary education are both included. The age range will vary by country depending on the official age for entry to primary education.	Administrative data from schools and other centres of organized learning or from household surveys on enrolment by single year of age in early learning programmes; population censuses and surveys for population estimates by single year of age (if using administrative data on enrolment); administrative data from ministries of education on the official entrance age to primary education.
4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	Parity indices require data for the specific groups of interest. They represent the ratio of the indicator value for one group to that of the other. Typically, the likely more disadvantaged group is placed in the numerator. A value of exactly 1 indicates parity between the two groups.	The sources are the same as for the underlying indicators for this goal
4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex	The percentage of youth (aged 15-24 years) and of adults (aged 15 years and above) have achieved or exceeded a given level of proficiency in (a) literacy and (b) numeracy. The minimum proficiency level will be measured relative to new common literacy and numeracy scales currently in development.	This indicator is collected via skills' assessment surveys of the adult population (e.g., PIAAC, STEP, LAMP, RAMAA) and national adult literacy surveys.

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	Indicators	Excerpts from definition	Excerpts from data source
4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)	The percentage of schools by level of education (primary education) with access to the given facility or service.	Administrative data from schools and other providers of education or training.
4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country	The percentage of teachers by level of education taught (pre-primary, primary, lower secondary and upper secondary education) who have received at least the minimum organized pedagogical teacher training pre-service and in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country	Administrative data from schools and other organized learning centres.
<b>Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</b>			
5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	Household surveys such as UNICEF-supported MICS and DHS have been collecting data on this indicator in low- and middle-income countries since around the late 1980s. In some countries, such data are also collected through national censuses or other national household surveys.
5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments		
	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	This indicator refers to the proportion of females in the total number of persons employed in senior and middle management. For the purposes of this indicator, senior and middle management correspond to major group 1 in both ISCO-08 and ISCO-88 minus category 14 in ISCO-08 (hospitality, retail and other services managers) and minus category 13 in ISCO-88 (general managers), since these comprise mainly managers of small enterprises. If statistics are not disaggregated at the sub-major level, then major group 1 of ISCO-88 and ISCO-08 could be used as a proxy.	The recommended source for this indicator is a labour force survey or, if not available, other similar types of household surveys, including a module on employment. In the absence of any labour-related household survey, establishment surveys or administrative records may be used to gather information on the female share of employment by the required ISCO groups. In cases where establishment surveys or administrative records are used, the coverage is likely to be limited to formal enterprises or enterprises of a certain size. Information on the enterprises covered should be provided with the figures. When comparing figures across years, any changes in the versions of ISCO that are used should be taken into account.

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	Indicators	Excerpts from definition	Excerpts from data source
5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	The proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex is defined as the 'proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex'.	This indicator is a newly developed ITU indicator that was approved by the World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Symposium (WTIS) 2014. The indicator's definition and methodology were developed under the coordination of ITU, through its Expert Groups and following an extensive consultation process with countries. Data for the proportion of individuals owning a mobile phone were first collected in 2015, through an annual questionnaire that ITU sends to national statistical offices (NSO).
<b>Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</b>			
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services is currently being measured by the proportion of population using an improved basic drinking water source which is located on premises and available when needed and free of faecal (and priority chemical) contamination. 'Improved' source defined the same as used for MDGs monitoring i.e. piped water into dwelling, yard or plot; public taps or standpipes; boreholes or tubewells; protected dug wells; protected springs and rainwater.	Access to water and sanitation are considered core socio-economic and health indicators, and key determinants of child survival, maternal, and children's health, family wellbeing, and economic productivity. Drinking water and sanitation facilities are also used in constructing wealth quintiles used by many integrated household surveys to analyse inequalities between rich and poor. Access to drinking water and sanitation is therefore a core indicator for most household surveys. In high-income countries where household surveys or censuses do not usually collect information on basic access, estimates are drawn from administrative records.
6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water	The Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water is currently being measured by the proportion of the population using an improved basic sanitation facility at the household level which is not shared with other households and where excreta is safely disposed in situ or treated off-site. 'Improved' source defined the same as used for MDGs monitoring i.e. flush or pour flush toilets to sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with a slab, and composting toilets. Population with a hand-washing facility: a device to contain, transport or regulate the flow of water to facilitate handwashing with soap and water in the household.	Access to water and sanitation are considered core socio-economic and health indicators, and key determinants of child survival, maternal, and children's health, family wellbeing, and economic productivity. Drinking water and sanitation facilities are also used in constructing wealth quintiles used by many integrated household surveys to analyse inequalities between rich and poor. Access to sanitation is therefore a core indicator for most household surveys. In high-income countries where household surveys or censuses do not usually collect information on basic access, estimates are drawn from administrative records.
<b>Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</b>			
7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity	Proportion of population with access to electricity is the percentage of population with access to electricity.	Data for access to electricity are collected entirely from household surveys (and occasionally censuses), tapping into a wide number of different household survey types including: DemoFigureic and Health Surveys (DHS) and Living Standards Measurement Surveys (LSMS), Multi-Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), the World Health Survey (WHS), other nationally developed and implemented surveys, including those by various government agencies (for example, ministries of energy and utilities).

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	Indicators	Excerpts from definition	Excerpts from data source
7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	The renewable energy share in total final consumption is the percentage of final consumption of energy that is derived from renewable resources.	Data on renewable energy consumption are available through national Energy Balances produced by the International Energy Agency and the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) for more than 180 countries. The energy balances make it possible to trace all the different sources and uses of energy at the national level.
7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	Energy intensity is defined as the energy supplied to the economy per unit value of economic output	IEA and UN energy balances combined provide total energy supply data for all countries on an annual basis. GDP data is available for all countries on an annual basis.
<b>Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</b>			
8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	Annual growth rate of real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita is calculated as the percentage change in the real GDP per capita between two consecutive years. Real GDP per capita is calculated by dividing GDP at constant prices by the population of a country or area. The data for real GDP are measured in constant US dollars to facilitate the calculation of country growth rates and aggregation of the country data	The underlying annual GDP estimates in domestic currency are collected from countries or areas annually through a national accounts questionnaire (NAQ), while the underlying population estimates are obtained from the UN Population Division on <a href="https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Download/Standard/Population/">https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Download/Standard/Population/</a>
8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors	8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person conveys the annual percentage change in real Gross Domestic Product per employed person.	Output measures used in the nominator of this indicator (Gross Domestic Product) are best obtained from the production side of national accounts and represent, as much as possible, GDP at market prices for the aggregate economy (adjusted for inflation, in constant prices). Employment data used in the denominator are preferably derived from labour force or other household surveys with an employment module. In the absence of a household survey, establishment surveys, administrative records or official estimates based on reliable sources can be used as well as population censuses.
8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex		

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	Indicators	Excerpts from definition	Excerpts from data source
8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	The unemployment rate conveys the percentage of persons in the labour force who are unemployed	The preferred official national data source for this indicator is a household-based labour force survey. The population census and/or other household surveys with an appropriate employment module may also be used to obtain the required data. Unemployment registers can serve as instruments to collect data on unemployment levels, and used to supplement the information obtained in household surveys.
8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training	This proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training, also known as "the NEET rate", conveys the number of young persons not in education, employment or training as a percentage of the total youth population	The preferred official national data source for this indicator is a household-based labour force survey. The population census and/or other household surveys with an appropriate employment module can also be used to obtain the required data.
8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	8.10.1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults		
	8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	The percentage of adults (ages 15+) who report having an account (by themselves or together with someone else) at a bank or another type of financial institution or personally using a mobile money service in the past 12 months.	The indicators in the 2014 Global Financial Inclusion (Global Findex) database are drawn from survey data covering almost 150,000 people in more than 140 economies—representing more than 97 percent of the world's population. The survey was carried out over the 2014 calendar year by Gallup, Inc. as part of its Gallup World Poll. The target population is the entire civilian, noninstitutionalized pop. age 15 and above.
<b>Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</b>			
9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport	Passenger and freight volumes is the sum of the passenger and freight volumes reported for the air carriers in terms of number of people and metric tonnes of cargo respectively.	ICAO Air Transport Reporting Forms approved by the Statistics Division of ICAO and its Member States has been used to define standards, methodologies and to collect aviation data since the 1950's. ICAO definitions and metadata is also used by the Aviation Industry as the basis of collecting data and conducting analysis.

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	Indicators	Excerpts from definition	Excerpts from data source
9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries	9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita	Manufacturing value added (MVA) as a proportion of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and per capita is the total value of goods and services net of intermediate consumption. It is generally compiled as the sum of the value added of all manufacturing activity units in operation in the reference period. For the purpose on comparability over time and across countries MVA is estimated in terms of constant prices in USD. The current series are given at constant prices of 2010.	UNIDO maintains MVA database which is updated every year. Figures for updates are obtained from national account estimates produced by NSOs and MVA data in USD are also taken from UN Statistics Division. National currency data are converted to USD by using IMF exchange rates
	9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	Employment is defined as a work performed for pay or profit. The value is obtained by summing up the number of employed in all manufacturing activities. The manufacturing employment indicator is presented in absolute terms as well as relative to total employment.	Employment in manufacturing is reported in annual industrial surveys. Total employment data is obtained from the census and employment surveys including household surveys.
9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, broken down by technology, refers to the percentage of inhabitants living within range of a mobile-cellular signal, irrespective of whether or not they are mobile phone subscribers or users. This is calculated by dividing the number of inhabitants within range of a mobile-cellular signal by the total population and multiplying by 100	This indicator is based on an internationally agreed definition and methodology, which have been developed under the coordination of ITU, through its Expert Groups and following an extensive consultation process with countries. It is also a core indicator of the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development's Core List of Indicators, which has been endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission (last time in 2014). ITU collects data for this indicator through an annual questionnaire from national regulatory authorities or Information and Communication Technology Ministries, who collect the data from Internet service providers.
<b>Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries</b>			
10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population	The growth rate in the welfare aggregate of bottom 40% is computed as the annualized average growth rate in per capita real consumption or income of the bottom 40% of the income distribution in a country from household surveys over a roughly 5-year period. The national average growth rate in the welfare aggregate is computed as the annualized average growth rate in per capita real consumption or income of the total population in a country from household surveys over a roughly 5-year period.	The Global Database of Shared Prosperity was prepared by the Global Poverty Working Group, which comprises poverty measurement specialists of different departments of the World Bank Group. The database's primary source of data is the World Bank Group's PovcalNet database, an interactive computational tool that allows users to replicate the World Bank Group's official poverty estimates measured at international poverty lines (\$1.90 or \$3.10 per day per capita). The choice of consumption or income to measure shared prosperity for a country is consistent with the welfare aggregate used to estimate extreme poverty rates in PovcalNet, unless there are strong arguments for using a different welfare aggregate. The practice adopted by the World Bank Group for estimating global and regional poverty rates is, in principle, to use per capita consumption expenditure as the welfare measure wherever available and to use income as the welfare measure for countries for which consumption data are unavailable.
<b>Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</b>			
<b>Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</b>			

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	Indicators	Excerpts from definition	Excerpts from data source
<b>Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</b>			
13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	NA [a] An open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction established by the General Assembly (resolution 69/284) is developing a set of indicators to measure global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework. These indicators will eventually reflect the agreements on the Sendai Framework indicators.	National Progress Report of the Sendai Monitor, reported to UNISDR
<b>Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development</b>			
14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	The indicator Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas shows temporal trends in the percentage of important sites for marine biodiversity (i.e., those that contribute significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity) that are wholly covered by designated protected areas.	Protected area data are compiled by ministries of environment and other ministries responsible for the designation and maintenance of protected areas. Protected Areas data for sites designated under the Ramsar Convention and the UNESCO World Heritage Convention are collected through the relevant convention international secretariats. Protected area data are aggregated globally into the World Database on Protected Areas by the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre, according to the mandate for production of the United Nations List of Protected Areas (Deguignet et al. 2014). They are disseminated through Protected Planet <a href="http://www.protectedplanet.net/">http://www.protectedplanet.net/</a> , which is jointly managed by UNEP-WCMC and IUCN and its World Commission on Protected Areas (Juffe-Bignoli et al. 2014).
<b>Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss</b>			
15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area	Forest area as a proportion of total land area	FAO has been collecting and analyzing data on forest area since 1946. FRA 2015 contains information for 234 countries and territories on more than 100 variables related to the extent of forests, their conditions, uses and values for three points in time: 1990, 2000, 2005, 2010 and 2015. All data are provided to FAO by countries in the form of a country report following a standard format, which includes the original data and reference sources and descriptions of how these have been used to estimate the forest area for different points in time. For the remaining countries and territories where no information is provided, a report is prepared by FAO using existing information and a literature search.

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	Indicators	Excerpts from definition	Excerpts from data source
15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	15.5.1 Red List Index	The Red List Index measures change in aggregate extinction risk across groups of species. It is based on genuine changes in the number of species in each category of extinction risk on The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (IUCN 2015) is expressed as changes in an index ranging from 0 to 1 .	National agencies producing relevant data include government, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), and academic institutions working jointly and separately. Data are gathered from published and unpublished sources, species experts, scientists, and conservationists through correspondence, workshops, and electronic fora. Data are submitted by national agencies to IUCN, or are gathered through initiatives of the Red List Partnership. From 2013–6, the Red List Partnership encompassed: BirdLife International; Botanic Gardens Conservation International; Conservation International; Microsoft; NatureServe; Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew; Sapienza University of Rome; Texas A&M University; Wildscreen; and Zoological Society of London.
15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	15.a.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	The indicator Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems is defined as Gross disbursements of total ODA from all donors for biodiversity.	The OECD/DAC has been collecting data on official and private resource flows from 1960 at an aggregate level and 1973 at an activity level through the Creditor Reporting System (CRS data are considered complete from 1995 for commitments at an activity level and 2002 for disbursements). The biodiversity marker was introduced in 2002. The data are reported by donors according to the same standards and methodologies (see here: <a href="http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/methodology.htm">http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/methodology.htm</a> ). Data are reported on an annual calendar year basis by statistical reporters in national administrations (aid agencies, Ministries of Foreign Affairs or Finance, etc.
15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation	15.b.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems		

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	Indicators	Excerpts from definition	Excerpts from data source
<b>Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</b>			
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	The total number of persons held in detention who have not yet been sentenced, as a percentage of the total number of persons held in detention, on a specified date.	UNODC collects data on prisons through its annual data collection (UN-CTS). The data collection through the UN-CTS is facilitated by a network of over 130 national Focal Points appointed by responsible authorities. Data on unsentenced and total detainees from the UN-CTS are available for 114 countries. The country coverage can improve if other sources (research institutions and NGOs) are included (data for additional 60 countries are available, bringing the total for the period 2012-2014 to 174 countries).
16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget This indicator measures the extent to which aggregate budget expenditure outturn reflects the amount originally approved, as defined in government budget documentation and fiscal reports. The coverage is budgetary central government (BCG) and the time period covered is the last three completed fiscal years.	The Budget Laws of countries is the usual source of the approved budget of countries. The end-of-year fiscal reports (/budget execution reports) are the sources of the actual spending. This data is typically obtained from websites of the Ministry of Finance (MoF) or the national Parliament, or data are collected through communication with the MoF.
16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority.	Censuses, household surveys such as MICS and DHS and national vital registration systems
<b>Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development</b>			
<b>Finance</b>			
17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source		
	17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes		

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	Indicators	Excerpts from definition	Excerpts from data source
<b>Technology</b>			
17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism	17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed	The indicator fixed Internet broadband subscriptions, by speed, refers to the number of fixed-broadband subscriptions to the public Internet, split by advertised download speed. The indicator is currently broken down by the following subscription speeds: - less than 2 Mbit/s subscriptions, - 2 Mbit/s to less than 10 Mbit/s subscriptions, Equal to or above 10 Mbit/s subscriptions. Refers to all fixed -broadband Internet subscriptions with advertised downstream speeds equal to, or greater than, 10 Mbit/s.	Since data for this indicator are based on administrative data from operators, no information on individual subscribers is available and therefore the data cannot be broken down by any individual characteristics. Data could in theory be broken down by geographic location and urban/rural, but ITU does not collect this information.
17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet	The indicator proportion of individuals using the Internet is defined as the proportion of individuals who used the Internet from any location in the last three months.	Data on individuals using the Internet are collected through an annual questionnaire that ITU sends to national statistical offices (NSO). In this questionnaire ITU collects absolute values. The percentages are calculated a-posteriori. The survey methodology is verified to ensure that it meets adequate statistical standards. The data are verified to ensure consistency with previous years' data and situation of the country for other related indicators (ICT and economic). For most developed and an increasing number of developing countries, percentage of individuals using the Internet data are based on methodologically sound household surveys conducted by national statistical agencies. If the NSO has not collected Internet user statistics, then ITU estimates the percentage of individuals using the Internet.

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	Indicators	Excerpts from definition	Excerpts from data source
<b>Systemic issues: Data, monitoring and accountability</b>			
17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding	The indicator Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation is based on the annual Status Report on National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS). In collaboration with its partners, PARIS21 reports on country progress in designing and implementing national statistical plans. The indicator is a count of countries that are either (i) implementing a strategy, (ii) designing one or (iii) awaiting adoption of the strategy in the current year.	Data is provided by the National Statistical Offices. The information is collected annually and verified by direct email correspondence with the national focal point for the country's NSDS (National Strategy for Development of Statistics).
17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries	17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration	The indicator tracks the proportion of countries that have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years. This also includes countries which compile their detailed population and housing statistics from population registers, administrative records, sample surveys or other sources or a combination of those sources.	ECOSOC resolution E/RES/2015/10 establishing the 2020 World Population and Housing Census Programme requests the Secretary-General to "monitor and regularly report to the Statistical Commission on the implementation of the Programme". In response to this request UNSD regularly monitors the progress of implementation of population and housing censuses across Member States.

Table 2. ASEAN SDG Political and Policy Priority Indicators supported by limited Statistical Capacity in a Majority of ASEAN Countries

Sustainable Development Goal indicators should be disaggregated, where relevant, by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location, or other characteristics, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (General Assembly resolution 68/261).

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	Indicators	Excerpts from definition	Excerpts from data source
<b>Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere</b>			
1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	This indicator reflects the proportion of the population covered by social protection floors or systems and includes the component proportion of unemployed who receive unemployment benefits which is defined as the number of unemployed persons receiving unemployment benefits divided by the total number of unemployment persons times 100.	The administrative data on social security schemes are often the most current and provide comprehensive information for the numerator of this indicator. In the absence of reliable administrative records, data from household surveys (household budget surveys or labour force surveys) can be used. Data from a household survey may also be used to estimate the denominator of the indicator.
1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)	Direct economic loss: the monetary value of total or partial destruction of physical assets existing in the affected area. Direct economic loss is nearly equivalent to physical damage. [a] An open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction established by the General Assembly (resolution 69/284) is developing a set of indicators to measure global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework. These indicators will eventually reflect the agreements on the Sendai Framework indicators.	National disaster loss database, reported to UNISDR
	1.5.3 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030	An open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction established by the General Assembly (resolution 69/284) is developing a set of indicators to measure global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework. These indicators will eventually reflect the agreements on the Sendai Framework indicators.	National Progress Report of the Sendai Monitor, reported to UNISDR
	1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies		

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	Indicators	Excerpts from definition	Excerpts from data source
1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)		
<b>Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>			
2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment	The prevalence of undernourishment (PoU) (French: pourcentage de sous-alimentation; Spanish: porcentaje de sub-alimentación; Italian: prevalenza di sotto-alimentazione) is an estimate of the proportion of the population whose habitual food consumption is insufficient to provide the dietary energy levels that are required to maintain a normal active and healthy life. It is expressed as a percentage.	The ideal source of data to estimate the PoU would be a carefully designed and skilfully conducted individual dietary intake survey, in which actual daily food consumption, together with heights and weights for each surveyed individual, are repeatedly measured on a sample that is representative of the target population. Due to their cost, however, such surveys are rare.. In principle, a well-designed household survey that collects information on food acquisitions might be sufficient to inform a reliable estimate of the Prevalence of Undernourishment in a population, at a reasonable cost and with the necessary periodicity to inform the SDG monitoring process, provided that the necessary requirements are fulfilled. Examples of surveys that could be considered for this purpose include surveys conducted to compute economic statistics and conduct poverty assessments, such as Household Income and Expenditure Surveys, Household Budget Surveys and Living Standard Measurement Surveys.
	2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	The indicator measures the percentage of individuals in the population who have experienced food insecurity at moderate or severe levels during the reference period. The severity of food insecurity, defined as a latent trait, is measured on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale global reference scale, a measurement standard established by FAO through the application of the Food Insecurity Experience Scale in more than 140 countries worldwide, starting in 2014.	Data can be collected using the Food Insecurity Experience Scale survey module (FIES-SM) developed by FAO, or any other experience-based food security scale questionnaires. Two versions of the FIES-SM are available for use in surveys of individuals or households respectively, and the difference stands in whether respondents are asked to report only on their individual experiences, or also on that of other member of the household. The current FIES-SM module include eight questions. The FIES-SM can be included in virtually any telephone-based or personal interview based survey of the population, though face to face interview is preferred.

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	Indicators	Excerpts from definition	Excerpts from data source
2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed	2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities		
	2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction	The indicator presents the percentage of livestock breeds classified as being at risk, not at risk or of unknown risk of extinctions at a certain moment in time, as well as the trends for those percentages.	The Global Databank for Animal Genetic Resources currently contains data from 182 countries and 38 species. The total number of national breed populations recorded in the Global Databank has increased dramatically since 1993 (from 2,716 national breed populations to 14,915 and from 131 countries to 182). The total number of mammalian national breed populations recorded in February 2016 was 11,116. The total number of avian national breed populations recorded in 2016 was 3,799. List: Global Databank for Animal Genetic Resources
2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries	2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	The Agriculture Orientation Index (AOI) for Government Expenditures is defined as the Agriculture Share of Government Expenditures, divided by the Agriculture Share of GDP, where Agriculture refers to the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector. The measure in a currency-free index, calculated as the ratio of these two shares. National governments are requested to compile Government Expenditures according to the international Classification of Functions of Government (COFOC), and Agriculture Share of GDP according to the System of National Accounts (SNA).	Data on government expenditures is collected from countries using an annual questionnaire administered by FAO. Since countries typically compile government expenditure data based on their financial systems, and is administrative data covering the entirety of government expenditures, particularly at the central government level, there is no sampling issue and no possibility of sampling error. For some countries that do not report such data to FAO, data may be obtained from the IMF (which collects similar data but covering more sectors, and with less disaggregation of ISIC Rev 4 Division A) or from official national governmental websites.
	2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector	Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector is defined as Gross disbursements of total ODA and other official flows from all donors to the agriculture sector.	The OECD/DAC has been collecting data on official and private resource flows from 1960 at an aggregate level and 1973 at an activity level through the Creditor Reporting System (CRS) data are considered complete from 1995 for commitments at an activity level and 2002 for disbursements). The data are reported by donors according to the same standards and methodologies (see here: <a href="http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/methodology.htm">http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/methodology.htm</a> ). Data are reported on an annual calendar year basis by statistical reporters in national administrations (aid agencies, Ministries of Foreign Affairs or Finance, etc.

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	Indicators	Excerpts from definition	Excerpts from data source
2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round	2.b.1 Agricultural export subsidies	Producer Support Estimate (PSE): The annual monetary value of gross transfers from consumers and taxpayers to agricultural producers, measured at the farm-gate level, arising from policy measures that support agriculture, regardless of their nature, objectives or impacts on farm production or income. Percentage PSE (%PSE): PSE as a share of gross farm receipts (including support). Agricultural export subsidies are defined as export subsidies budgetary outlays and quantities as notified by WTO Members in Tables ES:1 and supporting Tables ES:2 (following templates in document G/AG/2 dated 30 June 1995). Data cover: • Notifications by WTO Members with export subsidy reduction commitments included in part IV of their Schedules; • Notifications of export subsidies by developing country Members pursuant to the provisions of article 9.4 of the Agreement on Agriculture.	Annual data; original data is collected by the OECD secretariat in collaboration with capitals.
<b>Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</b>			
3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	The number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations as defined as the number of new HIV infections per 1000 person-years among the uninfected population.	Spectrum modelling, household or key population surveys with HIV incidence-testing, Other possible data sources: Regular surveillance system among key populations.
	3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population		
	3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	Number of people requiring treatment and care for any one of the neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) targeted by the WHO NTD Roadmap and World Health Assembly resolutions and reported to WHO.	The number of people requiring treatment and care for NTDs is measured by existing country systems, and reported through joint request and reporting forms for donated medicines, the integrated NTD database, and other reports to WHO. <a href="http://www.who.int/neglected_diseases/preventive_chemotherapy/reporting/en/">http://www.who.int/neglected_diseases/preventive_chemotherapy/reporting/en/</a> <a href="http://www.who.int/neglected_diseases/data/ntddatabase/en/">http://www.who.int/neglected_diseases/data/ntddatabase/en/</a>
3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease. Probability of dying between the ages of 30 and 70 years from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases, defined as the per cent of 30-year-old-people who would die before their 70 <sup>th</sup> birthday from cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease, assuming that s/he would experience current mortality rates at every age and s/he would not die from any other cause of death (e.g., injuries or HIV/AIDS). This indicator is calculated using life table methods (see further details in section 3.3).	The preferred data source is death registration systems with complete coverage and medical certification of cause of death. Other possible data sources include household surveys with verbal autopsy, and sample or sentinel registration systems.

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	Indicators	Excerpts from definition	Excerpts from data source
3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol	Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol. Total alcohol per capita consumption (APC) is defined as the total (sum of recorded APC three-year average and unrecorded APC) amount of alcohol consumed per adult (15+ years) over a calendar year, in litres of pure alcohol. Recorded alcohol consumption refers to official statistics at country level (production, import, export, and sales or taxation data), while the unrecorded alcohol consumption refers to alcohol which is not taxed and is outside the usual system of governmental control, such as home or informally produced alcohol (legal or illegal), smuggled alcohol, surrogate alcohol (which is alcohol not intended for human consumption), or alcohol obtained through cross-border shopping (which is recorded in a different jurisdiction).	Recorded: Government statistics or, alternatively, alcohol industry statistics in the public domain, FAOSTAT; Unrecorded: Nationally representative empirical data or, alternatively, specific empirical investigations, expert opinion.
3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution	The mortality attributable to the joint effects of household and ambient air pollution can be expressed as: Number of deaths, Death rate. Death rates are calculated by dividing the number of deaths by the total population (or indicated if a different population group is used, e.g. children under 5 years). Evidence from epidemiological studies have shown that exposure to air pollution is linked, among others, to the important diseases taken into account in this estimate: - Acute respiratory infections in young children (estimated under 5 years of age); - Cerebro-vascular diseases (stroke) in adults (estimated above 25 years); - Ischaemic heart diseases (IHD) in adults (estimated above 25 years); - Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) in adults (estimated above 25 years); and - Lung cancer in adults (estimated above 25 years).	Exposure: Indicator 7.1.2 was used as exposure indicator for household air pollution. Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 µm was used as exposure indicator for ambient air pollution. The data is modelled according to methods described for Indicator 11.6.2. Exposure-risk function: The integrated exposure-response functions (IER) developed for the GBD 2010 (Burnett et al, 2014) and further updated for the GBD 2013 study (Forouzanfar et al, 2015) were used. Health data: The total number of deaths by disease, country, sex and age group have been developed by the World Health Organization (WHO 2014b).
	3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)	The mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services) as defined as the number of deaths from unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe WASH services) in a year, divided by the population, and multiplied by 100,000.	Data is compiled mainly from country and other databases directly. To maximize the data for robust estimates, as well as to reduce duplication of data collection to avoid further data reporting burden on countries, complementary data are used from various databases.

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	Indicators	Excerpts from definition	Excerpts from data source
3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States	3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution	Density of health workers per 1000 population	The data is compiled from two types of sources: population-based and institution-based records. The former includes total population counts (such as the census) and data on representative populations or subpopulations (such as labour force and employment surveys). Institution-based sources include health facility assessments (HFA) and routine administrative records (RAR), which comprise records on public expenditure, staffing and payroll, professional training, registration and licensure. In cases where the official health workforce report provide density indicators instead of counts, estimates of the stock were then calculated using the population estimated from the United Nations Population Division's World population prospects database (2010).
3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks	3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness	Percentage of attributes of 13 core capacities that have been attained at a specific point in time. The 13 core capacities are: (1) National legislation, policy and financing; (2) Coordination and National Focal Point communications; (3) Surveillance; (4) Response; (5) Preparedness; (6) Risk communication; (7) Human resources; (8) Laboratory; (9) Points of entry; (10) Zoonotic events; (11) Food safety; (12) Chemical events; (13) Radionuclear emergencies.	Key informant survey
<b>Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</b>			
4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex	The percentage of youth and adults in a given age range (e.g. 15-24 years, 25-64 years, etc.) participating in formal or non-formal education or training in a given time period (e.g. last 12 months).	Administrative data from schools and other places of education and training or household survey data on participants in formal and non-formal education and training by single year of age; population censuses and surveys for population estimates by single year of age (if using administrative data on enrolment).
4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill	The proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill as defined as the percentage of youth (aged 15-24 years) and adults (aged 15 years and above) that have undertaken certain computer-related activities in a given time period (e.g. last three months).	School or household surveys which collect data on the use of selected ICT skills.

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	Indicators	Excerpts from definition	Excerpts from data source
<b>Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</b>			
5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age		
	5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence		
5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	Time spent on unpaid domestic and care work refers to the average time women and men spend on household provision of services for own consumption. Domestic and care work includes food preparation, dishwashing, cleaning and upkeep of a dwelling, laundry, ironing, gardening, caring for pets, shopping, installation, servicing and repair of personal and household goods, childcare, and care of the sick, elderly or disabled household members, among others. Time spent on unpaid domestic and care work as well as on community or volunteer work constitutes the overall time spent on "unpaid work". Activities included in unpaid work are not included within the SNA production boundary but are part of the SNA General Production Boundary.	Data on time use are collected through dedicated time use surveys or from time-use modules integrated in multi-purpose household surveys, conducted at national level. Data on time-use can be collected through a 24-hour diary (light diary) or stylized questionnaire. With diaries, respondents are asked to report on what activity they were performing when they started the day, what activity followed, and the time that activity began and ended, and so forth through the 24 hours of the day. Stylized time-use questions ask respondents to recall the amount of time they allocated to a certain activity over a specified period, such as a day or week. Often, stylized time-use questions are attached as a module to a multipurpose household survey. The 24-hour diary method yields better results than the stylized method but is a more expensive mode of data collection.
5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care		

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	Indicators	Excerpts from definition	Excerpts from data source
<b>Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</b>			
6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)	The indicator degree of implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), measured in per cent (%) from 0 (implementation not yet started) to 100 (fully implemented) is currently being measured in terms of different stages of development and implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM).	Monitoring progress on meeting SDG 6.5 is owned by and is the responsibility of the national government. The government will assign a ministry with the primary responsibility for overseeing this survey, which will be asked to take on the responsibility of coordinating the national IWRM monitoring and reporting process. As water issues, and water management issues in particular, cut across a wide number of sectors, often overseen by different ministries and other administrative bodies at national or other levels, the process should be inclusive. Major stakeholders should be involved in order to contribute to well informed and objective answers to the questionnaire. The UN will provide support where needed and possible.
6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan	Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan is defined as the proportion of total water and sanitation-related Official Development Assistance (ODA) disbursements that are included in the government budget.	The UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS) provides information on governance, monitoring, human resources, and financing in the water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) sector. The scope of the question on external funding has been expanded beyond WASH for the 2016-17 GLAAS cycle to include wastewater and water quality, water efficiency, water resource management, and the status of water-related ecosystems. National governments participating in the GLAAS survey fill out the questionnaire, preferably supported by a multi-stakeholder review. Although one ministry leads the process, it is often the case that many different ministries and departments must be involved in the process in order to obtain the data required to complete the questionnaire.
<b>Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</b>			
7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology is calculated as the number of people using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, heating and lighting divided by total population reporting that any cooking, heating or lighting, expressed as percentage. "Clean" is defined by the emission rate targets and specific fuel recommendations (i.e. against unprocessed coal and kerosene) included in the normative guidance WHO guidelines for indoor air quality: household fuel combustion.	Primary household fuels and technologies, particularly for cooking, is routinely collected at the national levels in most countries using censuses and surveys. Household surveys used include: United States Agency for International Development (USAID)-supported Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS); United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)-supported Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS); WHO-supported World Health Surveys (WHS); and other reliable and nationally representative country surveys.

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	Indicators	Excerpts from definition	Excerpts from data source
<b>Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</b>			
8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead	8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	Domestic Material Consumption (DMC) is a standard material flow accounting (MFA) indicator and reports the apparent consumption of materials in a national economy.	The global material flows database is based on country material flow accounts from the European Union and Japan and estimated data for the rest of the world. Estimated data is produced on the bases of data available from different national or international datasets in the domain of agriculture, forestry, fisheries, mining and energy statistics. International statistical sources for DMC and MF include the IEA, USGS, FAO and COMTRADE databases
8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities		
8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	Proportion (and number) of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour is the number of children aged 5-17 years who are reported to have been engaged in child labour in the past week divided by the total number of children aged 5-17 in the population	Household surveys such as UNICEF-supported Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), DemoFigureic and Health Survey (DHS) and ILO-supported Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour (SIMPOC) have been collecting data on this indicator in low- and middle-income countries since around 2000. Many countries also produce national labour estimates and reports that often include data on child labour and/or employment among children.
8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status	The frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries provide information on the number of cases of fatal and non-fatal occupational injury per hours worked by the concerned population during the reference period. It is a measure of the risk of having a fatal or a non-fatal occupational injury based on the duration of exposure to adverse work-related factors.	The recommended data sources are different types of administrative records, such as records of national systems for the notification of occupational injuries (labour inspection records and annual reports; insurance and compensation records, death registers), supplemented by household surveys (especially in order to cover informal sector enterprises and the self-employed) and/or establishment surveys.

Annex 5 Preliminary SDG Indicators -- Metadata Excerpts

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	Indicators	Excerpts from definition	Excerpts from data source
8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate		
	8.9.2 Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs		
<b>Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</b>			
9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities	9.4.1 CO2 emission per unit of value added	Carbon dioxide (CO2) emission per unit of value added is a ratio indicator between carbon dioxide emissions and value added. The indicator CO2 emission per unit of value added is currently being measured by CO2 emission per GDP PPP.	Energy consumption and value added data are available for more than 150 countries from UNIDO database and UNSD energy database as well as International Energy Agency (IEA) database. Emission data are directly reported by NSOs in many cases.
9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending	9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	Research and development (R&D) expenditure as a proportion of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the amount of R&D expenditure divided by the total output of the economy.	Data are collected through national Research and development (R&D) surveys, either by the national statistical office or a line ministry (such as the Ministry for Science and Technology).
	9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants	The researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants is a direct measure of the number of research and development workers per 1 million people	Data are collected through national R&D surveys, either by the national statistical office or a line ministry (such as the Ministry for Science and Technology).
9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure	Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure is the gross disbursements of total Official Development Assistance (ODA) and other official flows (OOF) from all donors in support of infrastructure.	The OECD/DAC has been collecting data on official and private resource flows from 1960 at an aggregate level and 1973 at an activity level through the Creditor Reporting System (CRS data are considered complete from 1995 for commitments at an activity level and 2002 for disbursements). The data are reported by donors according to the same standards and methodologies. Data are reported on an annual calendar year basis by statistical reporters in national administrations (aid agencies, Ministries of Foreign Affairs or Finance, etc.

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	Indicators	Excerpts from definition	Excerpts from data source
9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities	9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added	Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added shows the level of technological intensity of manufacturing in an economy. It is based on classification of industry into high, high-medium, low-medium and low technology sectors. Designation of an industry to high or medium level of technology is determined by Research and Development (R&D) intake in manufacturing value added. A higher the share of R&D expenditure means a higher level of technological intensity.	Data are obtained from NSOs collected by them through annual industrial surveys
<b>Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries</b>			
10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers	Labour share of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the total compensation of employees given as a percent of GDP, which is a measure of total output. It provides information about the relative share of output which is paid as compensation to employees as compared with the share paid to capital in the production process for a given reference period.	The recommended primary data sources for this indicator are the national accounts estimates of GDP and compensation of employees. The periodicity of this indicator will hence depend on the national accounts data produced in the given country
10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions	10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	The proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations has two components, the developing country proportion of voting rights and the developing country proportion of membership in international organisations. In some institutions these two components are identical.	Annual reports, as presented on the website of the institution in question, are used as sources of data. Sources of information by institution
10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements	10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff	Proportion of total number of tariff lines (in per cent) applied to products imported from least developed countries and developing countries corresponding to a 0% tariff rate in HS chapter 01-97.	The main information used to calculate indicators 10.a.1 is import tariff data. Information on import tariffs might be retrieved by contacting directly National statistical offices, permanent country missions to the UN, regional organizations or focal points within the customs, ministries in charge of customs revenues (Ministry of economy/finance and related revenue authorities) or, alternatively, the Ministry of trade. When available, data are downloaded from national or regional official websites. In some cases, data are purchased from private companies. Import tariff data included in the WTO (IDB) database are sourced from official notifications of WTO members. Import tariff included in the UNCTAD (TRAINS) database are collected from official sources, including official country or regional organizations websites

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	Indicators	Excerpts from definition	Excerpts from data source
10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes	10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)	Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow comprises of Official Development Assistance (ODA), other official flows (OOF) and private flows.	The OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) has been collecting data on official and private resource flows from 1960 at an aggregate level. The data are reported by donors according to the same standards and methodologies (see here: <a href="http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/methodology.htm">http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/methodology.htm</a> ). Data are reported on an annual calendar year basis by statistical reporters in national administrations (aid agencies, Ministries of Foreign Affairs or Finance, etc.
<b>Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</b>			
11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	Methodology – This indicator integrates the component of the population living in slums that has been monitored for the last 15 years by UN-Habitat in mostly developing countries with two new components – people living in inadequate housing and informal settlements - that aim at broadening the spectrum of inadequate living conditions to capture realities also present in more developed countries and wealthier urban contexts. By integrating these three components, the indicator is now universal and can be monitored in both developing and developed regions. This indicator will focus on documenting the limitations manifested in realizing the right to adequate housing for all as measured through the proportion of the population that live in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing. The below definitions and concepts are important for reporting on this indicator.	Data for the slum and informal settlement components of the indicator can be computed from Census and national household surveys, including DHS and MICS. Data for the inadequate housing component can be computed by using income and expenditure household surveys that capture household expenditures. UN-Habitat will continue to provide technical support on the estimation of this indicator and its recent integration of spatial and risk analysis and the disaggregation of the information at city level will be further expanded for this indicator. So far, UN-Habitat collects information related to slums and improved shelter as part of the City Prosperity Initiative (CPI) including several other related indicators, such as: i) improved shelter; ii) access to improved water; iii) access to improved sanitation; and iv) overcrowding. Data is being collected for nearly 1000 cities around the world.
11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	This indicator will be monitored by the proportion of the population that has convenient access to public transport. The access to public transport is considered convenient when an officially recognized stop is accessible within a distance of 0.5 km from a reference point such as a home, school, work place, market, etc. Additional criteria for defining public transport that is convenient include: a. Public transport accessible to all special-needs customers, including those who are physically, visually, and/or hearing-impaired, as well as those with temporary disabilities, the elderly, children and other people in vulnerable situations. b. Public transport with frequent service during peak travel times c. Stops present a safe and comfortable station environment	The actual and recommended data sources for this indicator are the following: - Data on location of public transport stops in city: city administration or service providers, GIS data - Dwelling units within 500m of public transport stops: Census, GIS data - Number of residents per dwellings unit: Census/ household survey - Household surveys that collect information on the proportion of households that declare they have access to public means of transport within 0.5 km. These surveys can also collect information about the quality of the service. Due to its spatial nature, the use of the urban agglomeration is a precondition for the measurement and comparability of this indicator.

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	Indicators	Excerpts from definition	Excerpts from data source
11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate	The indicator is defined as the ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate. Computing the population growth rate is more straightforward and more readily available, while land consumption rate is slightly challenging, and requires the use of new techniques. In estimating the land consumption rate, one needs to define what constitutes "consumption" of land since this may cover aspects of "consumed" or "preserved" or available for "development" for cases such as land occupied by wetlands. Secondly, there is not one unequivocal measure of whether land that is being developed is truly "newly-developed" (or vacant) land, or if it is at least partially "redeveloped". As a result, the percentage of current total urban land that was newly developed (consumed) will be used as a measure of the land consumption rate. The fully developed area is also sometimes referred to as built up area.	Data for this indicator is available for all cities and countries (UN DESA population data) and satellite images from open sources. Several sources of information are required for this computation: Satellite imagery from open sources or the exact measurements in km squared of the built up areas or the land that is fully developed in Km squared, annual urban population data for the reference years of analysis. Data for the size of the city land that is currently considered as developed is usually available from the urban planning units of the cities. New options using remote sensing techniques have also been developed to estimate the land that is currently developed or considered as built up areas out of the total city land. This option also accurately extracts land that is considered as wetlands and hence unlikely to be occupied now or in the future. When the spatial measurement option is used, the use of the urban agglomeration (built-up area) is a precondition for the measurement and comparability of this indicator. Data for this indicator can be easily availed using global and local sources.
11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Death: The number of people who died during the disaster, or directly after, as a direct result of the hazardous event. Missing: The number of people whose whereabouts is unknown since the hazardous event. It includes people who are presumed dead although there is no physical evidence. The data on number of deaths and number of missing are mutually exclusive. Affected: People who are affected, either directly or indirectly, by a hazardous event. Directly affected: People who have suffered injury, illness or other health effects; who were evacuated, displaced, relocated or have suffered direct damage to their livelihoods, economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets.	National disaster loss database, reported to UNISDR

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	Indicators	Excerpts from definition	Excerpts from data source
11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	11.5.2 Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters	Direct economic loss: the monetary value of total or partial destruction of physical assets existing in the affected area. Direct economic loss is nearly equivalent to physical damage. [a] An open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction established by the General Assembly (resolution 69/284) is developing a set of indicators to measure global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework.	National disaster loss database, reported to UNISDR
11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities	Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated The goal of this indicator aims to generate the proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and that is adequately discharged out of all the total urban waste generated by the city.	UN-Habitat is collecting information on this indicator in more than 400 cities that are part of the City Prosperity Initiative. Data for this indicator is available and can be disaggregated at the city and town levels. Information can be from municipal records, service providers, community profiles and household surveys. However, in many cities, solid waste collection and recycling data are currently incomplete or not available. The development of adequate data collection systems may require a significant effort in some jurisdictions
	11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)	The mean annual concentration of fine suspended particles of less than 2.5 microns in diameters (PM2.5) is a common measure of air pollution. The mean is a population-weighted average for urban population in a country.	Sources of data include ground measurements from monitoring networks, collected for 3,000 cities and localities (WHO 2016a) around the world, satellite remote sensing, population estimates, topoFigurey, information on local monitoring networks and measures of specific contributors of air pollution.
<b>Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</b>			
12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	Domestic Material Consumption (DMC) is a standard material flow accounting (MFA) indicator and reports the apparent consumption of materials in a national economy.	The global material flows database is based on country material flow accounts from the European Union and Japan and estimated data for the rest of the world. Estimated data is produced on the bases of data available from different national or international datasets in the domain of agriculture, forestry, fisheries, mining and energy statistics. International statistical sources for DMC and MF include the IEA, USGS, FAO and COMTRADE databases. The IRP Global Material Flows and Resource Productivity working group compiles the data from countries and from other sources.

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	Indicators	Excerpts from definition	Excerpts from data source
12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement		
<b>Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</b>			
13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030	Death: The number of people who died during the disaster, or directly after, as a direct result of the hazardous event. Missing: The number of people whose whereabouts is unknown since the hazardous event. It includes people who are presumed dead although there is no physical evidence. The data on number of deaths and number of missing are mutually exclusive. Affected: People who are affected, either directly or indirectly, by a hazardous event. Directly affected: People who have suffered injury, illness or other health effects; who were evacuated, displaced, relocated or have suffered direct damage to their livelihoods, economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets.	National disaster loss database, reported to UNISDR. The official counterpart(s) at the country level will build/adjust national disaster loss databases according to the recommendations and guidelines by the OEIWG.
<b>Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development</b>			
14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics	14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	The indicator Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels measures the sustainability of the world's marine capture fisheries by their abundance. A fish stock of which abundance is at or greater than the level, that can produce the maximum sustainable yield (MSY) is classified as biologically sustainable. In contrast, when abundance falls below the MSY level, the stock is considered biologically unsustainable.	Stock assessment needs several different kinds of data that come from different sources. For example, catch data are often reported to FAO by member countries, but fishing effort data and other biological data may come from other sources. A great effort must be made to collect data that are needed for stock assessment. Also, it is worth noting that this indicator cannot be directly calculated from the data, but only through stock assessment which is a mathematical modelling process. The indicator has global data from 1974 to 2013. There is not systematic country data available. Regional breakdown by continent is impossible as fish live in the sea. However, it is possible to break it down to oceans or by FAO statistical regions.

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	Indicators	Excerpts from definition	Excerpts from data source
<b>Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss</b>			
15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	This indicator Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas shows temporal trends in the percentage of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity (i.e., those that contribute significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity) that are wholly covered by designated protected areas.	Protected area data are compiled by ministries of environment and other ministries responsible for the designation and maintenance of protected areas. Protected Areas data for sites designated under the Ramsar Convention and the UNESCO World Heritage Convention are collected through the relevant convention international secretariats. Protected area data are aggregated globally into the World Database on Protected Areas by the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre, according to the mandate for production of the United Nations List of Protected Areas (Deguignet et al. 2014).
15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management		
15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development	15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity	This indicator Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity shows temporal trends in the percentage of important sites for mountain biodiversity (i.e., those that contribute significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity) that are wholly covered by designated protected areas.	Protected area data are compiled by ministries of environment and other ministries responsible for the designation and maintenance of protected areas. Protected Areas data for sites designated under the Ramsar Convention and the UNESCO World Heritage Convention are collected through the relevant convention international secretariats. Protected area data are aggregated globally into the World Database on Protected Areas by the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre, according to the mandate for production of the United Nations List of Protected Areas (Deguignet et al. 2014).
	15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index	The Green Cover Index is meant to measure the changes of the green vegetation in mountain areas - i.e. forest, shrubs, trees, pasture land, crop land, etc. – in order to monitor progress on the mountain target. The index, will provide information on the changes in the vegetation cover and, as such, will provide an indication of the status of the conservation of mountain environments.	The source of data is FAO Collect Earth.

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	Indicators	Excerpts from definition	Excerpts from data source
15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products	15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	The share of all trade in wildlife detected as being illegal	The legal trade data are reported annually by Parties to CITES and stored in the CITES Trade Database, managed by the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre in Cambridge. The detected illegal trade data have been gathered from a number of sources and combined in a UNODC database called "World WISE". This database will be filled, from 2017, with data from the new annual CITES Illegal Trade reporting requirement. The US LEMIS price data for CITES-listed species are also provided to UNEP-WCMC within the U.S. annual report to CITES.
15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities	15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked		

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	Indicators	Excerpts from definition	Excerpts from data source
<b>Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</b>			
16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	The indicator is defined as the total count of victims of intentional homicide divided by the total population, expressed per 100,000 population. Intentional homicide is defined as the unlawful death inflicted upon a person with the intent to cause death or serious injury (Source: International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes, ICCS 2015); population refers to total resident population in a given country in a given year.	Two separate sources exist at country level: a) criminal justice system; b) public health/civil registration. UNODC collects and publishes data from criminal justice systems through its long-lasting annual data collection mandated by the UN General Assembly (UN Crime Trends Survey, UN-CTS); WHO collects and publishes data produced by public health/civil registration. The data collection through the UN-CTS is facilitated by a network of over 130 national Focal Points appointed by responsible authorities.
	16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months	The total number of persons who have been victim of physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months, as a share of the total population	This indicator is derived from surveys on crime victimization or from other household surveys with a module on crime victimization. The indicator refers to individual experience of the respondent, who is randomly selected among the household members, while experience of other members is not to be included. Experience of violent victimization is collected through a series of questions on concrete acts of violence suffered by the respondent. The data collection through the UN-CTS is facilitated by a network of over 130 national Focal Points appointed by responsible authorities.
	16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live	This indicator refers to the proportion of the population (adults) who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood.	Data are collected through sample surveys among the general population, most often through crime victimization surveys. UNODC collects data on crime and criminal justice through its annual data collection (UN-CTS). The data collection through the UN-CTS is facilitated by a network of over 130 national Focal Points appointed by responsible authorities. Data on 'fear of crime' are not yet collected in the UN-CTS, however, it is expected that data collection on this indicator can be included in the next major revision of the UN-CTS planned for 2017.
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month	Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month is currently being measured by the Proportion of children aged 1-14 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month.	Household surveys such as UNICEF-supported MICS and DHS that have been collecting data on this indicator in low- and middle-income countries since around 2005. In some countries, such data are also collected through other national household surveys.

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	Indicators	Excerpts from definition	Excerpts from data source
	16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	The indicator is defined as the ratio between the total number of victims of trafficking in persons detected or living in a country and the population resident in the country, expressed per 100,000 populations. According to Article 3, paragraph (a) of the UN Trafficking in Persons Protocol, trafficking in persons is defined as "the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs".	Data on detected victims of trafficking are typically provided by national authorities competent in detecting trafficking victims, law enforcement institutions, or services assisting the victims. Data are collected by UNODC through a questionnaire sent to national authorities through their Permanent Missions to the United Nations in Vienna (or any other competent authority designated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs) and published in the UNODC Global Report on Trafficking in Persons every two years.
	16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	Household surveys such as DHS have been collecting data on this indicator in low- and middle-income countries since the late 1990s.
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms	Number of victims of violent crime in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms, as a percentage of all victims of violent crime in the previous 12 months	Victimisation surveys provide direct information on this indicator, as they collect information on the experience of violent crime and on whether the victim has reported it to competent authorities. UNODC collects data on reporting rates for violent crime through its annual data collection (UN-CTS). The data collection through the UN-CTS is facilitated by a network of over 130 national Focal Points appointed by responsible authorities
16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months	This indicator is defined as the percentage of persons who paid at least one bribe (gave a public official money, a gift or counter favour) to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by these public officials, in the last 12 months, as a percentage of persons who had at least one contact with a public official in the same period.	This indicator is derived from household surveys on corruption experience and/or victimisation surveys with a module on bribery. The indicator refers to individual experience of the respondent, who is randomly selected among the household members, while experience of bribery by other members is not to be included. Experience of bribery is collected through a series of questions on concrete contacts and experiences of bribery with a list of public official and civil servants. UNODC collects data on the prevalence of bribery through its annual data collection (UN-CTS). The data collection through the UN-CTS is facilitated by a network of over 130 national Focal Points appointed by responsible authorities.

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	Indicators	Excerpts from definition	Excerpts from data source
	16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months	Proportion of firms asked for a gift or informal payment when meeting with tax officials. In every Enterprise Survey (www.enterprisesurveys.org), there is a standard question which asks the survey respondent if they were inspected by or required to meet with tax officials. Enterprise Surveys are firm-level surveys conducted in World Bank client countries. The survey focuses on various aspects of the business environment as well as firm's outcome measures such as annual sales, productivity, etc. The surveys are conducted via face-to-face interviews with the top manager or business owner. For each country, the survey is conducted approximately every 4-5 years.	The website for Enterprise Surveys (www.enterprisesurveys.org) provides all metadata, including survey questionnaires and implementation reports for all Enterprise Surveys. The implementation reports indicate the sample size, sample frame used, dates/duration of fieldwork, the response rates, etc. Registration to the Enterprise Survey's website is free and the website's data portal allows users to access the raw data and survey documentation for each survey.
16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	The indicator Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations has two components, the developing country proportion of voting rights and the developing country proportion of membership in international organisations. In some institutions these two components are identical. The indicator is calculated independently for eleven different international institutions: The United Nations General Assembly, the United Nations Security Council, the United Nations Economic and Social Council, the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Finance Corporation, the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the World Trade Organisation, and the Financial Stability Board.	Annual reports, as presented on the website of the institution in question, are used as sources of data.
16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information		
16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	This indicator Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles measures the compliance of existing national human rights institutions with the Principles relating to the Status of National Institutions (The Paris Principles), which were adopted by the General Assembly (resolution 48/134) based on the rules of procedure of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI, formerly the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights or ICC).	The main source of data on the indicator is administrative records of the Sub-Committee on Accreditation reports of the GANHRI. OHCHR compiles the data into a global directory of NHRI status accreditation updated every six months, after the Sub-committee on Accreditation submits its report.

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	Indicators	Excerpts from definition	Excerpts from data source
<b>Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development</b>			
<b>Finance</b>			
17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source		
	17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes		
17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries	17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)	The indicator Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI) is defined as Net ODA disbursements as a per cent of GNI.	The OECD/DAC has been collecting data on official and private resource flows from 1960 at an aggregate level and 1973 at an activity level through the Creditor Reporting System (CRS data are considered complete from 1995 for commitments at an activity level and 2002 for disbursements). The data are reported by donors according to the same standards and methodologies (see here: <a href="http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/methodology.htm">http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/methodology.htm</a> ). Data are reported on an annual calendar year basis by statistical reporters in national administrations (aid agencies, Ministries of Foreign Affairs or Finance, etc).

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	Indicators	Excerpts from definition	Excerpts from data source
17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	17.3.1 Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget	ODA PART: ODA disbursements. Total ODA flows to developing countries quantify the public effort that donors provide to developing countries.	The OECD/DAC has been collecting data on ODA flows from 1960. The data are reported by donors according to the same standards and methodologies <a href="http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/methodology.htm">http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/methodology.htm</a> . Data are reported on an annual calendar year basis by statistical reporters in national administrations (aid agencies, Ministries of Foreign Affairs or Finance, etc).
	17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	Personal remittances received as proportion of GDP is the inflow of personal remittances expressed as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).	Volume of personal remittances data are sourced from IMF's Balance of Payments Statistics database and then gap-filled with World Bank staff estimates. GDP data, sourced from the World Bank's World Development Indicators (WDI) database is used as the denominator. GDP data collection is conducted from national and international sources through an annual survey of economists in the Bank's country office network – the World Bank's principal mechanism for gathering quantitative macroeconomic information on its member countries.
17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress	17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	Debt service as proportion of exports of goods and services is the percentage of debt services (principle and interest payments) to the exports of goods and services. Debt services covered in this indicator refer only to public and publicly guaranteed debt..	In accordance with the World Bank's Operational Policy 14.10 (which includes IBRD and IDA General Conditions) external debt reporting is required to fulfil the World Bank's needs for reliable and timely external debt information to (a) assess a borrowing country's foreign debt situation, creditworthiness, and economic management; and (b) conduct its country economic work and assess regional and global indebtedness and debt servicing problems.
<b>Capacity-building</b>			
17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation	17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	The indicator Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries is defined as Gross disbursements of total ODA and other official flows from all donors for capacity building and national planning.	The OECD/DAC has been collecting data on official and private resource flows from 1960 at an aggregate level and 1973 at an activity level through the Creditor Reporting System (CRS data are considered complete from 1995 for commitments at an activity level and 2002 for disbursements). The data are reported by donors according to the same standards and methodologies (see here: <a href="http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/methodology.htm">http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/methodology.htm</a> ). Data are reported on an annual calendar year basis by statistical reporters in national administrations (aid agencies, Ministries of Foreign Affairs or Finance, etc).

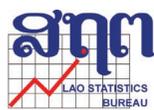
Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	Indicators	Excerpts from definition	Excerpts from data source
Trade			
17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda	17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average	Value in percentage of weighted average tariffs applied to the imports of goods in HS chapter 01-97.	The main information used to calculate indicators 17.10.1 is import tariff data. Information on import tariffs might be retrieved by contacting directly National statistical offices, permanent country missions to the UN, regional organizations or focal points within the customs, ministries in charge of customs revenues (Ministry of economy/finance and related revenue authorities) or, alternatively, the Ministry of trade. Tariff data for the calculation of this indicator are retrieved from ITC (MAcMap) - <a href="http://www.macmap.org/">http://www.macmap.org/</a> - WTO (IDB) - <a href="http://tao.wto.org">http://tao.wto.org</a> - and UNCTAD (TRAINS) databases. Import tariff data included in the ITC (MAcMap) database are collected by contacting directly focal points in line national agencies or regional organizations (in the case of custom unions or regional economic communities). When available, data are downloaded from national or regional official websites. In some cases, data are purchased from private companies. Import tariff data included in the WTO (IDB) database are sourced from official notifications of WTO members. Import tariff included in the UNCTAD (TRAINS) database are collected from official sources, including official country or regional organizations websites.
17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020	17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports	Exports by developing countries and LDCs as a share of global exports of goods and services	Trade in goods data included in the ITC (Trade Map) database are collected by contacting directly focal points in national agencies or regional organizations (in the case of custom unions or regional economic communities). Trade in goods data included in the WTO (IDB) database are sourced from official notifications of WTO members. Trade in goods data are complemented, when needed using the UN COMTRADE database. Trade in services data are sourced from a joint ITC/UNCTAD/WTO database, prevalently based on balance of payments accounts data maintained by the IMF, OECD and EUROSTAT. In some cases WTO jointly with UNCTAD collects information from national sources. Trade in services data can be retrieved by domestic banks and/or national statistic offices from one or more of the following sources: International Transaction Reporting System (ITRS). In this case, international payments channelled through domestic banks are collected, generally, under the responsibility of the national central bank. Payments are used as a proxy of transactions. Enterprise surveys. Generally, under the responsibility of the national statistical office.

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	Indicators	Excerpts from definition	Excerpts from data source
<p>17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access</p>	<p>17.12.1 Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States</p>	<p>Average import tariffs (in per cent) faced by products exported from developing countries and least developed countries.</p>	<p>The main information used to calculate indicators 17.12.1 is import tariff data. Information on import tariffs might be retrieved by contacting directly National statistical offices, permanent country missions to the UN, regional organizations or focal points within the customs, ministries in charge of customs revenues (Ministry of economy/finance and related revenue authorities) or, alternatively, the Ministry of trade. Tariff data for the calculation of this indicator are retrieved from ITC (MAcMap) - <a href="http://www.macmap.org/">http://www.macmap.org/</a> - WTO (IDB) - <a href="http://tao.wto.org">http://tao.wto.org</a> - and UNCTAD (TRAINS) databases. Import tariff data included in the ITC (MAcMap) database are collected by contacting directly focal points in line national agencies or regional organizations (in the case of custom unions or regional economic communities). When available, data are downloaded from national or regional official websites. In some cases, data are purchased from private companies. Import tariff data included in the WTO (IDB) database are sourced from official notifications of WTO members. Import tariff included in the UNCTAD (TRAINS) database are collected from official sources, including official country or regional organizations websites.</p>
<b>Systemic issues</b>			
<b>Policy and institutional coherence</b>			
<p>17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development</p>	<p>17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation</p>	<p>This indicator seeks to measure the extent to which, and the ways in which, transparent, developing country-led results frameworks (CRFs) are used by all concerned development partners to plan development cooperation efforts and assess their performance. The indicator assesses the degree to which providers of development cooperation (i.e. development partners) design their interventions by relying on objectives and results indicators that are drawn from developing country government-led results frameworks reflecting the country's development priorities and goals.</p>	<p>OECD and UNDP are currently supporting about 80 developing countries in collecting relevant data on a biennial basis, and these organisations lead data aggregation and quality assurance at the global level. Data collection and validation is a government-led process, with strong engagement of other stakeholders, including providers of development cooperation, representatives of parliaments, local governments, civil society organizations, the private sector, and trade unions. In addition, countries are increasingly institutionalising the data collection process within their national aid management systems and may be able to report on the indicator on a yearly basis.</p>

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	Indicators	Excerpts from definition	Excerpts from data source
<b>Multi-stakeholder partnerships</b>			
17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries	17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	The indicator tracks the number of countries reporting progress in multi stakeholder monitoring frameworks that track effective development cooperation, to support the achievement of sustainable development goals (SDGs).	OECD and UNDP are currently supporting about 80 developing countries in collecting relevant data on a biennial basis through the GPEDC monitoring framework, and these organisations lead data aggregation and quality assurance at the global level. In addition, countries are increasingly institutionalising the data collection process within their national aid management systems and are reporting on a yearly basis. Complementarily, the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs has been conducting a regular survey for the Development Cooperation Forum, in cooperation with UNDP, to identify national progress in mutual accountability and transparency.
<b>Data, monitoring and accountability</b>			
17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries	17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries	The indicator Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries is based on the Partner Report on Support to Statistics (PRESS) that is designed and administered by PARIS21 to provide a snapshot of the US dollar value of ongoing statistical support in developing countries.	To provide a full picture of international support to statistics, the indicator draws on three distinct data sources. The first source of data is the OECD Creditor Reporting System (CRS), which records data from OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) members and some non-DAC donors, and provides a comprehensive accounting of ODA. Second, when SCB is a component of a larger project, it is not identified by this code, causing the CRS figures to underestimate actual levels of support for international aid. PARIS21 seeks to reduce this downward bias by searching project descriptions in the CRS for terms indicating a component of SCB. Third, and finally, the PARIS21 Secretariat supplements this data with an online questionnaire completed by a global network of reporters. The questionnaire covers a subset of the variables collected in the CRS and some additional variables specific to statistical capacity building.







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