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Social Council**

**Economic and environmental questions:
Sustainable development**

Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals

Report of the Secretary-General

Supplementary Information

Summary

The following information is supplementary to the Report of the Secretary-General on Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (E/2017/66). It contains the Statistical Annex of global and regional data for the global indicators for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, adopted by the Statistical Commission at its forty-eighth session in March 2017 and by the United Nations Economic and Social Council in June 2017. The indicators presented in the Annex are those for which data are available. This Statistical Annex is also available in English at the following website: <unstats.un.org/sdgs/>.

Supplementary Information

Statistical Annex: Global and regional data for Sustainable Development Goal indicators

Goal 1

End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Target 1.1

By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day

Indicator 1.1.1

Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)^a

(a) Proportion of population below the international poverty line of US\$1.90 per day, both sexes
(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2013</i>
World	28.0	10.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	57.7	42.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	9.6	2.6
Central and Southern Asia	37.5	14.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	34.7	3.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	13.9	5.4
Australia and New Zealand	1.3	0.7
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	44.3	27.2
Europe and Northern America	1.8	0.6

Source: World Development Indicators database, World Bank.

(b) Proportion of employed population below the international poverty line of US\$1.90 per day, both sexes^b
(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2016</i>
World	27.5	18.7	14.6	9.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	54.2	46.8	42.5	33.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	6.3	5.6	4.4	3.8
Northern Africa	9.6	8.7	6.5	5.3
Western Asia	3.6	3.0	2.7	2.6
Central and Southern Asia	41.8	36.1	29.2	16.7
Central Asia	27.1	15.7	5.9	3.2
Southern Asia	42.4	36.9	30.1	17.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	32.4	14.5	9.1	5.2
Eastern Asia	30.9	12.0	7.7	4.3
South-Eastern Asia	37.5	22.5	13.2	7.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.3	6.4	4.0	3.4

Regions	2000	2005	2010	2016
Oceania	10.4	9.7	6.2	2.8
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	47.7	43.8	28	11.9
Europe and Northern America	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Europe	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3
Landlocked developing countries	47.2	37.3	30.7	23.7
Least developed countries	65.8	57.7	48.5	37.9
Small island developing States	15.8	15.3	12.9	9.0

Source: ILO Database of Labour Statistics (ILOSTAT), International Labour Organisation (ILO), ILO modelled estimates, November 2016.

(c) Proportion of employed population below the international poverty line of US\$1.90 per day, both sexes, by age^c
(Percentage)

Regions	2000		2005		2010		2016	
	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>
World	26.0	33.9	17.3	24.8	13.5	20.2	9.0	15.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	52.6	58.6	45.2	51.2	41.2	46.2	32.5	36.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	6.4	6.0	5.5	6.1	4.3	4.7	3.8	4.1
Northern Africa	9.7	9.5	8.5	9.4	6.3	7.4	5.2	5.8
Western Asia	3.7	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.7
Central and Southern Asia	41.1	44.2	35.6	37.9	28.4	32.3	16.0	20.1
Central Asia	26.2	31.0	15.1	18.2	5.7	6.7	3.1	3.8
Southern Asia	41.7	44.6	36.4	38.6	29.4	33.5	16.6	20.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	30.9	39.1	13.5	19.4	8.5	12.5	4.9	7.6
Eastern Asia	29.5	37.7	11.2	16.4	7.2	10.9	4.1	6.2
South-Eastern Asia	36.1	42.8	21.3	27.9	12.5	16.8	7.4	10.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	7.8	9.8	6.0	8.0	3.9	4.5	3.4	3.7
Oceania	9.1	15.8	8.7	14.3	5.5	9.7	2.4	4.8
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	45.4	54.5	41.6	50.7	26.0	34.7	10.9	15.8
Europe and Northern America	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2
Europe	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.4
Landlocked developing countries	45.3	52.0	35.6	41.6	29.3	34.3	22.8	26.1
Least developed countries	65.4	66.7	57.5	58.4	48.3	49.0	37.9	37.7
Small island developing States	14.6	21.3	14.2	21.3	12.1	17.2	8.6	11.7

Source: ILO Database of Labour Statistics (ILOSTAT), International Labour Organisation (ILO), ILO modelled estimates, November 2016.

(d) Proportion of employed population below the international poverty line of US\$1.90 per day, by sex^b
(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2005</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2016</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	28.3	26.9	18.6	18.7	14.1	15.0	9.9	9.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	55.8	52.9	48.4	45.5	43.9	41.2	34.9	32.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	4.6	6.8	4.0	6.1	3.0	4.8	2.9	4.1
Northern Africa	8.6	9.9	7.1	9.1	5.3	6.8	5.0	5.4
Western Asia	2.0	4.1	1.8	3.4	1.3	3.1	1.6	3.0
Central and Southern Asia	48.1	39.3	40.5	34.3	31.4	28.4	19.0	15.9
Central Asia	24.8	28.9	12.8	17.9	4.0	7.3	2.1	4.1
Southern Asia	49.5	39.6	42.1	34.8	33.4	29	20.2	16.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	33.1	31.9	14.7	14.3	9.1	9.0	5.3	5.2
Eastern Asia	31.4	30.4	12.1	12.0	7.8	7.6	4.5	4.1
South-Eastern Asia	38.9	36.6	23.9	21.5	13.3	13.1	7.6	8.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	7.6	8.7	6.1	6.7	4.0	4.0	3.5	3.3
Oceania	11.4	9.7	10.4	9.2	6.5	6.0	2.8	2.8
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	50.8	45.0	46.3	41.6	29.0	27.1	11.8	12.1
Europe and Northern America	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
Europe	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
Landlocked developing countries	47.0	47.4	36.7	37.8	30.2	31.0	22.9	24.3
Least developed countries	67.5	64.4	58.8	56.9	48.9	48.2	37.8	38.0
Small island developing States	18.3	14.1	17.5	13.9	14.5	11.8	10.2	8.2

Source: ILO Database of Labour Statistics (ILOSTAT), International Labour Organisation (ILO), ILO modelled estimates, November 2016.

(e) Proportion of employed female population below the international poverty line of US\$1.90 per day, by age^c
(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2005</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2016</i>	
	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>
World	26.6	35.2	17.2	24.8	12.9	19.8	9.1	15.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	54.9	58.1	47.5	51	43.3	45.8	34.5	36.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	4.6	4.8	4.0	4.2	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.1
Northern Africa	8.4	9.3	7.0	7.7	5.2	5.6	4.9	5.5
Western Asia	2.1	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.6	1.5
Central and Southern Asia	47.1	51.5	39.8	43.0	30.4	35.8	18.2	22.9
Central Asia	24.0	28.7	12.3	15.3	3.7	5.1	1.9	2.8
Southern Asia	48.6	52.6	41.5	44.4	32.3	37.9	19.4	24.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	31.6	39.4	13.8	19.1	8.6	12.1	5.0	7.2
Eastern Asia	30.0	38	11.3	15.9	7.3	10.5	4.3	6.1
South-Eastern Asia	37.6	43.4	22.7	29.1	12.6	16.8	7.2	9.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	7.5	7.9	5.9	6.9	4.0	4.1	3.5	3.2

Regions	2000		2005		2010		2016	
	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth
Oceania	10.1	16.2	9.3	14.8	5.7	10.0	2.4	4.7
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	48.6	57.3	44.1	52.9	26.9	35.8	10.7	15.7
Europe and Northern America	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Europe	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4
Landlocked developing countries	45.5	50.6	35.3	40	29.3	32.6	22.4	24.1
Least developed countries	67.7	67.2	59.0	58.4	48.9	48.7	38.0	37.0
Small island developing States	17.1	23.7	16.4	23.8	13.8	18.5	9.9	12.2

Source: ILO Database of Labour Statistics (ILOSTAT), International Labour Organisation (ILO), ILO modelled estimates, November 2016.

(f) Proportion of employed male population below the international poverty line of US\$1.90 per day, by age^c
(Percentage)

Regions	2000		2005		2010		2016	
	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth
World	25.5	33	17.4	24.8	13.9	20.5	9.0	15
Sub-Saharan Africa	50.8	59	43.4	51.4	39.4	46.6	30.9	37.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	6.9	6.4	6.0	6.7	4.7	5.3	4.0	4.4
Northern Africa	10.0	9.5	8.9	9.8	6.6	7.8	5.3	5.9
Western Asia	4.2	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.1	2.8	3.0	3.2
Central and Southern Asia	38.7	41.3	33.8	35.9	27.7	31.1	15.3	19.1
Central Asia	27.9	32.7	17.4	20.1	7.2	7.8	4.0	4.5
Southern Asia	39.0	41.5	34.3	36.3	28.4	31.9	15.6	19.6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	30.5	38.8	13.3	19.7	8.4	12.9	4.8	8
Eastern Asia	29.1	37.4	11.1	16.8	7.0	11.3	3.9	6.3
South-Eastern Asia	35.0	42.4	20.3	27.1	12.4	16.7	7.6	11
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.1	10.9	6.1	8.7	3.8	4.8	3.2	3.9
Oceania	8.4	15.4	8.1	13.8	5.3	9.4	2.4	4.9
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	42.7	52.1	39.5	48.7	25.3	33.7	11.0	15.9
Europe and Northern America	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2
Europe	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.4
Landlocked developing countries	45.2	53.1	35.8	43	29.3	35.7	23.0	27.6
Least developed countries	63.7	66.3	56.4	58.3	47.8	49.3	37.9	38.3
Small island developing States	13.0	19.7	12.8	19.6	11.0	16.3	7.7	11.3

Source: ILO Database of Labour Statistics (ILOSTAT), International Labour Organisation (ILO), ILO modelled estimates, November 2016.

^a Based on the international poverty line of US\$1.90 per day.

^b Refers to persons aged 15 and above.

^c Adults refer to persons aged 25 and above; youth refers to persons aged 15 to 24 inclusive.

Target 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

Indicator 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

(a) Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, distinguishing children, mothers with newborns, retirees, unemployed persons, persons with disabilities and the vulnerable

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Children^a</i>	<i>Mothers with newborns^b</i>	<i>Older persons^c</i>	<i>Unemployed^d</i>	<i>Persons with severe disability^e</i>	<i>Vulnerable^f</i>
World	34.9	41.1	67.9	21.8	27.8	24.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	13.1	g	22.7	3.0	g	7.1
Northern Africa	g	69.1	g	g	g	g
Western Asia	g	g	g	11.3	17.5	g
Central and Southern Asia	g	42.0	25.8	g	11.0	4.3
Central Asia	43.9	42.4	90.7	14.4	g	g
Southern Asia	g	42.0	23.6	g	7.9	3.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	14.4	25.5	69.3	25.1	g	27.1
Eastern Asia	10.8	22.5	77.3	19.5	g	32.5
South-Eastern Asia	g	g	31.5	g	10.4	g
Latin America and the Caribbean	56.0	53.5	70.8	12.2	59.4	39.2
Oceania	65.5	g	74.1	47.0	92.4	38.5
Australia and New Zealand	99.2	g	79.5	49.7	96.9	46.2
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	g	g	9.9	g	g	g
Europe and Northern America	92.2	95.6	97.5	44.3	95.3	60.5
Europe	93.2	93.6	96.4	49.4	94.6	71.5
Northern America	g	g	100.0	28.5	96.7	37.8
Landlocked developing countries	g	g	43.4	6.4	g	14.0

Source: ILO estimates based on country data compiled through the ILO Social Security Inquiry (SSI), International Labour Organisation (ILO).

^a Proportion of children covered by social protection.

^b Proportion of mothers with newborns receiving maternity benefits.

^c Proportion of population above the retirement age receiving a pension.

^d Proportion of population with severe disabilities collecting disability social protection benefits.

^e Proportion of unemployed population receiving unemployment benefits.

^f Proportion of vulnerable population covered by social assistance.

^g Data not shown due to low population coverage of available data.

(b) Proportion of population covered by at least one social protection benefit

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016</i>
World	45.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	12.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	^a
Northern Africa	39.2
Western Asia	^a
Central and Southern Asia	15.8
Central Asia	^a
Southern Asia	14.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	58.8
Eastern Asia	64.1
South-Eastern Asia	^a
Latin America and the Caribbean	61.4
Oceania	71.7
Australia and New Zealand	79.6
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	^a
Europe and Northern America	85.7
Europe	89.3
Northern America	78.5
Landlocked developing countries	24.1
Small island developing States	^a

Source: ILO estimates based on country data compiled through the ILO Social Security Inquiry (SSI), International Labour Organisation (ILO).

^a Data not shown due to low population coverage of available data.

Target 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

Indicator 1.5.2

Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)

(a) Average Annual Loss (AAL)^a attributed to disasters in relation to GDP^b

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Estimations</i>
World	0.38
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.28
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.21
Northern Africa	0.26
Western Asia	0.20
Central and Southern Asia	0.58

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Estimations</i>
Central Asia	0.39
Southern Asia	0.60
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.65
Eastern Asia	0.63
South-Eastern Asia	0.77
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.61
Oceania	0.39
Australia and New Zealand	0.34
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	3.33
Europe and Northern America	0.23
Europe	0.19
Northern America	0.27
Landlocked developing countries	0.42
Least developed countries	0.85
Small island developing States	1.72

Source: *Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction (GAR) Atlas: Unveiling Global Disaster Risk, United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR).*

^a Average Annual Loss (AAL) is the expected (i.e. in the future) economic loss value normalized in annual terms considering all potential occurrence (both severity and the frequency) of natural hazards (earthquakes, tsunami, cyclonic wind, storm surge and tsunami) over a long time frame using probabilistic hazard models.

^b The GDP values are in 2013 current United States dollars.

(b) Average Annual Loss attributed to disasters^a

(Millions of United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Estimations</i>
World	293 995.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	4 719.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	8 553.3
Northern Africa	2 023.5
Western Asia	6 529.7
Central and Southern Asia	19 405.5
Central Asia	1 330.1
Southern Asia	18 075.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	124 396.7
Eastern Asia	104 899.2
South-Eastern Asia	19 497.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	37 504.0
Oceania	6 498.2
Australia and New Zealand	5 440.2
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	1 058.0
Europe and Northern America	92 918.6
Europe	41 175.4

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Estimations</i>
Northern America	51 743.2
Landlocked developing countries	3 346.3
Least developed countries	7 711.6
Small island developing States	11 839.7

Source: *GAR Atlas: Unveiling Global Disaster Risk*, United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR).

^a *Average Annual Loss (AAL) is the expected (i.e. in the future) economic loss value normalized in annual terms considering all potential occurrence (both severity and the frequency) of natural hazards (earthquakes, tsunami, cyclonic wind, storm surge and tsunami) over a long time frame using probabilistic hazard models.*

Goal 2

End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Target 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

Indicator 2.1.1

Prevalence of undernourishment

Prevalence of undernourishment
(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000-02</i>	<i>2005-07</i>	<i>2010-12</i>	<i>2014-16^a</i>
World	14.9	14.3	11.8	10.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	30	26.5	24.1	23.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	7.1	6.8	6.0	5.5
Northern Africa	<5.0	<5.0	6.2	5.8
Western Asia	8.9	8.4	8.1	7.6
Central and Southern Asia	18.3	19.8	15.9	15.4
Central Asia	14.5	12.9	9.8	7.7
Southern Asia	18.5	20.1	16.1	15.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	16.8	15.3	11.5	9.3
Eastern Asia	14.9	14.3	11.3	9.2
South-Eastern Asia	22.3	18.3	12.1	9.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	11.4	8.4	6.4	5.5
Oceania	16.5	15.4	13.5	14.2
Australia and New Zealand	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	16.5	15.4	13.5	14.2
Europe and Northern America	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0
Europe	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0
Northern America	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0
Landlocked developing countries	33.6	28.1	24.1	22.7
Least developed countries	36.5	31.4	27.7	26.5
Small island developing States	22.5	21.3	18.2	18.0

Source: Food and Agriculture Organisation of United Nations (FAO).

^aProjections.

Target 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

Indicator 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

Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are stunted (HAZ <-2)^a

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2016</i>
World	32.7 (31.1-34.4)	29.5 (27.8-31.2)	26.3 (24.6-28.1)	22.9 (21.1-24.7)
Sub-Saharan Africa	41.0 (38.6-43.3)	38.6 (36.4-40.9)	36.3 (34.0-38.6)	33.6 (31.1-36.2)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	23.4 (18.1-28.8)	21.1 (15.5-26.7)	18.9 (13.1-24.8)	16.6 (10.7-22.5)
Northern Africa	23.6 (17.5-30.9)	21.6 (15.5-29.1)	19.7 (13.7-27.5)	17.6 (11.6-25.8)
Western Asia	23.3 (16.1-32.4)	20.6 (13.2-30.8)	18.3 (10.7-29.4)	15.7 (8.3-27.7)
Central and Southern Asia	49.0 (44.7-53.2)	44.0 (39.5-48.4)	39.0 (34.2-43.8)	33.2 (28.0-38.4)
Central Asia ^b	28.0 (21.2-35.8)	22.1 (17.2-28.0)	17.2 (13.5-21.6)	12.5 (9.8-15.9)
Southern Asia	49.6 (45.2-54.1)	44.6 (40.1-49.3)	39.7 (34.9-44.8)	34.1 (28.9-39.8)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	26.4 (23.9-29.0)	21.6 (19.2-24.0)	17.3 (14.9-19.7)	13.5 (10.8-16.2)
Eastern Asia	19.0 (17.6-20.5)	13.2 (12.2-14.3)	8.9 (8.2-9.7)	5.5 (5.0-6.0)
South-Eastern Asia	38.2 (32.3-44.6)	34.1 (28.6-40.0)	30.1 (24.5-36.4)	25.8 (19.6-33.1)
Latin America and the Caribbean	18.4 (13.8-23.0)	15.7 (11.5-19.9)	13.4 (9.5-17.3)	11.0 (7.4-14.6)
Australia and New Zealand ^c	0.1	0.8	..	..
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	36.8 (18.9-59.2)	37.3 (19.5-59.2)	37.7 (20.2-59.2)	38.3 (20.9-59.2)
Northern America ^c	3	2.8	2.6	2.3

Source: Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates (2017 Edition), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Health Organisation (WHO) and the World Bank Group.

Note: Numbers in parenthesis represent a 95 per cent confidence interval.

^a HAZ <-2 refers to chronic malnutrition among children aged 0 to 59 months whose height for age is below minus two standard deviations from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards.

^b 2016 data for Central Asia have consecutive low population coverage.

^c The Northern America regional average is based only on United States data; and the Australia and New Zealand average is based only on Australian data; hence confidence intervals are not available.

Indicator 2.2.2

Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height $>+2$ or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)

(a) Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are moderately or severely wasted (WHZ <-2)^a
(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016</i>
World	7.7 (6.6-8.7)
Sub-Saharan Africa	7.3 (6.3-8.4)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	5.9 (2.8-9.0)
Northern Africa	7.9 (4.4-13.8)
Western Asia	3.9 (1.3-11.2)
Central and Southern Asia	14.9 (11.4-18.4)
Central Asia ^b	3.8 (3.2-4.4)
Southern Asia	15.4 (12.1-19.4)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	4.7 (3.6-5.8)
Eastern Asia	1.9 (1.8-2.0)
South-Eastern Asia	8.9 (6.4-12.2)
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.3 (0.8-1.8)
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	9.4 (5.7-15)
Northern America ^c	0.5

Source: Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates (2017 Edition), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Health Organisation (WHO) and the World Bank Group.

Note: Numbers in parenthesis represent a 95 per cent confidence interval.

^a WHZ <-2 refers to children aged 0 to 59 months whose weight for height is below minus two standard deviations from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards.

^b Data for Central Asia have consecutive low population coverage.

^c The Northern America regional average is based only on United States data, hence confidence intervals are not available.

(b) Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are moderately or severely overweight (WHZ $>+2$)^a
(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2016</i>
World	5.0 (4.5-5.6)	5.3 (4.8-5.8)	5.6 (4.9-6.2)	6.0 (5.0-7.1)
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.4 (3.8-5.0)	4.4 (3.8-4.9)	4.4 (3.8-4.9)	4.3 (3.7-5.0)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	7.5 (5.1-9.9)	7.9 (4.9-10.9)	8.4 (4.5-12.3)	9.0 (3.7-14.3)
Northern Africa	8.4 (4.9-14.1)	8.9 (4.7-16.1)	9.4 (4.5-18.3)	10.0 (4.3-21.3)
Western Asia	6.7 (4.8-9.2)	7.0 (4.7-10.5)	7.4 (4.0-13.4)	8.0 (3.2-18.4)
Central and Southern Asia ^b	3.0 (2.0-4.0)	3.4 (3.0-3.8)	3.9 (3.0-4.9)	4.7 (2.1-7.3)
Central Asia ^b	8.8 (5.2-14.4)	9.4 (6.5-13.4)	9.9 (7.0-14)	10.7 (6.3-17.5)
Southern Asia ^b	2.8 (1.9-4.0)	3.2 (2.9-3.6)	3.7 (2.8-4.9)	4.4 (2.4-8.1)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	5.0 (4.5-5.6)	5.2 (4.4-5.9)	5.5 (4.3-6.7)	6.1 (4.1-8.1)
Eastern Asia	6.2 (5.4-7.0)	5.9 (5.1-6.8)	5.6 (4.8-6.6)	5.3 (4.4-6.4)
South-Eastern Asia	3.2 (2.6-3.9)	4.1 (2.9-5.8)	5.3 (3.2-8.6)	7.2 (3.6-13.8)
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.8 (5.8-7.8)	6.8 (6.0-7.7)	6.9 (6.1-7.7)	7.0 (6.3-7.7)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2016</i>
Australia and New Zealand ^c	7.8	7.7	..	..
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	5.1 (4.2-6.3)	6.3 (5.1-7.7)	7.6 (6.1-9.4)	9.6 (7.6-12)
Northern America	6.7 (6.4-7.0)	7.0 (6.7-7.3)	7.4 (7.0-7.7)	7.8 (7.5-8.2)

Source: Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates (2017 Edition), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Health Organisation (WHO) and the World Bank Group.

Note: Numbers in parenthesis represent a 95 per cent confidence interval.

^a *WHZ > +2 refers to children aged 0 to 59 months whose weight for height is above plus two standard deviations from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards.*

^b *2016 data for Central and Southern Asia, Central Asia and Southern Asia have consecutive low population coverage.*

^c *The Northern America regional average is based only on United States data; and the Australia and New Zealand average is based only on Australian data; hence confidence intervals are not available.*

Target 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

Indicator 2.5.1

Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities

(a) Number of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2016</i>
World	3 138 116	3 850 761	4 358 145	4 713 703
Sub-Saharan Africa	112 574	134 330	145 321	161 436
Northern Africa and Western Asia	49 627	82 081	120 728	138 990
Northern Africa	380	25 006	58 649	71 682
Western Asia	49 247	57 075	62 079	67 308
Central and Southern Asia	285 360	390 387	430 718	473 127
Southern Asia	285 360	390 387	430 718	473 127
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	108 425	111 232	114 796	120 062
Eastern Asia	96 257	98 893	102 448	107 561
South-Eastern Asia	12 168	12 339	12 348	12 501
Latin America and the Caribbean	147 795	162 331	181 171	218 953
Oceania	196 299	230 184	243 027	260 087
Australia and New Zealand	196 146	229 264	241 543	257 924
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	153	920	1 484	2 163
Europe and Northern America	1 553 596	2 013 762	2 368 508	2 552 314

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2016</i>
Europe	997 883	1 432 024	1 715 298	1 859 796
Northern America	555 713	581 738	653 210	692 518
Landlocked developing countries	95 770	114 678	129 941	144 024
Least developed countries	84 188	102 266	115 051	143 868
Small island developing States	13 979	16 528	18 974	22 395

Source: World Information and Early Warning System on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (WIEWS), Food and Agriculture Organisation of United Nations (FAO).

Note: Estimates based on the date of acquisition of each conserved accession as reported in 2014 and 2016.

(b) Number of animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2013</i>		
	<i>Number of locally adapted and exotic national breed populations kept in the countries</i>	<i>Number of national breed populations for which genetic material is stored</i>	<i>Number of national breed populations for which sufficient genetic material is stored for reconstitution</i>
World	11 616	1 736	871
Sub-Saharan Africa	1 563	95	72
Northern Africa and Western Asia	477	46	28
Northern Africa	158	0	0
Western Asia	319	46	28
Central and Southern Asia	529	85	32
Central Asia	119	5	2
Southern Asia	410	80	30
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1 011	270	124
Eastern Asia	578	190	100
South-Eastern Asia	433	80	24
Latin America and the Caribbean	1 417	133	89
Oceania	99	0	0
Australia and New Zealand	^a	^a	^a
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	99	0	0
Europe and Northern America	6 520	1 107	526
Europe	6 210	956	477
Northern America	310	151	49
Landlocked developing countries	1 000	87	58
Least developed countries	1 149	59	38
Small island developing States	457	20	9

Source: Food and Agriculture Organisation of United Nations (FAO).

^a no information provided by countries

(c) Proportion of animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2013</i>	
	<i>Proportion of national breed populations for which genetic material is stored</i>	<i>Proportion of national breed populations for which sufficient genetic material is stored for reconstitution</i>
World	14.9	7.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	6.1	4.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	9.6	5.9
Western Asia	14.4	8.8
Central and Southern Asia	16.1	6.0
Central Asia	4.2	1.7
Southern Asia	19.5	7.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	26.7	12.3
Eastern Asia	32.9	17.3
South-Eastern Asia	18.5	5.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	9.4	6.3
Europe and Northern America	17.0	8.1
Europe	15.4	7.7
Northern America	48.7	15.8
Landlocked developing countries	8.7	5.8
Least developed countries	5.1	3.3
Small island developing States	4.4	2.0

Source: Food and Agriculture Organisation of United Nations (FAO).

Indicator 2.5.2

Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction

(a) Proportion of local breeds classified as being at-risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>At-risk^a</i>	<i>Not-at-risk^a</i>	<i>Unknown^b</i>
World	19.6	13.2	67.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.0	9.7	88.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2.5	4.4	93.1
Northern Africa	0.0	0.0	100.0
Western Asia	4.2	7.3	88.6
Central and Southern Asia	0.3	5.2	94.5
Central Asia	0.0	0.0	100.0
Southern Asia	0.4	6.3	93.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	3.5	10.8	85.8

<i>Regions</i>	<i>At-risk^a</i>	<i>Not-at-risk^a</i>	<i>Unknown^b</i>
Eastern Asia	3.9	7.8	88.3
South-Eastern Asia	2.6	17.1	80.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	3.5	3.5	93.1
Oceania	2.9	1.0	96.1
Australia and New Zealand	4.2	1.4	94.4
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	0.0	0.0	100.0
Europe and Northern America	39.9	20.6	39.5
Europe	40.5	20.9	38.6
Northern America	0.0	0.0	100.0
Landlocked developing countries	0.6	6.0	93.4
Least developed countries	0.2	8.5	91.2
Small island developing States	5.3	1.9	92.8

Source: Domestic Animal Diversity Information System (DAD-IS), Food and Agriculture Organisation of United Nations (FAO).

(b) Number of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction
(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>At-risk^a</i>	<i>Not-at-risk^a</i>	<i>Unknown^b</i>
World	1 400	944	4 800
Sub-Saharan Africa	15	72	653
Northern Africa and Western Asia	12	21	442
Northern Africa	0	0	186
Western Asia	12	21	256
Central and Southern Asia	2	35	640
Central Asia	0	0	123
Southern Asia	2	35	517
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	38	117	933
Eastern Asia	29	58	655
South-Eastern Asia	9	59	278
Latin America and the Caribbean	24	24	647
Oceania	6	2	197
Australia and New Zealand	6	2	135
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	0	0	62
Europe and Northern America	1 303	673	1 288
Europe	1 303	673	1 244
Northern America	0	0	44
Landlocked developing countries	4	42	656
Least developed countries	2	69	739
Small island developing States	17	6	295

Source: Domestic Animal Diversity Information System (DAD-IS), Food and Agriculture Organisation of United Nations (FAO).

^a Data for 'at-risk' and 'not-at-risk' status are less than ten years old.

^b 'Unknown' status means that no updates have been received on the population sizes at least in the past 10 years.

Target 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

Indicator 2.a.1

The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures

The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures^a

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>
World	0.38	0.35	0.25	0.21
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.23	0.25	0.18	0.12
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.56	0.32	0.28	0.35
Northern Africa	1.05	0.26	0.14	0.13
Western Asia	0.51	0.55	0.36	0.48
Central and Southern Asia	0.20	0.27	0.40	0.17
Central Asia	0.13	0.58	0.92	0.50
Southern Asia	0.20	0.27	0.39	0.14
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.94	0.65	0.33	0.38
Eastern Asia	1.53	1.58	0.39	0.32
South-Eastern Asia	0.50	0.33	0.22	0.58
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.22	0.19	0.17	0.16
Oceania	0.24	0.30	0.36	0.24
Australia and New Zealand	0.24	0.30	0.36	0.24
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	..	0.23	0.19	0.34
Europe and Northern America	0.52	0.52	0.44	0.34
Europe	0.52	0.52	0.42	0.34
Northern America	..	..	0.94	..
Landlocked developing countries	0.19	0.33	0.38	0.38
Least developed countries	0.16	0.24	0.15	0.14
Small island developing States	0.53	0.73	0.83	0.39

Source: Food and Agriculture Organisation of United Nations (FAO).

^a 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.

Indicator 2.a.2**Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector****Total official flows (gross disbursements) to the agriculture sector**

(Millions of constant 2015 United States dollars)

<i>SDG Regions</i>	<i>2000^a</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>
Total official flows	7 359.9	5 110.9	10 643.8	11 147.6
Northern Africa	536.1	234.5	288.8	684.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	1 875.8	1 424.8	2 683.6	3 086.3
Central Asia	105.5	78.5	155.0	191.4
Eastern Asia	316.0	336.4	344.1	405.6
South-Eastern Asia	870.7	506.8	1 437.4	920.1
Southern Asia	757.5	793.6	1 863.4	2 063.5
Western Asia	527.3	181.3	429.8	600.4
Europe	182.2	107.2	280.2	268.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	1 648.7	768.0	1 588.1	1 150.6
Oceania	85.4	40.9	52.6	79.6
Landlocked developing countries	1 706.9	1 200.2	2 518.2	2 493.5
Least developed countries	2 110.2	1 605.5	3 308.7	3 562.3
Small island developing States	563.1	116.6	335.0	245.4

Source: Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database, 2017, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).^a Based on commitments.**Target 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

Indicator 2.b.1**Agricultural export subsidies****Agricultural export subsidies**

(Billions of current United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2014</i>
All WTO Members	2.97	2.72	0.49	0.18
Developing WTO Members	0.085	0.078	0.056	0.002
Developed WTO Members	2.89	2.64	0.43	0.18

Source: Notifications by WTO Members under the Agreement on Agriculture, 2017, World Trade Organisation (WTO).

Note: The notification record varies from year to year and therefore the set of countries represented in the data may differ among the years reported, particularly in more recent periods.

Goal 3

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Target 3.1

By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births

Indicator 3.1.1

Maternal mortality ratio

Maternal mortality ratio

(Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births)

<i>Regions*</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>
World	341	288	246	216
Developing regions	377	319	273	239
Northern Africa	113	95	82	70
Sub-Saharan Africa	846	717	624	546
Latin America and the Caribbean	99	88	81	67
Eastern Asia	59	48	36	27
Eastern Asia excluding China	68	57	52	43
Southern Asia	377	288	221	176
Southern Asia excluding India	384	306	235	180
South-Eastern Asia	201	166	136	110
Western Asia	122	110	96	91
Oceania	292	239	206	187
Caucasus and Central Asia	50	46	37	33
Developed regions	17	15	13	12

Source: Trends in maternal mortality: 1990 to 2015, estimates by World Health Organisation (WHO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), World Bank Group and the United Nations Population Division.

* The presentation of regions in this table follows the classification of countries used in the previous year's SDG progress report and the reports on the Millennium Development Goals. For detailed information on the regional groupings used in this Annex, visit <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/regional-groups/>.

Indicator 3.1.2

Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000 (1998-2006)</i>	<i>2010 (2007-2012)</i>	<i>2016 (2013-2016)</i>
World	61.1	69.9	78.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	39.3	49.3	52.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	60.8	78.3	85.7
Northern Africa	48.2	76.6	86.6
Western Asia	72.3	80.0	84.7
Central and Southern Asia	36.9	49.5	73.0

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000 (1998-2006)</i>	<i>2010 (2007-2012)</i>	<i>2016 (2013-2016)</i>
Central Asia	91.8	97.6	98.1
Southern Asia	35.4	47.6	72.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	84.2	92.7	93.8
Eastern Asia	96.9	99.6	99.9
South-Eastern Asia	63.0	81.2	83.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	88.8	92.5	94.8
Oceania	98.3	98.0	98.6
Australia and New Zealand	98.9	98.6	98.9
Europe and Northern America	99.3	99.3	99.0
Europe	99.3	99.2	99.3
Northern America	99.4	99.4	98.5
Landlocked developing countries	31.4	42.9	55.9
Least developed countries	28.7	44.2	54.5
Small island developing States	70.8	74.8	78.4

Source: Joint global database on skilled attendance at birth, 2017, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and World Health Organisation (WHO).

Note: Data are based on the latest country level data available in the years in parentheses.

Target 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

Indicator 3.2.1

Under-five mortality rate

(a) Under-five mortality rate, both sexes

(Deaths per 1,000 live births)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>
World	75.9	62.6	51.7	42.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	156.3	128.5	102.0	83.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	50.3	41.4	33.6	28.0
Northern Africa	59.4	49.4	40.7	34.0
Western Asia	42.3	33.9	26.8	21.9
Central and Southern Asia	90.8	75.0	61.7	50.4
Central Asia	64.4	51.0	40.5	32.9
Southern Asia	91.6	75.7	62.4	51.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	39.8	29.1	21.8	17.0
Eastern Asia	34.4	22.6	15.0	10.4
South-Eastern Asia	48.6	39.6	32.7	27.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	32.0	24.6	24.0	17.9
Oceania	33.2	31.4	27.0	23.8
Australia and New Zealand	6.4	5.9	5.0	4.1

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	66.9	63.5	57.4	50.5
Europe and Northern America	10.5	8.6	7.2	6.2
Europe	11.7	9.0	7.1	6.1
Northern America	8.2	7.9	7.2	6.4
Landlocked developing countries	139.7	110.7	84.7	67.9
Least developed countries	137.6	111.1	90.1	72.8
Small island developing States	61.8	54.9	80.4	43.3

Source: United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME), 2015.

(b) Under-five mortality rate, by sex

(Deaths per 1,000 live births)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	73.8	77.8	49.7	53.3	40.5	44.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	148.0	164.1	95.5	108.1	77.8	89.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	47.2	53.3	31.1	35.9	25.9	30.1
Northern Africa	56.0	62.6	38.1	43.2	31.7	36.2
Western Asia	39.3	45.1	24.6	29.0	20.0	23.8
Central and Southern Asia	93.1	88.7	62.5	60.7	50.3	50.6
Central Asia	56.9	71.5	35.2	45.4	28.6	37.0
Southern Asia	94.2	89.2	63.5	61.3	51.2	51.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	36.9	42.6	19.9	23.6	15.4	18.4
Eastern Asia	32.3	36.4	13.9	16.0	9.7	11.0
South-Eastern Asia	44.0	53.1	29.0	36.3	24.0	30.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	28.8	35.0	20.1	24.2	16.1	19.5
Oceania	30.6	35.8	24.7	29.2	21.6	25.9
Australia and New Zealand	5.8	7.1	4.5	5.6	3.7	4.4
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	62.2	71.4	53.0	61.7	46.2	54.5
Europe and Northern America	9.3	11.7	6.4	7.9	5.6	6.8
Europe	10.3	13.1	6.4	7.9	5.4	6.7
Northern America	7.4	9.1	6.6	7.9	5.8	6.9
Landlocked developing countries	132.0	147.1	79.2	89.9	63.0	72.6
Least developed countries	130.6	144.2	83.8	94.6	67.8	77.6
Small island developing States	57.1	66.3	60.2	68.1	39.5	46.8

Source: United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME), 2015.

Indicator 3.2.2

Neonatal mortality rate

Neonatal mortality rate, both sexes

(Deaths per 1,000 live births)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>
World	30.5	25.7	22.3	19.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	41.0	36.3	31.8	28.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	23.0	20.1	17.1	14.7
Northern Africa	25.9	23.0	20.0	17.1
Western Asia	20.4	17.4	14.3	12.0
Central and Southern Asia	44.8	38.2	33.3	28.6
Central Asia	27.0	23.3	19.5	16.4
Southern Asia	45.3	38.7	33.8	29.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	20.1	15.0	10.9	8.5
Eastern Asia	19.5	13.1	7.8	5.3
South-Eastern Asia	21.0	18.2	16.0	13.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	14.7	11.8	10.8	9.3
Oceania	13.9	13.1	11.6	10.6
Australia and New Zealand	3.5	3.3	2.9	2.3
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	26.6	25.6	23.9	21.8
Europe and Northern America	5.9	4.9	4.1	3.5
Europe	6.6	5.1	4.0	3.4
Northern America	4.5	4.5	4.1	3.6
Landlocked developing countries	40.3	34.7	29.5	25.7
Least developed countries	41.5	36.0	31.1	27.4
Small island developing States	23.8	22.9	22.1	19.7

Source: United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME), 2015.

Target 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

Indicator 3.3.1

Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations

(a) Estimated HIV incidence rate, both sexes, all ages

(Per 1,000 uninfected population)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>
World	0.55	0.40	0.33	0.30
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.04	2.68	2.02	1.54
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.05
Northern Africa	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.04
Western Asia	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.06
Central and Southern Asia	0.19	0.11	0.08	0.07

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>
Central Asia	0.20	0.18	0.09	0.11
Southern Asia	0.19	0.11	0.08	0.06
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.11	0.11	0.09	0.09
Eastern Asia	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04
South-Eastern Asia	0.26	0.27	0.22	0.19
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.26	0.21	0.18	0.17
Oceania	0.20	0.13	0.11	0.11
Australia and New Zealand	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	0.76	0.43	0.32	0.33
Europe and Northern America	0.16	0.17	0.19	0.24
Europe	0.16	0.16	0.20	0.29
Northern America	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.16
Landlocked developing countries	2.13	1.51	1.22	0.84
Least developed countries	1.52	1.13	0.86	0.57
Small island developing States	1.14	0.59	0.34	0.30

Source: UNAIDS 2016 estimates/the Prevention Gap Report 2016, The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS).

(b) Estimated HIV incidence rate, all ages, by sex

(Per 1,000 uninfected population)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2005</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	0.55	0.54	0.40	0.41	0.33	0.34	0.28	0.31
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.48	3.60	2.95	2.41	2.24	1.81	1.72	1.37
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.06
Northern Africa	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.03	0.05
Western Asia	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.08
Central and Southern Asia	0.15	0.24	0.09	0.14	0.06	0.09	0.05	0.08
Central Asia	0.09	0.31	0.09	0.28	0.05	0.13	0.07	0.15
Southern Asia	0.15	0.23	0.09	0.14	0.06	0.09	0.05	0.08
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.07	0.15	0.07	0.15	0.06	0.13	0.06	0.12
Eastern Asia	0.03	0.07	0.03	0.07	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.06
South-Eastern Asia	0.16	0.36	0.17	0.36	0.15	0.30	0.13	0.26
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.20	0.32	0.15	0.27	0.11	0.25	0.10	0.24
Oceania	0.19	0.22	0.11	0.16	0.09	0.14	0.09	0.14
Australia and New Zealand	0.01	0.09	0.01	0.09	0.01	0.09	0.01	0.09
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	0.86	0.68	0.48	0.39	0.35	0.29	0.37	0.30
Europe and Northern America	0.09	0.24	0.09	0.25	0.10	0.28	0.13	0.36
Europe	0.10	0.23	0.10	0.24	0.11	0.29	0.17	0.42
Northern America	0.07	0.28	0.07	0.27	0.06	0.26	0.06	0.25
Landlocked developing countries	2.31	1.95	1.62	1.39	1.33	1.11	0.93	0.75
Least developed countries	1.66	1.39	1.23	1.02	0.94	0.78	0.64	0.51

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2005</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
Small island developing States	1.15	1.13	0.59	0.59	0.32	0.37	0.25	0.34

Source: UNAIDS 2016 estimates/the Prevention Gap Report 2016, The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS).

(c) Estimated HIV incidence rate, both sexes, by age

(Per 1,000 uninfected population)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2005</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>	
	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Children</i>
	<i>(15+)</i>	<i>(0-14)</i>	<i>(15+)</i>	<i>(0-14)</i>	<i>(15+)</i>	<i>(0-14)</i>	<i>(15+)</i>	<i>(0-14)</i>
World	0.66	0.28	0.46	0.26	0.40	0.17	0.37	0.08
Sub-Saharan Africa	6.04	1.65	3.79	1.33	3.03	0.76	2.49	0.31
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.05	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.06	0.01
Northern Africa	0.05	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.06	0.01
Western Asia	0.04	<0.01	0.05	<0.01	0.06	<0.01	0.08	0.01
Central and Southern Asia	0.28	0.05	0.15	0.05	0.10	0.03	0.09	0.02
Central Asia	0.30	0.01	0.26	0.02	0.12	0.01	0.15	0.01
Southern Asia	0.27	0.05	0.15	0.05	0.10	0.04	0.08	0.02
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.14	0.01	0.14	0.02	0.12	0.02	0.11	0.02
Eastern Asia	0.06	<0.01	0.06	<0.01	0.05	<0.01	0.05	<0.01
South-Eastern Asia	0.37	0.04	0.36	0.04	0.30	0.04	0.25	0.04
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.36	0.07	0.28	0.05	0.24	0.03	0.22	0.01
Oceania	0.24	0.08	0.15	0.09	0.12	0.07	0.13	0.05
Australia and New Zealand	0.07	<0.01	0.06	<0.01	0.06	<0.01	0.06	<0.01
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	1.10	0.25	0.55	0.25	0.40	0.20	0.44	0.14
Europe and Northern America	0.20	<0.01	0.2	0.01	0.22	0.01	0.29	0.01
Europe	0.19	0.01	0.19	0.01	0.24	0.01	0.34	0.01
Northern America	0.22	<0.01	0.21	<0.01	0.20	<0.01	0.19	<0.01
Landlocked developing countries	2.83	1.23	1.95	0.9	1.66	0.60	1.29	0.18
Least developed countries	2.09	0.79	1.48	0.65	1.14	0.47	0.85	0.15
Small island developing States	1.48	0.44	0.69	0.37	0.38	0.25	0.37	0.10

Source: UNAIDS 2016 estimates/the Prevention Gap Report 2016, The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS).

Indicator 3.3.2

Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population

Estimated incidence of tuberculosis^a

(Per 100,000 population)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>
World	172 (144:204)	169 (141:199)	155 (130:183)	142 (119:166)
Sub-Saharan Africa	356 (316:396)	367 (324:409)	333 (296:369)	284 (246:322)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	72 (64:80)	57 (51:63)	46 (41:52)	39 (35:43)

Regions	2000	2005	2010	2015
Northern Africa	70 (58:81)	64 (54:74)	61 (50:72)	55 (47:63)
Western Asia	74 (62:86)	51 (45:56)	33 (31:36)	26 (24:27)
Central and Southern Asia	259 (148:371)	253 (145:360)	230 (134:325)	207 (123:290)
Central Asia	155 (136:175)	160 (143:178)	118 (101:135)	88 (76:99)
Southern Asia	263 (148:379)	256 (144:367)	234 (135:333)	211 (124:298)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	168 (141:195)	156 (133:179)	144 (124:165)	136 (117:155)
Eastern Asia	102 (78:127)	89 (73:105)	80 (70:90)	72 (63:80)
South-Eastern Asia	352 (276:428)	335 (261:408)	312 (243:381)	298 (235:362)
Latin America and the Caribbean	55 (51:60)	49 (45:52)	43 (39:46)	40 (38:43)
Oceania	85 (57:114)	89 (59:119)	92 (60:123)	94 (78:110)
Australia and New Zealand	6.9 (6.2:7.7)	6.5 (5.7:7.2)	6.8 (5.9:7.6)	6.2 (5.5:7)
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	308 (198:417)	315 (202:427)	319 (205:434)	326 (268:385)
Europe and Northern America	40 (37:42)	38 (35:40)	29 (26:31)	23 (21:25)
Europe	54 (50:58)	52 (49:56)	40 (36:44)	32 (29:35)
Northern America	6.6 (5.8:7.5)	5.5 (4.8:6.2)	4.2 (3.7:4.8)	3.4 (3:3.9)
Landlocked developing countries	299 (260:338)	258 (226:289)	208 (183:234)	162 (146:178)
Least developed countries	298 (264:331)	278 (248:308)	254 (226:282)	228 (203:252)
Small island developing States	122 (98:146)	129 (105:154)	125 (101:148)	123 (110:136)

Source: Global Health Observatory (GHO), World Health Organisation (WHO).

^a Lower and upper bounds in parentheses.

Indicator 3.3.3

Malaria incidence per 1,000 population

Malaria incidence per 1,000 population at risk

(Per 1,000 population at risk)

Regions	2000	2005	2010	2015
World	158.1	141.3	118.7	94.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	439.1	368.6	305.8	243.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	81.7	61.9	33.9	29.7
Central and Southern Asia	43.5	46.0	29.6	16.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	19.2	17.3	17.6	3.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	38.7	25.2	14.4	10.0
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	280.8	245.1	175.5	114.7

Source: World Health Organisation (WHO).

Indicator 3.3.5**Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases****Population requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases**

(Thousands)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2015</i>
World	1 996 235.0	1 823 573.9	1 591 109.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	620 461.8	678 043.4	638 040.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	77 511.3	78 702.2	37 935.4
Central and Southern Asia	888 716.1	730 082.3	611 823.8
Southern Asia	888 112.7	729 463.3	611 188.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	329 452.4	273 358.9	242 235.9
South-Eastern Asia	275 502.4	246 572.7	209 931.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	70 916.3	55 077.7	52 467.9
Australia and New Zealand	89.8	146.4	21.3
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	8 007.6	8 104.0	8 580.4
Europe and Northern America	1 079.7	59.1	4.2
Landlocked developing countries	249 339.0	263 012.7	254 026.4
Least developed countries	662 809.6	659 025.4	583 192.0
Small island developing States	23 646.2	25 762.5	24 442.3

*Source: Global Health Observatory (GHO), World Health Organisation (WHO).**Note: Data aggregated across interventions and diseases.***Target 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

Indicator 3.4.1

Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease

(a) Probability of dying from any of cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease between age 30 and exact age 70, both sexes

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>
World	22.7	21.2	19.8	18.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	23.4	22.5	21.7	21.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	23.5	22.4	20.8	19.7
Northern Africa	23.6	23.1	21.8	20.6
Western Asia	23.5	21.7	19.9	18.9
Central and Southern Asia	26.4	25.2	24.3	23.1
Central Asia	34.6	35.4	32.0	27.7
Southern Asia	26.0	24.8	24.0	22.9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	21.5	19.9	18.9	18.1
Eastern Asia	20.9	18.8	17.7	16.8
South-Eastern Asia	24.1	24.0	23.6	22.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	20.3	18.7	17.4	16.0

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>
Oceania	16.8	15.1	13.8	13.0
Australia and New Zealand	13.5	11.7	10.2	9.2
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	36.7	35.8	34.7	34.0
Europe and Northern America	21.8	20.5	17.5	16.1
Europe	23.3	22.3	19.0	17.4
Northern America	17.5	15.6	14.0	13.2
Landlocked developing countries	26.8	26.2	24.2	22.8
Least developed countries	23.9	23.5	22.9	22.2
Small island developing States	21.2	20.7	20.0	19.1

Source: Global Health Estimates 2015: Deaths by Cause, Age and Sex, by Country, 2000-2015, December 2016, World Health Organization (WHO).

(b) Probability of dying from any of cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease between age 30 and exact age 70, by sex

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2005</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	18.9	26.5	17.7	24.8	16.4	23.2	15.5	22.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	23.9	22.8	23.0	22.0	21.9	21.4	21.3	21.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	19.4	27.6	18.7	26.1	17.5	24.2	16.4	23.0
Northern Africa	20.5	26.8	20.2	26.0	19.2	24.5	18.0	23.2
Western Asia	18.3	28.4	17.2	26.2	15.9	24.0	15.0	22.9
Central and Southern Asia	23.8	28.9	22.7	27.7	21.5	26.9	20.1	25.9
Central Asia	26.4	43.1	26.6	44.7	24.1	40.5	20.7	35.5
Southern Asia	23.7	28.3	22.5	27.0	21.5	26.5	20.1	25.6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	18.1	24.9	16.6	23.0	15.5	22.2	14.9	21.3
Eastern Asia	17.3	24.3	15.6	21.8	14.4	20.7	13.7	19.7
South-Eastern Asia	21.1	27.4	20.3	28.0	19.5	27.8	18.7	27.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	17.3	23.4	15.9	21.6	14.8	20.2	13.5	18.7
Oceania	13.7	19.8	12.5	17.8	11.5	16.2	11.0	15.0
Australia and New Zealand	10.4	16.5	9.1	14.1	8.1	12.3	7.4	11.0
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	33.1	40.3	31.6	39.9	30.7	38.9	30.2	38.0
Europe and Northern America	15.6	28.4	14.7	26.6	12.6	22.7	11.6	20.8
Europe	16.1	30.9	15.4	29.6	13.1	25.3	12.0	23.2
Northern America	14.2	21.0	12.7	18.6	11.3	16.8	10.7	15.8
Landlocked developing countries	24.3	29.5	23.5	29.2	21.8	26.9	20.4	25.5
Least developed countries	23.9	23.9	23.0	23.9	22.1	23.7	21.3	23.2
Small island developing States	18.7	23.8	18.0	23.5	17.3	22.7	16.7	21.5

Source: Global Health Estimates 2015: Deaths by Cause, Age and Sex, by Country, 2000-2015, December 2016, World Health Organization (WHO).

Indicator 3.4.2

Suicide mortality rate

(a) Suicide rate

(Per 100,000 population)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>
World	12.2	11.6	11.2	10.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	9.3	8.9	9.0	9.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	6.2	5.8	5.5	5.1
Northern Africa	5.4	5.2	4.8	4.6
Western Asia	7.1	6.3	6.1	5.6
Central and Southern Asia	14.9	14.4	13.8	12.8
Central Asia	16.0	13.3	12.1	13.3
Southern Asia	14.9	14.5	13.9	12.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	10.5	10.2	10.3	10.0
Eastern Asia	12.5	12.0	12.0	11.7
South-Eastern Asia	5.0	5.3	5.8	5.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.0
Oceania	12.6	11.3	11.5	11.4
Australia and New Zealand	13.3	12.1	12.2	11.9
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	10.5	9.1	9.3	9.8
Europe and Northern America	18.2	16.6	15.3	14.7
Europe	21.3	18.7	16.4	15.0
Northern America	11.0	11.8	12.9	14.1
Landlocked developing countries	10.1	9.1	8.8	8.8
Least developed countries	8.1	7.8	7.7	7.7
Small island developing States	10.7	9.8	9.8	10.0

Source: Global Health Estimates 2015: Deaths by Cause, Age, Sex, by Country and by Region, 2000-2015, December 2016, World Health Organization (WHO).

(b) Suicide rate, by sex

(Per 100,000 population)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2005</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	8.8	15.6	8.5	14.7	8.3	14.2	7.8	13.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.8	13.8	4.6	13.3	4.8	13.2	4.9	13.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	3.8	8.6	3.4	8.1	3.2	7.8	3.0	7.2
Northern Africa	3.4	7.3	3.2	7.2	2.9	6.8	2.7	6.6
Western Asia	4.3	9.8	3.7	8.9	3.5	8.6	3.3	7.7
Central and Southern Asia	13.4	16.3	13.4	15.5	12.7	15.0	11.2	14.3
Central Asia	6.1	26.3	4.8	22.1	5.2	19.3	5.9	21.0
Southern Asia	13.7	16.0	13.7	15.2	13.0	14.8	11.4	14.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	10.0	11.0	9.5	10.9	9.6	11.0	9.3	10.6
Eastern Asia	12.5	12.4	11.9	12.1	12.0	12.1	11.8	11.6

Regions	2000		2005		2010		2015	
South-Eastern Asia	3.2	6.9	3.2	7.5	3.4	8.2	3.3	8.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.9	10.8	3.0	10.9	3.0	10.9	3.1	11.1
Oceania	5.7	19.5	5.4	17.2	5.6	17.3	6.0	16.6
Australia and New Zealand	5.6	21.0	5.7	18.4	6.0	18.4	6.4	17.5
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	5.8	15.1	4.5	13.4	4.1	14.3	5.0	14.4
Europe and Northern America	7.5	29.5	6.9	26.8	6.5	24.6	6.5	23.4
Europe	8.7	34.8	7.7	30.6	6.7	26.8	6.4	24.3
Northern America	4.6	17.5	5.2	18.4	5.8	20.2	6.6	21.7
Landlocked developing countries	5.0	15.3	4.5	13.8	4.6	13.0	4.6	13.0
Least developed countries	5.4	10.9	5.4	10.3	5.2	10.2	5.0	10.4
Small island developing States	5.4	15.9	4.5	15.1	4.5	15.1	4.7	15.3

Source: Global Health Estimates 2015: Deaths by Cause, Age, Sex, by Country and by Region, 2000-2015, December 2016, World Health Organization (WHO).

Target 3.5

Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol

Indicator 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

Alcohol consumption per capita^a

(Liters of pure alcohol)

Regions	2016
World	6.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	6.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1.3
Northern Africa	1.1
Western Asia	1.5
Central and Southern Asia	3.9
Central Asia	5.9
Southern Asia	3.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	6.8
Eastern Asia	7.9
South-Eastern Asia	3.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	7.5
Oceania	9.2
Australia and New Zealand	11.0
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	2.4
Europe and Northern America	10.9
Europe	11.7

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016</i>
Northern America	9.4
Landlocked developing countries	5.3
Least developed countries	3.2
Small island developing States	5.0

Source: Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH), 2017, World Health Organisation (WHO).

^aFor persons aged 15 and above.

Target 3.6

By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents

Indicator 3.6.1

Death rate due to road traffic injuries

Death rate due to road traffic injuries

(Per 100,000 population)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2013</i>
World	18.0	18.8	18.0	17.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	28.3	27.9	27.1	26.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	17.9	18.1	18.4	18.2
Northern Africa	19.6	19.7	21.5	20.6
Western Asia	16.3	16.7	15.8	16.1
Central and Southern Asia	16.6	17.3	17.1	16.7
Central Asia	12.9	19.4	17.8	16.9
Southern Asia	16.8	17.3	17.1	16.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	18.2	19.8	18.9	17.9
Eastern Asia	17.8	19.9	18.8	17.5
South-Eastern Asia	19.5	19.5	19.3	19
Latin America and the Caribbean	16.5	17.2	18.7	19.2
Australia and New Zealand	9.9	8.5	6.9	5.5
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	16.3	16.3	16.4	15.5
Europe and Northern America	14.4	14.1	10.3	9.1
Europe	14.1	13.8	9.9	8.7
Northern America	14.9	14.9	11.1	10.2
Landlocked developing countries	21.4	23	22.9	23.3
Least developed countries	23.4	23.7	23.8	23.9
Small island developing States	17.6	16.5	15.4	15.2

Source: Global Status Report on Road Safety 2015, World Health Organisation (WHO).

Target 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

Indicator 3.7.1

Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods

Proportion of women *married or in a union* of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods^a

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2017</i>
World	74.9	76.1	76.9	77.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	31.1	35.7	41.2	50.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	56.5	59.9	62.1	64.9
Northern Africa	67.9	70.6	71.8	73.4
Western Asia	46.7	50.6	53.8	57.6
Central and Southern Asia	63.8	66.7	68.8	71.7
Central Asia	74.2	75.5	76.0	77.8
Southern Asia	63.4	66.4	68.6	71.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	89.0	89.1	89.2	89.0
Eastern Asia	94.1	94.0	93.7	93.5
South-Eastern Asia	69.7	72.5	74.5	75.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	76.5	79.6	81.6	82.8
Oceania	75.5	74.3	74.6	75.7
Australia and New Zealand	83.7	82.6	82.9	84.1
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	43.4	45.9	48.5	52.0
Europe and Northern America	74.7	77.4	78.7	80.5
Europe	69.8	73.4	75.2	77.8
Northern America	86.1	86.6	86.7	86.4
Landlocked developing countries	42.7	47.6	53.6	61.3
Least developed countries	39.7	45.3	50.8	57.8
Small island developing States	66.9	67.5	69.2	70.2

Source: *Model-based Estimates and Projections of Family Planning Indicators 2017 (forthcoming)*, United Nations Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

^a The global indicator is intended to represent all women of reproductive age. Given current data limitations, the model-based estimates represent women who are married or in a union.

Indicator 3.7.2**Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group^a****Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women aged 15-19 years**

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>
World	56.0	50.5	47.2	44.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	129.8	122.5	113.7	102.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	50.7	47.0	45.1	42.2
Northern Africa	48.5	47.0	46.3	43.9
Western Asia	52.9	47.1	44.1	40.7
Central and Southern Asia	70.0	55.5	43.7	33.3
Central Asia	34.2	25.2	25.5	24.7
Southern Asia	71.4	56.7	44.4	33.6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	19.0	18.3	19.3	21.0
Eastern Asia	8.5	7.6	7.2	6.7
South-Eastern Asia	42.3	42.9	43.8	44.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	81.1	74.5	68.4	64.1
Oceania	34.0	32.4	31.0	28.7
Australia and New Zealand	20.0	19.1	18.4	15.8
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	60.6	57.2	53.6	49.9
Europe and Northern America	28.7	25.9	23.0	16.8
Europe	21.9	19.6	17.8	14.1
Northern America	44.4	38.9	32.8	21.5
Landlocked developing countries	110.5	100.0	90.6	80.2
Least developed countries	120.7	112.2	102.2	91.4
Small island developing States	69.0	63.1	58.4	53.2

Source: Estimates based on data published in the 2015 Revision of World Population Prospects, United Nations Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs. The reference date for all estimates is July 1.

Note: Estimate or short-term projection refers to the average of two, contiguous five-year periods (e.g., 2010-2015 and 2015-2020 for year 2015).

^a Estimated birth rates for women aged 10-14 years are not reported due to current data limitations.

Target 3.9

By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

Indicator 3.9.1

Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution

(a) Crude mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution

(Per 100,000 population)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2012</i>		
	<i>Household air pollution</i>	<i>Ambient air pollution</i>	<i>Joint ambient and household air pollution</i>
World	60.35	42.13	92.40
Northern Africa and Western Asia	11.75	35.25	43.35
Sub-Saharan Africa	67.53	23.07	82.75
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	42.49	5.79	47.98
Europe and Northern America	7.13	40.39	46.99
Latin America and the Caribbean	13.38	15.90	25.35
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	87.06	58.16	128.89
Central and Southern Asia	85.41	44.58	116.72
Australia and New Zealand	0.00	0.42	0.42

Source: Global Health Observatory (GHO), World Health Organisation (WHO).

(b) Age standardized mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution

(Per 100,000 population)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2012</i>		
	<i>Household air pollution</i>	<i>Ambient air pollution</i>	<i>Joint ambient and household air pollution</i>
World	..	..	..
Northern Africa and Western Asia	15.88	53.35	65.15
Sub-Saharan Africa	102.87	38.95	130.83
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	67.01	9.37	81.80
Europe and Northern America	4.16	22.04	25.52
Latin America and the Caribbean	16.38	17.89	29.61
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	89.07	56.19	129.68
Central and Southern Asia	121.27	63.43	166.84
Australia and New Zealand	0.00	0.23	0.23

Source: Global Health Observatory (GHO), World Health Organisation (WHO).

Indicator 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)****Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene**

(Per 100,000 population)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2012</i>
World	12.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	45.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	5.0
Northern Africa	7.9
Western Asia	2.5
Central and Southern Asia	22.5
Central Asia	3.0
Southern Asia	23.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1.4
Eastern Asia	0.4
South-Eastern Asia	4.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.0
Oceania	2.9
Australia and New Zealand	0.1
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	11.0
Europe and Northern America	0.4
Europe	0.3
Northern America	0.6
Landlocked developing countries	28.8
Least developed countries	35.6
Small island developing States	9.4

*Source: Global Health Observatory (GHO), World Health Organisation (WHO).***Indicator 3.9.3****Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisonings****(a) Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisonings, both sexes**

(Per 100,000 population)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>
World	2.18	1.83	1.60	1.47
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.74	3.46	3.28	2.93
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1.52	1.30	1.14	1.04
Northern Africa	1.70	1.53	1.39	1.30
Western Asia	1.35	1.09	0.92	0.80
Central and Southern Asia	3.43	2.58	1.96	1.65
Central Asia	9.55	3.42	2.00	1.82
Southern Asia	3.20	2.55	1.96	1.65
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1.45	1.30	1.27	1.25

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>
Eastern Asia	1.65	1.48	1.48	1.49
South-Eastern Asia	0.88	0.79	0.72	0.64
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.79	0.67	0.61	0.55
Oceania	0.85	0.80	0.82	0.77
Australia and New Zealand	0.48	0.47	0.50	0.44
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	2.02	1.78	1.76	1.75
Europe and Northern America	1.78	1.42	1.15	1.04
Europe	2.18	1.58	1.13	1.00
Northern America	0.88	1.07	1.19	1.13
Landlocked developing countries	4.79	3.44	2.84	2.52
Least developed countries	3.20	2.94	2.70	2.47
Small island developing States	1.45	1.17	1.16	1.11

Source: Global Health Estimates 2015: Deaths by Cause, Age, Sex, by Country and by Region, 2000-2015, December 2016, World Health Organization (WHO).

(b) Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisonings, by sex

(Per 100,000 population)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2005</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	1.67	2.68	1.51	2.14	1.41	1.79	1.32	1.61
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.41	5.08	2.34	4.59	2.31	4.25	2.11	3.76
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1.23	1.80	1.11	1.48	1.01	1.27	0.92	1.15
Northern Africa	1.42	1.98	1.32	1.74	1.23	1.55	1.16	1.45
Western Asia	1.06	1.63	0.92	1.25	0.80	1.03	0.70	0.89
Central and Southern Asia	2.80	4.02	2.21	2.93	1.81	2.09	1.56	1.74
Central Asia	4.43	14.86	1.82	5.07	1.19	2.83	1.11	2.56
Southern Asia	2.73	3.63	2.22	2.86	1.83	2.07	1.58	1.71
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1.30	1.60	1.29	1.30	1.34	1.20	1.36	1.14
Eastern Asia	1.54	1.76	1.56	1.40	1.67	1.30	1.73	1.27
South-Eastern Asia	0.63	1.12	0.56	1.02	0.5	0.94	0.46	0.83
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.63	0.96	0.54	0.81	0.5	0.73	0.46	0.65
Oceania	0.64	1.06	0.63	0.97	0.66	0.98	0.61	0.94
Australia and New Zealand	0.49	0.48	0.50	0.45	0.54	0.47	0.49	0.39
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	1.13	2.87	1.06	2.47	1.03	2.46	0.98	2.48
Europe and Northern America	1.08	2.53	1.00	1.86	0.92	1.39	0.86	1.23
Europe	1.21	3.21	0.98	2.22	0.78	1.5	0.71	1.30
Northern America	0.78	0.99	1.05	1.09	1.22	1.16	1.17	1.10
Landlocked developing countries	2.90	6.70	2.37	4.51	2.08	3.6	1.88	3.17
Least developed countries	2.33	4.08	2.21	3.67	2.09	3.31	1.94	3.00
Small island developing States	1.20	1.70	0.95	1.39	0.97	1.35	0.95	1.28

Source: Global Health Estimates 2015: Deaths by Cause, Age, Sex, by Country and by Region, 2000-2015, December 2016, World Health Organization (WHO).

Target 3.b

Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all

Indicator 3.b.2

Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors

(a) Total net official development assistance disbursements to medical research and basic health sectors
(Millions of constant 2015 United States dollars)

<i>SDG Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>
Total net official development assistance (ODA)	6 537.9	7 027.0	7 734.6	9 011.1
Northern Africa	157.3	127.2	97.8	124.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	2 625.6	3 455.3	4 000.3	4 893.9
Central Asia	88.2	91.6	94.7	73.0
Eastern Asia	140.1	120.2	74.6	78.8
South-Eastern Asia	468.6	515.3	468.6	462.9
Southern Asia	968.7	849.0	844.3	982.3
Western Asia	260.9	203.9	273.4	263.7
Europe	46.1	60.4	55.3	69.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	230.2	234.5	174.7	159.0
Oceania	46.2	65.2	44.6	113.6
Landlocked developing countries	1 316.5	1 808.4	1 905.6	2 049.3
Least developed countries	2 644.3	3 255.5	3 969.8	4 426.2
Small island developing States	125.4	178.5	130.8	223.1

Source: Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database, 2017, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

(b) Total gross official development assistance disbursement to medical research and basic health sectors
(Millions of constant 2015 United States dollars)

<i>SDG Regions</i>	<i>2000^a</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>
Total gross ODA	2 162.5	3 811.3	6 670.7	9 370.1
Northern Africa	61.3	116.6	159.0	131.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	675.0	1 069.9	2 640.6	4 938.6
Central Asia	20.2	41.2	90.0	74.8
Eastern Asia	50.1	57.2	152.6	107.9
South-Eastern Asia	189.8	211.7	503.2	505.2
Southern Asia	488.4	589.1	1 003.4	1 126.2
Western Asia	92.3	624.4	264.8	267.7

<i>SDG Regions</i>	<i>2000^a</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>
Europe	42.8	40.1	46.8	73.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	139.3	211.3	253.5	226.9
Oceania	125.2	57.2	48.1	117.9
Landlocked developing countries	409.4	670.7	1 328.5	2 068.7
Least developed countries	782.7	1 250.7	2 660.1	4 476.8
Small island developing States	154.9	101.6	129.8	230.0

Source: Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database, 2017, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

^a Based on commitments.

Goal 4

Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Target 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

Indicator 4.2.1

Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex

Proportion of children aged 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following domains: literacy-numeracy, physical development, social-emotional development and learning^a
(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2009-2016</i>
World (61 countries, 22 per cent population coverage)	69.1
Sub-Saharan Africa (19 countries, 46 per cent population coverage)	60.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia (8 countries, 25 per cent population coverage)	71.5
Northern Africa (2 countries, 21 per cent population coverage)	71.2
Western Asia (6 countries, 29 per cent population coverage)	71.7
Central and Southern Asia (6 countries, 11 per cent population coverage)	67.1
Central Asia (3 countries, 43 per cent population coverage)	84.7
Southern Asia (3 countries, 10 per cent population coverage)	64.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia (6 countries, 11 per cent population coverage)	85.1
Eastern Asia (2 countries, 2 per cent population coverage)	75.4
South-Eastern Asia (4 countries, 25 per cent population coverage)	86.5
Latin America and the Caribbean (15 countries, 37 per cent population coverage)	83.1
Europe and Northern America (7 countries, 7 per cent population coverage)	90.5
Europe (7 countries, 10 per cent population coverage)	90.5
Landlocked developing countries (16 countries, 31 per cent population coverage)	60.6
Least developed countries (18 countries, 37 per cent population coverage)	60.8
Small island developing States (10 countries, 40 per cent population coverage)	82.7

Source: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) global databases, 2017.

Note: Based on the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and other national surveys conducted in the 2009-2016 period.

^a The number of countries included in the regional aggregations and proportion of regional population covered are presented in parentheses.

Indicator 4.2.2**Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex****(a) Adjusted net enrolment rate, one year before the official primary entry age, both sexes**
(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2014</i>
World	..	57.4	60.4	66.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	..	..	35.7	..
Northern Africa and Western Asia	29.6	31.2	43.4	50.2
Northern Africa	31.1	30.8	49.0	59.0
Western Asia	28.1	31.5	38.4	42.3
Central Asia	47.8	44.8	47.1	52.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	..	68.4	73.0	78.5
South-Eastern Asia	58.7	61.4	69.4	77.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	86.8	90.4	93.2	90.0
Oceania	61.7	67.0	61.3	75.9
Australia and New Zealand	59.8	68.7	60.1	83.4
Europe and Northern America	87.1	86.4	89.7	93.3
Europe	92.0	90.8	93.9	94.6
Northern America	78.0	78.8	82.7	91.1
Landlocked developing countries	..	..	33.7	40.1
Least developed countries	..	30.8	33.7	..
Small island developing States	71.3	74.5	72.4	75.3

*Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).***(b) Adjusted net enrolment rate, one year before the official primary entry age, by sex**
(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2005</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2014</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	..	..	57.3	57.5	60.6	60.2	66.3	66.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	..	..	..	..	36.1	35.4	..	..
Northern Africa and Western Asia	28.2	30.8	30.4	32.0	42.7	44.1	49.8	50.7
Northern Africa	28.2	33.9	28.9	32.6	47.5	50.4	58.2	59.7
Western Asia	28.3	28.0	31.6	31.4	38.3	38.5	42.0	42.5
Central Asia	..	..	45.2	44.3	47.6	46.7	52.6	51.7
South-Eastern Asia	..	..	61.1	61.8	70.5	68.2	77.6	78.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	87.6	85.9	91.1	89.7	94.2	92.3	90.6	89.4
Oceania	61.5	61.9	66.6	67.4	60.7	61.9	76.3	75.6
Australia and New Zealand	60.3	59.3	69.0	68.4	60.1	60.1	83.6	83.2
Europe and Northern America	86.8	87.3	86.0	86.8	90.0	89.5	92.9	93.7
Europe	92.0	92.0	90.9	90.7	94.0	93.9	94.4	94.9
Northern America	77.5	78.6	77.5	80.1	83.4	82.0	90.5	91.7
Landlocked developing countries	..	..	..	..	33.8	33.5	40.4	39.9
Least developed countries	..	..	30.5	31.1	33.9	33.5	..	..

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2005</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2014</i>	
Small island developing States	72.0	70.6	75.0	74.0	73.7	71.2	76.4	74.3

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

Target 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

Indicator 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

(a) Gender parity index of adjusted net enrolment rate, one year before the official primary entry age
(Ratio of girls to boys)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2014</i>
World	..	1.00	1.01	0.99
Sub-Saharan Africa	..	..	1.02	..
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.92	0.95	0.97	0.98
Northern Africa	0.83	0.89	0.94	0.98
Western Asia	1.01	1.01	0.99	0.99
Central Asia	..	1.02	1.02	1.02
South-Eastern Asia	..	0.99	1.03	1.00
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.01
Oceania	0.99	0.99	0.98	1.01
Australia and New Zealand	1.02	1.01	1.00	1.00
Europe and Northern America	1.00	0.99	1.01	0.99
Europe	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.99
Northern America	0.99	0.97	1.02	0.99
Landlocked developing countries	..	..	1.01	1.01
Least developed countries	..	0.98	1.01	..
Small island developing States	1.02	1.01	1.04	1.03

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

(b) Gender parity index of trained teachers in pre-primary education

(Ratio of females to males)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2014</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	..	1.51	1.17	1.07
Northern Africa and Western Asia	..	0.92	..	0.95
Northern Africa	..	0.97	..	0.90
Western Asia	1.10	..	..	1.05
Central Asia	..	0.99	..	0.99
Landlocked developing countries	..	1.60	1.28	2.54

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2014</i>
Least developed countries	..	..	1.34	..
Small island developing States	1.55	2.03	2.35	..

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

(c) Gender parity index of trained teachers in primary education

(Ratio of females to males)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2014</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.15	1.10	1.08	1.03
Northern Africa and Western Asia	..	..	..	1.01
Northern Africa	..	1.08	..	1.03
Western Asia	1.03	..	..	1.00
Central Asia	..	1.08	1.00	0.98
South-Eastern Asia	..	..	..	1.01
Landlocked developing countries	1.27	1.18	1.14	1.07
Least developed countries	..	1.07	1.07	1.02
Small island developing States	1.26	1.24	1.24	1.27

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

(d) Gender parity index of trained teachers in lower secondary education

(Ratio of females to males)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2014</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	..	..	1.14	..
Northern Africa and Western Asia	..	..	..	1.06
Northern Africa	..	..	..	1.11
Least developed countries	1.13	1.20	1.21	1.18
Small island developing States	1.05	1.03	0.99	1.04

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

(e) Gender parity index of trained teachers in upper secondary education

(Ratio of females to males)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2014</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	..	..	1.13	..
Northern Africa and Western Asia	..	..	..	1.08
Northern Africa	..	..	..	1.04
Least developed countries	1.08	1.06	1.08	1.22
Small island developing States	1.21	1.35	1.23	1.26

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

(f) Gender parity index of trained teachers in secondary education

(Ratio of females to males)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2014</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.13	1.15
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1.07
Northern Africa	1.08

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2014</i>
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	0.98	0.98	0.95	..
Landlocked developing countries	..	1.04	1.10	..
Least developed countries	1.16	1.21	1.23	1.23
Small island developing States	1.10	1.17	1.11	1.15

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

Target 4.b

By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries

Indicator 4.b.1

Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study

Volume of official development assistance (gross disbursements) for scholarships

(Millions of constant 2015 United States dollars)

<i>SDG Regions</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2015</i>
Total ODA	408.1	996.4	1 081.5	1 155.7
Northern Africa	8.5	35.5	28.9	66.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	33.8	94.8	87.7	131.4
Central Asia	3.3	9.9	13.7	12.9
Eastern Asia	14.2	219.9	107.7	29.0
South-Eastern Asia	111.0	157.5	191.5	176.6
Southern Asia	17.3	69.6	93.8	82.3
Western Asia	24.9	34.3	37.5	46.3
Europe	5.7	17.0	20.0	53.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	19.3	79.3	67.4	66.1
Oceania	36.6	46.5	44.4	58.0
Landlocked developing countries	29.5	89.0	96.8	120.9
Least developed countries	62.9	144.6	150.1	172.3
Small island developing States	46.1	66.3	69.5	89.7

Source: Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database, 2017, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Target 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

Indicator 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

(a) Proportion of trained teachers in pre-primary education, both sexes

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2014</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	55.7	48.6	51.9	44.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	..	92.0	..	81.5
Northern Africa	..	96.3	..	78.9
Western Asia	86.7	..	..	83.5
Central Asia	..	94.3	96.3	92.5
South-Eastern Asia	..	..	88.8	88.3
Landlocked developing countries	..	82.4	81.1	65.5
Least developed countries	..	..	59.1	..
Small island developing States	77.8	76.1	75.1	..

*Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).***(b) Proportion of trained teachers in primary education, both sexes**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2014</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	80.9	74.8	72.6	74.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	..	..	..	86.0
Northern Africa	..	95.0	..	84.7
Western Asia	94.5	..	..	87.0
Central Asia	..	93.5	96.5	97.0
South-Eastern Asia	..	..	..	96.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	..	..	87.5	..
Landlocked developing countries	81.3	84.2	78.0	83.9
Least developed countries	77.6	76.4	74.1	77.8
Small island developing States	81.2	81.4	77.9	72.6

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

(c) Proportion of trained teachers in lower secondary education, both sexes

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2014</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	..	..	63.4	..
Northern Africa and Western Asia	..	..	..	75.4
Northern Africa	..	..	..	70.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	..	..	81.5	..
Least developed countries	68.9	64.2	64.0	61.0
Small island developing States	78.9	82.8	79.0	75.1

*Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).***(d) Proportion of trained teachers in upper secondary education, both sexes**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2014</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	..	..	53.9	..
Northern Africa and Western Asia	..	..	..	78.0
Northern Africa	..	..	..	71.1
Least developed countries	54.1	48.2	47.4	48.6
Small island developing States	83.2	78.0	76.8	75.3

*Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).***(e) Proportion of trained teachers in secondary education, both sexes**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2014</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	..	..	59.5	54.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	..	..	..	76.6
Northern Africa	..	..	..	70.7
Central Asia	..	97.4	98.3	..
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	89.9	92.6	89.8	..
Landlocked developing countries	..	90.1	85.2	..
Least developed countries	63.2	57.8	57.5	56.0
Small island developing States	80.8	80.6	77.9	75.2

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

Goal 5

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Target 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

Indicator 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

Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 to 49 years subjected to physical or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months^a
(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005-2016</i>
World (87 countries, 43 per cent population coverage)	19.0
Sub-Saharan Africa (27 countries, 66 per cent population coverage)	22.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia (5 countries, 40 per cent population coverage)	12.4
Northern Africa (one country, 40 per cent population coverage)	14.0
Western Asia (4 countries, 40 per cent population coverage)	11.0
Central and Southern Asia (7 countries, 81 per cent population coverage)	23.1
Central Asia (2 countries, 21 per cent population coverage)	16.0
Southern Asia (5 countries, 84 per cent population coverage)	23.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia (3 countries, 5 per cent population coverage)	7.8
South-Eastern Asia (3 countries, 18 per cent population coverage)	7.8
Latin America and the Caribbean (10 countries, 24 per cent population coverage)	21.0
Oceania (6 countries, 3 per cent population coverage)	39.6
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand) (6 countries, 11 per cent population coverage)	39.6
Europe and Northern America (29 countries, 50 per cent population coverage)	6.1
Europe (29 countries, 74 per cent population coverage)	6.1
Landlocked developing countries (16 countries, 52 per cent population coverage)	23.6
Least developed countries (28 countries, 60 per cent population coverage)	25.6
Small island developing States (14 countries, 46 per cent population coverage)	15.6

Source: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

Note: Based on the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and other national surveys conducted in the 2005-2016 period.

^a The number of countries included in the regional aggregations and regional population coverage are presented in parentheses.

Target 5.3**Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation****Indicator 5.3.1****Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18****(a) Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15^a**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>
World (120 countries , 64 per cent population coverage)	11.0	10.5	9.4	7.5
Sub-Saharan Africa (44 countries , 97 per cent population coverage)	14.9	15.0	13.7	11.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia (15 countries , 88 per cent population coverage)	6.0	5.1	4.5	3.5
Northern Africa (5 countries , 97 per cent population coverage)	6.1	4.9	4.6	3.6
Western Asia (10 countries , 79 per cent population coverage)	5.9	5.5	4.3	3.3
Central and Southern Asia (13 countries , 96 per cent population coverage)	27.8	25.2	22.0	15.7
Central Asia (5 countries , 100 per cent population coverage)	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
Southern Asia (8 countries , 96 per cent population coverage)	28.9	26.2	23.0	16.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia (8 countries , 28 per cent population coverage)	2.6	2.2	2.0	1.7
Eastern Asia (1 country , 0.2 per cent population coverage)	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1
South-Eastern Asia (7 countries , 85 per cent population coverage)	2.6	2.2	2.0	1.7
Latin America and the Caribbean (23 countries , 85 per cent population coverage)	6.1	6.4	7.7	6.8
Oceania (9 countries , 28 per cent population coverage)	2.5	3.4	2.6	2.1
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand) (9 countries , 90 per cent population coverage)	2.5	3.4	2.6	2.1
Europe and Northern America (8 countries , 7 per cent population coverage)	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.2
Europe (8 countries , 11 per cent population coverage)	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.2
Landlocked developing countries (30 countries , 98 per cent population coverage)	13.9	14.0	12.2	10.0
Least developed countries (46 countries , 92 per cent population coverage)	21.4	19.7	17.3	13.3
Small island developing States (25 countries , 86 per cent population coverage)	6.3	6.2	6.1	5.2

Source: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) global databases, 2017.**Note:** Based on the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and other national surveys.^a The number of countries included in the regional aggregations and regional population coverage of women aged 20-24 are presented in parentheses.

(b) Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18^a

(Percentage)

Regions	2000	2005	2010	2015
World (120 countries, 64 per cent population coverage)	32.6	31.7	28.6	26.7
Sub-Saharan Africa (44 countries, 97 per cent population coverage)	42.0	42.4	40.1	36.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia (15 countries, 88 per cent population coverage)	24.1	21.3	18.8	17.6
Northern Africa (5 countries, 97 per cent population coverage)	22.3	19.8	18.0	16.9
Western Asia (10 countries, 79 per cent population coverage)	26.1	23.1	19.6	18.4
Central and Southern Asia (13 countries, 96 per cent population coverage)	59.5	56.7	51.0	43.1
Central Asia (5 countries, 100 per cent population coverage)	12.9	12.6	11.1	8.0
Southern Asia (8 countries, 96 per cent population coverage)	61.3	58.5	52.8	44.6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia (8 countries, 28 per cent population coverage)	18.9	16.8	14.4	14.7
Eastern Asia (1 country, 0.2 per cent population coverage)	7.5	7.0	5.2	5.2
South-Eastern Asia (7 countries, 85 per cent population coverage)	19.0	16.8	14.4	14.7
Latin America and the Caribbean (23 countries, 85 per cent population coverage)	27.5	29.3	30.3	28.9
Oceania (9 countries, 28 per cent population coverage)	26.7	25.2	23.9	21.0
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand) (9 countries, 90 per cent population coverage)	26.7	25.2	23.9	21.0
Europe and Northern America (8 countries, 7 per cent population coverage)	12.6	10.7	8.2	7.6
Europe (8 countries, 11 per cent population coverage)	12.6	10.7	8.2	7.6
Landlocked developing countries (30 countries, 98 per cent population coverage)	42.7	42.6	39.7	35.0
Least developed countries (46 countries, 92 per cent population coverage)	53.6	52.1	48.9	42.2
Small island developing States (25 countries, 86 per cent population coverage)	28.1	28.5	26.2	23.2

Source: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) global databases, 2017.**Note:** Based on the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and other national surveys.^a The number of countries included in the regional aggregations and regional population coverage of women aged 20-24 are presented in parentheses.**Indicator 5.3.2****Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age****Proportion of girls aged 15-19 who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting^a**

(Percentage)

Regions	2000	2005	2010	2015
World (30 countries, 19 per cent population coverage)	45.8	43.0	39.7	34.8
Sub-Saharan Africa (25 countries, 68 per cent population coverage)	37.1	33.2	30.7	25.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia (4 countries, 45 per cent population coverage)	68.0	65.0	58.7	51.0

Regions	2000	2005	2010	2015
Northern Africa (2 countries, 62 per cent population coverage)	91.3	88.7	82.9	73.9
Western Asia (2 countries, 30 per cent population coverage)	14.1	12.5	11.9	10.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia (1 country, 16 per cent population coverage)	49.2	49.2	49.2	49.2
South-Eastern Asia (1 country, 41 per cent population coverage)	49.2	49.2	49.2	49.2
Landlocked developing countries (7 countries, 48 per cent population coverage)	55.3	50.1	44.5	37.1
Least developed countries (22 countries, 45 per cent population coverage)	51.6	47.5	43.7	38.7
Small island developing States (1 country, 4 per cent population coverage)	46.7	47.7	45.9	41.9

Source: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) global databases, 2017.

Note: Based on the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and other national surveys.

^a The number of countries included in the regional aggregations and regional population coverage of girls aged 15-19 are presented in parentheses.

Target 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

Indicator 5.5.1

Proportion of seats held by (a) women in national parliaments and (b) local governments

Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (Percentage)

Regions	2000	2005	2010	2017
World	13.3	15.9	19.0	23.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	11.5	14.4	18.4	23.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	4.9	7.0	10.1	18.4
Northern Africa	4.5	8.7	10.9	23.8
Western Asia	5.2	5.7	9.3	13.8
Central and Southern Asia	6.9	9.5	18.5	18.5
Central Asia	7.0	13.4	20.0	21.3
Southern Asia	6.8	8.8	18.2	18.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	16.4	17.2	18.9	20.1
Eastern Asia	18.2	18.1	18.7	20.5
South-Eastern Asia	12.3	15.5	19.3	19.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	15.2	19.0	22.7	29.4
Oceania	11.3	11.2	13.2	15.0
Australia and New Zealand	25.5	26.3	30.1	31.1
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	3.6	3.0	2.5	6.0
Europe and Northern America	16.8	20.3	22.9	27.6
Europe	16.8	20.5	23.2	28.0
Northern America	16.3	17.5	19.0	22.2

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2017</i>
Landlocked developing countries	7.8	13.6	21.6	25.9
Least developed countries	9.3	13.1	19.3	23.2
Small island developing States	14.0	17.9	20.5	23.9

Source: Women in National Parliament database, 31 January 2017, Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU).

Note: The data are as at 1 February for 2013 – 2017, as at 31 January for 2005 and 2010, and as at 25 January for 2000.

Target 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

Indicator 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

Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and health care^a

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2012</i>
World (45 countries, 7 per cent population coverage)	51.8
Sub-Saharan Africa (33 countries, 88 per cent population coverage)	45.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia (2 countries, 2 per cent population coverage)	70.1
Central and Southern Asia (3 countries, 2 per cent population coverage)	59.0
Southern Asia (1 country, 2 per cent population coverage)	59.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia (1 country, 0.5 per cent population coverage)	75.6
South-Eastern Asia (1 country, 2 per cent population coverage)	75.6
Latin America and the Caribbean (4 countries, 4 per cent population coverage)	69.6
Europe and Northern America (2 countries, 5 per cent population coverage)	79.7
Landlocked developing countries (17 countries, 62 per cent population coverage)	50.5
Least developed countries (26 countries, 46 per cent population coverage)	46.5
Small island developing States (4 country, 34 per cent population coverage)	68.4

Source: United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

Note: Based on Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)

^a The number of countries used to calculate the regional values and the population coverages are presented in parentheses.

Goal 6

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Target 6.1

By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

Indicator 6.1.1

Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

(a) Proportion of population using improved drinking water sources

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>
World	82.5	85.6	88.4	90.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	54.5	59.0	63.5	67.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	85.7	86.7	87.3	93.7
Northern Africa	84.2	84.4	84.0	92.6
Western Asia	87.1	88.7	90.3	94.6
Central and Southern Asia	80.9	85.0	89.1	92.5
Central Asia	83.5	83.8	86.6	86.8
Southern Asia	80.8	85.0	89.2	92.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	81.9	86.8	91.0	94.4
Eastern Asia	82.7	88.0	92.4	96.0
South-Eastern Asia	79.5	83.5	87.2	90.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	89.6	91.5	93.3	94.6
Oceania	87.9	87.8	88.0	87.8
Australia and New Zealand	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	53.3	54.3	55.4	55.7
Europe and Northern America	98.2	98.5	98.9	99.1
Europe	97.8	98.3	98.7	99.0
Northern America	98.9	99.0	99.2	99.2
Landlocked developing countries	58.4	63.2	68.6	72.5
Least developed countries	56.5	60.4	64.3	69.4
Small island developing States	79.8	80.1	80.3	80.2

Source: The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation, 2015.

(b) Proportion of population using improved drinking water sources, by residence

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2005</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>	
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
World	71.2	95.5	75.7	95.8	80.2	96.1	84.5	96.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	41.3	84.0	46.0	85.1	51.0	86.1	56.1	86.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	75.1	94.1	76.3	94.4	77.6	94.1	90.1	96.0

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2005</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>	
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
Northern Africa	76.6	92.6	76.8	92.6	76.8	91.5	90.2	94.9
Western Asia	72.9	95.2	75.7	95.5	78.7	95.7	89.9	96.7
Central and Southern Asia	76.0	92.4	81.1	93.5	86.4	94.7	90.8	95.6
Central Asia	74.2	96.5	74.8	96.9	78.8	98.0	79.0	98.1
Southern Asia	76.1	92.2	81.3	93.4	86.6	94.6	91.0	95.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	72.0	96.3	78.3	96.7	84.6	97.0	90.6	97.3
Eastern Asia	72.0	97.7	79.0	97.8	86.0	97.9	93.1	97.9
South-Eastern Asia	71.9	91.9	76.7	93.1	81.4	94.4	85.6	95.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	71.2	95.6	75.7	96.3	80.2	96.9	83.9	97.4
Oceania	60.4	99.4	60.0	99.4	60.1	99.5	59.4	99.5
Australia and New Zealand	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	41.0	93.0	42.3	93.5	43.7	94.0	44.1	94.2
Europe and Northern America	94.5	99.5	95.8	99.5	97.0	99.5	97.8	99.5
Europe	94.0	99.4	95.4	99.4	96.7	99.5	97.6	99.5
Northern America	96.1	99.6	96.9	99.6	97.8	99.5	98.2	99.5
Landlocked developing countries	47.8	88.3	53.5	89.6	59.9	91.3	64.4	92.5
Least developed countries	48.9	80.0	52.8	81.4	56.7	82.9	62.0	85.7
Small island developing States	63.3	93.1	64.1	91.9	65.2	90.6	65.7	89.3

Source: The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation, 2015.

Target 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

Indicator 6.2.1

Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water

(a) Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>
World	58.9	62.0	65.0	67.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	25.6	27.1	28.6	29.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	76.4	79.3	81.8	91.7
Northern Africa	69.6	72.1	74.1	89.3
Western Asia	83.0	86.1	88.6	93.7
Central and Southern Asia	33.7	39.0	44.2	48.6
Central Asia	90.1	93.3	97.7	98.0
Southern Asia	31.6	37.0	42.3	46.9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	62.4	67.6	72.6	77.2

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>
Eastern Asia	63.7	69.0	74.2	79.2
South-Eastern Asia	58.6	63.7	68.4	72.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	74.7	77.8	80.8	83.1
Oceania	82.1	81.7	81.5	81.0
Australia and New Zealand	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	35.7	35.8	35.9	35.5
Europe and Northern America	93.8	94.3	94.7	95.0
Europe	91.3	91.8	92.2	92.6
Northern America	99.7	99.8	99.9	100.0
Landlocked developing countries	36.2	39.0	41.6	43.0
Least developed countries	28.1	31.6	34.8	37.6
Small island developing States	65.7	66.8	67.7	67.9

Source: The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation, 2015.

(b) Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities, by residence

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2005</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>	
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
World	41.0	79.5	44.2	80.4	47.6	81.4	50.5	82.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	19.4	39.4	20.6	40.0	22.1	40.4	23.3	40.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	59.0	90.3	63.5	91.1	67.6	91.6	87.2	94.5
Northern Africa	55.0	86.0	59.3	86.0	62.9	85.8	86.1	92.2
Western Asia	64.6	93.4	69.6	94.6	74.3	95.4	88.6	95.9
Central and Southern Asia	22.4	60.9	27.8	63.6	33.3	66.3	37.9	68.4
Central Asia	87.1	94.5	92.1	95.1	98.0	97.4	98.4	97.4
Southern Asia	20.3	59.1	25.8	62.0	31.3	65.0	36.0	67.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	51.1	78.9	55.6	81.6	60.2	84.3	64.6	86.9
Eastern Asia	51.7	80.6	55.9	83.3	60.3	86.0	64.8	88.8
South-Eastern Asia	49.3	73.6	54.9	76.2	60.0	78.8	64.3	80.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	47.8	83.5	53.6	85.1	59.4	86.7	64.1	87.9
Oceania	45.1	97.6	43.7	97.5	42.8	97.5	41.1	97.4
Australia and New Zealand	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	23.1	76.2	23.4	76.2	23.7	76.2	23.2	75.9
Europe and Northern America	88.8	95.7	89.7	95.9	90.5	96.1	91.1	96.2
Europe	85.6	93.6	86.5	93.9	87.4	94.1	88.1	94.2
Northern America	99.2	99.9	99.5	99.9	99.8	100.0	99.9	100.0
Landlocked developing countries	27.5	60.8	31.1	60.5	34.4	60.2	36.5	59.1
Least developed countries	23.0	43.8	26.5	45.8	29.6	47.5	33.1	47.4
Small island developing States	45.0	82.4	46.4	81.8	47.4	81.4	47.5	80.7

Source: The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation, 2015.

Target 6.4

By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity

Indicator 6.4.2

Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources

Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources
(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Around 2014</i>
World	12.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	78.7
Northern Africa	112.2
Western Asia	64.5
Central and Southern Asia	66.0
Central Asia	79.0
Southern Asia	48.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	19.1
Eastern Asia	30.5
South-Eastern Asia	11.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	3.4
Oceania	2.4
Australia and New Zealand	4.5
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	0.1
Europe and Northern America	10.6
Europe	8.3
Northern America	12.7

Source: Food and Agriculture Organisation of United Nations (FAO).

Target 6.5

By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate

Indicator 6.5.1

Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)

Proportion of countries in various stages of implementing national integrated water resources management plans or equivalent^a

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2012</i>					
	<i>Not relevant</i>	<i>Under development</i>	<i>Developed, not implemented</i>	<i>Implementation started</i>	<i>Implemented, advanced</i>	<i>Fully implemented</i>
World	2.3	33.1	13.1	17.7	20.0	13.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.9	41.2	23.5	20.6	5.9	5.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	6.7	20.0	6.7	20.0	26.7	20.0
Central and Southern Asia	0.0	42.9	14.3	0.0	28.6	14.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.0	28.6	0.0	28.6	21.4	21.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.0	40.9	22.7	18.2	18.2	0.0
Australia and New Zealand	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	0.0	40.0	40.0	20.0	0.0	0.0
Europe and Northern America	3.2	22.6	0.0	12.9	32.3	29.0

Source: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

^a Based on 130 countries' response to a 2012 Integrated Water Resources Management survey question.

Target 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

Indicator 6.a.1

Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan

Total official development assistance (gross disbursements) for water supply and sanitation
(Millions of constant 2015 United States dollars)

<i>SDG Regions</i>	<i>2000^a</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>
Total ODA	5 485.6	5 228.6	6 989.5	8 570.2
Northern Africa	394.2	378.7	501.3	814.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	943.4	1 117.7	1 909.2	2 388.4

SDG Regions	2000^a	2005	2010	2015
Central Asia	37.7	50.9	83.2	166.7
Eastern Asia	885.4	483.8	334.0	196.0
South-Eastern Asia	925.6	342.3	927.9	1 092.0
Southern Asia	431.7	668.1	1 016.0	1 326.1
Western Asia	522.4	1 439.2	744.4	1 042.1
Europe	241.9	104.5	161.7	282.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	940.9	379.1	728.1	510.7
Oceania	24.8	10.1	36.8	61.6
Landlocked developing countries	855.2	832.8	1 245.0	1 639.3
Least developed countries	1 100.4	1 207.9	2 080.1	2 629.3
Small island developing States	172.5	94.6	181.3	224.8

Source: Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database, 2017, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

^a Based on commitments.

Target 6.b

Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management

Indicator 6.b.1

Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management

(a) Proportion of countries with clearly defined procedures in law or policy for participation by service users and communities in planning programs in drinking-water supply, by residence

(Percentage)

Regions	2013-14^a		2016-17^b	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
World	83.0	79.8	86.5	81.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	86.1	77.8	90.0	85.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	90.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Northern Africa	100.0	100.0	..	..
Western Asia	85.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
Central and Southern Asia	75.0	66.7	80.0	80.0
Central Asia	100.0	100.0	33.3	66.7
Southern Asia	66.7	55.6	100.0	85.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	88.9	88.9	100.0	88.9
Eastern Asia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
South-Eastern Asia	87.5	87.5	100.0	85.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	93.8	87.5	85.7	76.2
Oceania	25.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Australia and New Zealand	..	..	..	..
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	25.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Europe and Northern America	71.4	71.4	100.0	100.0

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2013-14^a</i>		<i>2016-17^b</i>	
Europe	71.4	71.4	100.0	100.0
Northern America	..	..	..	..
Landlocked developing countries	80.8	96.2	85.0	85.0
Least developed countries	89.5	84.2	91.3	78.3
Small island developing States	60.0	50.0	69.2	46.2

Source: Key indicators of the UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS) 2016/2017, World Health Organisation (WHO).

^a Data are based on 94 countries who responded to the 2013/2014 survey.

^b Data are based on 74 countries who responded to the 2016/2017 survey.

(b) Proportion of countries with clearly defined procedures in law or policy for participation by service users and communities in planning programs in sanitation, by residence
(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2013-14^a</i>		<i>2016-17^b</i>	
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
World	78.7	75.5	83.8	82.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	80.6	77.8	90.0	90.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	80.0	90.0	100.0	100.0
Northern Africa	66.7	100.0	..	..
Western Asia	85.7	85.7	100.0	100.0
Central and Southern Asia	75.0	58.3	80.0	80.0
Central Asia	66.7	66.7	33.3	66.7
Southern Asia	77.8	55.6	100.0	85.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	88.9	77.8	100.0	77.8
Eastern Asia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
South-Eastern Asia	87.5	75.0	100.0	71.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	81.3	75.0	81.0	81.0
Oceania	50.0	75.0	50.0	50.0
Australia and New Zealand	..	..	..	..
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	50.0	75.0	50.0	50.0
Europe and Northern America	71.4	71.4	83.3	100.0
Europe	71.4	71.4	83.3	100.0
Northern America	..	..	..	..
Landlocked developing countries	84.6	80.8	85.0	85.0
Least developed countries	84.2	76.3	91.3	78.3
Small island developing States	50.0	60.0	76.9	53.8

Source: Key indicators of the UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS) 2016/2017, World Health Organisation (WHO).

^a Data are based on 94 countries who responded to the 2013/2014 survey.

^b Data are based on 74 countries who responded to the 2016/2017 survey.

(c) Proportion of countries with clearly defined procedures in law or policy for participation by service users and communities in planning programs in hygiene promotion

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2013-14^a</i>	<i>2016-17^b</i>
World	72.3	71.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	80.6	85.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	30.0	100.0
Northern Africa	33.3	..
Western Asia	28.6	100.0
Central and Southern Asia	83.3	90.0
Central Asia	100.0	66.7
Southern Asia	77.8	100.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	55.6	66.7
Eastern Asia	100.0	100.0
South-Eastern Asia	50.0	57.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	75.0	57.1
Oceania	75.0	50.0
Australia and New Zealand	..	..
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	75.0	50.0
Europe and Northern America	85.7	66.7
Europe	85.7	66.7
Northern America	..	..
Landlocked developing countries	96.2	85.0
Least developed countries	81.6	82.6
Small island developing States	50.0	46.2

Source: Key indicators of the UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS) 2016/2017, World Health Organisation (WHO).

^a Data are based on 94 countries who responded to the 2013/2014 survey.

^b Data are based on 74 countries who responded to the 2016/2017 survey.

(d) Proportion of countries with clearly defined procedures in law or policy for participation by service users and communities in planning programs in water resources planning and management

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016-17^a</i>
World	82.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	80.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	100.0
Northern Africa	..
Western Asia	100.0
Central and Southern Asia	90.0
Central Asia	66.7
Southern Asia	100.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	88.9
Eastern Asia	50.0

South-Eastern Asia	100.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	81.0
Oceania	50.0
Australia and New Zealand	..
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	50.0
Europe and Northern America	100.0
Europe	100.0
Northern America	..
Landlocked developing countries	80.0
Least developed countries	78.3
Small island developing States	61.5

Source: Key indicators of the UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS) 2016/2017, World Health Organisation (WHO).

^a Data are based on 74 countries who responded to the 2016/2017 survey.

(e) Proportion of countries with high level of users and communities participating in planning programs in drinking-water supply, by residence
(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2013-14^a</i>		<i>2016-17^b</i>	
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
World	22.3	12.8	21.6	10.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	22.2	13.9	25.0	5.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	10.0	10.0	50.0	50.0
Northern Africa	33.3	33.3	..	..
Western Asia	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0
Central and Southern Asia	41.7	8.3	20.0	10.0
Central Asia	33.3	33.3	0.0	0.0
Southern Asia	44.4	0.0	28.6	14.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	22.2	33.3	11.1	11.1
Eastern Asia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
South-Eastern Asia	25.0	37.5	14.3	14.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	18.8	0.0	19.0	14.3
Oceania	50.0	50.0	33.3	0.0
Australia and New Zealand	..	..	..	..
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	50.0	50.0	33.3	0.0
Europe and Northern America	0.0	0.0	16.7	16.7
Europe	0.0	0.0	16.7	16.7
Northern America	..	..	..	..
Landlocked developing countries	30.8	19.2	35.0	20.0
Least developed countries	28.9	21.1	34.8	13.0
Small island developing States	20.0	20.0	23.1	0.0

Source: Key indicators of the UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS) 2016/2017, World Health Organisation (WHO).

^a Data are based on 94 countries who responded to the 2013/2014 survey.

^b Data are based on 74 countries who responded to the 2016/2017 survey.

(f) Proportion of countries with high level of users and communities participating in planning programs in sanitation, by residence

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2013-14^a</i>		<i>2016-17^b</i>	
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
World	24.5	9.6	17.6	8.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	33.3	13.9	30.0	5.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Northern Africa	33.3	0.0	..	..
Western Asia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Central and Southern Asia	41.7	8.3	20.0	0.0
Central Asia	33.3	33.3	0.0	0.0
Southern Asia	44.4	0.0	28.6	0.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	22.2	11.1	0.0	11.1
Eastern Asia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
South-Eastern Asia	25.0	12.5	0.0	14.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.3	0.0	9.5	14.3
Oceania	50.0	50.0	33.3	0.0
Australia and New Zealand	..	..	..	..
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	50.0	50.0	33.3	0.0
Europe and Northern America	0.0	0.0	16.7	16.7
Europe	0.0	0.0	16.7	16.7
Northern America	..	..	..	..
Landlocked developing countries	30.8	15.4	30.0	5.0
Least developed countries	42.1	18.4	39.1	8.7
Small island developing States	20.0	20.0	15.4	0.0

Source: Key indicators of the UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS) 2016/2017, World Health Organisation (WHO).

^a Data are based on 94 countries who responded to the 2013/2014 survey.

^b Data are based on 74 countries who responded to the 2016/2017 survey.

(g) Proportion of countries with clearly defined procedures in law or policy for participation by service users and communities in planning programs in hygiene promotion

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2013-14^a</i>	<i>2016-17^b</i>
World	13.8	9.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	8.3	10.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.0	0.0
Northern Africa	0.0	..
Western Asia	0.0	0.0
Central and Southern Asia	25.0	10.0

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2013-14^a</i>	<i>2016-17^b</i>
Central Asia	33.3	0.0
Southern Asia	22.2	14.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	22.2	0.0
Eastern Asia	0.0	0.0
South-Eastern Asia	25.0	0.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	18.8	9.5
Oceania	50.0	16.7
Australia and New Zealand	..	..
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	50.0	16.7
Europe and Northern America	0.0	16.7
Europe	0.0	16.7
Northern America	..	..
Landlocked developing countries	15.4	15.0
Least developed countries	15.8	8.7
Small island developing States	30.0	7.7

Source: Key indicators of the UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS) 2016/2017, World Health Organisation (WHO).

^a Data are based on 94 countries who responded to the 2013/2014 survey.

^b Data are based on 74 countries who responded to the 2016/2017 survey.

(h) Proportion of countries with high level of users and communities participating in planning programs in water resources planning and management
(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016-17^a</i>
World	8.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	50.0
Northern Africa	..
Western Asia	50.0
Central and Southern Asia	0.0
Central Asia	0.0
Southern Asia	0.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	11.1
Eastern Asia	0.0
South-Eastern Asia	14.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	14.3
Oceania	0.0
Australia and New Zealand	..
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	0.0
Europe and Northern America	16.7
Europe	16.7
Northern America	..
Landlocked developing countries	5.0

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016-17^a</i>
Least developed countries	0.0
Small island developing States	15.4

Source: Key indicators of the UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS) 2016/2017, World Health Organisation (WHO).

^a Data are based on 74 countries who responded to the 2016/2017 survey.

Goal 7

Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Target 7.1

By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

Indicator 7.1.1

Proportion of population with access to electricity

(a) Proportion of population with access to electricity

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2014</i>
World	77.6	80.2	83.6	85.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	26.2	29.1	32.0	37.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	85.9	89.1	91.3	92.9
Northern Africa	81.8	84.5	86.4	88.7
Western Asia	90.2	93.4	95.6	96.6
Central and Southern Asia	60.6	67.9	77.1	81.6
Central Asia	99.4	99.7	99.8	100.0
Southern Asia	59.1	66.7	76.3	80.9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	90.1	92.6	95.7	96.8
Eastern Asia	94.1	96.2	98.6	98.9
South-Eastern Asia	78.6	82.7	88.3	91.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	91.7	93.7	96.1	97.0
Oceania	82.1	82.2	82.8	82.9
Australia and New Zealand	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	30.7	33.0	36.7	37.7
Europe and Northern America	99.8	99.9	100.0	100.0
Europe	99.7	99.9	100.0	100.0
Northern America	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Landlocked developing countries	34.9	36.9	41.9	48.5
Least developed countries	21.7	26.3	32.3	38.3
Small island developing States	71.0	72.3	74.9	75.6

Source: Global Tracking Framework, 2017.

(b) Proportion of population with access to electricity, by residence

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2005</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2014</i>	
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
World	63.1	94.7	66.1	95.4	70.2	96.2	73.0	96.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	10.1	62.2	12.1	64.2	14.5	63.8	17.4	69.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	74.2	95.4	78.2	97.0	81.2	98.0	84.3	98.3
Northern Africa	70.7	93.7	74.5	94.8	77.3	95.4	81.2	95.8
Western Asia	79.1	96.9	83.3	98.6	86.6	99.7	88.7	99.9

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2005</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2014</i>	
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
Central and Southern Asia	49.1	90.4	56.3	93.2	66.8	98.2	73.1	97.5
Central Asia	99.1	99.7	99.4	100.0	99.6	99.9	99.9	100.0
Southern Asia	47.5	89.9	54.9	92.9	65.7	98.1	72.2	97.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	84.7	98.0	88.5	99.0	92.5	99.3	95.5	99.1
Eastern Asia	92.7	99.2	95.1	100.0	98.0	100.0	99.9	100.0
South-Eastern Asia	63.8	94.5	73.1	96.1	80.6	97.4	86.9	96.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	71.5	98.4	77.3	98.5	84.6	99.0	88.6	99.0
Oceania	43.5	98.1	42.9	98.6	42.9	99.3	43.7	98.8
Australia and New Zealand	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	16.0	78.2	17.7	83.8	19.6	92.1	22.1	86.3
Europe and Northern America	99.7	99.8	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Europe	99.6	99.7	99.8	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Northern America	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Landlocked developing countries	22.6	78.2	23.7	76.1	27.7	78.9	35.0	81.8
Least developed countries	9.6	58.3	14.2	59.8	19.4	63.5	26.4	64.5
Small island developing States	43.6	94.8	46.4	90.9	49.9	90.8	52.0	89.7

Source: Global Tracking Framework, 2017.

Indicator 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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2014</i>
World	50.4	53.0	55.5	57.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	11.4	11.7	12.0	12.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	79.5	83.8	87.3	88.7
Northern Africa	75.7	80.3	84.2	85.6
Western Asia	85.0	88.6	91.3	92.6
Central and Southern Asia	27.7	31.3	34.6	37.3
Central Asia	79.0	82.5	85.5	88.0
Southern Asia	25.7	29.4	32.8	35.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	44.2	49.2	54.5	58.8
Eastern Asia	51.8	55.4	58.6	61.2
South-Eastern Asia	23.0	32.4	43.8	52.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	78.1	81.4	84.3	86.5
Oceania	79.7	80.3	81.1	81.9
Australia and New Zealand	>95	>95	>95	>95
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	16.2	21.4	26.3	30.2
Europe and Northern America	>95	>95	>95	>95

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2014</i>
Europe	>95	>95	>95	>95
Northern America	>95	>95	>95	>95
Landlocked developing countries	24.3	24.7	25.2	25.7
Least developed countries	8.0	9.1	10.2	11.0
Small island developing States	52.9	56.2	59.5	61.7

Source: Global Health Observatory (GHO), World Health Organisation (WHO).

Target 7.2

By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix

Indicator 7.2.1

Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption

Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2014</i>
World	17.5	16.9	17.5	18.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	72.6	70.9	71.6	70.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	8.3	7.6	6.2	5.3
Northern Africa	15.0	13.8	11.3	10.3
Western Asia	6.0	5.2	4.4	3.6
Central and Southern Asia	37.7	34.8	30.0	28.6
Central Asia	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.7
Southern Asia	42.8	39.2	33.3	31.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	23.7	18.8	17.1	17.3
Eastern Asia	20.6	16.0	14.6	14.9
South-Eastern Asia	38.5	33.8	31.5	31.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	28.2	28.3	28.3	27.0
Oceania	13.2	11.8	13.2	13.8
Australia and New Zealand	11.5	10.1	11.8	12.5
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	48.3	42.1	39.1	36.5
Europe and Northern America	7.3	7.9	10.1	11.8
Europe	7.4	8.1	11.0	13.1
Northern America	7.2	7.6	9.1	10.4
Landlocked developing countries	43.6	43.2	43.1	43.1
Least developed countries	83.9	80.7	76.5	73.3
Small island developing States	24.2	21.3	17.5	18.1

Source: World Energy Statistics and Balances, 2016, International Energy Agency (IEA) ; Energy Balances, 2016, United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations.

Target 7.3**By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency****Indicator 7.3.1****Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and gross domestic product (GDP)****Energy intensity level of primary energy**

(Megajoules per constant 2011 purchasing power parity [PPP] GDP)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2014</i>
World	6.7	6.4	6.0	5.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	10.2	9.1	7.9	7.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6
Northern Africa	3.9	4.1	3.8	3.9
Western Asia	4.8	4.7	5.0	4.8
Central and Southern Asia	7.1	6.3	5.7	5.4
Central Asia	17.3	13.2	10.8	9.1
Southern Asia	6.5	5.8	5.4	5.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	7.2	7.4	6.9	6.1
Eastern Asia	7.9	8.2	7.6	6.7
South-Eastern Asia	5.3	5.0	4.5	4.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.9
Oceania	6.7	6.0	5.8	5.3
Australia and New Zealand	6.7	5.9	5.8	5.2
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	7.3	8.0	7.2	6.5
Europe and Northern America	6.6	6.1	5.6	5.1
Europe	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.6
Northern America	7.5	6.8	6.2	5.8
Landlocked developing countries	13.3	11.0	8.7	7.6
Least developed countries	8.4	7.4	6.3	5.8
Small island developing States	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.3

Source: World Energy Statistics and Balances, 2016, International Energy Agency (IEA) ; World Development Indicator database, 2016, World Bank; the National Accounts Main Aggregates database, 2016, United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations.

Goal 8

Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all Total

Target 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

Indicator 8.1.1

Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>
World	3.0	2.4	2.8	1.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.7	3.3	2.7	0.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	4.2	4.3	3.5	1.1
Northern Africa	2.3	3.8	2.5	1.4
Western Asia	4.6	4.2	3.6	1.0
Central and Southern Asia	2.8	6.3	7.0	4.7
Central Asia	6.9	8.1	6.0	1.9
Southern Asia	2.6	6.2	7.1	4.9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	4.0	4.0	6.5	3.2
Eastern Asia	4.2	4.1	6.6	3.3
South-Eastern Asia	4.5	4.4	6.8	3.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.8	3.0	4.5	-0.9
Oceania	0.6	1.4	0.5	1.1
Australia and New Zealand	0.9	1.6	0.5	1.1
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	-1.2	0.8	3.5	2.3
Europe and Northern America	3.8	2.4	2.0	1.8
Europe	4.1	2.2	2.1	1.7
Northern America	3.0	2.4	1.7	1.7
Landlocked developing countries	1.7	6.1	5.1	1.1
Least developed countries	1.8	5.6	3.5	1.3
Small island developing States	4.0	4.4	5.9	1.4

Source: National Accounts Statistics: Analysis of Main Aggregates (2015), United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations.

Target 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

Indicator 8.2.1

Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person

Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2016</i>
World	2.86	2.77	4.07	1.80
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.32	2.25	2.82	-1.43
Northern Africa and Western Asia	4.36	2.68	1.36	0.37
Northern Africa	3.17	2.40	1.67	0.87
Western Asia	4.84	2.40	0.74	0.25
Central and Southern Asia	2.27	5.49	7.54	4.46
Central Asia	5.40	5.98	4.82	0.63
Southern Asia	2.10	5.45	7.68	4.73
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	4.31	5.59	7.63	4.38
Eastern Asia	4.55	6.05	8.45	4.81
South-Eastern Asia	3.53	3.99	4.96	3.10
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.70	0.79	3.46	-0.90
Oceania	0.95	0.06	-0.04	1.17
Australia and New Zealand	1.20	-0.23	-0.14	1.43
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	-3.23	1.74	2.57	0.13
Europe and Northern America	2.92	1.64	2.78	0.93
Europe	3.20	1.54	2.71	1.12
Northern America	2.50	1.68	2.87	0.54
Landlocked developing countries	0.71	5.55	4.61	-0.31
Least developed countries	0.78	5.27	2.79	1.61
Small island developing States	3.60	3.75	4.68	0.32

Source: ILO Database of Labour Statistics (ILOSTAT), International Labour Organisation (ILO), ILO modelled estimates, November 2016.

Note: Data on labour productivity is measured by GDP in constant United States dollars based on 2011 prices and calculated using purchasing power parities.

Target 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

Indicator 8.5.2

Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities^{a,b}

(a) Unemployment rate, both sexes^c

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2016</i>
World	6.4	6.2	6.1	5.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	8.2	7.8	7.6	7.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	11.8	11.7	10.2	11.1
Northern Africa	15.1	12.7	10.3	12.1
Western Asia	9.0	10.8	10.1	10.2
Central and Southern Asia	4.9	5.2	4.4	4.3
Central Asia	10.5	9.1	8.4	7.9
Southern Asia	4.6	5.0	4.3	4.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.3
Eastern Asia	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.5
South-Eastern Asia	4.8	6.2	4.6	3.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	10.9	9.2	7.7	8.1
Oceania	6.2	4.9	5.4	5.6
Australia and New Zealand	6.3	4.8	5.4	5.7
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	6.0	5.2	5.3	5.5
Europe and Northern America	7.9	7.5	9.2	7.1
Europe	9.7	8.5	9.0	8.0
Northern America	4.3	5.3	9.4	5.1
Landlocked developing countries	6.2	6.5	6.0	5.7
Least developed countries	5.1	5.6	5.5	5.4
Small island developing States	8.6	9.3	8.5	8.5

Source: ILO Database of Labour Statistics (ILOSTAT), International Labour Organisation (ILO), ILO modelled estimates, November 2016.

(b) Unemployment rate, both sexes, by age^d

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2005</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2016</i>	
	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>
World	4.7	13.1	4.5	13.2	4.6	13.0	4.4	12.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	6.6	12.2	6.1	12.1	5.9	12.0	5.7	11.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	7.8	24.8	7.5	26.4	7.1	23.5	7.9	26.9
Northern Africa	10.2	30.0	7.7	28.2	7.0	23.6	8.8	28.6
Western Asia	5.8	19.9	7.3	24.4	7.2	23.4	7.3	25.5
Central and Southern Asia	3.0	10.7	3.4	10.9	2.8	10.7	2.9	10.7

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2005</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2016</i>	
	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>
Central Asia	9.0	16.2	7.2	15.9	6.7	14.6	6.6	14.7
Southern Asia	2.7	10.5	3.2	10.8	2.7	10.6	2.8	10.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	3.2	10.6	3.2	11.4	3.1	10.6	3.3	10.9
Eastern Asia	3.4	9.7	3.2	9.1	3.3	9.7	3.7	10.4
South-Eastern Asia	2.4	12.8	3.2	17.3	2.7	12.9	2.0	11.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	7.9	20.3	6.4	18.7	5.6	15.9	6.1	17.2
Oceania	4.7	11.9	3.6	10.3	3.9	11.6	4.2	12.0
Australia and New Zealand	4.9	12.3	3.5	10.5	3.9	12.3	4.3	12.7
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	4.2	10.8	3.7	9.7	3.8	10.0	4.0	10.5
Europe and Northern America	6.7	15.6	6.3	15.4	7.8	19.1	6.1	15.2
Europe	8.2	19.3	7.2	17.9	7.7	19.8	7.0	18.3
Northern America	3.2	9.6	4.1	11.4	8.0	18.0	4.2	11.2
Landlocked developing countries	5.0	9.2	5.0	10.1	4.6	9.4	4.4	9.0
Least developed countries	3.3	9.3	4.0	9.7	4.0	9.6	3.8	10.0
Small island developing States	6.4	17.7	6.6	21.1	6.2	19.6	6.3	20.0

Source: ILO Database of Labour Statistics (ILOSTAT), International Labour Organisation (ILO), ILO modelled estimates, November 2016.

(c) Unemployment rate, by sex^c
(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2005</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2016</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	6.8	6.1	6.8	5.9	6.6	5.8	6.2	5.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	9.3	7.2	9.0	6.7	8.7	6.7	8.3	6.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	17.0	10.1	17.6	9.8	17.0	8.0	17.0	9.1
Northern Africa	24.0	12.5	21.7	10.1	19.3	7.7	20.0	9.7
Western Asia	11.7	8.0	14.4	9.6	15.3	8.4	15.0	8.6
Central and Southern Asia	5.3	4.7	6.2	4.7	5.6	4.0	5.2	4.0
Central Asia	11.4	9.9	9.4	8.9	8.5	8.4	8.0	7.9
Southern Asia	4.9	4.6	6.0	4.6	5.4	3.9	5.0	3.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	4.1	5.0	4.3	4.9	4.0	4.7	3.7	4.7
Eastern Asia	4.0	5.0	3.6	4.6	3.7	4.7	3.7	5.1
South-Eastern Asia	4.7	4.9	6.7	5.9	4.8	4.4	3.7	3.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	13.8	9.1	11.6	7.6	9.3	6.5	10.0	6.7
Oceania	6.2	6.2	5.2	4.7	5.6	5.1	5.8	5.5
Australia and New Zealand	6.1	6.4	5.0	4.7	5.5	5.2	5.8	5.6
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	6.5	5.5	5.8	4.8	5.8	4.8	6.0	5.0
Europe and Northern America	8.5	7.5	7.7	7.2	8.7	9.6	7.0	7.2
Europe	10.4	9.1	8.9	8.2	8.8	9.3	8.0	8.1

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2005</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2016</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
Northern America	4.4	4.2	5.3	5.3	8.4	10.3	5.0	5.3
Landlocked developing countries	7.0	5.6	7.3	5.8	6.5	5.5	6.4	5.1
Least developed countries	5.8	4.5	6.7	4.8	6.5	4.8	6.3	4.8
Small island developing States	11.0	7.0	12.1	7.3	10.4	7.2	10.8	6.8

Source: ILO Database of Labour Statistics (ILOSTAT), International Labour Organisation (ILO), ILO modelled estimates, November 2016.

(d) Unemployment rate, female, by age^d

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2005</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2016</i>	
	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>
World	5.0	13.5	4.9	14.0	5.0	13.6	4.8	13.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	7.6	13.5	7.2	13.6	6.9	13.2	6.7	12.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	11.7	31.1	11.1	36.6	12.1	35.5	13.1	35.4
Northern Africa	16.9	40.0	12.8	43.8	12.9	41.3	15.8	38.8
Western Asia	8.0	23.0	9.9	29.4	11.5	30.8	11.2	32.9
Central and Southern Asia	3.3	11.3	4.5	12.0	4.0	12.0	3.8	11.6
Central Asia	10.0	17.0	7.6	16.3	7.0	14.6	6.7	15.1
Southern Asia	2.8	11.0	4.2	11.8	3.7	11.9	3.6	11.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2.7	9.6	2.8	10.8	2.8	9.7	2.8	9.3
Eastern Asia	2.9	8.6	2.7	8.0	2.7	8.5	3.1	8.0
South-Eastern Asia	2.3	12.3	3.3	18.5	3.0	12.8	2.0	12.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	10	25.6	8.2	23.7	6.9	19.6	7.6	21.8
Oceania	4.7	11.5	3.8	10.4	4.1	11.7	4.5	11.6
Australia and New Zealand	4.7	11.4	3.7	10.3	4.1	11.9	4.6	11.8
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	4.5	11.6	4.1	10.6	4.2	10.9	4.3	11.3
Europe and Northern America	7.2	15.8	6.6	15.0	7.5	17.6	6.1	14.4
Europe	9.0	20.0	7.7	18.2	7.5	19.2	7.0	18.0
Northern America	3.4	9.1	4.3	10.1	7.3	15.4	4.1	10.0
Landlocked developing countries	5.8	9.9	5.8	10.8	5.2	9.6	5.1	9.7
Least developed countries	4.0	9.9	5.0	10.8	4.9	10.5	4.7	10.8
Small island developing States	8.4	21.3	8.8	26.5	7.7	23.1	8.1	24.4

Source: ILO Database of Labour Statistics (ILOSTAT), International Labour Organisation (ILO), ILO modelled estimates, November 2016.

(e) Unemployment rate, male, by age^d

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2005</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2016</i>	
	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>
World	4.4	12.8	4.2	12.7	4.3	12.6	4.1	12.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	5.8	11.0	5.3	10.7	5.1	11.0	4.9	9.8

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2005</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2016</i>	
	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>
Northern Africa and Western Asia	6.7	22.3	6.4	22.5	5.5	19.1	6.2	23.8
Northern Africa	8.5	26.1	6.4	22.5	5.2	17.5	6.6	25.1
Western Asia	5.0	18.6	6.5	22.5	5.8	20.5	5.9	22.7
Central and Southern Asia	2.9	10.5	2.9	10.5	2.4	10.2	2.6	10.4
Central Asia	8.2	15.7	6.8	15.6	6.6	14.6	6.4	14.4
Southern Asia	2.7	10.4	2.8	10.3	2.3	10.1	2.5	10.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	3.5	11.5	3.4	11.9	3.4	11.4	3.6	12.2
Eastern Asia	3.8	10.8	3.5	10.0	3.7	10.7	4.2	12.5
South-Eastern Asia	2.5	13.2	3.1	16.3	2.5	13.0	2.1	11.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.6	17.0	5.3	15.4	4.8	13.5	5.1	14.2
Oceania	4.8	12.3	3.4	10.2	3.7	11.6	4.0	12.4
Australia and New Zealand	5.0	13.2	3.4	10.6	3.7	12.5	4.1	13.5
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	3.9	10.1	3.4	8.9	3.5	9.2	3.7	9.8
Europe and Northern America	6.2	15.5	5.9	15.7	8.1	20.3	6.1	16.0
Europe	7.6	18.8	6.9	17.6	7.9	20.2	7.0	18.6
Northern America	3.1	10.0	4.0	12.5	8.7	20.3	4.2	12.3
Landlocked developing countries	4.4	8.6	4.3	9.5	4.0	9.2	3.8	8.4
Least developed countries	2.8	8.8	3.2	8.8	3.3	8.9	3.1	9.4
Small island developing States	5.2	15.0	5.1	17.2	5.2	16.9	5.0	16.5

Source: ILO Database of Labour Statistics (ILOSTAT), International Labour Organisation (ILO), ILO modelled estimates, November 2016.

^a Unemployment rate is calculated as the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force, where unemployed persons are those who, during the short reference period, did not work, were available to work and sought work.

^b Statistics on the labour force status of individuals disaggregated by their disability status are not available at the global and regional levels at this stage.

^c Refers to persons aged 15 and above.

^d Adults refer to persons aged 25 and above; youth refers to persons aged 15 to 24 inclusive.

Target 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

Indicator 8.7.1

Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age

(a) Number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour

(Thousands)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2012</i>			
	<i>Total number of children</i>	<i>Children in employment</i>	<i>Children in labour</i>	<i>Children in hazardous work</i>
World	1 585 566	264 427	167 956	85 344
Asia and the Pacific	835 334	129 358	77 723	33 860
Latin America and the Caribbean	142 693	17 843	12 505	9 638
Sub-Saharan Africa	275 397	83 570	59 031	28 767
Other regions	332 143	33 656	18 697	13 078

Source: ILO calculations based on the Global Child Labour Trends 2008 to 2012, International Labour Organisation (ILO)

Note: (1) Data for the regional groupings established for the purposes of SDG reporting are not available for this indicator. ILO regional groupings are used instead.

(2) The definitions of children in employment, children in labour and children in hazardous work can be found in the [Resolution concerning statistics of child labour](#), adopted by the Eighteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (November-December 2008).

(b) Proportion of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2012</i>		
	<i>Children in employment</i>	<i>Children in labour</i>	<i>Children in hazardous work</i>
World	16.7	10.6	5.4
Asia and the Pacific	15.5	9.3	4.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	12.5	8.8	6.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	30.3	21.4	10.4
Other regions	10.1	5.6	3.9

Source: ILO calculations based on the Global Child Labour Trends 2008 to 2012, International Labour Organisation (ILO)

Note: (1) Data for the regional groupings established for the purposes of SDG reporting are not available for this indicator. ILO regional groupings are used instead.

(2) The definitions of children in employment, children in labour and children in hazardous work can be found in the [Resolution concerning statistics of child labour](#), adopted by the Eighteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (November-December 2008).

Target 8.10

Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all

Indicator 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

Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider

(Percentage)

<i>Regions*</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2014</i>
World	50.6	61.5
Developing regions	41.8	53.9
Northern Africa	22.3	26.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	23.2	34.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	34.3	51.9
Eastern Asia	65.0	79.6
Southern Asia	32.3	46.4
South-Eastern Asia	31.2	41.1
Western Asia	40.5	46.4
Caucasus and Central Asia	21.9	34.7
Developed regions	81.6	88.1
Landlocked developing countries	20.2	27.9
Least developed countries	17.9	24.0
Small island developing States	51.4	57.2

Source: World Development Indicators database, World Bank.

* The presentation of regions in this table follows the classification of countries used in the previous year's SDG progress report and the reports on the Millennium Development Goals. For detailed information on the regional groupings used in this Annex, visit <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/regional-groups/>.

Target 8.a

Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries.

Indicator 8.a.1

Aid for trade commitments and disbursements

(a) Total official development assistance for trade commitments

(Billions of constant 2015 United States dollars)

<i>SDG Regions</i>	<i>2002-2005*</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>
Total ODA	22.31	39.14	53.88
Northern Africa	1.1	3.5	3.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	5.2	10.5	13.3

<i>SDG Regions</i>	<i>2002-2005*</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>
Central Asia	0.3	1.0	1.0
Eastern Asia	0.8	0.8	0.9
South-Eastern Asia	3.2	3.3	10.3
Southern Asia	4.0	6.8	9.0
Western Asia	3.2	2.8	3.8
Europe	0.8	1.3	1.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.4	2.6	3.7
Oceania	0.2	0.4	0.8
Landlocked developing countries	3.84	7.81	8.80
Least developed countries	6.08	12.13	17.24
Small island developing States	0.66	1.12	1.62

Source: Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database, 2017, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

* 2002-2005 average.

(b) Total official development assistance for trade disbursements

(Billions of constant 2015 United States dollars)

<i>SDG Regions</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>
Total ODA	18.86	29.34	39.82
Northern Africa	1.1	2.2	2.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.2	6.7	9.9
Central Asia	0.2	0.4	0.7
Eastern Asia	0.7	0.6	0.5
South-Eastern Asia	2.3	3.2	4.4
Southern Asia	2.7	5.1	7.4
Western Asia	3.9	2.3	3.7
Europe	0.7	0.9	1.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.9	2.3	2.5
Oceania	0.1	0.3	0.5
Landlocked developing countries	3.25	5.67	6.25
Least developed countries	4.79	8.37	10.55
Small island developing States	0.38	1.08	1.07

Source: Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database, 2017, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Goal 9

Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Target 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

Indicator 9.1.2

Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport

(a) Passenger and freight volumes, by air transport

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>	
	<i>Freight volume (Millions of tonne kilometres)</i>	<i>Number of passengers (Millions)</i>
World	188 596.0	3 499.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	2 841.6	44.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	31 336.4	299.8
Northern Africa	497.4	29.4
Western Asia	30 838.9	270.4
Central and Southern Asia	2 878.6	144.0
Central Asia	152.2	11.1
Southern Asia	2 726.5	132.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	63 332.6	954.6
Eastern Asia	51 299.8	660.3
South-Eastern Asia	12 032.8	294.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	5 730.9	260.2
Oceania	3 018.3	88.9
Australia and New Zealand	2 886.7	84.6
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	131.7	4.3
Europe and Northern America	79 457.7	1 707.6
Europe	40 163.9	829.1
Northern America	39 293.7	878.5
Landlocked developing countries	1 582.7	29.8
Least developed countries	1 664.1	26.2
Small island developing States	6 572.4	46.9

Source: International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).

(b) Passenger and freight volumes, by rail transport (excluding passenger urban rail transport)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>	
	<i>Freight volume</i> (Millions of tonne kilometres)	<i>Passenger volume</i> (Millions of passenger kilometres)
World	12 676 218	3 701 631
Sub-Saharan Africa	160 765	15 596
Northern Africa and Western Asia	61 893	57 938
Northern Africa	14 938	47 201
Western Asia	46 955	10 737
Central and Southern Asia	1 057 056	1 201 773
Central Asia	306 345	22 119
Southern Asia	750 711	1 179 654
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	4 833 388	1 747 953
Eastern Asia	3 054 229	1 712 288
South-Eastern Asia	1 779 159	35 665
Latin America and the Caribbean	417 088	10 546
Oceania	387 783	15 675
Australia and New Zealand	386 429	15 675
Europe and Northern America	5 758 245	652 150
Europe	2 897 052	640 290
Northern America	2 861 193	11 860
Landlocked developing countries	364 765	24 910
Least developed countries	25 615	7 687
Small island developing States	2 049	..

Source: The International Transport Forum at the OECD (ITF-OECD).

(c) Passenger and freight volumes, by road transport

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>	
	<i>Freight volume</i> (Millions of tonne kilometres)	<i>Passenger volume</i> (Millions of passenger kilometres)
World	19 724 755	39 369 083
Sub-Saharan Africa	373 541	920 215
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1 218 323	2 546 002
Northern Africa	362 896	1 094 845
Western Asia	855 427	1 451 157
Central and Southern Asia	1 898 012	11 078 020
Central Asia	34 285	118 845
Southern Asia	1 863 727	10 959 175
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	7 530 600	7 703 902
Eastern Asia	6 916 854	6 307 078
South-Eastern Asia	613 746	1 396 824

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>	
Latin America and the Caribbean	1 503 634	5 204 142
Oceania	236 735	346 903
Australia and New Zealand	230 684	340 929
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	6 051	5 974
Europe and Northern America	6 963 910	11 569 899
Europe	2 213 938	5 973 880
Northern America	4 749 972	5 596 019
Landlocked developing countries	162 705	352 663
Least developed countries	182 320	369 698
Small island developing States	140 569	577 082

Source: The International Transport Forum at the OECD (ITF-OECD).

Target 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

Indicator 9.2.1

Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita

(a) Manufacturing value added share in GDP at constant 2010 United States dollars

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2016</i>
World	15.2	15.3	15.8	16.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	11.3	10.2	9.2	9.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	11.0	11.0	11.3	11.6
Central and Southern Asia	14.0	14.6	15.5	16.0
Southern Asia	13.6	14.4	15.5	16.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	20.9	22.4	25.3	26.2
South-Eastern Asia	23.7	24.0	23.1	22.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	16.1	15.8	14.4	13.0
Australia and New Zealand	9.8	9.0	7.8	6.9
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	9.0	9.1	8.2	7.8
Europe and Northern America	13.8	13.4	13.0	12.7
Landlocked developing countries	13.8	12.6	11.3	10.9
Least developed countries	10.5	10.2	10.1	11.4
Small island developing States	22.6	22.3	21.0	19.1

Source: UNIDO MVA 2017 Database, United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO).

(b) Manufacturing value added per capita at constant 2010 United States dollars

(Constant 2010 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2016</i>
World	1 232	1 355	1 500	1 661
Sub-Saharan Africa	132	138	142	160
Northern Africa and Western Asia	636	714	813	902
Central and Southern Asia	131	173	240	316
Southern Asia	123	163	229	305
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	983	1 250	1 749	2 262
South-Eastern Asia	534	649	765	927
Latin America and the Caribbean	1 193	1 247	1 292	1 195
Australia and New Zealand	4 576	4 656	4 216	4 055
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	281	290	273	278
Europe and Northern America	4 090	4 398	4 374	4 621
Landlocked developing countries	109	126	146	161
Least developed countries	56	63	77	100
Small island developing States	1 620	1 796	1 933	1 910

*Source: UNIDO MVA 2017 Database, United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO).***Target 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

Indicator 9.4.1**CO₂ emission per unit of value added****(a) Total CO₂ emissions - Fuel Combustion^a**(Millions of tonnes of CO₂ - MtCO₂)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>
World	23 144	27 038	30 450	32 381
Sub-Saharan Africa	408	524	591	668
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1 116	1 383	1 770	2 030
Northern Africa	251	333	404	437
Western Asia	865	1 049	1 365	1 593
Central and Southern Asia	1 602	1 982	2 674	3 200
Central Asia	269	319	383	402
Southern Asia	1 333	1 662	2 290	2 798
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	5 471	8 002	10 548	12 165
Eastern Asia	4 778	7 121	9 491	10 947
South-Eastern Asia	693	881	1 057	1 217
Latin America and the Caribbean	1 189	1 320	1 529	1 681
Oceania	364	406	420	405

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>
Europe and Northern America	11 912	12 149	11 505	10 803
Europe	5 753	5 912	5 632	5 072
Northern America	6 159	6 237	5 873	5 731
Landlocked developing countries	360	418	485	534
Least developed countries	77	109	153	200
Small island developing States	119	121	137	138

Source: IEA/OECD CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion, 2016, International Energy Agency (IEA) and United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO).

^a CO₂ Fuel Combustion represents total CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion.

(b) CO₂ emission per GDP, PPP^b

(Kilogrammes of CO₂ per constant 2010 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>
World	0.38	0.37	0.34	0.32
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.28	0.27	0.23	0.21
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27
Northern Africa	0.21	0.22	0.21	0.22
Western Asia	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29
Central and Southern Asia	0.36	0.33	0.32	0.31
Central Asia	1.11	0.88	0.75	0.60
Southern Asia	0.32	0.29	0.29	0.29
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.43	0.47	0.45	0.41
Eastern Asia	0.48	0.54	0.51	0.47
South-Eastern Asia	0.23	0.23	0.21	0.20
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.19
Europe and Northern America	0.38	0.34	0.31	0.27
Europe	0.33	0.30	0.27	0.23
Northern America	0.44	0.40	0.36	0.32
Landlocked developing countries	0.66	0.56	0.45	0.38
Least developed countries	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12
Small island developing States	0.25	0.20	0.18	0.15

Source: IEA/OECD CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion, 2016, International Energy Agency (IEA) and United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO).

^b Regional estimates are calculated using CO₂ Fuel Combustion emissions (CO2FCOMB) and GDP calculated using purchasing power parities.

(c) CO₂ emission per unit of manufacturing value added

(Kilogrammes of CO₂ per constant 2010 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2014</i>
World	0.49	0.52	0.54	0.51
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.67	0.66	0.61	0.54
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.99	0.90	0.94	0.88
Central and Southern Asia	1.48	1.36	1.44	1.38

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2014</i>
Southern Asia	1.44	1.29	1.40	1.39
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.69	0.87	0.82	0.73
South-Eastern Asia	0.50	0.54	0.51	0.43
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.41	0.39	0.41	0.37
Australia and New Zealand	0.44	0.38	0.33	0.34
Europe and Northern America	0.34	0.27	0.25	0.22
Landlocked developing countries	1.56	1.61	1.54	1.10
Least developed countries	0.45	0.44	0.47	0.42
Small island developing States	0.42	0.33	0.41	0.37

Source: UNIDO MVA 2017 Database and IEA CO₂ Emissions from Fuel Combustion Statistics 2016, United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) and International Energy Agency (IEA).

Target 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

Indicator 9.5.1

Research and development (R&D) expenditure as a proportion of GDP

Research and development (R&D) expenditure as a proportion of GDP

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2014</i>
World	1.52	1.53	1.62	1.69
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.39	0.41	0.40	0.41
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.42	0.42	0.49	0.57
Northern Africa	0.30	0.29	0.38	0.49
Western Asia	0.47	0.48	0.53	0.60
Central and Southern Asia	0.55	0.66	0.66	0.68
Central Asia	0.18	0.25	0.16	0.18
Southern Asia	0.57	0.68	0.69	0.72
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1.53	1.71	1.86	2.07
Eastern Asia	1.88	2.08	2.21	2.45
South-Eastern Asia	0.56	0.63	0.75	0.81
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.53	0.55	0.65	0.69
Oceania	1.47	1.85	2.19	2.01
Australia and New Zealand	1.50	1.89	2.24	2.07
Europe and Northern America	2.05	2.00	2.17	2.21
Europe	1.62	1.60	1.75	1.83
Northern America	2.56	2.46	2.66	2.65
Landlocked developing countries	0.23	0.24	0.23	0.26
Least developed countries	0.21	0.20	0.22	0.25

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2014</i>
Small island developing States	0.81	0.96	0.99	1.04

Source: UIS database, December 2016, UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

Indicator 9.5.2

Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants

Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2014</i>
World	806.4	907.4	1 019.0	1 098.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	70.1	79.2	88.1	87.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	528.2	548.6	581.3	688.4
Northern Africa	471.6	471.7	451.4	566.6
Western Asia	580.8	618.4	695.0	794.4
Central and Southern Asia	126.5	147.9	175.5	178.4
Central Asia	337.4	363.2	391.2	500.0
Southern Asia	118.5	140.0	167.6	166.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	696.6	881.5	1 143.5	1 347.8
Eastern Asia	851.7	1 100.3	1 416.2	1 662.9
South-Eastern Asia	279.3	316.3	460.7	580.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	283.2	384.6	438.7	434.8
Oceania	2 623.8	3 110.5	3 407.0	3 432.9
Australia and New Zealand	3 288.9	3 976.7	4 395.6	4 447.3
Europe and Northern America	2 765.7	3 052.6	3 291.0	3 500.4
Europe	2 458.0	2 730.3	2 985.7	3 181.1
Northern America	3 478.1	3 767.8	3 943.4	4 163.7
Landlocked developing countries	120.0	122.8	131.8	150.5
Least developed countries	49.2	55.3	63.7	63.4
Small island developing States	577.3	693.8	811.6	858.5

Source: UIS database, December 2016, UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

Target 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

Indicator 9.a.1

Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure

Total official flows (gross disbursements) for infrastructure

(Millions of constant 2015 United States dollars)

<i>SDG Regions</i>	<i>2000^a</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>
Total official flows	22 016.0	16 259.8	43 154.2	56 929.7
Northern Africa	1 058.0	1 003.6	3 463.5	3 639.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	2 944.8	2 865.5	5 521.8	8 518.4
Central Asia	377.5	152.0 ^a	1 356.6	1 456.9
Eastern Asia	2 293.0	1 304.6	2 377.1	2 503.1
South-Eastern Asia	3 123.9	1 807.7	3 315.7	9 444.9
Southern Asia	4 314.3	3 238.8	8 032.8	8 993.1
Western Asia	2 323.7	2 873.0	5 971.6	6 679.0
Europe	784.7	701.0	2 981.9	2 947.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	3 168.2	1 408.1	6 458.1	8 147.8
Oceania	242.7	126.5	223.6	672.6
Landlocked developing countries	2 052.7	2 216.0	5 146.5	5 640.8
Least developed countries	3 385.9	3 317.5	5 553.5	7 634.6
Small island developing States	611.1	284.5 ^a	1 120.3	1 590.6

***Source:** Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database, 2017, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).*

***Note:** Total official flows include Official Development Assistance (ODA) and Other Official Flows (OOF).*

^a Based on commitments.

Target 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

Indicator 9.c.1

Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology

(a) Proportion of the population covered by at least a 2G mobile network

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>
World	78.6	63.7	87.8	95.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	24.6	51.8	70.1	89.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	62.2	81.2	93.9	97.2

Regions	2000	2005	2010	2015
Northern Africa	66.1	71.8	93.4	97.6
Western Asia	60.1	89.6	94.4	96.8
Central and Southern Asia	49.8	39.3	79.3	93.2
Central Asia	30.0	60.2	86.7	97.5
Southern Asia	54.8	38.5	79.1	93.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	86.1	60.9	92.1	98.5
Eastern Asia	88.7	55.2	98.0	99.6
South-Eastern Asia	84.3	81.3	75.7	95.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	81.4	89.3	95.1	95.9
Oceania	92.0	95.8	97.4	96.3
Australia and New Zealand	95.8	98.0	98.7	98.8
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	36.4	62.5	78.3	89.5
Europe and Northern America	96.1	98.7	98.9	98.3
Europe	94.3	98.5	98.3	97.2
Northern America	98.2	98.8	99.7	99.8
Landlocked developing countries	31.1	45.4	60.6	90.3
Least developed countries	24.7	51.5	64.5	87.7
Small island developing States	57.8	80.7	85.8	89.9

Source: Data based on the World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database, 2017, International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

(b) Proportion of the population covered by at least a 3G mobile network
(Percentage)

Regions	2014	2015
World	65.9	82.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	53.7	62.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	72.5	80.4
Central and Southern Asia	46.2	57.0
Central Asia	40.4	48.0
Southern Asia	46.8	57.9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	54.9	89.9
Eastern Asia	50.9	95.6
South-Eastern Asia	83.8	72.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	86.9	87.7
Oceania	95.8	95.2
Australia and New Zealand	98.7	98.8
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	39.3	58.7
Europe and Northern America	93.7	93.3
Europe	88.7	88.7
Northern America	99.3	99.7
Landlocked Developing Countries	48.7	56.9
Least Developed Countries	50.1	59.8
Small Island Developing States	48.8	64.1

Source: Data based on the World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database, January 2017,
International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

(c) Proportion of the population covered by at least a 4G mobile network
(Percentage)

Regions	2014	2015
World	55.4	61.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	17.3	18.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	42.4	42.3
Central and Southern Asia	24.8	31.6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	74.9	69.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	42.1	56.1
Oceania	47.1	77.6
Europe and Northern America	90.4	87.4
Landlocked Developing Countries	11.6	14.2
Least Developed Countries	34.3	24.4
Small Island Developing States	29.5	48.7

Source: Data based on the World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database, January 2017,
International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

Goal 10

Reduce inequality within and among countries

Target 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

Indicator 10.6.1

Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organisations

(a) Proportion of developing countries in the membership of international organisations
(Percentage)

<i>International Organisations</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2016</i>
African Development Bank	77.9	77.9	77.9	77.5 ^a
Asian Development Bank	67.8	67.2	67.2	67.2 ^a
Financial Stability Board	..	..	50.0	50.0
Inter-American Development Bank	58.7	59.6	60.4	60.4 ^a
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	75.3	75.0	74.3	74.5
International Finance Corporation	74.9	74.7	74.2	74.5
International Monetary Fund	74.7	74.6	74.2	74.5
UN Economic and Social Council	63.0	68.5	64.8	64.8
UN General Assembly	74.6	74.3	74.0	74.1
UN Security Council	53.3	46.7	53.3	46.7
World Trade Organisation	72.1	71.1	71.2	71.6

Source: Data compiled by the Financing for Development Office (FFDO), Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations

Note: There is no established convention for the designation of "developed" and "developing" countries or areas in the United Nations system. In common practice, Japan in Asia, Canada and the United States in northern America, Australia and New Zealand in Oceania, and Europe are considered "developed" regions or areas. Until a definition of developing countries is agreed, aggregated data for this indicator will provisionally include all countries located in "developing regions" for the purposes of monitoring indicators related to "developing countries."

^a Data for 2015.

(b) Proportion of developing countries in the voting rights of international organisations
(Percentage)

<i>International Organisations</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2016</i>
African Development Bank	62.7	63.4	63.9	62.8 ^a
Asian Development Bank	45.2	45.0	48.8	45.4 ^a
Financial Stability Board	..	..	38.5	43.9
Inter-American Development Bank	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1 ^a
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	38.2	38.1	38.1	37.9
International Finance Corporation	30.1	30.1	30.1	32.2
International Monetary Fund	31.3	32.1	33.4	37.2
UN Economic and Social Council	63.0	68.5	64.8	64.8

International Organisations	2000	2005	2010	2016
UN General Assembly	74.6	74.3	74.0	74.1
UN Security Council	53.3	46.7	53.3	46.7
World Trade Organisation	72.1	71.1	71.2	71.6

Source: Data compiled by the Financing for Development Office (FFDO), Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations.

Note: There is no established convention for the designation of "developed" and "developing" countries or areas in the United Nations system. In common practice, Japan in Asia, Canada and the United States in northern America, Australia and New Zealand in Oceania, and Europe are considered "developed" regions or areas. Until a definition of developing countries is agreed, aggregated data for this indicator will provisionally include all countries located in "developing regions" for the purposes of monitoring indicators related to "developing countries."

^a Data for 2015.

Target 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

Indicator 10.a.1

Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff

Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff
(Percentage)

Regions*	2005	2010	2015
All Developing countries	41.1	44.6	50.3
Least developed countries	49.4	56.3	65.1

Source: International Trade Centre (ITC), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and World Trade Organisation (WTO).

* There is no established convention for the designation of "developed" and "developing" countries or areas in the United Nations system. In common practice, Japan in Asia, Canada and the United States in northern America, Australia and New Zealand in Oceania, and Europe are considered "developed" regions or areas. Until a definition of developing countries is agreed, aggregated data for this indicator will provisionally include all countries located in "developing regions" for the purposes of monitoring indicators related to "developing countries."

Target 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

Indicator 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 (net disbursements) for development

(Millions of current United States dollars)

<i>SDG Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>
Total resource flows	135 099.3	290 996.0	526 174.9	319 372.8
Northern Africa	4 475.1	8 480.7	14 116.2	17 751.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	10 477.4	45 058.5	49 035.1	70 919.9
Central Asia	1 828.8	2 572.3	2 753.7	8 943.4
Eastern Asia	1 178.41	23 695.1	50 456.5	18 913.8
South-Eastern Asia	4 858.8	27 828.2	31 931.4	28 743.6
Southern Asia	4 685.0	23 489.9	40 931.1	25 483.2
Western Asia	12 419.3	41 357.9	24 256.7	34 814.0
Europe	5 698.4	15 713.3	7 726.8	2 842.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	43 485.0	57 083.3	98 167.0	101 348.9
Oceania	807.2	3 930.2	7 466.0	1 748.2
Landlocked developing countries	9 197.5	18 746.7	29 286.8	37 968.7
Least developed countries	13 530.6	25 694.8	47 157.7	47 824.7
Small island developing States	4 273	5 613.1	22 571.4	5 936.7

Source: DAC Statistics database, 2017, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Note: Total resource flows include Official Development Assistance (ODA), Other Official Flows (OOF) and private flows.

Target 10.c

By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent

Indicator 10.c.1

Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted

Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted

(Percentage)

<i>Regions*</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2015</i>
World	8.9	8.6	7.5
Developing regions	9.1	8.7	7.6
Northern Africa	8.6	9.6	7.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	12.7	12.5	10.2

Regions*	2011	2013	2015
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.9	6.4	6.0
Southern Asia	6.1	6.1	5.5
Southern Asia excluding India	5.6	5.3	5.3
South-Eastern Asia	7.5	7.6	8.6
Oceania	17.3	..	..
Caucasus and Central Asia	2.4	1.9	1.7

Source: World Development Indicators database, World Bank.

* The presentation of regions in this table follows the classification of countries used in the previous year's SDG progress report and the reports on the Millennium Development Goals. For detailed information on the regional groupings used in this Annex, visit <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/regional-groups/>.

Goal 11

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Target 11.1

By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

Indicator 11.1.1

Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing

Proportion of urban population living in slums^a

(Percentage)

<i>Regions*</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2014</i>
Developing regions	46.2	39.4	29.7
Northern Africa	34.4	20.3	11.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	70.0	65.0	55.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	33.7	29.2	20.5
Eastern Asia	43.7	37.4	25.2
Southern Asia	57.2	45.8	30.7
South-Eastern Asia	49.5	39.6	27.4
Western Asia	22.5	20.6	24.7
Oceania ^b	24.1	24.1	24.1

Source: United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat).

^a Represented by the urban population living in households with at least one of the following four characteristics: lack of access to improved drinking water; lack of access to improved sanitation; overcrowding (three or more persons per room); and dwellings made of non-durable material. Half of the urban dwellers using pit latrines are considered to be using improved sanitation.

^b Trend data are not available for Oceania.

* The presentation of regions in this table follows the classification of countries used in the previous year's SDG progress report and the reports on the Millennium Development Goals. For detailed information on the regional groupings used in this Annex, visit <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/regional-groups/>.

Target 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

Indicator 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 population served by municipal waste collection

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2017</i>
World	65.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	40.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	70.5

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2017</i>
Central and Southern Asia	41.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	85.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	73.9
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	48.4
Australia and New Zealand	95.2
Europe and Northern America	96.0
Landlocked developing countries	46.3
Least developed countries	39.3
Small island developing States	47.2

Source: United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat).

Indicator 11.6.2

Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)

Mean annual concentration of fine suspended particles with a diameter of 2.5 microns or less (PM2.5), by residence

(Micrograms per cubic meter)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2012</i>	
	Urban	All areas
World	43.1	39.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	37.7	32.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	55.9	52.0
Northern Africa	61.4	57.2
Western Asia	51.0	47.5
Central and Southern Asia	65.3	61.1
Central Asia	32.4	26.6
Southern Asia	66.5	62.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	46.0	41.7
Eastern Asia	54.2	49.6
South-Eastern Asia	25.3	21.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	18.3	16.8
Oceania	7.0	6.6
Australia and New Zealand	5.7	5.6
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	10.7	9.5
Europe and Northern America	13.5	12.7
Europe	16.0	15.0
Northern America	8.3	8.1

Source: Ambient air pollution: a global assessment of exposure and burden of disease, 2016, World Health Organisation (WHO)

Note: Data only reported for WHO Member states.

Goal 12

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Target 12.2

By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

Indicator 12.2.1

Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP^a

(a) Material footprint, total

(Millions of tonnes)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>
World	48478.7	58672.8	69329.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	1348.1	1677.7	1938.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2079.4	2417.7	3119.7
Northern Africa	567.8	..	..
Western Asia	1546.0	1855.8	2369.2
Central and Southern Asia	4152.3	5231.4	6769.0
Central Asia	375.8	476.2	583.5
Southern Asia	3776.5	4755.2	6185.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	14558.2	19243.9	28580.8
Eastern Asia	12238.8	16258.7	24654.4
South-Eastern Asia	2285.1	2940.3	3875.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	4614.3	4943.5	6084.7
Australia and New Zealand	719.3	890.4	930.7
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	28.1	32.3	37.5
Europe and Northern America	20978.9	24235.9	21867.9
Northern America	9738.9	10987.6	9405.4
Landlocked developing countries	845.5	1098.3	1429.2
Least developed countries	804.5	..	..
Small island developing States	..	613.5	703.1

Source: Environment Live database, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

(b) Material footprint per unit of GDP

(Kilograms per unit of constant 2005 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>
World	1.20	1.26	1.33
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.48	2.35	2.12
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1.44	1.34	1.42
Northern Africa	2.11	..	..
Western Asia	1.31	1.26	1.32
Central and Southern Asia	4.22	3.88	3.55
Central Asia	6.22	5.26	4.54
Southern Asia	4.09	3.78	3.48

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1.97	2.15	2.56
Eastern Asia	1.85	2.04	2.49
South-Eastern Asia	3.06	3.07	3.13
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.89	1.78	1.82
Australia and New Zealand	0.98	1.02	0.94
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	1.54	1.56	1.58
Europe and Northern America	0.78	0.80	0.69
Northern America	0.77	0.77	0.63
Landlocked developing countries	4.91	4.59	4.15
Least developed countries	4.05	..	..
Small island developing States	..	2.13	1.89

Source: Environment Live database, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

(c) Material footprint per capita

(Tonnes per capita)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>
World	8.0	9.1	10.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.2	2.4	2.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	6.5	6.9	8.0
Northern Africa	4.0	4.0	4.9
Western Asia	8.5	9.1	10.2
Central and Southern Asia	2.8	3.2	3.9
Central Asia	6.9	8.3	9.5
Southern Asia	2.6	3.0	3.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	7.2	9.2	13.1
Eastern Asia	8.3	10.7	15.7
South-Eastern Asia	4.4	5.2	6.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.9	8.9	10.3
Australia and New Zealand	31.1	36.1	34.7
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	4.0	4.1	4.3
Europe and Northern America	20.2	22.8	20.1
Northern America	30.9	33.3	27.2
Landlocked developing countries	2.6	3.0	3.5
Least developed countries	1.4	1.6	1.8
Small island developing States	13.2	12.1	13.0

Source: Environment Live database, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

^a Material footprint (MF) is the attribution of global material extraction to domestic final demand of a country. It is calculated as raw material equivalent of imports plus domestic extraction minus raw material equivalents of exports.

Indicator 12.2.2**Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP^a****(a) Total domestic material consumption**

(Millions of tonnes)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>
World	48 671.3	59 947.9	70 999.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	2 114.4	2 475.7	2 900.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2 607.0	4 553.0	5 688.4
Northern Africa	1 011.2	2 557.5	3 017.0
Western Asia	1 633.0	2 045.4	2 728.4
Central and Southern Asia	4 991.9	6 081.0	7 737.5
Central Asia	526.0	657.6	793.4
Southern Asia	4 465.9	5 423.4	6 944.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	14 605.4	20 561.0	29 895.8
Eastern Asia	11 639.7	17 024.0	25 724.4
South-Eastern Asia	2 928.4	3 487.1	4 114.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	5 100.4	5 724.9	6 866.0
Australia and New Zealand	1 009.2	1 047.9	1 067.0
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	83.8	81.7	74.1
Europe and Northern America	18 159.3	19 422.7	16 770.9
Northern America	8 130.0	8 485.9	6 922.1
Landlocked developing countries	1 424.0	1 758.3	2 195.1
Least developed countries	1 508.8	3 266.4	3 728.0
Small island developing States	822.2	477.4	552.4

*Source: Environment Live database, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).***(b) Domestic material consumption per unit of GDP**

(Kilogram per unit of constant 2005 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>
World	1.20	1.28	1.33
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.88	3.45	3.17
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1.79	2.19	1.90
Northern Africa	3.47	4.14	2.95
Western Asia	1.39	1.39	1.47
Central and Southern Asia	5.02	4.46	4.01
Central Asia	8.70	7.27	6.19
Southern Asia	4.78	4.26	3.85
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1.99	2.32	2.70
Eastern Asia	1.76	2.14	2.61
South-Eastern Asia	4.07	3.79	3.44
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.03	2.01	2.01
Australia and New Zealand	1.37	1.20	1.08

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	4.26	3.67	2.92
Europe and Northern America	0.67	0.64	0.53
Northern America	0.64	0.60	0.46
Landlocked developing countries	8.30	7.41	6.51
Least developed countries	6.54	5.77	4.05
Small island developing States	2.61	1.27	1.21

Source: *Environment Live database, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).*

(c) Domestic material consumption per capita

(Tonnes per capita)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>
World	8.0	9.0	10.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.4	3.5	3.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	7.4	8.3	10.0
Northern Africa	5.8	6.4	7.9
Western Asia	8.9	10.0	11.8
Central and Southern Asia	3.3	3.7	4.4
Central Asia	9.6	11.5	13.0
Southern Asia	3.1	3.5	4.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	7.3	9.8	13.7
Eastern Asia	7.8	11.2	16.4
South-Eastern Asia	5.6	6.2	6.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	9.7	10.2	11.6
Australia and New Zealand	43.6	42.5	39.8
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	10.7	9.4	7.7
Europe and Northern America	17.5	18.3	15.4
Northern America	25.8	25.7	20.0
Landlocked developing countries	4.2	4.6	5.1
Least developed countries	2.3	2.6	2.8
Small island developing States	14.9	8.1	8.9

Source: *Environment Live database, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).*

^a Domestic material consumption (DMC) measures the total amount of materials used by an economy. It is defined as the annual quantity of raw materials extracted from the domestic territory, plus all physical imports and minus all physical exports. It includes intermediate and final consumption until released to the environment.

Target 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

Indicator 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

Transmission rate for the Montreal Protocol and Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions^a
(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010-2014</i>			
	<i>Basel Convention</i>	<i>Montreal Protocol</i>	<i>Rotterdam Convention</i>	<i>Stockholm Convention</i>
World	57.5	100.0	71.0	51.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	38.5	100.0	58.4	44.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	64.4	100.0	..	46.7
Northern Africa	61.1	100.0	..	38.9
Western Asia	62.7	100.0	73.8	48.9
Central and Southern Asia	55.8	100.0	..	45.5
Central Asia	60.4	100.0	..	..
Southern Asia	53.7	100.0	53.2	47.9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	52.2	100.0	67.8	51.2
Eastern Asia	46.7	100.0	78.4	53.3
South-Eastern Asia	59.3	100.0	..	..
Latin America and the Caribbean	58.9	100.0	71.3	47.8
Oceania	..	100.0	..	35.7
Australia and New Zealand	100.0	100.0	95.1	83.3
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	..	100.0	..	27.8
Europe and Northern America	79.5	100.0	90.8	70.4
Northern America	..	100.0	..	..
Landlocked developing countries	43.6	100.0	51.5	44.6
Least developed countries	35.8	100.0	..	41.5
Small island developing States	40.9	100.0	..	32.4

Source: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

^a Transmission rate is defined as the percentage of all reporting commitments that were reported by a country. Reports under the Stockholm Convention are to be submitted every 4 years. Reports under the Basel Convention are to be submitted annually. Under the Rotterdam Convention, there is no obligation to submit a national report.

Goal 13

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Target 13.1

Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

Indicator 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

Number of countries with legislative and/or regulatory provisions been made for managing disaster risk (Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2014-15</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	28
Northern Africa and Western Asia	7
Central and Southern Asia	8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	6
Latin America and the Caribbean	8
Oceania	3
Europe	23
Northern America	1
Landlocked developing countries	16
Least developed countries	21
Small island developing States	6

Source: National HFA Monitor Reports 2014-15, United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR).

Note: The value indicates the total number of countries in which legislative and/or regulatory provisions have been made for managing disaster risk within the region. The data is based on the responses that were reported by the national governments for the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) Monitoring, a voluntary self-assessment of progress in disaster risk reduction. It is only available in the global database collecting DRR policy information. HFA Monitor a is 2 year cycle and the indicated year is the last year of the reporting cycle.

Goal 14

Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Target 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

Indicator 14.4.1

Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels

Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels^a
(Percentage)

	2000	2004	2008	2013
Non-fully exploited*	25.4	22.9	14.7	10.5
Fully exploited*	47.2	52.7	52.8	58.1
Overexploited	27.4	24.4	32.5	31.4

Source: Food and Agriculture Organisation of United Nations (FAO).

^a Within biologically sustainable levels means that the abundance of world fish stock is at or higher than the level that can produce the maximum sustainable yield.

*The proportion of world marine fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels includes the sum of the fully exploited and non-fully exploited proportion of fish stocks.

Target 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

Indicator 14.5.1

Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas

Proportion of coastal and marine areas covered by protected areas^a
(Percentage)

Regions	2000	2005	2010	2016
World	1.72	2.89	7.44	12.74
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.20	0.25	4.75	8.96
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.50	0.60	1.03	1.11
Central and Southern Asia	0.28	0.11	0.12	0.13
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1.97	2.50	3.00	3.56
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.45	1.66	3.17	9.64
Australia and New Zealand	2.00	6.12	16.56	34.30
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	0.09	0.15	6.79	15.58
Europe and Northern America	4.19	6.99	12.57	13.43

Regions	2000	2005	2010	2016
Landlocked developing countries	1.38	1.49	1.81	1.81
Least developed countries	0.23	0.26	3.58	3.73
Small island developing States	0.19	0.26	2.42	7.68

Source: UNEP-WCMC (2017), *Protected Planet: The World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA)* [On-line], January, 2017, United Nations Environment Programme's World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) and International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

^a The marine and coastal areas comprise the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ,) an area which extends either from the coast, or in federal systems from the seaward boundaries of the constituent states (3 to 12 nautical miles, in most cases) to 200 nautical miles (370 kilometres) off the coast.

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

Target 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

Indicator 15.1.1

Forest area as a proportion of total land area

Forest area as a proportion of total land area
(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>
World	31.1	30.9	30.8	30.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	29.1	28.4	27.7	27.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Northern Africa	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7
Western Asia	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.1
Central and Southern Asia	9.5	9.8	10.0	10.0
Central Asia	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0
Southern Asia	13.3	13.8	14.1	14.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	28.3	29.0	29.4	29.6
Eastern Asia	19.6	20.9	21.7	22.2
South-Eastern Asia	52.0	51.1	50.5	49.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	49.0	47.9	47.0	46.4
Oceania	20.9	20.8	20.2	20.4
Australia and New Zealand	17.5	17.3	16.8	17.0
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
Europe and Northern America	40.5	40.6	40.9	41.0
Europe	45.3	45.4	45.8	45.9
Northern America	34.9	34.9	35.1	35.2
Landlocked developing countries	17.1	16.6	16.1	15.7
Least developed countries	28.8	28.1	27.5	26.9
Small island developing States	67.2	67.4	67.6	67.8

Source: Food and Agriculture Organisation of United Nations (FAO).

Indicator 15.1.2**Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type****(a) Mean percentage area of each important site (Key Biodiversity Area) for terrestrial biodiversity that is covered by protected areas^a**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2017</i>
World	35.0	40.7	44.8	46.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	38.3	41.5	45.7	47.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	9.9	13.3	16.2	20.9
Central and Southern Asia	24.3	25.6	27.1	29.3
Southern Asia	28.0	29.5	30.6	33.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	36.5	40.3	41.9	43.5
South-Eastern Asia	26.9	31.4	33.6	35.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	29.1	32.7	36.3	38.0
Oceania	8.9	10.7	20.6	21.5
Australia and New Zealand	43.6	46.6	51.3	53.1
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	9.7	11.8	21.8	23.0
Europe and Northern America	43.9	53.2	58.9	60.3
Landlocked developing countries	29.6	32.7	35.3	36.0
Least developed countries	31.3	33.7	37.1	37.6
Small island developing States	16.7	20.1	26.1	27.7

Source: United Nations Environment Programme's World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) in collaboration with BirdLife International, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

^a Based on spatial overlap between polygons for [Key Biodiversity Areas from the World Database of key Biodiversity Areas](#) and polygons for [protected areas from the World Database on Protected Areas](#)

Note: Figures for each region are calculated as the proportion of each Key Biodiversity Area covered by protected areas, averaged (i.e. calculated as the mean) across all Key Biodiversity Areas within the region.

(b) Mean percentage area of each important site (Key Biodiversity Area) for freshwater biodiversity that is covered by protected areas^a

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2017</i>
World	31.9	38.6	41.9	43.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	34.0	40.0	43.9	45.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	6.9	11.3	12.7	18.3
Central and Southern Asia	17.3	19.2	21.4	22.0
Southern Asia	21.5	24.2	24.8	25.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	33.4	37.7	38.5	39.5
South-Eastern Asia	26.2	29.9	30.5	31.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	31.3	34.1	39.1	42.0
Australia and New Zealand	25.2	29.9	32.2	32.8
Europe and Northern America	39.4	48.9	53.2	53.8
Landlocked developing countries	22.5	27.1	30.8	31.8

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2017</i>
Least developed countries	28.9	33.7	36.7	37.1
Small island developing States	44.7	44.7	44.7	44.7

Source: United Nations Environment Programme's World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) in collaboration with BirdLife International and International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

^a Based on spatial overlap between polygons for [Key Biodiversity Areas from the World Database of key Biodiversity Areas](#) and polygons for [protected areas from the World Database on Protected Areas](#)

Note: Figures for each region are calculated as the proportion of each Key Biodiversity Area covered by protected areas, averaged (i.e. calculated as the mean) across all Key Biodiversity Areas within the region.

Target 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

Indicator 15.2.1

Progress towards sustainable forest management

(a) Forest area net change rate

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005-2010</i>	<i>2010-2015</i>
World	-0.08	-0.08
Sub-Saharan Africa	-0.53	-0.44
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.25	-0.07
Northern Africa	-0.09	-0.56
Western Asia	0.81	0.68
Central and Southern Asia	0.32	0.11
Central Asia	-0.40	-0.16
Southern Asia	0.41	0.15
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.27	0.12
Eastern Asia	0.71	0.52
South-Eastern Asia	-0.23	-0.36
Latin America and the Caribbean	-0.37	-0.23
Oceania	-0.51	0.18
Australia and New Zealand	-0.66	0.23
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	-0.01	-0.01
Europe and Northern America	0.16	0.04
Europe	0.19	0.04
Northern America	0.11	0.03
Landlocked developing countries	-0.53	-0.55
Least developed countries	-0.46	-0.45
Small island developing States	0.05	0.06

Source: Food and Agriculture Organisation of United Nations (FAO).

(b) Above-ground biomass density in forest

(Tonnes/hectare)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>
World	127.6	128.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	167.7	168.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	117.8	119.5
Northern Africa	131.6	131.8
Western Asia	93.3	98.8
Central and Southern Asia	55.8	52.1
Central Asia	24.5	27.5
Southern Asia	59.8	55.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	107.9	104.9
Eastern Asia	52.2	53.9
South-Eastern Asia	163.4	158.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	189.9	192.1
Oceania	271.2	272.2
Australia and New Zealand	216.0	220.0
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	286.4	286.5
Europe and Northern America	75.6	77.0
Europe	70.4	72.0
Northern America	92.3	93.3
Landlocked developing countries	108.9	109.6
Least developed countries	153.5	154.1
Small island developing States	298.7	297.8

*Source: Food and Agriculture Organisation of United Nations (FAO).***(c) Proportion of forest area within protected areas**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>
World	16.1	16.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	14.7	16.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	14.1	14.3
Northern Africa	19.0	19.1
Western Asia	6.0	6.1
Central and Southern Asia	20.5	20.6
Central Asia	7.8	7.8
Southern Asia	21.1	21.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	21.1	22.3
Eastern Asia	14.7	15.1
South-Eastern Asia	28.9	31.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	32.2	32.8
Oceania	13.4	15.7
Australia and New Zealand	16.8	18.7
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	1.0	5.0

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>
Europe and Northern America	6.2	6.3
Europe	4.5	4.7
Northern America	8.7	8.6
Landlocked developing countries	23.9	23.1
Least developed countries	12.7	15.7
Small island developing States	6.7	8.9

Source: Food and Agriculture Organisation of United Nations (FAO).

(d) Proportion of forest area with a long-term management plan

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>
World	49.96	52.58
Sub-Saharan Africa	7.49	15.29
Northern Africa and Western Asia	28.75	31.49
Northern Africa	20.33	22.78
Western Asia	71.18	75.42
Central and Southern Asia	43.89	45.73
Central Asia	89.61	89.41
Southern Asia	41.08	43.04
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	64.45	68.87
Eastern Asia	56.96	63.03
South-Eastern Asia	88.08	87.29
Latin America and the Caribbean	13.76	16.16
Oceania	23.48	24.08
Australia and New Zealand	23.96	24.57
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	0.26	0.27
Europe and Northern America	88.08	88.55
Europe	94.87	94.96
Northern America	66.08	67.79
Landlocked developing countries	15.45	18.76
Least developed countries	13.58	19.56
Small island developing States	29.58	34.65

Source: Food and Agriculture Organisation of United Nations (FAO).

(e) Proportion of forest area certified under an independently verified certification scheme

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2014</i>
World	7.09	11.01
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.19	1.08
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.00	4.83
Northern Africa	0.00	0.00
Western Asia	0.00	11.87

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2014</i>
Central and Southern Asia	0.04	0.48
Central Asia	0.00	0.00
Southern Asia	0.04	0.54
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1.41	2.42
Eastern Asia	0.24	1.54
South-Eastern Asia	2.79	3.50
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.80	2.02
Oceania	6.89	7.33
Australia and New Zealand	8.86	9.20
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	0.06	0.81
Europe and Northern America	14.49	23.19
Europe	12.60	16.44
Northern America	17.41	33.62
Landlocked developing countries	0.77	0.47
Least developed countries	0.05	0.09
Small island developing States	0.72	0.60

Source: Food and Agriculture Organisation of United Nations (FAO).

Target 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

Indicator 15.4.1

Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity

Mean percentage area of each important site (Key Biodiversity Area) for mountain biodiversity that is covered by protected areas ^a

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2017</i>
World	38.8	42.9	47.0	49.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	40.1	43.3	47.1	48.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	10.4	12.8	15.5	19.1
Central and Southern Asia	32.0	32.7	34.2	38.6
Southern Asia	33.1	33.8	35.6	40.6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	45.2	50.0	51.8	52.9
South-Eastern Asia	30.7	37.5	40.4	42.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	33.6	36.5	40.1	42.4
Oceania	11.1	11.5	29.1	29.2
Australia and New Zealand	67.1	68.5	72.7	75.5
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	11.1	11.5	29.1	29.2
Europe and Northern America	51.8	59.1	66.1	67.5
Landlocked developing countries	38.2	40.6	42.8	43.3

Regions	2000	2005	2010	2017
Least developed countries	38.3	40.2	42.9	43.4
Small island developing States	22.0	23.7	36.2	38.4

Source: United Nations Environment Programme's World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) in collaboration with BirdLife International and International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

^a Based on spatial overlap between polygons for [Key Biodiversity Areas from the World Database of key Biodiversity Areas](#) and polygons for [protected areas from the World Database on Protected Areas](#)

Note: Figures for each region are calculated as the proportion of each Key Biodiversity Area covered by protected areas, averaged (i.e. calculated as the mean) across all Key Biodiversity Areas within the region.

Indicator 15.4.2

Mountain Green Cover Index

Mountain Green Cover Index

Regions	2017
World	75.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	89.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	60.3
Northern Africa	46.5
Western Asia	67.6
Central and Southern Asia	64.5
Central Asia	31.2
Southern Asia	68.9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	70.5
Eastern Asia	62.7
South-Eastern Asia	98.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	82.8
Oceania	95.9
Australia and New Zealand	94.9
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	98.3
Europe and Northern America	76.7
Europe	83.1
Northern America	69.9
Landlocked developing countries	72.0
Least developed countries	82.4

Source: Food and Agriculture Organisation of United Nations (FAO).

Target 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

Indicator 15.5.1**Red List Index****Red List Index^{a,b}**

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2017</i>
World	0.80 (0.80-0.81)	0.78 (0.78-0.79)	0.77 (0.76-0.77)	0.74 (0.71-0.77)
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.80 (0.80-0.81)	0.79 (0.78-0.79)	0.77 (0.75-0.78)	0.74 (0.71-0.77)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.88 (0.88-0.89)	0.87 (0.86-0.87)	0.85 (0.84-0.86)	0.83 (0.81-0.86)
Central and Southern Asia	0.75 (0.74-0.77)	0.73 (0.72-0.74)	0.71 (0.7-0.72)	0.68 (0.65-0.71)
Southern Asia	0.75 (0.73-0.76)	0.72 (0.71-0.74)	0.7 (0.69-0.71)	0.68 (0.64-0.70)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.80 (0.79-0.81)	0.78 (0.77-0.79)	0.76 (0.74-0.76)	0.72 (0.69-0.76)
South-Eastern Asia	0.80 (0.79-0.81)	0.78 (0.77-0.79)	0.75 (0.74-0.76)	0.72 (0.68-0.75)
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.78 (0.77-0.78)	0.77 (0.76-0.77)	0.76 (0.75-0.76)	0.74 (0.73-0.76)
Oceania	0.86 (0.85-0.87)	0.84 (0.83-0.85)	0.82 (0.81-0.83)	0.79 (0.76-0.82)
Australia and New Zealand	0.87 (0.86-0.87)	0.85 (0.84-0.86)	0.84 (0.82-0.84)	0.81 (0.79-0.83)
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	0.86 (0.85-0.87)	0.84 (0.83-0.85)	0.82 (0.81-0.83)	0.79 (0.77-0.82)
Europe and Northern America	0.87 (0.86-0.87)	0.86 (0.86-0.87)	0.85 (0.84-0.86)	0.84 (0.83-0.86)
Landlocked developing countries	0.81 (0.81-0.81)	0.80 (0.80-0.81)	0.80 (0.80-0.80)	0.79 (0.79-0.80)
Least developed countries	0.83 (0.82-0.83)	0.81 (0.80-0.81)	0.79 (0.78-0.80)	0.76 (0.74-0.79)
Small island developing States	0.77 (0.77-0.78)	0.76 (0.75-0.76)	0.74 (0.73-0.75)	0.71 (0.69-0.74)

Source: IUCN Red List Index, 2017, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) in collaboration with BirdLife International.

^a The Red List Index for each region represents an index of aggregate survival probability (the inverse of extinction risk) for all birds, mammals, amphibians, corals and cycads occurring within the region, weighted by the fraction of each species' distribution occurring within the region. It shows how adequately species are conserved or not in the region relative to its potential contribution to global species conservation.

^b Lower and upper confidence intervals in parentheses.

Target 15.a

Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems

Indicator 15.a.1

Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Total official development assistance commitments on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

(Millions of constant 2015 United States dollars)

<i>SDG Regions</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>
Total ODA	1 662.3	2 482.0	5 501.5	8 784.9
Northern Africa	34.8	88.0	98.3	118.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	281.9	453.9	1 118.4	2 360.3
Central Asia	43.5	5.7	9.5	0.7
Eastern Asia	475.5	542.6	223.7	179.5
South-Eastern Asia	187.4	266.3	419.5	369.4
Southern Asia	129.1	366.9	678.2	345.1
Western Asia	27.5	64.9	74.7	1 034.6
Europe	12.7	6.9	48.6	928.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	192.7	269.1	1 195.2	1 195.0
Oceania	1.0	18.0	117.0	44.1
Landlocked developing countries	176.6	232.6	1 057.1	956.2
Least developed countries	271.7	464.6	1 413.5	2 042.3
Small island developing States	14.2	120.2	496.8	234.3

Source: Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database, 2017, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

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

Target 16.1

Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

Indicator 16.1.1

Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age

Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population

(Per 100,000 population)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015^a</i>
World	5.34
Sub-Saharan Africa	9.56
Northern Africa and Western Asia	3.66
Central and Southern Asia	3.68
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1.34
Latin America and the Caribbean	22.32
Australia and New Zealand	0.97
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	8.84
Europe and Northern America	3.70

Source: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

^a 2015 or latest available data from 2010 onwards.

Target 16.2

End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children

Indicator 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 1-14 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month ^{a,b}

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005-2016</i>
World (76 countries, 26 per cent of population coverage)	79.6
Sub-Saharan Africa (23 countries, 52 per cent of population coverage)	85.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia (15 countries, 75 per cent of population coverage)	83.5
Northern Africa (5 countries, 97 per cent of population coverage)	84.8
Western Asia (10 countries, 55 per cent of population coverage)	81.3
Central and Southern Asia (7 countries, 15 per cent of population coverage)	77.6
Central Asia (4 countries, 56 per cent of population coverage)	57.9
Southern Asia (3 countries, 13 per cent of population coverage)	80.6

Regions	2005-2016
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia (3 countries, 6 per cent of population coverage)	68.5
Eastern Asia (one country, 0 per cent of population coverage)	49.3
South-Eastern Asia (2 countries, 14 per cent of population coverage)	69.1
Latin America and the Caribbean (16 countries, 37 per cent of population coverage)	64.6
Oceania (4 countries, 7 per cent of population coverage)	74.4
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand) (4 countries, 17 per cent of population coverage)	74.4
Europe and Northern America (8 countries, 6 per cent of population coverage)	60.9
Europe (8 countries, 10 per cent of population coverage)	60.9
Landlocked developing countries (20 countries, 48 per cent of population coverage)	73.6
Least developed countries (26 countries, 52 per cent of population coverage)	79.0
Small island developing States (16 countries, 67 per cent of population coverage)	69.5

Source: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) global databases, 2017.

Note: Based on the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and other nationally representative surveys conducted in the 2005-2016 period.

^a The number of countries included in the regional aggregations and regional population coverage are presented in parentheses.

^b Data are for children aged 1 to 14 years.

Indicator 16.2.3

Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18

(a) Proportion of women aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18^a

(Percentage)

Regions	2005-2016
World (35 countries, 32 per cent of population coverage)	3.0
Sub-Saharan Africa (21 countries, 59 per cent of population coverage)	7.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia (one country, 2 per cent of population coverage)	0.1
Western Asia (one country, 4 per cent of population coverage)	0.1
Central and Southern Asia (4 countries, 70 per cent of population coverage)	1.3
Central Asia (2 countries, 22 per cent of population coverage)	0.2
Southern Asia (2 countries, 72 per cent of population coverage)	1.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia (3 countries, 6 per cent of population coverage)	2.6
South-Eastern Asia (3 countries, 20 per cent of population coverage)	2.6
Latin America and the Caribbean (4 countries, 13 per cent of population coverage)	3.1
Europe and Northern America (2 countries, 5 per cent of population coverage)	2.2
Europe (2 countries, 7 per cent of population coverage)	2.2
Landlocked developing countries (11 countries, 36 per cent of population coverage)	4.7
Least developed countries (18 countries, 35 per cent of population coverage)	7.2
Small island developing States (5 countries, 42 per cent of population coverage)	2.8

Source: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) global databases, 2017.

Note: Based on the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) conducted in the 2005-2016 period.

^a The number of countries included in the regional aggregations and regional population coverage are presented in parentheses.

(b) Proportion of men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18^a

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2011-2015</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa (6 countries, 16 per cent of population coverage)	2.0
Landlocked developing countries (2 countries, 10 per cent of population coverage)	1.8
Least developed countries (4 countries, 9 per cent of population coverage)	1.5

*Source: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) global databases, 2017..**Note: Based on the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) conducted in the 2011-2015 period.**^a The number of countries included in the regional aggregations and regional population coverage are presented in parentheses.***Target 16.3****Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all****Indicator 16.3.2****Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population****Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2015</i>
World	32	31
Sub-Saharan Africa	44	40
Northern Africa and Western Asia	43	25
Central and Southern Asia	68	62
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	33	30
Latin America and the Caribbean	41	43
Oceania	21	26
Europe and Northern America	22	20

*Source: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).**Note: Figures are the averages for 3 years (2003-2005 and 2013-2015).***Target 16.5****Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms****Indicator 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****Bribery incidence (proportion of firms experiencing at least one bribe payment request)^{a,b}**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005-2016</i>
World	18.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	21.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	21.4
Northern Africa	20.3

Regions	2005-2016
Western Asia	21.9
Central and Southern Asia	27.6
Central Asia	32.4
Southern Asia	24.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	29.6
Eastern Asia	22.5
South-Eastern Asia	31.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	9.5
Oceania	21.8
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	21.8
Europe and Northern America	10.4
Europe	10.4
Landlocked developing countries	22.0
Least developed countries	27.3
Small island developing States	14.5

Source: Enterprise Analysis Unit, the World Bank.

^a Regional averages are computed by taking a simple average of country-level point estimates. For each country, only the latest available year of survey data is used in this computation.

^b The latest available years for countries included in this calculation lie between 2005 and 2016.

Target 16.8

Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance

Indicator 16.8.1

Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organisations^a

(a) Proportion of developing countries in the membership of international organisations

(Percentage)

International Organisations	2000	2005	2010	2016
African Development Bank	77.9	77.9	77.9	77.5 ^a
Asian Development Bank	67.8	67.2	67.2	67.2 ^a
Financial Stability Board	..	..	50.0	50.0
Inter-American Development Bank	58.7	59.6	60.4	60.4 ^a
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	75.3	75.0	74.3	74.5
International Finance Corporation	74.9	74.7	74.2	74.5
International Monetary Fund	74.7	74.6	74.2	74.5
UN Economic and Social Council	63.0	68.5	64.8	64.8
UN General Assembly	74.6	74.3	74.0	74.1
UN Security Council	53.3	46.7	53.3	46.7
World Trade Organisation	72.1	71.1	71.2	71.6

Source: Data compiled by the Financing for Development Office (FFDO), Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations

Note: There is no established convention for the designation of "developed" and "developing" countries or areas in the United Nations system. In common practice, Japan in Asia, Canada and the United States in northern America, Australia and New Zealand in Oceania, and Europe are considered "developed" regions or areas. Until a definition of developing countries is agreed, aggregated data for this indicator will provisionally include all countries located in "developing regions" for the purposes of monitoring indicators related to "developing countries."

^a Data for 2015.

(b) Proportion of developing countries in the voting rights of international organisations

(Percentage)

International Organisations	2000	2005	2010	2016
African Development Bank	62.7	63.4	63.9	62.8 ^a
Asian Development Bank	45.2	45.0	48.8	45.4 ^a
Financial Stability Board	..	..	38.5	43.9
Inter-American Development Bank	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1 ^a
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	38.2	38.1	38.1	37.9
International Finance Corporation	30.1	30.1	30.1	32.2
International Monetary Fund	31.3	32.1	33.4	37.2
UN Economic and Social Council	63.0	68.5	64.8	64.8
UN General Assembly	74.6	74.3	74.0	74.1
UN Security Council	53.3	46.7	53.3	46.7
World Trade Organisation	72.1	71.1	71.2	71.6

Source: Data compiled by the Financing for Development Office (FFDO), Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations.

Note: There is no established convention for the designation of "developed" and "developing" countries or areas in the United Nations system. In common practice, Japan in Asia, Canada and the United States in northern America, Australia and New Zealand in Oceania, and Europe are considered "developed" regions or areas. Until a definition of developing countries is agreed, aggregated data for this indicator will provisionally include all countries located in "developing regions" for the purposes of monitoring indicators related to "developing countries."

^a Data for 2015.

Target 16.9

By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration

Indicator 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^a

(Percentage)

Regions	2010-2016
World (147 countries, 80 per cent population coverage)	71.2
Sub-Saharan Africa (41 countries, 86 per cent population coverage)	45.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia (15 countries, 85 per cent population coverage)	89.1
Northern Africa (5 countries, 98 per cent population coverage)	91.7
Western Asia (10 countries, 72 per cent population coverage)	85.7
Central and Southern Asia (11 countries, 97 per cent population coverage)	63.0
Central Asia (4 countries, 58 per cent population coverage)	96.3

Regions	2010-2016
Southern Asia (7 countries, 99 per cent population coverage)	62.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia (10 countries, 40 per cent population coverage)	81.4
Eastern Asia (2 countries, 6 per cent population coverage)	100.0
South-Eastern Asia (8 countries, 95 per cent population coverage)	79.5
Latin America and the Caribbean (24 countries, 94 per cent population coverage)	93.9
Oceania (5 countries, 62 per cent population coverage)	98.4
Australia and New Zealand (2 countries, 100 per cent population coverage)	100.0
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand) (3 countries, 6 per cent population coverage)	57.5
Europe and Northern America (41 countries, 98 per cent population coverage)	100.0
Europe (39 countries, 96 per cent population coverage)	100.0
Northern America (2 countries, 100 per cent population coverage)	100.0
Landlocked developing countries (28 countries, 72 per cent population coverage)	51.2
Least developed countries (40 countries, 84 per cent population coverage)	44.1
Small island developing States (17 countries, 69 per cent population coverage)	81.4

Source: UNICEF global databases, 2017, United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF).

Note: Based on the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), other national surveys, censuses and vital registration systems conducted in the 2010-2016 period.

^a The number of countries included in the regional aggregations and regional population coverage of women aged 20-24 are presented in parentheses.

Target 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

Indicator 16.a.1

Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles

(a) Proportion of countries with independent National Human Rights Institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles

(Percentage)

Regions	2000	2005	2010	2016^a
World	16.2	27.9	32.9	36.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	18.8	35.4	27.1	33.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	8.3	12.5	33.3	33.3
Central and Southern Asia	7.1	14.3	21.4	21.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	11.8	35.3	41.2	35.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	23.5	32.4	41.2	38.2
Oceania	8.3	8.3	0.0	8.3
Australia and New Zealand	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Europe and Northern America	15.2	28.3	39.1	45.7

Source: The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in collaboration with Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI).

^a As of 24 January 2017.

(b) Proportion of countries that applied for accreditation as independent National Human Rights Institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2016^a</i>
World	21.3	35.5	45.2	57.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	18.8	39.6	41.7	50.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	8.3	12.5	41.7	62.5
Central and Southern Asia	21.4	28.6	42.9	71.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	17.6	41.2	47.1	52.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	26.5	41.2	50.0	52.9
Oceania	8.3	8.3	0.0	8.3
Australia and New Zealand	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Europe and Northern America	28.3	43.5	56.5	69.6

Source: The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in collaboration with Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI).

^a As of 24 January 2017.

(c) Proportion of countries with human rights institutions that have applied for compliance with international standards, and proportion that are compliant

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016^a</i>	
	<i>NHRIs applied</i>	<i>NHRIs compliant</i>
World	57	37
Sub-Saharan Africa	50	33
Northern Africa and Western Asia	63	33
Central and Southern Asia	71	21
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	53	35
Latin America and the Caribbean	53	38
Oceania	8	8
Australia and New Zealand	100	100
Europe and Northern America	70	46

Source: The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in collaboration with Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI).

^a As of 24 January 2017.

Goal 17

Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Target 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

Indicator 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)

Total net official development assistance (ODA) from DAC donors
(Billions of constant 2015 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>
Total net ODA	70.9	115.3	120.6	131.6
Total net ODA to landlocked developing countries	10.9	15.8	22.2	21.9
Total net ODA to least developed countries	18.7	27.6	41.1	37.3
Total net ODA to small island developing states	4.3	2.9	6.2	3.6

Source: DAC Statistics database, 2017, *The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)*.

Target 17.3

Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources

Indicator 17.3.2

Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP

Personal remittances (personal transfers and compensation of employees) received as a proportion of total GDP
(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>
World	0.37	0.54	0.65	0.76
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.37	3.24	2.42	2.75
Northern Africa and Western Asia	..	1.73	1.63	1.71
Northern Africa	2.73	3.29	3.43	3.74
Western Asia	..	1.25	1.04	1.09
Central and Southern Asia	2.36	2.72	3.28	4.18
Central Asia	..	1.36	2.91	2.41
Southern Asia	2.41	2.78	3.31	4.37
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.24	0.39	0.43	0.60

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>
Eastern Asia	0.09	0.12	0.17	0.32
South-Eastern Asia	2.28	3.11	2.46	2.86
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.93	1.82	1.15	1.42
Oceania	0.18	0.21	0.21	0.21
Australia and New Zealand	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.17
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	..	3.98	3.00	7.27
Europe and Northern America	0.21	0.27	0.35	0.36
Europe	0.40	0.48	0.60	0.69
Northern America	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04
Landlocked developing countries	2.18	3.65	4.05	3.83
Least developed countries	3.89	4.56	4.12	4.21

Source: World Development Indicators database, World Bank.

Target 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

Indicator 17.4.1

Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services

Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services^a

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	9.8	8.9	2.4	4.8
Northern Africa	15.9	10.4	4.4	7.3
Central and Southern Asia	13.2	8.6	2.5	3.8
Central Asia	8.9	4.1	0.7	1.9
Southern Asia	13.6	9.4	2.8	4.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	21.5	15.8	6.8	9.3
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	6.0	..	..	1.1
Landlocked developing countries	8.5	4.8	1.7	3.3
Least developed countries	12.4	7.4	3.5	6.9

Source: World Development Indicators database, World Bank.

^a Data cover only long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt and repayments (repurchases and charges) to the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Target 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

Indicator 17.6.2

Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed

(a) Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants

(Subscriptions per 100 inhabitants)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>
World	3.68	7.95	11.60
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1.04	3.89	7.16
Northern Africa	0.30	1.65	3.61
Central and Southern Asia	0.10	0.83	2.03
Central Asia	0.03	1.65	6.51
Southern Asia	0.10	0.80	1.86
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	3.88	9.55	16.50
Eastern Asia	5.18	11.81	21.36
South-Eastern Asia	0.38	2.53	4.14
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.57	6.69	10.57
Oceania	8.71	18.40	21.59
Australia and New Zealand	9.48	24.66	29.03
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	1.17	1.16	1.45
Europe and Northern America	11.56	23.51	29.23
Europe	7.51	20.24	26.67
Northern America	17.58	28.21	32.75

Source: Data based on the World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database, International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

(b) Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed

(Subscriptions per 100 inhabitants)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>		
	<i>256 kbit/s to less than 2 Mbit/s subscriptions</i>	<i>2 Mbit/s to less than 10 Mbit/s subscriptions</i>	<i>Equal to or above 10 Mbit/s subscriptions</i>
World	0.73	3.17	6.99
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1.49	2.22	2.31
Northern Africa	1.83	1.47	0.06
Central and Southern Asia	1.05	0.74	0.19
Central Asia	2.93	1.50	1.69
Southern Asia	0.98	0.71	0.13
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.19	4.92	9.66

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>		
	<i>256 kbit/s to less than 2 Mbit/s subscriptions</i>	<i>2 Mbit/s to less than 10 Mbit/s subscriptions</i>	<i>Equal to or above 10 Mbit/s subscriptions</i>
Eastern Asia	0.19	6.71	13.31
South-Eastern Asia	0.21	0.38	0.37
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.05	3.69	4.32
Oceania	0.44	5.71	29.87
Australia and New Zealand	0.46	7.76	40.70
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	0.37	0.18	0.52
Europe and Northern America	0.76	6.25	21.44
Europe	0.86	6.18	18.51
Northern America	0.63	6.36	25.48

Source: Data based on the World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database, International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

Target 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

Indicator 17.8.1

Proportion of individuals using the Internet

Proportion of individuals using the Internet

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>
World	6.56	15.76	29.11	43.75
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.54	2.09	9.34	22.20
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2.04	10.14	28.56	45.07
Central and Southern Asia	0.46	2.81	7.97	25.26
Central Asia	0.51	3.32	18.39	43.46
Southern Asia	0.45	2.79	7.59	24.59
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	5.01	14.13	33.83	48.76
Eastern Asia	5.92	16.09	39.46	54.40
South-Eastern Asia	2.38	8.71	18.81	34.17
Latin America and the Caribbean	3.91	16.64	34.70	54.65
Oceania	35.34	47.60	58.17	66.53
Australia and New Zealand	46.86	62.95	76.73	85.15
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	1.84	4.76	7.19	16.92
Europe and Northern America	24.00	48.71	64.89	75.63
Europe	13.11	35.30	57.74	73.08
Northern America	40.57	68.68	75.15	79.15
Landlocked developing countries	0.30	1.98	8.71	20.46
Least developed countries	0.09	0.78	4.27	12.63

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>
Small island developing States	5.17	14.27	24.09	39.21

Source: Data based on the World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database, International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

Target 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

Indicator 17.9.1

Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) disbursed to developing countries

Total official development assistance (gross disbursements) for technical cooperation

(Millions of constant 2015 United States dollars)

<i>SDG Regions</i>	<i>2000^a</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>
Total ODA	19 282.5	17 991.8	29 436.9	33 020.8
Northern Africa	1 128.5	1 063.9	1 253.7	1 823.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	3 869.5	3 353.4	4 487.2	5 300.6
Western Asia	1 399.0	4 468.3	2 390.0	2 488.2
Central Asia	246.6	108.5	592.8	907.6
Eastern Asia	356.3	294.8	586.8	735.9
South-Eastern Asia	868.0	1 215.2	3 331.1	5 539.1
Southern Asia	1 459.1	1 915.6	4 089.1	3 941.5
Europe	616.4	937.3	850.5	949.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	7 364.7	1 761.2	6 220.2	5 155.4
Oceania	245.6	378.3	435.1	370.7
Landlocked developing countries	3 035.3	2 458.2	4 179.9	4 428.0
Least developed countries	3 371.9	3 920.9	5 533.4	6 299.9
Small island developing States	1 191.7	705.2	1 206.5	1 417.1

Source: Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database, 2017, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

^a Based on commitments.

Target 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

Indicator 17.10.1**Worldwide weighted tariff-average****(a) Worldwide weighted tariff-average of all products**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions*</i>	<i>Preferential^a</i>			<i>MFN^b</i>		
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>
Developing regions	5.2	4.6	4.3	6.7	6.0	6.2
Northern Africa	12.1	9.6	6.4	14.7	11.8	11.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	7.9	7.9	6.9	9.2	8.9	8.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	5.0	5.2	4.1	10.8	10.8	7.3
Eastern Asia	4.2	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.3	5.9
Southern Asia	14.1	7.8	8.6	14.2	8.0	8.9
South-Eastern Asia	2.9	2.5	2.0	3.7	3.8	3.9
Western Asia	5.1	3.9	3.7	5.8	5.2	4.8
Oceania	8.6	9.6	9.4	10.0	11.3	10.2
Caucasus and Central Asia	3.5	4.4	4.8	6.6	6.0	5.9
Developed countries	2.0	1.3	1.2	3.1	1.9	1.9
Least developed countries	9.6	8.9	7.7	11.1	10.2	9.8

Source: International Trade Centre (ITC), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and World Trade Organisation (WTO).

^a Under preferential status

^b Under most-favoured-nation status

* The presentation of regions in this table follows the classification of countries used in the previous year's SDG progress report and the reports on the Millennium Development Goals. For detailed information on the regional groupings used in this Annex, visit <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/regional-groups/>.

(b) Worldwide weighted tariff-average of agriculture products

(Percentage)

<i>Regions*</i>	<i>Preferential^a</i>			<i>MFN^b</i>		
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>
Developing regions	17.0	13.6	12.6	21.4	17.6	16.7
Northern Africa	15.2	16.5	10.2	17.8	18.2	11.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	11.4	11.0	10.3	14.3	13.7	13.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.1	5.6	5.5	20.9	21.7	16.4
Eastern Asia	32.6	20.2	16.7	32.9	21.0	20.3
Southern Asia	30.4	21.0	25.7	31.2	21.8	27.0
South-Eastern Asia	11.9	9.8	7.3	14.2	12.5	11.3
Western Asia	9.5	10.6	11.6	10.9	12.3	13.3
Oceania	9.1	11.9	10.9	10.1	13.0	11.4

<i>Regions*</i>	<i>Preferential^a</i>			<i>MFN^b</i>		
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>
Caucasus and Central Asia	7.3	5.7	5.8	13.6	10.9	10.0
Developed countries	10.1	4.0	3.2	12.5	5.5	4.5
Least developed countries	9.7	8.8	9.8	11.6	10.7	12.4

Source: International Trade Centre (ITC), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and World Trade Organisation (WTO).

^a Under preferential status

^b Under most-favoured-nation status

* The presentation of regions in this table follows the classification of countries used in the previous year's SDG progress report and the reports on the Millennium Development Goals. For detailed information on the regional groupings used in this Annex, visit <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/regional-groups/>.

(c) Worldwide weighted tariff-average of arms

(Percentage)

<i>Regions*</i>	<i>Preferential^a</i>			<i>MFN^b</i>		
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>
Developing regions	10.9	8.2	6.9	11.4	9.6	8.7
Northern Africa	13.5	7.1	6.0	18.2	7.8	14.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	19.4	19.1	16.5	19.5	19.4	16.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	13.9	13.0	7.9	17.1	15.8	11.8
Eastern Asia	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.6
Southern Asia	36.9	18.4	13.0	36.9	19.5	20.4
South-Eastern Asia	7.6	10.8	6.8	8.2	14.6	8.6
Western Asia	4.9	4.8	4.1	5.0	5.0	4.7
Oceania	16.4	22.3	29.6	17.3	23.2	29.7
Caucasus and Central Asia	3.8	0.0	0.0	12.0	0.0	0.0
Developed countries	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.8	1.3	1.3
Least developed countries	26.3	21.1	21.8	26.5	21.7	23.5

Source: International Trade Centre (ITC), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and World Trade Organisation (WTO).

^a Under preferential status

^b Under most-favoured-nation status

* The presentation of regions in this table follows the classification of countries used in the previous year's SDG progress report and the reports on the Millennium Development Goals. For detailed information on the regional groupings used in this Annex, visit <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/regional-groups/>.

(d) Worldwide weighted tariff-average of clothing

(Percentage)

<i>Regions*</i>	<i>Preferential^a</i>			<i>MFN^b</i>		
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>
Developing regions	7.3	8.8	8.0	10.3	11.1	11.3
Northern Africa	32.7	23.1	18.8	36.9	26.8	26.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	32.0	30.4	25.1	39.4	34.2	29.8

<i>Regions*</i>	<i>Preferential^a</i>			<i>MFN^b</i>		
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>
Latin America and the Caribbean	12.8	17.2	16.0	23.3	22.5	21.0
Eastern Asia	2.3	3.0	3.4	3.1	3.8	6.8
Southern Asia	32.6	22.8	16.6	33.2	23.3	18.9
South-Eastern Asia	7.2	5.2	3.5	8.8	9.2	7.7
Western Asia	5.9	5.6	5.6	6.1	7.8	6.7
Oceania	18.5	19.4	20.5	19.7	20.5	21.0
Caucasus and Central Asia	8.1	8.2	15.3	9.3	8.4	15.9
Developed countries	9.6	7.4	7.1	13.5	10.2	10.5
Least developed countries	36.0	23.9	19.1	40.4	26.8	21.5

Source: International Trade Centre (ITC), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and World Trade Organisation (WTO).

^a Under preferential status

^b Under most-favoured-nation status

* The presentation of regions in this table follows the classification of countries used in the previous year's SDG progress report and the reports on the Millennium Development Goals. For detailed information on the regional groupings used in this Annex, visit <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/regional-groups/>.

(e) Worldwide weighted tariff-average of industrial products

(Percentage)

<i>Regions*</i>	<i>Preferential^a</i>			<i>MFN^b</i>		
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>
Developing regions	4.4	4.0	3.6	5.7	5.4	5.4
Northern Africa	10.6	8.2	5.7	13.0	10.4	11.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	7.4	7.5	6.3	8.6	8.3	7.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.9	5.0	3.7	9.9	9.8	6.2
Eastern Asia	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.7	5.3
Southern Asia	12.5	8.3	8.1	12.6	8.4	8.3
South-Eastern Asia	2.3	2.0	1.5	3.2	3.3	3.3
Western Asia	4.4	3.1	2.6	5.0	4.3	3.7
Oceania	8.4	8.7	8.9	10.0	10.6	9.6
Caucasus and Central Asia	3.1	4.2	4.3	5.7	5.4	4.9
Developed countries	1.2	0.8	0.8	2.3	1.3	1.3
Least developed countries	8.9	8.1	7.2	10.3	9.4	9.1

Source: International Trade Centre (ITC), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and World Trade Organisation (WTO).

^a Under preferential status

^b Under most-favoured-nation status

* The presentation of regions in this table follows the classification of countries used in the previous year's SDG progress report and the reports on the Millennium Development Goals. For detailed information on the regional groupings used in this Annex, visit <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/regional-groups/>.

(f) Worldwide weighted tariff-average of oil
(Percentage)

<i>Regions*</i>	<i>Preferential^a</i>			<i>MFN^b</i>		
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>
Developing regions	1.7	0.6	0.6	2.0	0.8	0.7
Northern Africa	4.1	1.1	0.2	8.6	5.2	0.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.1	0.1	0.0	2.7	1.3	1.2
Eastern Asia	2.4	1.0	0.8	2.4	1.0	0.9
Southern Asia	4.1	0.0	0.1	4.1	0.0	0.1
South-Eastern Asia	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5
Western Asia	1.4	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.8	5.0
Oceania	4.0	6.9	4.3	4.0	6.9	4.3
Caucasus and Central Asia	0.0	0.0	1.0	5.0	0.0	1.0
Developed countries	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Least developed countries	3.7	3.2	2.1	3.7	3.4	2.1

Source: International Trade Centre (ITC), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and World Trade Organisation (WTO).

^a Under preferential status

^b Under most-favoured-nation status

* The presentation of regions in this table follows the classification of countries used in the previous year's SDG progress report and the reports on the Millennium Development Goals. For detailed information on the regional groupings used in this Annex, visit <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/regional-groups/>.

(g) Worldwide weighted tariff-average of textile
(Percentage)

<i>Regions*</i>	<i>Preferential^a</i>			<i>MFN^b</i>		
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>
Developing regions	9.8	7.6	5.9	12.2	9.7	8.7
Northern Africa	23.9	13.4	5.3	28.4	16.5	11.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	14.7	14.5	14.0	16.9	15.7	15.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.9	10.0	8.4	14.1	15.6	12.1
Eastern Asia	6.3	4.5	3.8	6.8	5.2	5.8
Southern Asia	18.6	14.6	11.7	18.7	14.9	12.2
South-Eastern Asia	13.3	5.5	4.2	14.9	8.3	8.4
Western Asia	5.0	3.7	3.9	5.4	5.3	5.1
Oceania	6.9	9.3	9.1	8.1	10.7	9.8
Caucasus and Central Asia	6.8	6.3	7.8	10.6	7.6	8.6
Developed countries	4.8	3.6	3.4	7.3	4.7	4.7
Least developed countries	15.3	16.3	7.4	16.4	16.9	9.9

Source: International Trade Centre (ITC), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and World Trade Organisation (WTO).

^a Under preferential status

^b Under most-favoured-nation status

* The presentation of regions in this table follows the classification of countries used in the previous year's SDG progress report and the reports on the Millennium Development Goals. For detailed information on the regional groupings used in this Annex, visit <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/regional-groups/>.

Target 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

Indicator 17.11.1

Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports

(a) Share of global services exports (Percentage)

	2001	2005	2010	2015
All Developing countries	23.09	23.38	27.85	31.04
Least developed countries	0.47	0.45	0.62	0.84

Source: International Trade Centre (ITC), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and World Trade Organisation (WTO).

Note: There is no established convention for the designation of "developed" and "developing" countries or areas in the United Nations system. In common practice, Japan in Asia, Canada and the United States in northern America, Australia and New Zealand in Oceania, and Europe are considered "developed" regions or areas. Until a definition of developing countries is agreed, aggregated data for this indicator will provisionally include all countries located in "developing regions" for the purposes of monitoring indicators related to "developing countries."

(b) Share of global merchandise exports (Percentage)

	2001	2005	2010	2015
All Developing countries	31.12	36.26	42.08	44.56
Least developed countries	0.58	0.78	1.06	0.94

Source: International Trade Centre (ITC), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and World Trade Organisation (WTO).

Note: There is no established convention for the designation of "developed" and "developing" countries or areas in the United Nations system. In common practice, Japan in Asia, Canada and the United States in northern America, Australia and New Zealand in Oceania, and Europe are considered "developed" regions or areas. Until a definition of developing countries is agreed, aggregated data for this indicator will provisionally include all countries located in "developing regions" for the purposes of monitoring indicators related to "developing countries."

(c) Share of global service imports (Percentage)

	2001	2005	2010	2015
All Developing countries	27.14	28.11	34.54	39.20
Least developed countries	1.05	1.10	1.61	1.68

Source: International Trade Centre (ITC), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and World Trade Organisation (WTO).

Note: There is no established convention for the designation of "developed" and "developing" countries or areas in the United Nations system. In common practice, Japan in Asia, Canada and the United States in northern America, Australia and New Zealand in Oceania, and Europe are considered "developed" regions or areas. Until a definition of developing countries is agreed, aggregated data for this indicator will provisionally include all countries located in "developing regions" for the purposes of monitoring indicators related to "developing countries."

(d) Share of global merchandise imports
(Percentage)

	2001	2005	2010	2015
All Developing countries	28.55	31.77	39.04	42.19
Least developed countries	0.73	0.81	1.10	1.45

Source: International Trade Centre (ITC), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and World Trade Organisation (WTO).

Note: There is no established convention for the designation of "developed" and "developing" countries or areas in the United Nations system. In common practice, Japan in Asia, Canada and the United States in northern America, Australia and New Zealand in Oceania, and Europe are considered "developed" regions or areas. Until a definition of developing countries is agreed, aggregated data for this indicator will provisionally include all countries located in "developing regions" for the purposes of monitoring indicators related to "developing countries."

Target 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

Indicator 17.12.1

Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States

(a) Average tariff applied by developed countries on key products to developing countries
(Percentage)

Key Products	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Agriculture products	7.25	7.68	7.58	8.03	8.00
Arms	0.94	0.95	0.92	0.92	0.92
Clothing	7.87	7.90	7.62	7.65	7.71
Industrial products	0.84	0.91	0.81	0.91	1.00
Oil	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Textile	4.88	4.86	4.63	4.49	4.95

Source: International Trade Centre (ITC), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and World Trade Organisation (WTO).

Note: The presentation of regions in this table follows the classification of countries used in the previous year's SDG progress report and the reports on the Millennium Development Goals. For detailed information on the regional groupings used in this Annex, visit <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/regional-groups/>.

(b) Average tariff applied by developed countries on key products to least developed countries
(Percentage)

Key Products	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Agriculture products	1.00	0.90	0.89	0.90	0.89
Arms	1.71	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Clothing	6.72	6.72	6.72	6.49	6.51
Industrial products	0.23	0.26	0.27	0.31	0.29
Oil	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Textile	3.16	3.05	3.05	3.18	3.18

Source: International Trade Centre (ITC), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and World Trade Organisation (WTO).

Note: The presentation of regions in this table follows the classification of countries used in the previous year's SDG progress report and the reports on the Millennium Development Goals.

Target 17.15

Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development

Indicator 17.15.1

Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation

Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation

(Percentage)

Regions	<i>Proportion of new development interventions drawn from country-led result frameworks</i>	<i>Proportion of results indicators drawn from country-led results frameworks</i>	<i>Proportion of results indicators which will be monitored using government sources and monitoring systems</i>
All provider countries	82.9	56.6	51.5

Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Target 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

Indicator 17.18.2

Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016</i>
World	37
Sub-Saharan Africa	1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	3
Northern Africa	0
Western Asia	3
Central and Southern Asia	2
Central Asia	1
Southern Asia	1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	3
Eastern Asia	1
South-Eastern Asia	2
Latin America and the Caribbean	2
Oceania	0
Australia and New Zealand	0
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	0
Europe and Northern America	26
Europe	25
Northern America	1
Landlocked developing countries	2
Least developed countries	1
Small island developing States	1

Source: *The Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21)*

Indicator 17.18.3**Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding**

Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding
(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016</i>	
	<i>Fully funded and under implementation</i>	<i>Under implementation</i>
World	17	81
Sub-Saharan Africa	2	29
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0	4
Northern Africa	..	1
Western Asia	0	3
Central and Southern Asia	0	7
Central Asia	..	2
Southern Asia	0	5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	4	10
Eastern Asia	3	4
South-Eastern Asia	1	6
Latin America and the Caribbean	0	6
Oceania	..	4
Australia and New Zealand	..	1
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	..	3
Europe and Northern America	11	21
Europe	10	20
Northern America	1	1
Landlocked developing countries	1	22
Least developed countries	2	27
Small island developing States	0	11

Source: *The Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21)*

Target 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

Indicator 17.19.1

Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries

Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity

(Millions of current United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2014</i>
World	162.6	140.7	208.6	349.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	63.4	63.0	124.6	213.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	14.1	20.3	27.2	25.4
Northern Africa	6.3	10.0	11.6	7.9
Western Asia	7.9	10.3	15.6	17.5
Central and Southern Asia	15.0	14.3	13.0	8.6
Central Asia	3.6	4.1	5.5	2.6
Southern Asia	11.4	10.3	7.5	5.9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	16.1	21.4	14.4	17.2
Eastern Asia	5.1	4.2	2.4	0.5
South-Eastern Asia	10.9	17.2	12.0	16.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	46.8	5.7	11.1	72.8
Oceania	2.5	1.4	3.8	1.0
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	2.4	1.2	3.5	0.2
Europe and Northern America	4.8	14.5	14.6	11.4
Europe	4.8	14.5	14.6	11.4
Landlocked developing countries	31.6	46.3	76.3	136.2
Least developed countries	55.1	62.8	102.0	184.6
Small island developing States	7.3	5.2	9.6	24.1

Source: 2016 Partner Report on Support to Statistics (PRESS), the Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21).

Indicator 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

(a) Number and proportion of countries that have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Number of countries in region</i>	<i>Number of censuses conducted 2007-2016</i>	<i>Proportion of countries that conducted a census 2007-2016 (Percentage)</i>
World	237	212	89.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	51	42	82.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	25	18	72.0
Northern Africa	7	4	57.1
Western Asia	18	14	77.8
Central and Southern Asia	14	11	78.6
Central Asia	5	4	80.0
Southern Asia	9	7	77.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	18	18	100.0
Eastern Asia	7	7	100.0
South-Eastern Asia	11	11	100.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	50	46	92.0
Oceania	25	25	100.0
Australia and New Zealand	3	3	100.0
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	22	22	100.0
Europe and Northern America	54	52	96.3
Europe	49	47	95.9
Northern America	5	5	100.0
Landlocked developing countries	32	27	84.4
Least developed countries	48	38	79.2
Small island developing States	53	51	96.2

Source: Demographic and Social Statistics Branch, United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations.

(b.1) Number and proportion of countries with birth registration data that are at least 90 per cent complete

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Number of countries in region</i>	<i>Number of countries with available birth registration data, 2010 - 2015</i>	<i>Number of countries with birth registration data that are at least 90 per cent complete, 2010 - 2015</i>	<i>Proportion of countries with birth registration data that are at least 90 per cent complete, 2010 - 2015 (Percentage)</i>
World	246	184	138	56.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	53	27	8	15.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	25	21	15	60.0
Northern Africa	7	4	3	42.9
Western Asia	18	17	12	66.7
Central and Southern Asia	14	10	6	42.9
Central Asia	5	4	3	60.0
Southern Asia	9	6	3	33.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	18	12	9	50.0
Eastern Asia	7	5	5	71.4
South-Eastern Asia	11	7	4	36.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	51	44	32	62.7
Oceania	29	16	14	48.3
Australia and New Zealand	6	3	3	50.0
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	23	13	11	47.8
Europe and Northern America	56	54	54	96.4
Europe	51	50	50	98.0
Northern America	5	4	4	80.0

Source: Demographic and Social Statistics Branch, United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations.

(b.2) Number and proportion of countries with death registration data that are at least 75 per cent complete

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Number of countries in region</i>	<i>Number of countries with available death registration data, 2010 - 2015</i>	<i>Number of countries with death registration data that are at least 75 per cent complete, 2010 - 2015</i>	<i>Proportion of countries with death registration data that are at least 75 per cent complete, 2010 - 2015 (Percentage)</i>
World	246	176	144	58.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	53	18	9	17.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	25	21	15	60.0
Northern Africa	7	4	3	42.9

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Number of countries in region</i>	<i>Number of countries with available death registration data, 2010 - 2015</i>	<i>Number of countries with death registration data that are at least 75 per cent complete, 2010 - 2015</i>	<i>Proportion of countries with death registration data that are at least 75 per cent complete, 2010 - 2015 (Percentage)</i>
Western Asia	18	17	12	66.7
Central and Southern Asia	14	10	7	50.0
Central Asia	5	4	4	80.0
Southern Asia	9	6	3	33.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	18	12	9	50.0
Eastern Asia	7	5	5	71.4
South-Eastern Asia	11	7	4	36.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	51	45	36	70.6
Oceania	29	16	14	48.3
Australia and New Zealand	6	3	3	50.0
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	23	13	11	47.8
Europe and Northern America	56	54	54	96.4
Europe	51	50	50	98.0
Northern America	5	4	4	80.0

Source: Demographic and Social Statistics Branch, United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations.

Notes: Except where indicated, regional groupings are based on United Nations geographical regions, with some modifications necessary to create, to the extent possible, homogeneous groups of countries for analysis and presentation. The regional groupings used for the Sustainable Development Goal Report 2017 (E/2017/66) are available at: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/regional-groups/>.

There is no established convention for the designation of "developed" and "developing" countries or areas in the United Nations system. Where shown, the expression "developed regions" comprises Europe, Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand and the United States. The expression always includes transition countries in Europe. Until a definition of developing countries is agreed, the SDG indicators will provisionally aggregate all countries located in "developing regions" for the purposes of monitoring indicators related to "developing countries".

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