



Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General

English only

High-level political forum on 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/2018/64). 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, by the United Nations Economic and Social Council in June 2017 and the General Assembly in July 2017. The indicators presented in the Annex are those for which data are available. This Statistical Annex is available electronically in English at the following website: unstats.un.org/sdgs/.

* This statistical annex was revised on 20 June 2018.

Explanatory notes

Symbols and conventions used in the tables

- . A point is used to indicate decimals.
- A hyphen between years, for example, 2010-2015, indicates the full period involved, including
- / A slash indicates a financial year, school year or crop year, for example 2014/15.
- ... Data are not available or not applicable.
- * Data are provisional, estimated or include a major revision.

A comma is used as a thousands separator, for example 1,000 is one thousand. Subtotals and percentages in the tables do not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Composition of regions

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 information about the regional groupings used for the Sustainable Development Goal Report 2018 (E/2018/64) 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. For the purposes of monitoring indicators related to "developing countries", in general data for all countries located in "developing regions" are being aggregated.

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)¹

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

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2013</i>
World	25.8	20.8	15.8	10.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	58.0	52.0	47.7	43.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	5.6	5.3	3.4	3.1
Northern Africa	8.0	7.1	4.5	2.7
Western Asia	3.1	3.2	2.3	3.5
Central and Southern Asia	35.0	31.3	22.9	13.9
Central Asia	38.1	31.3	15.2	10.0
Southern Asia	35.0	31.3	23.1	14.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	24.8	24.5	10.8	3.2
Eastern Asia	25.2	27.0	10.3	1.8
South-Eastern Asia	23.6	19.7	12.4	7.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	11.7	9.7	5.9	4.5
Oceania	13.5	12.7	9.6	...
Australia and New Zealand	0.9	0.8	0.3	...
Europe and Northern America	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5
Europe	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3
Northern America	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
Landlocked developing countries	47.1	41.4	34.3	31.0
Least developed countries	55.8	48.4	40.4	36.2
Small island developing States	30.3	...	24.7	...

Source: World Development Indicators database, the World Bank.

(b) Proportion of employed population below the international poverty line of US\$1.90 per day, both sexes²

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
World	26.9	19.9	15.0	9.8	9.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	54.7	47.9	43.7	37.0	36.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	7.8	6.4	4.1	4.4	5.0
Northern Africa	11.5	9.2	5.9	5.1	5.0

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
Western Asia	4.8	3.9	2.7	3.9	5.0
Central and Southern Asia	34.1	35.0	27.8	15.5	13.2
Central Asia	33.7	22.0	9.2	4.1	3.1
Southern Asia	34.1	35.6	28.6	16.0	13.6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	34.4	17.7	10.6	4.7	4.1
Eastern Asia	34.2	16.5	9.8	4.0	3.5
South-Eastern Asia	35.2	21.7	12.8	6.7	5.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.9	6.7	3.9	3.5	3.7
Oceania	11.0	10.5	7.4	3.9	3.9
Australia and New Zealand	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	48.5	45.1	31.9	16.2	15.9
Europe and Northern America	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Europe	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Northern America	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Landlocked developing countries	50.2	41.1	33.8	26.8	25.5
Least developed countries	51.4	57.0	49.0	39.6	37.3
Small island developing States	17.4	16.4	13.9	10.5	10.0

Source: ILO Database of Labour Statistics (ILOSTAT), International Labour Organisation (ILO), ILO modelled estimates, November 2017.

(c) Proportion of employed population below the international poverty line of US\$1.90 per day, both sexes, by age³

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2005</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2017</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	25.5	32.6	18.5	26.1	13.9	20.7	8.3	14.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	53.1	59.3	46.2	52.7	42.0	48.8	35.5	40.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	7.8	7.7	6.2	6.8	4.0	4.7	4.8	6.4
Northern Africa	11.5	11.4	9.2	9.5	5.7	6.8	4.8	6.1
Western Asia	4.8	4.9	3.8	4.4	2.7	2.8	4.7	6.7
Central and Southern Asia	33.9	34.7	34.6	36.5	27.2	30.7	12.5	16.6
Central Asia	33.4	34.9	21.9	22.8	9.1	9.6	3.0	3.6
Southern Asia	33.9	34.7	35.2	37.0	27.9	31.6	13.0	17.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	32.9	41.2	16.5	23.8	9.8	14.7	3.8	6.4
Eastern Asia	32.8	40.9	15.4	22.3	9.1	13.9	3.4	5.4
South-Eastern Asia	33.3	42.0	20.1	28.0	11.9	16.6	5.3	8.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.4	11.0	6.3	8.3	3.8	4.4	3.7	3.7
Oceania	9.8	16.1	9.4	14.9	6.6	11.3	3.4	6.5
Australia and New Zealand	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	46.8	53.5	43.4	50.4	30.0	38.1	14.7	20.6
Europe and Northern America	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Europe	0.5	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Northern America	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Landlocked developing countries	48.5	54.5	39.4	45.6	31.9	38.7	24.0	29.7
Least developed countries	50.7	52.9	56.7	57.7	48.6	50.2	36.6	39.1
Small island developing States	16.3	22.6	15.4	21.5	13.2	17.6	9.7	12.1

Source: ILO Database of Labour Statistics (ILOSTAT), International Labour Organisation (ILO), ILO modelled estimates, November 2017.

(d) Proportion of employed population below the international poverty line of US\$1.90 per day, by sex²
(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2005</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2017</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	28.2	26.1	19.7	20.0	14.5	15.4	9.4	9.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	56.4	53.3	49.4	46.6	45.0	42.5	37.8	35.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	5.9	8.3	5.0	6.7	3.0	4.4	3.3	5.5
Northern Africa	10.0	11.9	7.9	9.6	4.9	6.1	5.6	4.8
Western Asia	3.4	5.3	2.9	4.2	1.6	3.0	1.9	6.0
Central and Southern Asia	39.6	32.1	38.2	33.8	28.8	27.5	14.2	12.8
Central Asia	29.3	37.2	16.3	26.6	4.8	12.6	1.4	4.3
Southern Asia	40.3	31.9	39.6	34.0	30.7	28.0	15.1	13.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	35.3	33.6	17.9	17.5	10.7	10.5	4.2	4.0
Eastern Asia	35.0	33.4	16.7	16.4	10.0	9.7	3.8	3.4
South-Eastern Asia	36.5	34.3	22.4	21.1	12.7	12.8	5.7	5.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.0	9.5	6.4	6.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7
Oceania	12.3	10.0	11.4	9.6	7.9	7.0	3.9	3.9
Australia and New Zealand	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	51.9	45.5	48.0	42.7	33.1	30.8	15.6	16.2
Europe and Northern America	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Europe	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Northern America	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Landlocked developing countries	49.7	50.6	39.9	42.1	32.4	34.9	24.3	26.4
Least developed countries	58.4	46.6	57.8	56.4	49.8	48.5	38.1	36.7
Small island developing States	20.2	15.6	18.8	14.8	15.7	12.6	11.4	9.0

Source: ILO Database of Labour Statistics (ILOSTAT), International Labour Organisation (ILO), ILO modelled estimates, November 2017.

(e) Proportion of employed female population below the international poverty line of US\$1.90 per day, by age³
(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2005</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2017</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	34.5	18.3	25.9	13.3	20.1	8.6	14.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	55.4	59.1	48.4	52.4	44.0	48.2	37.2	39.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	6.0	5.8	4.9	5.3	3.0	3.1	3.2	4.0
Northern Africa	9.9	10.5	7.7	8.9	4.8	5.7	5.3	7.0
Western Asia	3.6	2.7	3.0	2.4	1.7	1.1	1.9	2.0
Central and Southern Asia	39.3	40.8	37.7	39.8	28.0	32.3	13.5	17.6
Central Asia	28.6	32.4	15.6	19.3	4.4	6.7	1.2	2.2
Southern Asia	40.0	41.3	39.2	41.0	29.8	34.2	14.5	18.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	33.8	41.7	16.7	23.4	10.0	14.1	4.0	6.1
Eastern Asia	33.7	41.2	15.6	21.7	9.4	13.3	3.6	5.3
South-Eastern Asia	34.5	43.2	20.8	28.6	11.9	16.4	5.3	7.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	7.7	8.9	6.2	7.3	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.4
Oceania	11.1	16.9	10.3	15.8	7.0	11.8	3.3	6.4
Australia and New Zealand	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	50.3	56.3	46.4	52.9	31.2	39.5	14.3	20.4
Europe and Northern America	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2005</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2017</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>
Europe	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Northern America	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Landlocked developing countries	48.2	53.4	38.4	43.7	31.0	36.2	23.3	27.1
Least developed countries	58.0	59.3	58.0	57.3	49.9	49.6	38.0	38.4
Small island developing States	19.1	25.5	17.7	24.2	15.1	19.3	11.1	13.2

Source: ILO Database of Labour Statistics (ILOSTAT), International Labour Organisation (ILO), ILO modelled estimates, November 2017.

(f) Proportion of employed male population below the international poverty line of US\$1.90 per day, by age³

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2005</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2017</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	24.8	31.3	18.6	26.2	14.2	21.0	8.2	14.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	51.3	59.5	44.4	53.0	40.3	49.4	33.9	40.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	8.3	8.4	6.6	7.3	4.3	5.1	5.2	7.2
Northern Africa	11.9	11.7	9.6	9.6	5.9	7.1	4.7	5.8
Western Asia	5.2	5.7	4.0	5.1	3.0	3.3	5.6	8.2
Central and Southern Asia	31.9	32.6	33.4	35.3	26.9	30.1	12.2	16.2
Central Asia	37.3	36.7	27.0	25.1	12.8	11.6	4.3	4.5
Southern Asia	31.7	32.4	33.6	35.6	27.3	30.7	12.4	16.6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	32.2	40.7	16.3	24.2	9.7	15.1	3.7	6.5
Eastern Asia	32.1	40.6	15.2	22.8	8.9	14.4	3.2	5.4
South-Eastern Asia	32.5	41.0	19.6	27.5	12.0	16.7	5.4	8.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.7	12.2	6.3	8.9	3.7	4.7	3.6	3.8
Oceania	8.8	15.4	8.6	14.2	6.3	10.8	3.4	6.7
Australia and New Zealand	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	43.8	50.8	40.9	48.1	29.0	36.8	15.0	20.8
Europe and Northern America	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Europe	0.3	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Northern America	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Landlocked developing countries	48.8	55.4	40.2	47.2	32.7	40.7	24.5	31.7
Least developed countries	46.0	48.2	55.8	58.0	47.7	50.7	35.7	39.7
Small island developing States	14.5	20.6	13.8	19.7	11.9	16.3	8.6	11.3

Source: ILO Database of Labour Statistics (ILOSTAT), International Labour Organisation (ILO), ILO modelled estimates, November 2017.

¹Based on the international poverty line of US\$1.90 per day.

²Refers to persons aged 15 and above.

³Adults 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>2016</i>					
	<i>Children¹</i>	<i>Mothers with newborns²</i>	<i>Older persons³</i>	<i>Unemployed⁴</i>	<i>disabled⁵</i>	<i>Vulnerable⁶</i>
World	34.9	41.1	67.9	21.8	27.8	24.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	13.1	...	22.7	3.0	...	7.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	...	...	...	...	28.6
Northern Africa	...	69.1	...	...	...	...
Western Asia	...	...	...	11.3	17.5	...
Central and Southern Asia	...	42.0	25.8	...	11.0	4.3
Central Asia	43.9	42.4	90.7	14.4	...	...
Southern Asia	...	42.0	23.6	...	7.9	3.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	14.4	25.5	69.3	25.1	...	27.1
Eastern Asia	10.8	22.5	77.3	19.5	...	32.5
South-Eastern Asia	...	...	31.5	...	10.4	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	56.0	53.5	70.8	12.2	59.4	39.2
Oceania	65.5	...	74.1	47	92.4	38.5
Australia and New Zealand	99.2	...	79.5	49.7	96.9	46.2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	9.9	...	...	...
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	...	...	100	28.5	96.7	37.8
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	43.4	6.4	...	14.0

¹ Proportion of children/households receiving child/family cash benefit.

² Proportion of mothers with newborns receiving maternity cash benefit.

³ Proportion of population above statutory pensionable age receiving a pension.

⁴ Proportion of population with severe disabilities collecting disability cash benefits.

⁵ Proportion of unemployed persons receiving unemployment cash benefits.

⁶ Proportion of vulnerable population receiving social assistance cash benefit.

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

(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	39.2
Central and Southern Asia	15.8
Central Asia	59.3
Southern Asia	14.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	58.8
Eastern Asia	64.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	61.4
Oceania	71.7
Australia and New Zealand	79.6
Europe and Northern America	85.7
Europe	89.3
Northern America	78.5
Landlocked developing countries	24.1

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

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>1999-2001</i>	<i>2004-2006</i>	<i>2009-2011</i>	<i>2014-2016¹</i>
World	14.8	14.1	11.5	10.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	28.2	23.7	20.7	21.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	9.3	8.7	7.6	9.0
Northern Africa	6.8	6.3	5.1	8.3
Western Asia	11.3	10.5	9.5	9.6
Central and Southern Asia	18.1	19.8	15.8	14.7
Central Asia	15.8	14.1	10.5	8.3
Southern Asia	18.2	20.0	16.0	14.9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	16.5	15.2	11.7	9.5
Eastern Asia	14.5	14.1	11.3	9.2
South-Eastern Asia	21.9	18.1	12.7	10.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	12.0	9.1	6.8	6.4
Oceania	5.3	5.3	5.1	6.4
Australia and New Zealand	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5
Europe and Northern America	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5
Europe	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5
Northern America	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5
Landlocked developing countries	32.8	27.2	22.9	23.2
Least developed countries	34.1	28.1	24.2	24.4
Small island developing States	21.9	21.1	18.4	17.7

¹Projections.

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

Indicator 2.1.2**Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)****Prevalence of moderate or severe and severe food insecurity in the adult population**
(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>	
	<i>Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity</i>	<i>Prevalence of severe food insecurity</i>
World	23.9 (23.4-24.4)	9.1 (8.8-9.4)
Sub-Saharan Africa	62.4 (61.6-63.2)	29.3 (28.7-29.9)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	32.1 (31.4-32.8)	11.0 (10.6-11.4)
Northern Africa	30.0 (28.9-31.1)	12.2 (11.4-13)
Western Asia	34.2 (33.4-35.0)	9.8 (9.3-10.3)
Central and Southern Asia	27.8 (26.3-29.3)	12.6 (11.4-13.8)
Central Asia	12.9 (12.1-13.7)	2.1 (1.8-2.4)
Southern Asia	28.3 (26.7-29.9)	12.9 (11.7-14.1)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	11.0 (10.2-11.8)	2.4 (2.1-2.7)
Eastern Asia	5.8 (4.9-6.7)	0.6 (0.3-0.9)
South-Eastern Asia	24.0 (22.8-25.2)	7.1 (6.4-7.8)
Australia and New Zealand	10.6 (9.3-11.9)	2.8 (2.2-3.4)
Europe and Northern America	9.3 (9.0-9.6)	1.4 (1.3-1.5)
Europe	8.8 (8.4-9.2)	1.6 (1.5-1.7)
Northern America	10.3 (10.1-10.5)	1.0 (0.9-1.1)
Landlocked developing countries	51.6 (51.0-52.2)	23.2 (22.7-23.7)
Least developed countries	52.5 (51.8-53.2)	23.3 (22.8-23.8)

*Note: Upper and lower bounds in parenthesis.**Source: Food and Agriculture Organisation of United Nations (FAO).***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 Organisation (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age

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

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2017</i>
World	32.6 (30.9-34.2)	29.3 (27.7-31.0)	26.1 (24.5-27.8)	22.2 (20.5-24.0)
Sub-Saharan Africa	40.9 (38.5-43.3)	38.4 (36.2-40.7)	35.9 (33.7-38.2)	32.6 (30.2-35.0)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	23.5 (18.1-28.9)	21.2 (15.5-26.8)	19.0 (13.2-24.8)	16.3 (10.4-22.1)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2017</i>
Northern Africa	23.8 (17.6-31.5)	21.7 (15.6-29.5)	19.8 (13.7-27.7)	17.3 (11.4-25.5)
Western Asia	23.3 (16.1-32.4)	20.6 (13.2-30.8)	18.2 (10.7-29.3)	15.2 (7.9-27.3)
Central and Southern Asia	49.0 (44.7-53.2)	44.0 (39.5-48.4)	39.0 (34.2-43.7)	32.4 (27.2-37.5)
Central Asia ²	28.0 (21.3-35.7)	22.1 (17.3-27.9)	17.2 (13.6-21.5)	11.8 (9.2-15.0)
Southern Asia	49.6 (45.2-54.1)	44.6 (40.1-49.3)	39.8 (34.9-44.8)	33.3 (28.1-38.9)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia ³	26.5 (24.1-28.9)	21.7 (19.5-24.0)	17.6 (15.3-19.8)	13.2 (10.6-15.9)
Eastern Asia ³	19.2 (17.8-20.6)	13.4 (12.4-14.5)	9.2 (8.5-10.0)	5.3 (4.9-5.8)
South-Eastern Asia	38.4 (32.6-44.5)	34.4 (29.1-40.1)	30.6 (25.2-36.6)	25.7 (19.6-32.9)
Latin America and the Caribbean	16.9 (13.4-20.4)	14.4 (11.0-17.7)	12.2 (8.9-15.4)	9.6 (6.5-12.7)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	36.8 (19.8-57.9)	37.2 (20.2-58.0)	37.5 (20.7-58.1)	38.1 (21.3-58.2)
Least developed countries	45.0 (42.3-47.7)	41.6 (39.1-44.1)	38.2 (35.8-40.7)	33.7 (31.1-36.5)

¹HAZ<-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.

²Data for Central Asia have consecutive low population coverage.

³Excluding Japan

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

Source: Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates (2018 Edition), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Health Organisation (WHO) and the World Bank Group.

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)¹
(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2017</i>
World	7.5 (6.4-8.5)
Sub-Saharan Africa	6.9 (6.0-7.9)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	6.0 (2.8-9.3)
Northern Africa	8.1 (4.5-14.4)
Western Asia	3.9 (1.2-11.6)
Central and Southern Asia	14.8 (11.3-18.3)
Central Asia ²	3.7 (3.1-4.3)
Southern Asia	15.3 (11.9-19.3)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia ³	4.5 (3.5-5.6)
Eastern Asia ³	1.8 (1.7-1.9)
South-Eastern Asia	8.7 (6.4-11.8)
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.3 (0.9-1.7)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	9.2 (5.8-14.3)
Least developed countries	8.5 (6.9-10.5)

¹WHZ<-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.

²Data for Central Asia have consecutive low population coverage.

³Excluding Japan

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

Source: Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates (2018 Edition), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Health Organisation (WHO) and the World Bank Group.

(b) Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are moderately or severely overweight (WHZ >+2)¹
(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2017</i>
World	4.9 (4.4-5.5)	5.1 (4.6-5.6)	5.3 (4.7-5.9)	5.6 (4.7-6.6)
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.4 (3.7-5.0)	4.3 (3.7-4.8)	4.2 (3.7-4.7)	4.1 (3.6-4.6)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	7.4 (5.0-9.9)	7.9 (4.9-10.9)	8.4 (4.5-12.4)	9.2 (3.7-14.8)
Northern Africa	8.2 (4.6-14.3)	8.8 (4.6-16.2)	9.4 (4.6-18.3)	10.3 (4.5-21.8)
Western Asia	6.7 (4.8-9.2)	7.1 (4.7-10.6)	7.5 (4.1-13.6)	8.2 (3.1-19.7)
Central and Southern Asia	2.7 (1.6-3.9)	2.9 (2.3-3.5)	3.1 (2.4-3.8)	3.4 (1.5-5.2)
Central Asia	8.9 (5.3-14.6)	9.4 (6.5-13.3)	9.9 (6.9-13.9)	10.7 (6.0-18.1)
Southern Asia	2.5 (1.6-4.0)	2.7 (2.2-3.3)	2.8 (2.2-3.7)	3.1 (1.6-5.7)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia ³	5.0 (4.5-5.6)	5.2 (4.5-5.9)	5.4 (4.4-6.5)	6.0 (4.2-7.9)
Eastern Asia ³	6.2 (5.5-7.0)	5.9 (5.1-6.8)	5.6 (4.8-6.6)	5.2 (4.4-6.3)
South-Eastern Asia	3.2 (2.5-3.9)	4.1 (2.9-5.6)	5.2 (3.3-8.1)	7.3 (3.9-13.3)
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.8 (5.8-7.8)	6.9 (6.1-7.8)	7.1 (6.3-7.9)	7.3 (6.5-8.0)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	4.7 (3.3-6.6)	5.6 (3.8-8.2)	6.8 (4.5-10.1)	8.7 (5.5-13.6)
Least developed countries	2.2 (1.2-4.3)	2.7 (1.7-4.1)	3.2 (2.5-4.0)	4.0 (3.0-5.2)

¹WHZ >+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.

²Central Asia have consecutive low population coverage.

³Excluding Japan

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

Source: Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates (2018 Edition), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Health Organisation (WHO) and the World Bank Group.

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>2017</i>
World	31,90,075	3,939,929	4,471,214	4,892,145
Sub-Saharan Africa	133,487	161,619	174,301	182,711
Northern Africa and Western Asia	55,508	91,599	138,627	176,520
Central and Southern Asia	288,014	393,092	433,712	476,696
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	115,931	143,073	156,662	164,534
Latin America and the Caribbean	164,682	177,962	198,996	239,548
Australia and New Zealand	196,146	229,264	241,543	258,941
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	153	920	1,484	2,163
Europe and Northern America	1,554,874	2,015,091	2,371,941	2,590,507

Note: Estimates based on the date of acquisition of each conserved accession as reported in 2014, 2016 and 2017. Holdings of the regional centres are included.

Source: World Information and Early Warning System on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (WIEWS), 2018, Food and Agriculture Organisation of United Nations (FAO).

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

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2018</i>		
	<i>Number of local breeds</i>	<i>Number of local breeds with genetic material stored</i>	<i>Number of local breeds with genetic material stored sufficient to reconstitute the breed in case of extinction</i>
World	8,131	266	48
Sub-Saharan Africa	821	1	0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	511	8	0
Northern Africa	190	0	0
Western Asia	321	8	0
Central and Southern Asia	692	4	0
Central Asia	132	0	0
Southern Asia	560	4	0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1,140	4	0
Eastern Asia	769	2	0
South-Eastern Asia	371	2	0
Latin America and the Caribbean	641	0	0
Oceania	211	0	0
Australia and New Zealand	149	0	0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	62	0	0
Europe and Northern America	4,115	249	48
Europe	3,951	249	48
Northern America	164	0	0

Source: Domestic Animal Diversity Information System (DAD-IS), 2018, Food and Agriculture Organisation of United Nations (FAO).

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2018</i>	
	<i>Proportion of local breeds with genetic material stored</i>	<i>Proportion of local breeds with genetic material stored sufficient to reconstitute the breed in case of extinction</i>
World	3.3	0.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.1	0.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1.6	0.0
Northern Africa	0.0	0.0
Western Asia	2.5	0.0
Central and Southern Asia	0.6	0.0
Central Asia	0.0	0.0
Southern Asia	0.7	0.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.4	0.0
Eastern Asia	0.3	0.0
South-Eastern Asia	0.5	0.0

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2018</i>	
	<i>Proportion of local breeds with genetic material stored</i>	<i>Proportion of local breeds with genetic material stored sufficient to reconstitute the breed in case of extinction</i>
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.0	0.0
Oceania	0.0	0.0
Australia and New Zealand	0.0	0.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.0	0.0
Europe and Northern America	6.1	1.2
Europe	6.3	1.2
Northern America	0.0	0.0

Source: Domestic Animal Diversity Information System (DAD-IS), 2018, 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</i>			<i>Not at risk</i>			<i>Unknown¹</i>		
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2018</i>
World	27.9	20.4	26.3	9.9	6.6	7.1	62.2	72.9	66.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.4	1.3	3.6	8.7	6.2	8.8	87.9	92.5	87.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1.8	0.2	2.8	8.0	2.4	3.8	90.2	97.3	93.4
Northern Africa	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.5	98.8	100.0	99.5
Western Asia	3.8	0.4	4.6	15.4	4.2	6.0	80.8	95.4	89.3
Central and Southern Asia	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.1	3.5	3.4	97.8	94.8	95.0
Central Asia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Southern Asia	1.3	2.0	2.0	1.3	4.3	4.1	97.5	93.7	93.9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	3.0	3.1	3.4	5.0	7.9	7.0	92.0	89.0	89.6
Eastern Asia	2.0	2.5	3.0	1.0	4.6	1.1	97.1	92.9	96.0
South-Eastern Asia	6.5	4.5	4.5	18.3	14.9	19.2	75.2	80.6	76.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.7	1.2	2.3	1.8	2.0	2.4	95.5	96.9	95.3
Oceania	6.3	2.9	2.9	4.2	1.0	1.0	89.6	96.1	96.1
Australia and New Zealand	10.3	4.2	4.2	6.9	1.4	1.4	82.8	94.4	94.4
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Europe and Northern America	52.1	44.6	53.2	14.7	9.1	9.2	33.2	46.3	37.6
Europe	52.2	44.8	53.2	14.7	9.4	9.5	33.1	45.9	37.4
Northern America	50.0	41.6	53.5	13.5	1.8	3.9	36.5	56.6	42.6
Landlocked developing countries	1.6	1.1	2.3	6.9	5.4	5.6	91.5	93.4	92.1
Least developed countries	1.3	1.7	1.4	6.9	7.2	8.2	91.8	91.1	90.4
Small island developing States	2.5	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.5	99.6	99.6

¹ 'Unknown' status means that no updates have been received on the population sizes.

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</i>			<i>Not at risk</i>			<i>Unknown¹</i>		
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2018</i>
World	835	1,339	1,882	295	434	509	1,858	4,781	4,760
Sub-Saharan Africa	7	9	27	18	44	66	182	658	654
Northern Africa and Western Asia	3	1	13	13	11	18	147	437	437
Northern Africa	0	0	0	1	0	1	84	187	186
Western Asia	3	1	13	12	11	17	63	250	251
Central and Southern Asia	3	11	11	3	24	23	265	642	644
Central Asia	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	123	123
Southern Asia	3	11	11	3	24	23	234	519	521
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	20	33	38	33	83	77	609	941	987
Eastern Asia	10	18	22	5	33	8	494	671	713
South-Eastern Asia	10	15	16	28	50	69	115	270	274
Latin America and the Caribbean	3	7	14	2	12	15	105	586	589
Oceania	3	6	6	2	2	2	43	197	197
Australia and New Zealand	3	6	6	2	2	2	24	135	135
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	62	62
Europe and Northern America	796	1,272	1,773	224	258	308	507	1,320	1,252
Europe	770	1,225	1,704	217	256	303	488	1,256	1,197
Northern America	26	47	69	7	2	5	19	64	55
Landlocked developing countries	3	8	16	13	38	40	173	653	653
Least developed countries	3	14	11	16	58	67	212	733	735
Small island developing States	1	1	1	0	0	0	39	232	232

¹ 'Unknown' status means that no updates have been received on the population sizes.

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

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 expenditures¹

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>
World	0.38	0.35	0.25	0.22	0.23
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.23	0.25	0.17	0.22	0.16
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.56	0.32	0.28	0.35	0.14
Northern Africa	1.05	0.26	0.14	0.13	0.12

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>
Western Asia	0.51	0.55	0.36	0.46	0.25
Central and Southern Asia	0.20	0.27	0.40	0.27	0.14
Central Asia	0.13	0.58	0.92	0.54	...
Southern Asia	0.20	0.27	0.39	0.21	0.14
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.94	0.65	0.33	0.44	0.43
Eastern Asia	1.53	1.58	0.39	0.41	0.45
South-Eastern Asia	0.50	0.33	0.22	0.57	0.41
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.23	0.21	0.17	0.16	0.16
Oceania	0.24	0.30	0.36	0.24	0.20
Australia and New Zealand	0.24	0.30	0.36	0.24	0.20
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	0.23	0.19	0.23	0.24
Europe and Northern America	0.52	0.52	0.44	0.33	0.36
Europe	0.52	0.52	0.42	0.33	0.36
Northern America	...	...	0.94	...	...
Landlocked developing countries	0.19	0.33	0.38	0.43	0.27
Least developed countries	0.16	0.24	0.15	0.28	0.27
Small island developing States	0.74	1.06	1.00	0.42	0.53

¹The 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.
Note: Combined Budgetary and Central Government Expenditure.
Source: Food and Agriculture Organisation of United Nations (FAO).

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 2016 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000¹</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>
World	7,436.3	5,182.4	10,716.6	11,149.3	12,092.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	1,886.9	1,437.7	2,632.4	3,080.5	3,423.9
Northern Africa	549.2	239.3	291.9	686.9	654.4
Western Asia	537.3	184.0	434.1	602.6	804.9
Central Asia	106.5	79.5	155.3	190.6	200.7
Southern Asia	741.3	800.5	1,872.3	2,077.8	1,969.8
Eastern Asia	330.6	352.8	355.2	404.3	460.3
South-Eastern Asia	878.5	524.9	1,520.4	926.5	1,060.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,681.8	779.3	1,601.4	1,151.7	1,233.5
Oceania	88.2	43.6	55.6	80.9	55.4
Europe	183.6	107.1	280.3	268.3	299.6
Landlocked developing countries	1,720.6	1,212.3	2,457.7	2,485.7	2,836.4
Least developed countries	2,113.8	1,622.7	3,246.0	3,559.9	3,971.4
Small island developing States	573.7	121.7	337.7	248.7	303.2
Residual/Unallocated ODA	452.3	633.6	1,517.7	1,679.1	1,929.7

¹Based on commitments.

Note: Only the country-specific ODA are included in the regional aggregations. Unallocated ODA to multiple countries/regions are presented in "Residual/Unallocated ODA" row.

Source: Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database, 2018, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

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**

(Millions of current United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>
World	2,972.9	2,718.0	490.5	180.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	32.7	4.7	6.0	1.1
Northern Africa	6.3	4.0	4.4	0.0
Western Asia	26.4	0.7	1.6	1.1
Central and Southern Asia	1.5	30.6	0.0	0.0
Southern Asia	1.5	30.6	0.0	0.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	16.9	28.2	34.1	0.0
Eastern Asia	16.9	28.2	34.1	0.0
South-Eastern Asia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	33.7	14.3	15.7	0.0
Oceania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Australia and New Zealand	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Europe and Northern America	2,885.0	2,640.2	434.8	179.2
Europe	2,869.7	2,556.8	349.2	115.8
Northern America	15.3	83.4	85.6	63.4
Small island developing States	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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.

Source: Notifications by WTO Members under the Agreement on Agriculture, 2018, World Trade Organisation (WTO).

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 (325-370)	288 (277-310)	246 (237-271)	216 (207-249)
Sub-Saharan Africa	858 (797-956)	728 (688-803)	635 (599-717)	555 (518-664)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	166 (149-195)	142 (128-164)	117 (104-138)	105 (91-131)
Northern Africa	224 (189-274)	184 (160-219)	144 (123-175)	125 (101-162)
Western Asia	115 (99-138)	103 (88-125)	90 (74-115)	85 (68-116)
Central and Southern Asia	368 (331-418)	280 (251-318)	214 (191-249)	170 (148-209)
Central Asia	52 (48-56)	48 (44-53)	39 (33-49)	34 (27-48)
Southern Asia	377 (340-429)	288 (257-327)	221 (197-257)	176 (153-216)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	112 (103-125)	94 (86-104)	74 (68-86)	59 (53-72)
Eastern Asia	55 (50-63)	46 (41-52)	34 (30-39)	26 (22-32)
South-Eastern Asia	201 (179-228)	166 (148-191)	136 (120-165)	110 (95-142)
Latin America and the Caribbean	99 (96-104)	88 (84-93)	81 (77-88)	67 (64-77)
Oceania	134 (79-253)	108 (61-202)	91 (50-179)	82 (44-163)
Australia and New Zealand	9 (9-10)	8 (8-9)	8 (7-8)	7 (6-8)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	292 (166-559)	239 (130-455)	206 (109-418)	187 (95-381)
Europe and Northern America	18 (17-19)	16 (15-16)	14 (13-15)	13 (12-15)
Europe	21 (20-23)	17 (16-19)	14 (13-15)	13 (11-15)
Northern America	12 (11-12)	13 (13-13)	14 (13-14)	13 (11-15)
Landlocked developing countries	723 (673-802)	596 (557-667)	472 (438-545)	388 (362-470)
Least developed countries	732 (698-801)	614 (589-675)	519 (499-585)	436 (418-514)
Small island developing States	261 (223-335)	233 (196-310)	204 (171-285)	192 (159-283)

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

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.

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 (2000-2005)</i>	<i>2010 (2006-2011)</i>	<i>2017 (2012-2017)</i>
World	61.8	67.2	79.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	41.4	47.6	57.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	72.2	82.4	86.0
Northern Africa	70.2	84.1	91.8
Western Asia	73.3	81.1	81.9
Central and Southern Asia	39.5	46.9	77.4

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000 (2000-2005)</i>	<i>2010 (2006-2011)</i>	<i>2017 (2012-2017)</i>
Central Asia	93.6	97.3	98.2
Southern Asia	37.9	44.9	76.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	84.7	89.4	92.8
Eastern Asia	96.9	99.2	99.9
South-Eastern Asia	65.4	73.9	81.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	87.1	91.1	94.6
Oceania	76.1	79.0	78.1
Australia and New Zealand	98.9	98.7	99.1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	46.9	51.8	49.2
Europe and Northern America	99.2	99.3	99.0
Europe	99.1	99.3	99.1
Northern America	99.4	99.2	99.0
Landlocked developing countries	34.8	44.2	59.1
Least developed countries	31.0	41.7	56.4
Small island developing States	63.7	65.0	69.3

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

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

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>	<i>2016</i>
World	77.5	63.7	51.7	42.2	40.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	156.9	128	101.5	81.9	78.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	50.8	40.9	33.4	29.1	28.4
Northern Africa	59.5	48.6	39.5	33.5	32.6
Western Asia	42.9	33.7	27.3	24.5	24.1
Central and Southern Asia	91.0	74.7	60.4	48.1	46.1
Central Asia	64.3	48.9	36.7	27.6	26.2
Southern Asia	91.8	75.6	61.4	49.0	46.9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	40.1	29.4	21.9	17.0	16.2
Eastern Asia	34.5	22.5	15.0	10.3	9.6
South-Eastern Asia	49.1	40.3	33.0	27.7	26.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	33.4	26.2	24.9	18.1	17.5
Oceania	33.1	31.2	27.4	23.8	23
Australia and New Zealand	6.4	5.9	5.0	4.1	4.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	65.9	63.1	57.2	50	48.5
Europe and Northern America	9.6	8.1	6.8	5.9	5.7
Europe	10.4	8.2	6.6	5.6	5.4
Northern America	8.2	7.9	7.2	6.5	6.4

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>
Landlocked developing countries	141.4	111.2	84.8	65.9	63.3
Least developed countries	139.0	111.2	89.2	70.9	68.3
Small island developing States	61.6	55.5	79.0	43.1	41.9

Source: United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME), 2017.

(b) Under-five mortality rate, by sex

(Deaths per 1,000 live births)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2016</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
World	75.3	79.4	49.7	53.5	42.7	38.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	148.4	165	95.0	107.6	84.2	73.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	47.5	53.9	30.9	35.7	30.5	26.2
Northern Africa	55.8	63.0	36.7	42.1	35.0	30.2
Western Asia	40.1	45.7	25.1	29.4	25.9	22.1
Central and Southern Asia	93.1	88.8	61.3	59.6	46.4	45.8
Central Asia	56.3	71.7	31.6	41.5	29.7	22.5
Southern Asia	94.3	89.3	62.4	60.3	47.1	46.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	37.1	42.9	20.0	23.7	17.6	14.7
Eastern Asia	32.4	36.5	14.0	16.1	10.2	8.9
South-Eastern Asia	44.3	53.5	29.4	36.5	29.8	23.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	30.2	36.5	22.7	26.9	19.1	15.8
Oceania	30.5	35.7	25.0	29.6	25.1	21.0
Australia and New Zealand	5.7	7.1	4.5	5.5	4.3	3.6
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	61.3	70.5	52.7	61.5	52.6	44.3
Europe and Northern America	8.5	10.7	6.1	7.4	6.3	5.2
Europe	9.2	11.6	5.9	7.2	5.9	4.8
Northern America	7.4	9.1	6.5	7.8	6.9	5.8
Landlocked developing countries	133.5	148.8	79.2	90.1	67.8	58.6
Least developed countries	131.8	145.8	83.6	94.5	73.0	63.4
Small island developing States	57.0	66.1	75.0	82.9	45.5	38.2

Source: United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME), 2017.

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>	<i>2016</i>
World	30.7	26.1	22.2	19.1	18.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	41.4	36.5	32.1	28.3	27.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	23.2	20.0	17.2	15.4	15.1
Northern Africa	26.2	23.1	20.0	17.6	17.3
Western Asia	20.4	17.0	14.3	13.0	12.8
Central and Southern Asia	45.1	38.6	33.1	27.9	27.0
Central Asia	26.7	22.4	18.1	14.1	13.4
Southern Asia	45.6	39.1	33.7	28.5	27.6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	20.0	15.1	11.0	8.6	8.2
Eastern Asia	19.4	13.1	8.0	5.3	4.9

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>
South-Eastern Asia	21.1	18.3	15.8	13.8	13.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	15.6	12.6	10.9	9.4	9.2
Oceania	13.5	12.9	11.6	10.5	10.3
Australia and New Zealand	3.5	3.3	2.9	2.4	2.3
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	25.7	25.0	23.4	21.4	20.9
Europe and Northern America	5.2	4.4	3.7	3.3	3.2
Europe	5.6	4.3	3.4	3.0	2.9
Northern America	4.5	4.5	4.1	3.8	3.7
Landlocked developing countries	42.1	36.4	31.0	26.3	25.6
Least developed countries	42.3	36.5	31.3	27.1	26.4
Small island developing States	23.5	22.7	21.7	19.3	19.0

Source: United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME), 2017.

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>	<i>2016</i>
World	0.51	0.40	0.32	0.27	0.26
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.84	2.73	1.97	1.39	1.28
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Northern Africa	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04
Western Asia	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04
Central and Southern Asia	0.19	0.12	0.08	0.07	0.06
Central Asia	0.05	0.12	0.14	0.17	0.17
Southern Asia	0.19	0.12	0.08	0.06	0.06
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.07	0.07
Eastern Asia	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
South-Eastern Asia	0.28	0.27	0.21	0.16	0.15
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.24	0.22	0.20	0.19	0.19
Oceania	0.19	0.15	0.12	0.11	0.11
Australia and New Zealand	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.74	0.52	0.36	0.35	0.34
Europe and Northern America	0.13	0.14	0.17	0.21	0.22
Europe	0.12	0.14	0.19	0.26	0.28
Northern America	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.11	0.11
Landlocked developing countries	2.11	1.45	1.13	0.76	0.71
Least developed countries	1.56	1.12	0.85	0.58	0.54
Small island developing States	0.75	0.60	0.47	0.41	0.40

Source: UNAIDS 2017 estimates/Ending AIDS: Progress towards the 90-90-90 targets, 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>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	0.51	0.51	0.40	0.41	0.32	0.33	0.25	0.27
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.20	3.48	3.00	2.46	2.19	1.76	1.43	1.13
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.05
Northern Africa	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.05
Western Asia	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.06
Central and Southern Asia	0.14	0.23	0.09	0.15	0.06	0.10	0.05	0.08
Central Asia	0.02	0.08	0.05	0.18	0.07	0.20	0.11	0.23
Southern Asia	0.15	0.23	0.09	0.14	0.06	0.10	0.04	0.08
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.07	0.14	0.06	0.14	0.05	0.11	0.04	0.10
Eastern Asia	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.06
South-Eastern Asia	0.18	0.38	0.17	0.37	0.14	0.28	0.09	0.21
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.17	0.31	0.15	0.29	0.13	0.28	0.12	0.26
Oceania	0.18	0.21	0.13	0.17	0.10	0.14	0.09	0.13
Australia and New Zealand	0.01	0.08	0.01	0.08	0.01	0.08	0.01	0.08
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.84	0.65	0.58	0.46	0.41	0.33	0.38	0.31
Europe and Northern America	0.08	0.19	0.09	0.20	0.12	0.23	0.16	0.29
Europe	0.08	0.17	0.10	0.19	0.14	0.24	0.22	0.35
Northern America	0.06	0.23	0.06	0.23	0.05	0.22	0.04	0.18
Landlocked developing countries	2.27	1.95	1.55	1.36	1.21	1.05	0.76	0.65
Least developed countries	1.69	1.43	1.22	1.03	0.93	0.78	0.59	0.49
Small island developing States	0.75	0.75	0.61	0.58	0.46	0.48	0.37	0.44

Source: UNAIDS 2017 estimates/Ending AIDS: Progress towards the 90-90-90 targets, 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>2016</i>	
	<i>Children</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>Adults</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>	<i>(15+)</i>
World	0.26	0.62	0.24	0.47	0.17	0.38	0.08	0.32
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.58	5.73	1.29	3.91	0.78	2.92	0.35	1.98
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.06
Northern Africa	0.00	0.05	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.05
Western Asia	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.06
Central and Southern Asia	0.05	0.27	0.05	0.15	0.03	0.10	0.02	0.08
Central Asia	0.00	0.07	0.01	0.17	0.01	0.19	0.01	0.23
Southern Asia	0.05	0.27	0.05	0.15	0.04	0.10	0.02	0.08
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.01	0.14	0.01	0.13	0.01	0.10	0.01	0.09
Eastern Asia	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.05
South-Eastern Asia	0.03	0.4	0.03	0.37	0.03	0.28	0.03	0.20
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.05	0.34	0.04	0.30	0.03	0.27	0.02	0.25
Oceania	0.05	0.24	0.07	0.18	0.06	0.13	0.05	0.13
Australia and New Zealand	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.06
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.16	1.13	0.20	0.73	0.18	0.48	0.14	0.46

Regions	2000		2005		2010		2016	
	Children	Adults	Children	Adults	Children	Adults	Children	Adults
	(0-14)	(15+)	(0-14)	(15+)	(0-14)	(15+)	(0-14)	(15+)
Europe and Northern America	0.01	0.16	0.01	0.17	0.01	0.20	0.01	0.27
Europe	0.01	0.15	0.02	0.17	0.02	0.22	0.01	0.33
Northern America	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.13
Landlocked developing countries	1.19	2.83	0.86	1.89	0.56	1.53	0.19	1.05
Least developed countries	0.81	2.14	0.66	1.46	0.45	1.13	0.19	0.77
Small island developing States	0.25	1.00	0.22	0.77	0.20	0.59	0.09	0.52

Source: UNAIDS 2017 estimates/Ending AIDS: Progress towards the 90-90-90 targets, The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS).

Indicator 3.3.2

Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population

Estimated incidence of tuberculosis

(Per 100,000 population)

Regions	2000	2005	2010	2016
World	173 (144-204)	170 (141-200)	156 (131-184)	140 (118-164)
Sub-Saharan Africa	344 (307-381)	357 (317-397)	321 (288-354)	262 (233-291)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	58 (52-63)	52 (46-57)	46 (40-51)	37 (33-41)
Northern Africa	68 (57-80)	63 (53-73)	60 (49-71)	51 (43-59)
Western Asia	47 (44-51)	40 (38-43)	32 (30-34)	25 (23-26)
Central and Southern Asia	258 (147-369)	252 (145-359)	229 (134-324)	201 (121-282)
Central Asia	144 (119-170)	151 (125-177)	116 (93-138)	79 (66-93)
Southern Asia	263 (147-378)	255 (144-367)	233 (135-332)	206 (122-290)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	179 (150-208)	166 (141-191)	153 (130-176)	143 (120-165)
Eastern Asia	107 (82-132)	93 (77-109)	80 (70-90)	68 (59-76)
South-Eastern Asia	385 (299-471)	366 (283-449)	345 (266-424)	332 (256-408)
Latin America and the Caribbean	54 (50-59)	49 (45-53)	43 (40-47)	41 (38-44)
Oceania	88 (58-117)	92 (60-123)	94 (62-126)	98 (81-115)
Australia and New Zealand	7.0 (6.1-7.8)	6.5 (5.7-7.3)	6.8 (5.9-7.6)	6.3 (5.5-7.1)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	310 (199-421)	317 (204-431)	322 (206-438)	331 (272-390)
Europe and Northern America	34 (28-39)	31 (26-36)	27 (22-31)	20 (17-24)
Europe	46 (38-54)	42 (35-49)	37 (30-44)	28 (23-34)
Northern America	6.7 (5.8-7.5)	5.5 (4.8-6.2)	4.2 (3.7-4.8)	3.4 (2.9-3.8)
Landlocked developing countries	279 (241-317)	248 (217-280)	205 (180-231)	152 (135-168)
Least developed countries	297 (266-328)	278 (250-306)	254 (228-280)	223 (201-244)
Small island developing States	123 (99-147)	130 (106-155)	126 (102-150)	125 (112-137)

Note: Lower and upper bounds in parentheses.

Source: WHO Global Tuberculosis Report 2017, World Health Organisation (WHO).

Indicator 3.3.3**Malaria incidence per 1,000 population****Malaria incidence per 1,000 population at risk**

(Per 1,000 population at risk)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>
World	129.8	129.0	111.0	90.2	90.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	367.7	354.0	292.9	238.5	236.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	58.7	50.3	33.7	29.6	30.9
Central and Southern Asia	40.6	38.3	29.3	16.8	17.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	10.3	8.5	10.1	3.2	2.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	37.6	25.6	14.5	9.0	11.3
Oceania	306.6	279.8	190.1	123.9	172.3

*Source: World Health Organisation (WHO).***Indicator 3.3.4****Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population****Prevalence of hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) in children under 5 years of age**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>
World	1.3 (0.9-2.2)

*Note: Lower and upper bounds in parentheses.**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**

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>
World	1,996,792,933	1,585,109,395	1,499,735,642
Sub-Saharan Africa	620,461,791	632,204,095	596,965,332
Northern Africa and Western Asia	77,510,209	37,934,655	37,642,590
Central and Southern Asia	888,716,137	611,823,694	569,819,634
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	329,452,489	242,209,409	237,235,354
Latin America and the Caribbean	70,915,229	52,470,663	49,499,612
Australia and New Zealand	89,786	20,575	24,937
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	8,567,660	8,442,083	8,543,457
Europe and Northern America	1,079,633	4,221	4,725
Landlocked developing countries	249,339,006	249,666,308	247,306,645
Least developed countries	662,776,798	577,425,230	549,254,852
Small island developing States	24,206,254	24,304,068	21,965,301

*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>	<i>2016</i>
World	22.4	20.9	19.4	18.5	18.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	24.2	23.1	21.8	21.1	21.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	23.8	22.5	21.1	20.1	19.8
Northern Africa	24.6	23.5	22.3	21.8	21.4
Western Asia	23.2	21.6	20.0	18.5	18.3
Central and Southern Asia	26.4	25.2	24.0	23.2	23.0
Central Asia	33.3	33.6	29.0	26.7	25.7
Southern Asia	26.1	24.8	23.9	23.0	22.9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	20.7	19.0	18.1	17.5	17.3
Eastern Asia	20.0	17.7	16.8	16.2	15.9
South-Eastern Asia	23.7	23.8	23.2	22.4	22.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	20.6	18.7	17.4	16.2	16.0
Oceania	16.2	14.4	13.0	12.6	12.4
Australia and New Zealand	13.6	11.7	10.3	9.5	9.3
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	31.6	29.9	28.5	29.3	29.3
Europe and Northern America	21.8	20.2	17.1	15.8	15.6
Europe	23.2	21.9	18.4	16.6	16.3
Northern America	17.6	15.7	14.1	13.9	14.1
Landlocked developing countries	27.1	26.2	23.7	22.5	22.2
Least developed countries	24.3	23.5	22.5	21.8	21.7
Small island developing States	22.1	20.1	19.2	19.0	18.8

Source: Global Health Estimates 2016: Deaths by Cause, Age and Sex, by Country, 2000-2016, 2018, World Health Organisation (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>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	18.6	26.4	17.4	24.5	16.0	22.8	15.0	21.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	24.3	24.2	23.1	23.1	21.5	22.2	20.5	21.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	19.8	27.9	18.7	26.3	17.6	24.6	16.5	23.0
Northern Africa	21.5	27.8	20.6	26.5	19.7	25.1	18.8	24.0
Western Asia	18.3	27.9	17.0	26.0	15.7	24.2	14.4	22.1
Central and Southern Asia	23.5	29.1	22.5	27.8	21.2	26.8	19.8	26.1
Central Asia	25.8	41.2	25.8	41.8	22.2	36.3	19.5	32.7
Southern Asia	23.4	28.6	22.4	27.2	21.2	26.5	19.8	25.9

<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>
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	17.2	24.2	15.8	22.1	14.8	21.4	14.0	20.5
Eastern Asia	16.3	23.4	14.6	20.7	13.6	19.8	12.9	18.8
South-Eastern Asia	20.5	27.2	20.0	27.9	19.1	27.5	18.0	26.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	17.6	23.9	15.9	21.7	14.8	20.3	13.5	18.7
Oceania	13.1	19.2	11.8	17.0	10.7	15.3	10.3	14.6
Australia and New Zealand	10.5	16.6	9.2	14.2	8.1	12.4	7.4	11.1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	28.1	35.1	26.4	33.4	25.2	31.9	25.4	33.3
Europe and Northern America	15.6	28.3	14.4	26.3	12.3	22.2	11.3	20.2
Europe	16.0	30.7	15.1	29.2	12.7	24.5	11.2	21.7
Northern America	14.2	21.2	12.7	18.8	11.4	17.0	11.4	16.9
Landlocked developing countries	24.4	30.0	23.4	29.3	21.2	26.5	19.6	25.1
Least developed countries	24.1	24.5	22.9	24.1	21.6	23.5	20.5	23.0
Small island developing States	19.6	24.8	17.6	22.7	16.7	21.8	16.2	21.4

Source: Global Health Estimates 2016: Deaths by Cause, Age and Sex, by Country, 2000-2016, 2018, World Health Organisation (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>	<i>2016</i>
World	12.9	12.3	11.5	10.7	10.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	8.5	8.0	7.7	7.5	7.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	4.8	4.9	5.0	4.7	4.7
Northern Africa	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.3	4.4
Western Asia	4.8	5.1	5.5	5.1	5.0
Central and Southern Asia	14.7	14.7	13.5	13.2	13.0
Central Asia	14.8	15.3	13.1	11.4	10.7
Southern Asia	14.7	14.7	13.6	13.2	13.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	12.2	11.3	10.9	9.6	9.5
Eastern Asia	14.2	13.3	12.8	11.1	11.0
South-Eastern Asia	6.1	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.5	6.4	6.5	7.1	6.8
Oceania	11.7	10.8	10.7	11.5	11.1
Australia and New Zealand	13.2	12.4	12.6	13.5	13.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	7.2	5.8	5.5	5.9	5.9
Europe and Northern America	20.3	19.5	17.6	16.5	16.4
Europe	24.2	22.9	19.6	17.4	17.1
Northern America	11.4	12.0	13.2	14.7	15.0
Landlocked developing countries	10.1	9.7	8.7	8.0	7.9
Least developed countries	7.7	7.3	6.8	6.6	6.6
Small island developing States	10.5	9.2	9.3	9.5	9.6

Source: Global Health Estimates 2016: Deaths by Cause, Age, Sex, by Country and by Region, 2000-2016, 2018, World Health Organisation (WHO).

(b) Suicide rate, by sex

(Per 100,000 population)

<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	9.7	16.0	9.3	15.3	8.6	14.3	7.7	13.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	6.0	11.0	5.5	10.6	5.4	10.1	4.9	10.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2.7	6.9	2.7	7.0	2.7	7.1	2.5	6.8
Northern Africa	3.2	6.5	2.9	6.4	2.6	6.2	2.3	6.4
Western Asia	2.3	7.2	2.5	7.5	2.8	7.9	2.7	7.2
Central and Southern Asia	13.2	16.2	13.8	15.6	12.2	14.8	11.5	14.4
Central Asia	5.5	24.4	5.5	25.3	5.4	20.9	4.9	16.6
Southern Asia	13.5	15.9	14.2	15.2	12.5	14.5	11.8	14.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	12.0	12.3	10.8	11.8	10.3	11.5	8.5	10.6
Eastern Asia	14.8	13.7	13.4	13.3	12.9	12.7	10.5	11.5
South-Eastern Asia	4.1	8.2	3.6	7.8	3.6	8.1	3.5	8.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.8	10.2	2.9	10.0	3.0	10.2	3.1	10.7
Oceania	5.6	17.8	5.5	16.0	5.7	15.8	5.9	16.3
Australia and New Zealand	5.9	20.5	6.2	18.8	6.5	18.6	6.9	19.2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	4.4	9.8	3.4	8.1	3.1	7.8	3.2	8.5
Europe and Northern America	8.4	33.0	8.1	31.6	7.4	28.4	7.2	26.1
Europe	9.8	39.6	9.2	37.6	8.0	32.2	7.3	27.6
Northern America	5.0	18.0	5.5	18.7	6.1	20.5	7.2	23.1
Landlocked developing countries	5.9	14.4	5.6	13.9	5.1	12.3	4.7	11.1
Least developed countries	6.0	9.4	5.7	8.8	5.3	8.3	4.8	8.3
Small island developing States	5.4	15.7	4.6	13.7	4.5	14.1	4.4	14.8

Source: Global Health Estimates 2016: Deaths by Cause, Age, Sex, by Country and by Region, 2000-2016, 2018, World Health Organisation (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 capita¹

(Liters of pure alcohol)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>
World	5.7	5.5	6.4	6.4	6.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1
Northern Africa	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6
Western Asia	2.2	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.5
Central and Southern Asia	2.3	2.0	3.4	4.3	4.3
Central Asia	6.0	6.1	5.6	4.7	4.6
Southern Asia	2.2	1.9	3.3	4.3	4.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	4.3	4.1	6.2	6.5	6.5
Eastern Asia	4.9	4.6	7.2	7.3	7.3

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>
South-Eastern Asia	2.3	2.6	3.5	4.2	4.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	7.4	7.3	7.5	7.1	6.9
Oceania	9.6	9.9	10.1	8.7	8.6
Australia and New Zealand	11.5	11.9	12.3	10.6	10.6
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	2.2	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.4
Europe and Northern America	12.2	12.5	11.6	10.9	10.7
Europe	13.4	13.7	12.6	11.4	11.2
Northern America	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.7	9.7
Landlocked developing countries	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.3	4.3
Least developed countries	2.5	2.7	3.1	3.1	3.0
Small island developing States	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.8

Source: Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH), 2018, World Health Organisation (WHO).

¹ For 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	19.0
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 (exc. 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	23.0	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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>
World	74.9	75.8	76.6	77.2	77.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	31.1	35.7	41.3	48.2	51.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	56.8	60.1	62.2	64.0	65.4
Northern Africa	68.5	70.9	72.1	73.2	74.1
Western Asia	46.9	50.9	53.8	56.2	58.0
Central and Southern Asia	64.0	66.5	68.6	70.7	71.9
Central Asia	74.3	76.1	76.1	76.8	77.4
Southern Asia	63.7	66.1	68.3	70.4	71.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	89.0	89.1	89.0	88.7	88.5
Eastern Asia	94.1	93.9	93.6	93.3	93.2
South-Eastern Asia	69.7	72.8	74.3	74.9	75.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	76.3	79.4	81.6	82.6	82.8
Oceania	74.7	73.7	74.0	74.5	74.8
Australia and New Zealand	83.1	82.4	82.6	83.3	83.4
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	42.6	45.1	47.5	49.7	51.3
Europe and Northern America	74.5	76.7	77.9	78.7	79.5
Europe	69.6	72.7	74.6	76.7	77.7
Northern America	85.9	85.9	85.3	83.1	83.5
Landlocked developing countries	42.3	47.5	53.7	59.3	61.5
Least developed countries	39.4	45.1	50.8	56.3	58.5
Small island developing States	66.6	67.2	68.8	68.7	68.9

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

Source: Estimates and Projections of Family Planning Indicators 2018, United Nations Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations.

Indicator 3.7.2

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

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>	<i>2018</i>
World	56.0	50.6	47.5	45.2	43.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	129.6	122.4	114.4	105.9	101.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	50.9	46.9	44.7	42.2	40.5
Northern Africa	48.5	47.2	46.0	43.7	41.6
Western Asia	53.2	46.7	43.6	40.8	39.5

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>
Central and Southern Asia	70.0	55.5	43.7	35.0	31.8
Central Asia	34.5	25.2	25.7	25.4	24.3
Southern Asia	71.4	56.7	44.4	35.4	32.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	19.4	18.6	19.5	20.7	20.8
Eastern Asia	8.7	7.4	6.6	6.2	5.9
South-Eastern Asia	43.8	44.4	45.2	45.1	44.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	80.7	74.0	68.5	64.0	61.3
Oceania	34.7	32.6	30.8	28.4	27.4
Australia and New Zealand	20.0	19.1	17.8	15.2	14.1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	61.9	57.3	53.5	49.7	48.0
Europe and Northern America	28.7	25.9	22.7	17.4	15.0
Europe	21.9	19.7	17.7	14.6	13.2
Northern America	44.4	38.8	31.8	22.2	18.0
Landlocked developing countries	110.5	99.9	91.5	84.3	80.6
Least developed countries	121.4	113.1	104.0	95.3	91.2
Small island developing States	69.2	63.0	58.3	53.4	51.1

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

Source: World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, Special aggregates, 2017, United Nations Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations. The reference date for all estimates is July 1.

Target 3.8

Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all

Indicator 3.8.1

Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)

Universal health coverage (UHC) service coverage index

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>
World	64
Sub-Saharan Africa	42
Northern Africa and Western Asia	65
Northern Africa	64
Western Asia	65
Central and Southern Asia	54
Central Asia	70
Southern Asia	53
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	72
Eastern Asia	77
South-Eastern Asia	59
Latin America and the Caribbean	75
Oceania	74
Australia and New Zealand	≥80
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	45

Regions	2015
Europe and Northern America	77
Europe	74
Northern America	≥80
Landlocked developing countries	47
Least developed countries	42
Small island developing States	63

Source: Tracking universal health coverage: 2017 Global Monitoring Report, World Health Organisation (WHO).

Indicator 3.8.2

Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income

(a) Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health (greater than 25 per cent) as a share of total household expenditure or income

(Percentage)

Regions	2000	2005	2010
World	1.85	2.39	2.60
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.66	2.12	2.60
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1.25	1.30	1.58
Central and Southern Asia	2.05	2.18	2.98
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2.18	3.39	3.40
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.58	3.22	2.50
Oceania	0.46	0.43	0.53
Europe and Northern America	0.90	1.00	0.90
Europe	0.89	1.00	0.98
Northern America	1.00	0.91	0.76

Source: Global database on financial protection, World Health Organisation (WHO); Tracking Universal Health Coverage: 2017 Global Monitoring Report, World Health Organisation (WHO) and the World Bank.

(b) Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health (greater than 10 per cent) as a share of total household expenditure or income

(Percentage)

Regions	2000	2005	2010
World	9.66	11.43	11.72
Sub-Saharan Africa	8.66	9.67	10.32
Northern Africa and Western Asia	8.06	10.08	11.38
Central and Southern Asia	11.59	11.78	13.27
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	9.72	13.03	13.02
Latin America and the Caribbean	13.44	17.53	14.81
Oceania	3.51	3.37	3.92
Europe and Northern America	6.20	6.50	6.40
Europe	6.51	7.01	7.22
Northern America	5.50	5.31	4.55

Source: Global database on financial protection, World Health Organisation (WHO); Tracking Universal Health Coverage: 2017 Global Monitoring Report, World Health Organisation (WHO) and the World Bank.

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>2016</i>		
	<i>Household air pollution</i>	<i>Ambient air pollution</i>	<i>Joint ambient and air pollution</i>
World	51	57	95
Sub-Saharan Africa	75	44	100
Northern Africa and Western Asia	13	44	56
Northern Africa	15	55	66
Western Asia	11	42	47
Central and Southern Asia	73	73	123
Central Asia	13	48	58
Southern Asia	75	74	126
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	63	66	116
Eastern Asia	67	77	128
South-Eastern Asia	54	40	85
Latin America and the Caribbean	13	26	37
Oceania	19	18	35
Australia and New Zealand	...	16	16
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	70	24	86
Europe and Northern America	4	46	50
Europe	6	57	62
Northern America	...	23	23

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>2016</i>		
	<i>Household air pollution</i>	<i>Ambient air pollution</i>	<i>Joint ambient and air pollution</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	138	82	187
Northern Africa and Western Asia	22	73	86
Northern Africa	25	81	99
Western Asia	19	65	75
Central and Southern Asia	100	100	170
Central Asia	19	69	85
Southern Asia	103	102	174
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	60	58	106
Eastern Asia	55	61	103
South-Eastern Asia	73	51	113
Latin America and the Caribbean	15	27	39

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016</i>		
	<i>Household air pollution</i>	<i>Ambient air pollution</i>	<i>Joint ambient and air pollution</i>
Oceania	31	17	44
Australia and New Zealand	...	8	8
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	117	40	144
Europe and Northern America	2	23	24
Europe	3	27	30
Northern America	...	13	13

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>2016</i>
World	11.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	48.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	3.2
Northern Africa	4.5
Western Asia	2.0
Central and Southern Asia	16.5
Central Asia	1.0
Southern Asia	17.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2.0
Eastern Asia	0.6
South-Eastern Asia	5.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.7
Oceania	3.7
Australia and New Zealand	0.1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	13.7
Europe and Northern America	0.2
Europe	0.2
Northern America	0.2
Landlocked developing countries	32.4
Least developed countries	34.3
Small island developing States	9.0

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

Indicator 3.9.3**Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning****(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>	<i>2016</i>
World	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.7	3.4	3.2	2.9	2.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.9
Northern Africa	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.0
Western Asia	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8
Central and Southern Asia	4.3	3.4	2.6	2.1	2.0
Central Asia	5.4	2.4	1.6	1.4	1.3
Southern Asia	4.3	3.4	2.6	2.1	2.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Eastern Asia	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3
South-Eastern Asia	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4
Oceania	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
Australia and New Zealand	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.5
Europe and Northern America	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8
Europe	1.6	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.7
Northern America	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Landlocked developing countries	4.1	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.3
Least developed countries	3.2	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.4
Small island developing States	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9

Source: *Global Health Estimates 2016: Deaths by Cause, Age, Sex, by Country and by Region, 2000-2016*, World Health Organisation (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>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	1.7	2.8	1.5	2.3	1.4	1.9	1.2	1.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.6	4.9	2.4	4.3	2.3	4.0	2.1	3.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1.0	2.0	0.9	1.5	0.8	1.3	0.7	1.1
Northern Africa	1.2	2.2	1.0	1.8	0.9	1.5	0.8	1.3
Western Asia	0.8	1.7	0.8	1.3	0.7	1.1	0.6	0.9
Central and Southern Asia	3.4	5.2	2.7	4.0	2.2	2.9	1.8	2.2
Central Asia	2.5	8.4	1.3	3.6	0.9	2.3	0.8	1.9
Southern Asia	3.4	5.1	2.8	4.0	2.2	2.9	1.8	2.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0
Eastern Asia	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.1
South-Eastern Asia	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.6
Oceania	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.8
Australia and New Zealand	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.9	2.8	0.9	2.8	0.7	2.6	0.6	2.3
Europe and Northern America	0.7	1.9	0.7	1.5	0.6	1.2	0.5	1.0

<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>
Europe	0.8	2.4	0.7	1.8	0.5	1.3	0.4	1.0
Northern America	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9
Landlocked developing countries	2.7	5.5	2.3	4.1	2.0	3.4	1.8	2.9
Least developed countries	2.3	4.1	2.1	3.5	2.0	3.2	1.9	2.9
Small island developing States	0.9	1.5	0.8	1.3	0.8	1.3	0.7	1.1

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

Target 3.a

Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organisation Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate

Indicator 3.a.1

Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older

Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older, by sex
(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>		
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Both sexes</i>
World	6.4	34.1	20.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.3	17.0	9.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	4.6	37.2	21.3
Northern Africa	0.6	43.3	21.7
Western Asia	8.4	32.3	20.9
Central and Southern Asia	2.3	25.6	14.1
Central Asia	6.2	36.4	20.6
Southern Asia	2.1	25.2	13.9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2.9	49.3	26.4
Eastern Asia	2.7	47.2	25.4
South-Eastern Asia	3.4	55.0	28.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	9.6	20.9	15.1
Oceania	15.5	24.4	20.0
Australia and New Zealand	13.8	17.1	15.4
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	21.8	47.8	34.8
Europe and Northern America	22.1	34.0	28.0
Europe	23.8	38.7	31.1
Northern America	18.8	24.4	21.6
Landlocked developing countries	3.7	24.5	13.8
Least developed countries	2.8	27.2	14.7
Small island developing States	10.5	35.4	22.7

Source: Department of the Prevention of Noncommunicable Diseases, World Health Organisation (WHO); Secretariat of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control.

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.1

Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme

(a) Proportion of the target population with access to 3 doses of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis (DTP3)

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>
World	72	78	85	85	86
Sub-Saharan Africa	51	62	71	73	73
Northern Africa	86	91	95	94	95
Western Asia	84	84	87	80	82
Central Asia	96	96	98	98	94
Southern Asia	62	70	81	86	86
Eastern Asia	85	88	99	99	99
South-Eastern Asia	81	81	85	81	86
Latin America and the Caribbean	91	94	93	90	90
Oceania	79	84	84	86	86
Australia and New Zealand	90	91	92	93	94
Europe	94	96	94	92	91
Northern America	94	96	94	95	95
Landlocked developing countries	55	67	77	79	79
Least developed countries	57	70	77	80	80
Small island developing States	71	78	81	81	81

Source: WHO/UNICEF coverage estimates 2016 revision, July 2017, World Health Organisation (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

(b) Proportion of the target population with access to measles-containing-vaccine second-dose (MCV2)

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>
World	15	30	39	60	64
Sub-Saharan Africa	3	2	3	16	22
Northern Africa	52	68	56	89	91
Western Asia	18	75	81	74	76
Central Asia	92	88	78	98	99
Southern Asia	3	4	11	67	73
Eastern Asia	2	77	99	99	99
South-Eastern Asia	10	22	63	58	70
Latin America and the Caribbean	60	56	61	72	73
Oceania	0	43	45	59	59
Australia and New Zealand	0	70	72	92	93
Europe	51	71	79	87	86

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>
Northern America	0	0	8	8	8
Landlocked developing countries	12	12	13	26	34
Least developed countries	0	1	5	29	37
Small island developing States	6	23	26	28	33

Source: WHO/UNICEF coverage estimates 2016 revision, July 2017, World Health Organisation (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

(c) Proportion of the target population with access to pneumococcal conjugate 3rd dose (PCV3)

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2016</i>
World	4	11	19	32	42
Sub-Saharan Africa	0	3	22	51	65
Northern Africa	0	0	9	33	44
Western Asia	1	38	52	57	59
Central Asia	0	0	9	14	65
Southern Asia	0	0	0	11	21
Eastern Asia	0	0	0	0	8
South-Eastern Asia	0	0	0	8	13
Latin America and the Caribbean	3	35	71	79	81
Oceania	43	53	54	57	67
Australia and New Zealand	75	91	91	91	94
Europe	12	37	43	45	54
Northern America	89	90	90	92	92
Landlocked developing countries	0	2	23	53	70
Least developed countries	0	1	15	52	72
Small island developing States	0	1	5	13	23

Source: WHO/UNICEF coverage estimates 2016 revision, July 2017, World Health Organisation (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

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 2016 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>
World	6,509.6	8,979.3	8,995.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	2,615.7	4,865.5	4,495.1
Northern Africa	159.6	124.1	215.3
Western Asia	261.5	263.3	273.9
Central Asia	88.1	73.4	113.2
Southern Asia	966.6	972.0	1,084.4
Eastern Asia	140.5	79.0	162.0
South-Eastern Asia	469.0	464.8	501.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	229.8	160.4	217.6
Oceania	46.6	113.7	55.1
Europe	46.1	69.5	120.2
Landlocked developing countries	1,311.5	2,034.7	2,343.5
Least developed countries	2,642.0	4,395.3	4,372.2

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>
Small island developing States	126.6	224.0	206.3
Residual/Unallocated ODA	1,486.2	1,793.6	1,757.5

Note: Only the country-specific ODA are included in the regional aggregations. Unallocated ODA to multiple countries/regions are presented in "Residual/Unallocated ODA" row.

Source: Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database, 2018, 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 2016 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>
World	6,644.7	9,343.1	9,359.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	2,630.7	4,909.9	4,595.8
Northern Africa	161.2	130.7	222.3
Western Asia	265.5	267.2	279.7
Central Asia	90.0	75.2	116.9
Southern Asia	1,001.3	1,120.5	1,189.1
Eastern Asia	153.0	108.0	202.9
South-Eastern Asia	504.4	507.8	546.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	254.7	228.3	241.8
Oceania	48.8	118.0	59.3
Europe	46.8	73.2	124.8
Landlocked developing countries	1,323.6	2,054.1	2,369.2
Least developed countries	2,657.6	4,445.8	4,415.3
Small island developing States	130.9	230.9	214.3
Residual/Unallocated ODA	1,488.4	1,804.2	1,779.9

Note: Only the country-specific ODA are included in the regional aggregations. Unallocated ODA to multiple countries/regions are presented in "Residual/Unallocated ODA" row.

Source: Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database, 2018, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

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 learning¹
(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2017</i>
World (66 countries, 24 per cent population coverage)	68.8
Sub-Saharan Africa (22 countries, 54 per cent population coverage)	61.3

¹The number of countries with comparable survey data included in the regional aggregations and regional population coverage of children aged 36-59 months are presented in parentheses.

Note: Based on the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and other national surveys conducted in the 2009-2017 period.

Source: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) global databases, 2018.

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>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>
World	...	...	62.6	69.4	69.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	...	...	34.4	40.8	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	35.0	37.6	45.8	50.8	51.8
Northern Africa	28.7	30.6	48.0	56.4	56.4
Western Asia	40.9	43.7	43.8	45.6	47.5
Central Asia	...	...	46.3	48.9	48.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	...	...	...	88.0	86.0
South-Eastern Asia	...	74.4	82.4	91.7	89.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	84.3	88.1	92.2	93.1	94.7
Oceania	63.7	67.9	62.9	81.9	83.3
Australia and New Zealand	58.8	65.7	58.1	88.1	90.9
Europe and Northern America	86.8	91.5	93.0	93.0	93.0
Europe	92.6	91.1	94.3	96.1	96.2
Northern America	76.4	92.0	90.9	87.7	87.4
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	34.0	43.0	43.8
Least developed countries	...	...	36.2	44.6	...
Small island developing States	77.2	79.5	78.8	80.6	80.1

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>2010</i>		<i>2016</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	...	...	62.9	62.3	69.4	70.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	...	...	34.2	34.6	...	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	33.8	36.2	45.2	46.4	50.8	52.8
Northern Africa	25.9	31.4	46.7	49.3	55.1	57.6
Western Asia	41.1	40.8	43.9	43.7	46.7	48.2
Central Asia	...	...	46.7	45.9	49.3	47.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	...	...	...	...	86.8	85.3
South-Eastern Asia	...	...	82.5	82.2	90.8	88.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	84.8	83.9	93.0	91.5	94.7	94.7
Oceania	66.1	61.9	64.6	61.6	85.0	82.0
Australia and New Zealand	59.6	58.1	57.9	58.2	90.5	91.4
Europe and Northern America	86.7	86.9	93.4	92.6	92.5	93.4
Europe	92.7	92.4	94.3	94.3	95.8	96.6
Northern America	75.9	76.9	92.0	89.8	86.8	87.9
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	34.2	33.8	43.4	44.2
Least developed countries	...	...	36.3	36.2	...	...
Small island developing States	77.9	76.6	79.2	78.5	80.8	79.6

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

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>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>
World	...	...	1.01	1.00	0.99
Sub-Saharan Africa	...	...	0.99	1.00	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.93	0.96	0.98	0.96	0.96
Northern Africa	0.82	0.88	0.95	0.95	0.96
Western Asia	1.01	1.01	1.01	0.97	0.97
Central Asia	...	...	1.02	1.06	1.04
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	...	...	...	1.01	1.02
South-Eastern Asia	...	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.03
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.01	1.01	1.02	1.00	1.00
Oceania	1.07	1.06	1.05	1.05	1.04
Australia and New Zealand	1.03	1.01	0.99	1.00	0.99

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>
Europe and Northern America	1.00	1.00	1.01	0.99	0.99
Europe	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
Northern America	0.99	0.99	1.02	0.99	0.99
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	1.01	0.99	0.98
Least developed countries	...	...	1.00	0.99	...
Small island developing States	1.02	1.01	1.01	1.02	1.01

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

Target 4.a

Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all

Indicator 4.a.1

Proportion of schools with access to (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)

(a) Proportion of schools with access to electricity, by education level

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016</i>		
	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>
World	65.8	76.8	88.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	37.2	51.9	55.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	94.7	97.2	93.1
Northern Africa	95.2	97.5	91.0
Western Asia	...	...	94.9
Central and Southern Asia	52.5	67.7	89.8
Central Asia	100.0	98.7	...
Southern Asia	51.4	66.2	89.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	...	...	85.9
South-Eastern Asia	...	...	81.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	86.3	...	91.9
Oceania	84.8	97.7	96.2
Australia and New Zealand	96.7	99.5	99.2
Europe and Northern America	100.0	100.0	100.0
Europe	...	100.0	...
Northern America	100.0	100.0	100.0
Least developed countries	34.3	55.2	62.8

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

Note: Data for the “proportion of schools with access to (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities” are not available.

(e) Proportion of schools with access to basic drinking water, by education level
(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016</i>		
	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>
World	79.2	83.4	83.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	...	...	49.4
Western Asia	...	...	92.5
Central and Southern Asia	83.1	85.8	86.3
Southern Asia	82.7	85.1	85.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	...	78.1	82.2
South-Eastern Asia	74.7	68.2	74.7
Oceania	68.0	82.1	83.6
Australia and New Zealand	93.0	96.3	96.5
Europe and Northern America	100.0	100.0	100.0
Europe	...	100.0	...
Northern America	100.0	100.0	100.0
Least developed countries	62.0	58.2	51.5

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

(f) Proportion of schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities, by education level
(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016</i>		
	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>
World	83.0	86.9	86.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	92.3	93.7
Northern Africa	93.8	93.5	92.7
Western Asia	...	...	94.6
Central and Southern Asia	84.1	92.3	90.5
Southern Asia	83.7	92.0	90.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	...	68.8	67.5
South-Eastern Asia	51.9	54.8	54.0
Oceania	81.7	88.0	93.8
Australia and New Zealand	96.2	97.6	98.8
Europe and Northern America	100.0	100.0	100.0
Europe	...	100.0	...
Northern America	100.0	100.0	100.0
Least developed countries	...	...	76.9

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

(g) Proportion of schools with basic handwashing facilities, by education level
(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016</i>		
	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>
World	65.3	69.7	73.3

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>2016</i>	
		<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	...	...	36.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	99.6	99.7
Northern Africa	97.4	99.8	99.8
Western Asia	...	...	99.5
Central and Southern Asia	48.1	53.7	62.4
Southern Asia	47.0	51.6	60.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	...	72.9	77.3
South-Eastern Asia	65.7	60.8	67.8
Oceania	69.1	79.5	82.2
Australia and New Zealand	93.3	95.8	96.3
Europe and Northern America	98.4	99.7	99.7
Europe	...	99.6	99.7
Northern America	100.0	100.0	100.0
Least developed countries	39.7	43.1	38.5

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 2016 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>
World	414.1	1,239.2	1,151.8	1,229.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	34.0	106.0	130.9	113.0
Northern Africa	8.4	26.6	66.5	63.6
Western Asia	24.7	45.7	45.8	59.8
Central Asia	3.6	12.0	13.2	13.0
Southern Asia	17.7	84.5	82.4	61.0
Eastern Asia	14.9	282.2	29.0	25.3
South-Eastern Asia	114.4	200.4	178.0	152.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	19.4	71.9	64.5	43.6
Oceania	36.7	46.1	58.4	54.0
Europe	5.7	16.3	53.4	52.9
Landlocked developing countries	30.6	120.6	121.7	103.6
Least developed countries	64.3	187.0	173.8	150.5
Small island developing States	46.3	80.4	90.0	79.5
Residual/Unallocated ODA	134.4	347.5	429.6	590.4

Note: Only the country-specific ODA are included in the regional aggregations. Unallocated ODA to multiple countries/regions are presented in "Residual/Unallocated ODA" row.

Source: Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database, 2018, 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>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	54.3	47.6	48.8	36.5	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	93.3	...	86.8	87.7
Northern Africa		99.3	...	88.2	90.4
Western Asia	89.0	...	...	85.7	85.7
Central Asia	...	94.5	96.4	91.0	89.1
South-Eastern Asia	...	...	90.6	90.9	90.3
Landlocked developing countries	...	80.1	78.1	63.2	63.6
Least developed countries	...	...	60.7	51.7	52.2
Small island developing States	77.7	78.9	77.0	...	...

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>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>
World	...	...	...	85.8	85.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	84.4	71.4	70.1	61.2	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	...	...	85.6	84.8
Northern Africa	...	98.0	...	85.3	85.1
Western Asia	94.6	...	...	85.8	...
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	...	73.2	71.6
Central Asia	...	90.4	92.7	93.3	92.8
Southern Asia	...	...	...	72.4	70.7
South-Eastern Asia	...	...	...	98.4	98.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	...	86.7	87.1	87.3
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	90.6	...	...
Landlocked developing countries	72.2	75.6	73.6	69.9	68.9
Least developed countries	73.5	73.1	72.4	68.3	68.0
Small island developing States	82.2	82.4	79.7	75.6	75.7

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>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	61.7	...	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	80.6	...
Northern Africa	76.4	75.1
Central and Southern Asia	84.4	77.9
Central Asia	97.2
Southern Asia	82.2	74.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	82.5	...	...
Landlocked developing countries	80.0
Least developed countries	69.2	63.9	64.2	59.8	59.0
Small island developing States	81.0	82.7	78.5	79.6	74.5

*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>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	...	...	45.8	...	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	...	...	75.6	...
Northern Africa	...	...	...	73.1	71.5
Central Asia	...	...	...	...	68.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	...	79.8	...	...
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	...	...	73.5
Least developed countries	55.2	51.7	48.9	54.7	56.0
Small island developing States	81.9	76.0	79.7	75.3	81.8

*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>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	...	75.2	55.4	46.3	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	...	...	78.3	...
Northern Africa	...	...	...	74.9	73.4
Central Asia	...	84.4	89.9	88.1	89.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	...	81.3	82.0	82.1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	88.4	89.5	87.1	...	...
Landlocked developing countries	...	81.6	80.1	76.9	77.8
Least developed countries	64.0	59.1	58.1	57.8	57.8
Small island developing States	81.4	79.7	79.1	77.4	77.9

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

Goal 5

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

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 15¹

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2017</i>
World (106 countries, 63 per cent population coverage)	8.2	7.5	6.4	5.0
Sub-Saharan Africa (41 countries, 93 per cent population coverage)	14.8	15.2	14.1	11.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia (12 countries, 76 per cent population coverage)	6.1	5.2	4.6	3.7
Northern Africa (4 countries, 82 per cent population coverage)	5.8	4.6	4.5	3.9
Western Asia (8 countries, 70 per cent population coverage)	6.3	5.9	4.6	3.4
Central and Southern Asia (11 countries, 97 per cent population coverage)	18.6	16.3	12.4	7.4
Central Asia (4 countries, 52 per cent population coverage)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Southern Asia (7 countries, 99 per cent population coverage)	18.9	16.6	12.7	7.6
South-Eastern Asia (8 countries, 94 per cent population coverage)	2.8	2.6	2.2	1.8
Latin America and the Caribbean (22 countries, 52 per cent population coverage)	5.5	5.2	5.2	4.6
Landlocked developed countries (30 countries, 93 per cent population coverage)	13.5	14.1	12.4	10.2
Least developed countries (43 countries, 98 per cent population coverage)	19.1	18.0	15.9	12.3
Small island developing States (18 countries, 71 per cent population coverage)	7.0	6.9	6.8	5.8

¹The number of countries with comparable survey data included in the regional aggregations and regional population coverage of women aged 20-24 are presented in parentheses.

Note: Based on the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and other national surveys conducted in the 2010-2017 period.

Source: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) global databases, 2018.

(b) Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18¹

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2017</i>
World (106 countries, 63 per cent population coverage)	27.6	25.4	22.2	20.9
Sub-Saharan Africa (41 countries, 93 per cent population coverage)	42.4	43.0	40.7	38.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia (12 countries, 76 per cent population coverage)	24.1	21.3	19.1	18.4
Northern Africa (4 countries, 82 per cent population coverage)	21.2	19.0	17.9	17.4
Western Asia (8 countries, 70 per cent population coverage)	27.4	24.1	20.4	19.4
Central and Southern Asia (11 countries, 97 per cent population coverage)	51.8	46.2	37.6	29.1
Central Asia (4 countries, 52 per cent population coverage)	15.4	10.5	7.2	8.7
Southern Asia (7 countries, 99 per cent population coverage)	52.6	47.0	38.3	29.5
South-Eastern Asia (8 countries, 94 per cent population coverage)	19.9	17.6	15.4	14.9
Latin America and the Caribbean (22 countries, 52 per cent population coverage)	24.3	25.8	25.1	25.2

Regions	2002	2007	2012	2017
Landlocked developed countries (30 countries, 93 per cent population coverage)	44.3	44.2	40.0	37.0
Least developed countries (43 countries, 98 per cent population coverage)	50.1	49.3	45.9	40.4
Small island developing States (18 countries, 71 per cent population coverage)	28.0	29.2	26.6	23.9

¹The number of countries with comparable survey data included in the regional aggregations and regional population coverage of women aged 20-24 are presented in parentheses.

Note: Based on the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and other national surveys conducted in the 2010-2017 period.

Source: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) global databases, 2018.

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/cutting¹

(Percentage)

Regions	2002	2007	2012	2017
Sub-Saharan Africa (25 countries, 68 per cent population coverage)	35.2	31.9	29.3	24.8
Northern Africa (2 countries, 64 per cent population coverage)	91.4	88.8	82.9	73.9

¹The number of countries with comparable survey data included in the regional aggregations and regional population coverage of girls aged 15-19 are presented in parentheses.

Note: Based on the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and other national surveys conducted in the 2004-2017 period.

Source: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) global databases, 2018.

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	2001	2005	2010	2015	2018
World	13.3	15.9	19.0	22.3	23.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	11.5	14.4	18.4	22.6	23.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	5.3	7.5	10.9	17.2	18.1
Northern Africa	5.4	10.8	13.2	24.6	22.6
Western Asia	5.2	5.7	9.3	12.8	14.3
Central and Southern Asia	6.9	9.3	18.5	18.4	15.4
Central Asia	7.0	11.6	20.0	21.8	21.3
Southern Asia	6.8	8.8	18.2	17.6	13.9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	16.4	17.2	18.9	19.4	20.3
Eastern Asia	18.2	18.1	18.7	20.4	20.9
South-Eastern Asia	12.3	15.5	19.3	17.8	19.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	15.2	19.0	22.7	27.4	29.5
Oceania	11.3	11.2	13.2	13.2	15.5
Australia and New Zealand	25.5	26.3	30.1	28.8	33.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	3.6	3.0	2.5	4.4	5.6
Europe and Northern America	16.8	20.3	22.9	26.4	28.4

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>
Europe	16.8	20.5	23.2	26.7	28.9
Northern America	16.3	17.5	19.0	21.8	22.8
Landlocked developing countries	7.8	13.4	21.6	24.9	25.0
Least developed countries	9.3	13.1	19.3	21.7	22.1
Small island developing States	14.0	17.9	20.5	23.3	23.7

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

Note: The data are as at 1 February for 2013 – 2018, 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 care¹

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2013</i>
World (47 countries, 8 per cent population coverage)	53.4
Sub-Saharan Africa (33 countries, 89 per cent population coverage)	46.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia (2 countries, 2 per cent population coverage)	70.7
Western Asia (2 countries, 4 per cent population coverage)	70.7
Central and Southern Asia (3 countries, 2 per cent population coverage)	49.9
Central Asia (2 countries, 14 per cent population coverage)	57.0
Southern Asia (1 countries, 2 per cent population coverage)	47.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia (2 countries, 2 per cent population coverage)	69.6
South-Eastern Asia (2 countries, 9 per cent population coverage)	69.6
Latin America and the Caribbean (5 countries, 6 per cent population coverage)	67.7
Europe and Northern America (2 countries, 4 per cent population coverage)	79.8
Europe (2 countries, 7 per cent population coverage)	79.8
Landlocked developed countries (17 countries, 63 per cent population coverage)	46.5
Least developed countries (27 countries, 54 per cent population coverage)	49.0
Small island developing States (4 countries, 35 per cent population coverage)	68.1

¹The number of countries used to calculate the regional values and the population coverages are presented in parentheses.

Source: UNFPA Global Database, 2018, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

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 safely managed drinking water services

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>
World	61.4	66.1	70.8	71.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	17.9	19.6	21.6	23.7
Central and Southern Asia	46.2	49.7	53.3	57.1
Central Asia	52.8	55.5	59.5	...
Southern Asia	45.5	49.1	52.7	56.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	61.1	62.3	63.6	65.4
Europe and Northern America	89.5	92.8	93.7	94.2
Europe	88.5	89.8	91.1	91.8
Northern America	...	99.0	99.0	99.0
Landlocked developing countries	25.3	27.3	30.2	32.6
Least developed countries	25.1	26.9	30.2	33.4

Source: The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (2017)

(b) Proportion of population safely managed drinking water services, 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	40.9	84.9	48.0	84.9	55.5	85.2	54.8	85.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	...	44	...	44.5	...	45.2	...	46.2
Central and Southern Asia	37.8	66.1	42.8	65.1	48.5	63.1	54.9	61.2
Central Asia	30.7	83.8	34.5	85.8	40.4	87.5	...	88.7
Southern Asia	38.1	63.6	43.1	62.7	48.8	60.7	54.9	58.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	...	93.1	...	92	...	90.1	...	88.8
Eastern Asia	...	94.8	...	94.3	...	93.5	...	92.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	77.4	...	77.2	...	76.9	...	76.9
Oceania	...	91.4	...	93.2	...	95.1	...	95.8
Australia and New Zealand	...	91.9	...	93.8	...	95.7	...	96.5
Europe and Northern America	...	...	...	95.8	...	95.7	...	95.5
Northern America	...	99.7	...	99.7	...	99.6	...	99.6
Landlocked developing countries	11.7	63.8	13.6	65.1	16.3	66.7	18.2	67.8
Least developed countries	18.3	45.8	19.6	47.2	22.1	49.9	24.5	52.6

Source: The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (2017).

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 (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water

(a) Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>
World	28.7	31.3	35.5	39.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	21.5	25.1	29.8	32.8
Northern Africa	...	18.1	21.6	25.1
Western Asia	28.3	32.0	37.7	51.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	32.5	37.8	46.1	55.3
Eastern Asia	31.9	37.8	47.7	58.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	9.7	13.3	17.6	22.4
Oceania	46.1	46.2	48.5	50.7
Australia and New Zealand	60.7	61.5	64.9	68.2
Europe and Northern America	74.4	75.3	77.3	77.9
Europe	72.1	73.2	76.1	76.7
Northern America	78.2	78.6	79.0	79.3

Source: The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (2017)

(b) Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, 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	24.4	33.5	27.5	35.3	31.2	39.5	34.6	43.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	34.5	...	37.9	...	42.5	...	44.7
Northern Africa	...	28.0	...	30.9	...	33.8	...	36.7
Western Asia	...	48.5	...	51.4	...	56.4	...	58.1
Central and Southern Asia	11.6	...	17.1	...	22.7	...	28.3	...
Central Asia	...	...	...	39.2	...	40.5	...	39.9
Southern Asia	10.0	...	15.5	...	21.1	...	26.8	...
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	30.1	24.9	33.1	30.8	37.3	40.6	41.5	50.4
Eastern Asia	30.6	30.9	33.2	42.7	37.2	56.6	41.4	70.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	12.4	...	16.5	...	21.3	...	26.6
Oceania	20.8	56.8	19.6	57.4	19.6	60.5	19.5	63.6
Europe and Northern America	41.8	86.2	42.8	86.5	46.7	87.3	47.3	87.4
Europe	44.1	83.6	45.5	84.0	50.7	85.6	51.7	85.7
Northern America	...	89.8	...	89.7	...	89.6	...	89.5
Least developed countries	...	...	10.5	...	12.2	...	13.7	...
Small island developing States	...	23.3	...	23.1	...	22.8	...	...

Source: The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (2017)

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>2014</i>
World	12.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	78.9
Northern Africa	112.2
Western Asia	64.7
Central and Southern Asia	66.0
Central Asia	79.0
Southern Asia	48.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	19.0
Eastern Asia	30.1
South-Eastern Asia	11.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	3.5
Oceania	2.1
Australia and New Zealand	4.1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.1
Europe and Northern America	10.6
Europe	8.2
Northern America	12.7
Landlocked developing countries	10.2
Least developed countries	3.6
Small island developing States	2.4

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)

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

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2017</i>
World	48
Sub-Saharan Africa	39
Northern Africa and Western Asia	54

Regions	2017
Central and Southern Asia	37
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	48
Latin America and the Caribbean	35
Australia and New Zealand	72
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	40
Europe and Northern America	67

Note: Based on 157 countries' response to the 2017 Integrated Water Resources Management questionnaire.

Source: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

(b) Proportion of countries by integrated water resources management implementation level

(Percentage)

Regions	Very high	High	Medium high	Medium low	Low	Very low	No data
World	2.6	11.9	16.1	34.2	16.1	0.5	18.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.0	0.0	22.9	45.8	16.7	2.1	12.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	4.4	13.0	26.1	39.1	4.4	0.0	13.0
Central and Southern Asia	0.0	0.0	7.1	42.9	21.4	0.0	28.6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	6.3	6.3	6.3	31.3	12.5	0.0	37.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.0	3.0	3.0	42.4	39.4	0.0	12.1
Australia and New Zealand	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.0	0.0	8.3	33.3	16.7	0.0	41.7
Europe and Northern America	6.7	37.8	20.0	13.3	4.4	0.0	17.8

Note: Based on 157 countries' response to the 2017 Integrated Water Resources Management questionnaire.

Source: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

Indicator 6.5.2

Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation

(a) Proportion of transboundary basin area (river and lake basins and aquifers) with an operational arrangement for water cooperation

(Percentage)

Regions	2017
World ¹	59.0

¹Based on 62 countries out of 153 countries sharing transboundary river and lake basins or transboundary aquifers

Source: Data compiled by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).

(b) Proportion of transboundary river and lake basins with an operational arrangement for water cooperation

(Percentage)

Regions	2017
World ¹	63.5

¹Based on 84 countries out of 149 countries sharing transboundary river and lake basins

Source: Data compiled by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).

(c) Proportion of countries by levels of transboundary cooperation

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	Very high	High	Medium high	Medium low	Low	Very low	Information provided needs to be clarified	Information not received
World	14.4	7.8	3.9	2.0	2.0	10.5	29.4	30.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	7.1	16.7	7.1	4.8	2.4	9.5	31.0	21.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	9.5	19.0	23.8	42.9
Central and Southern Asia	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	58.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	25.0	66.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.5	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	27.3	18.2	40.9
Oceania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Europe and North America	41.9	7.0	2.3	2.3	0.0	2.3	37.2	7.0

Note: Based on 107 countries' response to the 2017 SDG 6.5.2 questionnaire.*Source:* Data compiled by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).**Target 6.6****By 2020 protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes****Indicator 6.6.1****Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time****(a) Water Body Extent (permanant)**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	2005	2010	2015	2016
World	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Northern Africa	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Western Asia	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0
Central and Southern Asia	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3
Central Asia	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.6
Southern Asia	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3
Eastern Asia	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
South-Eastern Asia	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1
Oceania	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Australia and New Zealand	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
Europe and Northern America	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Europe	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1
Northern America	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7
Landlocked developing countries	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8
Least developed countries	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1

Source: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

(b) Water Body Extent (permanant or maybe permanent)

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>
World	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Northern Africa	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Western Asia	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Central and Southern Asia	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4
Central Asia	7.3	7.0	6.7	6.7
Southern Asia	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3
Eastern Asia	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
South-Eastern Asia	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1
Oceania	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Australia and New Zealand	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2
Europe and Northern America	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
Europe	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Northern America	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
Landlocked developing countries	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9
Least developed countries	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1

Source: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

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 2016 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>
World	5,768.6	5,378.6	7,197.9	8,726.4	8,957.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	947.8	1,128.9	1,923.5	2,391.3	2,766.8
Northern Africa	410.1	391.0	509.8	831.6	633.8
Western Asia	529.8	1,457.4	765.7	1,074.0	1,080.8
Central Asia	38.1	51.1	85.2	166.0	204.0
Southern Asia	432.1	692.5	1,066.1	1,361.7	1,445.8
Eastern Asia	996.7	538.1	358.6	206.7	94.7
South-Eastern Asia	1,006.4	365.4	973.2	1,136.9	1,103.5

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,001.8	388.6	769.4	528.8	715.2
Oceania	26.1	10.3	37.6	64.9	87.9
Europe	244.1	105.3	164.9	285.3	233.0
Landlocked developing countries	862.7	841.8	1,261.0	1,651.1	2,001.7
Least developed countries	1,102.0	1,220.0	2,098.6	2,646.0	2,833.3
Small island developing States	171.3	95.3	185.4	231.4	283.2
Residual/Unallocated ODA	135.6	249.9	543.8	679.0	592.4

¹Based on commitments.

Note: Only the country-specific ODA are included in the regional aggregations. Unallocated ODA to multiple countries/regions are presented in "Residual/Unallocated ODA" row.

Source: Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database, 2018, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

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 rural drinking-water supply

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2017</i>
World	87.5	90.7	83.0	87.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	88.5	88.6	86.1	96.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	50.0	87.5	90.0	100.0
Northern Africa	50.0	100.0	100.0	...
Western Asia	...	80.0	85.7	100.0
Central and Southern Asia	66.7	100.0	75.0	80.0
Central Asia	0.0	100.0	100.0	33.3
Southern Asia	100.0	100.0	66.7	100.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	100.0	100.0	88.9	100.0
Eastern Asia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
South-Eastern Asia	100.0	100.0	87.5	100.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	100.0	77.8	93.8	81.8
Oceania	...	100.0	25.0	50.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	100.0	25.0	50.0
Europe and Northern America	...	...	71.4	100.0
Europe	...	...	71.4	100.0
Landlocked developing countries	81.3	95.8	96.2	86.4
Least developed countries	84.6	94.6	89.5	96.4
Small island developing States	100.0	100.0	40.0	64.3

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

(b) 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)

Regions	2017
World	82.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	88.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	100.0
Western Asia	100.0
Central and Southern Asia	90.0
Central Asia	66.7
Southern Asia	100.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	90.0
Eastern Asia	50.0
South-Eastern Asia	100.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	77.3
Oceania	50.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	50.0
Europe and Northern America	83.3
Europe	83.3
Landlocked developing countries	86.4
Least developed countries	85.7
Small island developing States	57.1

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

(c) Proportion of countries with high level of users and communities participating in planning programs in rural drinking-water supply

(Percentage)

Regions	2014	2017
World	22.3	20.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	22.2	24.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	10.0	33.3
Northern Africa	33.3	...
Western Asia	0.0	33.3
Central and Southern Asia	41.7	20.0
Central Asia	33.3	0.0
Southern Asia	44.4	28.6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	22.2	10.0
Eastern Asia	0.0	0.0
South-Eastern Asia	25.0	12.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	18.8	18.2
Oceania	50.0	33.3
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	50.0	33.3
Europe and Northern America	0.0	16.7
Europe	0.0	16.7
Landlocked developing countries	30.8	36.4
Least developed countries	28.9	32.1
Small island developing States	20.0	21.4

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

(d) 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>2017</i>
World	8.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	8.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.0
Western Asia	0.0
Central and Southern Asia	10.0
Central Asia	0.0
Southern Asia	14.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.0
Eastern Asia	0.0
South-Eastern Asia	0.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	9.1
Oceania	16.7
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	16.7
Europe and Northern America	16.7
Europe	16.7
Landlocked developing countries	13.6
Least developed countries	7.1
Small island developing States	7.1

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

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>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>
World	77.7	80.4	83.5	87.0	87.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	25.7	28.9	32.5	38.5	43.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	85.8	89.5	91.6	93.3	93.4
Northern Africa	81.4	85.2	87.2	89.1	89.2
Western Asia	90.5	93.5	95.4	96.9	97.0
Central and Southern Asia	60.5	68.2	77.0	87.6	86.7
Central Asia	99.4	99.5	99.8	100.0	100.0
Southern Asia	59.0	67.0	76.2	87.1	86.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	90.9	92.9	95.7	97.1	97.2
Eastern Asia	95.3	96.8	98.6	99.0	99.0
South-Eastern Asia	78.6	82.6	88.3	92.5	92.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	91.7	93.6	95.9	97.3	97.8
Oceania	81.5	81.8	82.4	83.2	83.2
Australia and New Zealand	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	29.9	32.6	36.3	40.0	40.4
Europe and Northern America	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Europe	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Northern America	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Landlocked developing countries	33.0	35.7	41.5	48.2	51.8
Least developed countries	20.5	25.9	32.6	40.7	44.8
Small island developing States	69.2	72.2	74.5	76.0	76.3

Source: The World Bank, 2018.

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2005</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2016</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	63.6	94.5	66.4	95.0	70.7	95.7	76.0	97.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	10.6	61.0	11.6	65.6	13.5	68.0	22.8	76.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	72.2	97.0	78.7	97.4	81.8	98.1	85.1	98.5
Northern Africa	67.8	95.9	75.5	95.3	78.7	95.7	81.6	96.5
Western Asia	78.5	98.0	83.1	98.8	86.1	99.7	90.2	99.9
Central and Southern Asia	48.2	90.4	57.3	92.3	68.3	94.8	80.3	98.4
Central Asia	99.0	99.8	99.3	99.8	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
Southern Asia	46.6	89.8	55.9	92.0	67.2	94.6	79.6	98.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	86.7	97.1	88.8	97.7	92.8	98.5	94.7	99.0

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2005</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2016</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>
Eastern Asia	93.4	98.0	95.3	98.3	98.4	98.7	99.0	99.0
South-Eastern Asia	68.8	94.4	73.3	95.8	80.7	97.7	86.7	98.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	71.8	98.3	77.5	98.5	84.3	99.1	91.1	99.5
Oceania	42.1	98.4	42.6	98.5	44.2	98.7	46.5	98.8
Australia and New Zealand	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	14.6	81.3	17.9	82.6	22.2	84.9	27.1	86.2
Europe and Northern America	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Europe	99.9	99.9	99.9	100.0	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	21.1	77.5	22.2	77.6	28.9	79.0	40.5	83.5
Least developed countries	10.0	56.5	13.7	61.5	18.9	67.0	31.2	74.7
Small island developing States	42.5	93.4	45.8	92.0	48.6	92.2	51.7	91.7

Source: The World Bank, 2018.

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>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>
World	49	53	56	59	59
Sub-Saharan Africa	9	10	12	13	13
Northern Africa and Western Asia	77	83	87	89	89
Northern Africa	74	80	84	86	87
Western Asia	81	87	90	92	92
Central and Southern Asia	25	31	37	42	43
Central Asia	75	82	87	91	91
Southern Asia	23	29	35	40	41
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	45	49	55	60	61
Eastern Asia	52	56	59	62	63
South-Eastern Asia	23	32	45	55	56
Latin America and the Caribbean	78	82	85	87	87
Oceania	78	78	78	78	78
Australia and New Zealand	>95	>95	>95	>95	>95
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	11	12	14	16	17
Europe and Northern America	>95	>95	>95	>95	>95
Europe	94	>95	>95	>95	>95
Northern America	>95	>95	>95	>95	>95

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>2015</i>
World	17.4	16.5	16.7	17.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	72.5	70.9	71.6	70.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	8.3	7.6	6.2	5.4
Northern Africa	15.0	13.8	11.3	9.7
Western Asia	6.0	5.2	4.4	4.0
Central and Southern Asia	37.7	34.8	30.0	28.4
Central Asia	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.6
Southern Asia	42.8	39.3	33.3	31.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	23.4	17.2	14.0	14.1
Eastern Asia	20.2	14.1	10.9	11.1
South-Eastern Asia	38.5	33.6	31.1	30.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	28.2	28.3	28.3	27.6
Oceania	13.2	11.8	12.8	13.5
Australia and New Zealand	11.5	10.1	11.4	12.2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	48.4	42.1	39.0	36.6
Europe and Northern America	7.3	7.9	10.1	11.9
Europe	7.4	8.1	11.0	13.6
Northern America	7.2	7.6	9.1	10.2
Landlocked developing countries	43.3	43.3	43.3	43.8
Least developed countries	83.8	80.6	76.2	72.8
Small island developing States	24.3	21.3	17.4	18.3

Source: World Bank analysis based on World Energy Statistics and Balances, 2017, International Energy Agency (IEA); Energy Balances, 2017, 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>2015</i>
World	6.6	6.3	5.9	5.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	9.8	8.9	7.8	7.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.3
Northern Africa	3.9	4.1	3.8	3.7
Western Asia	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.5
Central and Southern Asia	7.1	6.3	5.7	5.2
Central Asia	17.6	13.5	11.0	9.1
Southern Asia	6.5	5.9	5.4	4.9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	7.1	7.2	6.7	5.6
Eastern Asia	7.8	8.0	7.3	6.1
South-Eastern Asia	5.3	5.0	4.5	4.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.3	4.3	4.1	3.9
Oceania	6.4	6.0	5.9	5.1
Australia and New Zealand	6.4	5.9	5.8	5.1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	7.8	8.6	7.7	...
Europe and Northern America	6.7	6.1	5.6	5.0
Europe	6.0	5.6	5.2	4.6
Northern America	7.5	6.8	6.2	5.6
Landlocked developing countries	12.2	10.5	8.6	7.6
Least developed countries	7.9	7.1	6.2	5.8
Small island developing States	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.2

Source: World Bank analysis based on *World Energy Statistics and Balances, 2017*, International Energy Agency (IEA); *Energy Balances, 2017*, 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

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>	<i>2016</i>
World	3.0	2.6	3.0	1.6	1.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.7	3.3	2.7	0.2	-1.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	4.1	4.5	3.4	2.1	1.1
Northern Africa	2.4	3.9	2.8	2.4	1.5
Western Asia	4.4	4.5	3.3	2.0	1.1
Central and Southern Asia	2.6	5.9	6.8	4.5	6.1
Central Asia	7.1	7.8	5.8	1.6	1.2
Southern Asia	2.3	5.7	6.9	4.7	6.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	4.1	4.4	6.7	3.5	3.8
Eastern Asia	4.3	4.6	6.9	3.7	4.0
South-Eastern Asia	4.4	4.4	6.5	3.3	3.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.2	3.0	4.5	-1.5	-2.6
Oceania	0.6	1.4	0.6	1.4	0.6
Australia and New Zealand	0.9	1.6	0.6	1.5	0.8
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	-1.4	0.9	4.1	2.6	0.6
Europe and Northern America	3.9	2.5	2.0	1.9	1.3
Europe	4.2	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.6
Northern America	3.1	2.4	1.7	1.9	0.7
Landlocked developing countries	2.2	6.2	4.7	1.0	0.4
Least developed countries	1.8	5.6	3.5	1.3	1.3
Small island developing States	4.1	3.8	6.4	1.2	0.3

Source: National Accounts Statistics: Analysis of Main Aggregates, 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>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
World	2.7	1.9	3.3	1.5	2.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.3	2.2	2.6	-0.2	-0.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	4.6	3.0	2.2	1.6	0.2
Northern Africa	3.2	2.8	3.0	2.5	-0.1
Western Asia	4.8	2.6	0.8	0.8	0.3
Central and Southern Asia	2.7	4.9	7.5	3.9	1.5
Central Asia	5.9	6.1	4.8	1.6	1.7
Southern Asia	2.4	4.8	7.6	4.2	1.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	3.4	4.2	6.8	4.1	3.6
Eastern Asia	3.6	4.3	7.2	4.1	3.7
South-Eastern Asia	3.4	4.3	5.5	4.4	4.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	3.3	1.5	4.4	-1.6	0.7
Oceania	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	7.9
Australia and New Zealand	1.2	-0.3	-0.1	0.7	8.5
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	-0.3	2.2	2.3	13.2	-0.4
Europe and Northern America	2.5	1.4	2.7	1.1	2.3
Europe	2.6	1.1	2.5	1.1	2.9
Northern America	2.5	1.7	2.9	1.0	1.4
Landlocked developing countries	1.2	5.0	4.6	0.7	0.1
Least developed countries	1.3	5.3	2.6	0.8	-0.8
Small island developing States	3.3	3.0	5.1	1.2	1.3

Note: Data on labour productivity is measured by GDP in constant United States dollars based on 2010 prices.

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2017, available in ILO Database of Labour Statistics (ILOSTAT), International Labour Organisation (ILO).

Target 8.3

Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services

Indicator 8.3.1

Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex

Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016</i>		
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Both sexes</i>
World	46.4	53.1	50.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	82.9	71.5	76.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	34.8	50.7	47.2
Northern Africa	41.7	59.8	56.4
Western Asia	30.9	41.3	38.7
Central and Southern Asia	73.1	76.7	76.0
Central Asia	37.5	50.0	45.1
Southern Asia	76.9	77.6	77.6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	50.8	54.6	53.1
Eastern Asia	46.7	51.3	49.5
South-Eastern Asia	66.8	67.9	67.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	51.8	46.8	49.0
Europe and Northern America	17.3	19.9	18.7
Europe	17.4	20.8	19.2
Northern America	17.1	18.3	17.7
Landlocked developing countries	68.0	64.7	66.0
Least developed countries	84.9	76.0	79.2

Source: ILO harmonized estimates based on country level microdata, International Labour Organisation (ILO).

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^{1,2}

(a) Unemployment rate, both sexes³

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
World	6.4	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	8.2	7.5	7.1	6.6	7.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	11.5	11.6	10.5	10.3	10.3
Northern Africa	14.9	12.5	11.5	12.4	11.7
Western Asia	8.4	10.7	9.7	8.8	9.2

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
Central and Southern Asia	5.1	5.1	3.9	4.1	4.2
Central Asia	9.6	8.1	7.5	7.0	6.6
Southern Asia	4.9	5.0	3.7	4.0	4.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	4.5	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.2
Eastern Asia	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.5
South-Eastern Asia	4.4	4.9	3.5	2.9	3.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	10.6	8.0	7.3	6.6	8.2
Oceania	5.8	4.5	5.0	5.5	5.1
Australia and New Zealand	6.3	4.8	5.4	5.9	5.5
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	4.3	3.5	3.6	3.9	3.8
Europe and Northern America	8.0	7.5	9.2	7.5	6.4
Europe	9.7	8.6	9.0	8.6	7.3
Northern America	4.3	5.3	9.5	5.5	4.7
Landlocked developing countries	7.1	6.0	6.0	5.5	5.5
Least developed countries	6.0	5.9	5.4	5.2	5.3
Small island developing States	7.2	7.2	7.2	6.7	6.6

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2017, available in the ILO Database of Labour Statistics (ILOSTAT), International Labour Organisation (ILO).

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2005</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2017</i>	
	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>
World	13.1	4.6	12.9	4.2	12.4	4.3	13.0	4.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	14.2	5.9	12.9	5.5	12.2	5.3	11.7	5.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	24.6	7.5	25.9	7.6	24.4	7.2	25.4	7.4
Northern Africa	31.3	9.7	27.6	8.1	26.1	7.8	29.5	8.3
Western Asia	18.4	5.5	24.2	7.3	22.7	6.8	22.4	6.8
Central and Southern Asia	11.2	3.1	10.8	3.3	9.6	2.4	10.9	2.8
Central Asia	14.7	8.2	13.5	6.7	13.4	6.0	12.6	5.3
Southern Asia	11.1	2.9	10.7	3.2	9.4	2.2	10.8	2.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	10.6	3.1	10.5	3.0	9.8	3.0	10.7	3.3
Eastern Asia	10.0	3.4	9.1	3.2	9.7	3.3	10.5	3.9
South-Eastern Asia	12.2	2.0	14.3	2.3	10.3	1.9	11.1	1.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	17.4	8.4	17.9	5.2	15.0	5.3	18.9	6.0
Oceania	11.1	4.5	9.4	3.3	10.7	3.6	11.1	3.9
Australia and New Zealand	12.3	4.9	10.5	3.5	12.3	3.9	12.6	4.2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	8.1	3.0	6.5	2.4	6.9	2.6	7.5	2.8
Europe and Northern America	15.7	6.7	15.5	6.3	19.0	7.8	13.9	5.6
Europe	19.4	8.3	18.1	7.2	19.7	7.7	17.1	6.4
Northern America	9.6	3.2	11.3	4.1	17.9	8.0	9.8	3.8
Landlocked developing countries	11.0	5.4	9.4	4.6	9.5	4.5	9.1	4.1
Least developed countries	11.2	3.8	10.5	4.0	9.7	3.8	9.9	3.6
Small island developing States	15.2	5.3	16.0	5.2	16.2	5.3	15.9	5.0

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2017, available in the ILO Database of Labour Statistics (ILOSTAT), International Labour Organisation (ILO).

(c) Unemployment rate, by sex³

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2005</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2017</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	6.5	5.6	6.3	5.5	6.1	5.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	9.6	7.0	8.8	6.4	8.2	6.1	8.1	6.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	16.0	10.0	17.3	9.8	16.8	8.5	16.1	8.4
Northern Africa	24.0	12.4	21.3	10.0	20.3	8.8	19.8	9.3
Western Asia	10.0	7.9	14.0	9.7	14.1	8.2	13.6	7.8
Central and Southern Asia	5.5	4.9	6.1	4.7	4.8	3.5	5.4	3.8
Central Asia	10.7	8.8	8.7	7.7	7.7	7.4	6.8	6.3
Southern Asia	5.1	4.8	6.0	4.6	4.6	3.4	5.3	3.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	4.1	4.8	4.1	4.6	3.7	4.4	3.8	4.4
Eastern Asia	4.0	4.9	3.7	4.5	3.7	4.7	4.1	4.8
South-Eastern Asia	4.5	4.4	5.4	4.6	3.6	3.4	3.1	3.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	13.7	8.7	10.2	6.6	9.0	6.1	9.9	7.1
Oceania	5.5	6.1	4.5	4.5	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.2
Australia and New Zealand	6.1	6.4	5.0	4.7	5.5	5.2	5.7	5.4
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	3.6	4.9	2.9	4.0	3.0	4.0	3.1	4.5
Europe and Northern America	8.5	7.6	7.7	7.3	8.6	9.6	6.4	6.5
Europe	10.4	9.1	8.9	8.3	8.7	9.3	7.3	7.3
Northern America	4.4	4.2	5.2	5.3	8.5	10.3	4.5	4.8
Landlocked developing countries	8.2	6.2	6.9	5.3	6.9	5.2	6.2	4.8
Least developed countries	7.2	5.2	7.1	5.0	6.6	4.6	6.3	4.5
Small island developing States	8.5	6.3	8.7	6.1	8.3	6.3	7.8	5.7

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2017, available in the ILO Database of Labour Statistics (ILOSTAT), International Labour Organisation (ILO).

(d) Unemployment rate, female, by age⁴

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2005</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2017</i>	
	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>
World	13.6	5.0	13.6	4.7	13.1	4.7	13.8	4.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	16.0	7.0	14.5	6.6	13.6	6.3	13.0	6.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	30.2	10.8	34.7	11.6	34.8	12.1	33.5	12.4
Northern Africa	42.4	16.3	40.3	14.2	40.1	14.6	38.7	15.4
Western Asia	19.2	7.0	29.2	9.6	30.2	10.2	29.6	10.4
Central and Southern Asia	11.9	3.5	11.9	4.4	10.8	3.3	12.2	4.0
Central Asia	16.2	9.3	14.5	7.3	13.9	6.3	13.7	5.6
Southern Asia	11.6	3.1	11.8	4.2	10.6	3.0	12.1	3.9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	9.8	2.7	10.1	2.6	9.2	2.6	10.1	3.0
Eastern Asia	9.0	2.8	8.2	2.7	8.6	2.8	9.3	3.5
South-Eastern Asia	12.1	2.0	15.4	2.4	10.9	1.9	11.5	1.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	22.2	11.1	22.8	6.6	18.7	6.7	23.3	7.2
Oceania	10.2	4.2	9.1	3.3	10.3	3.6	10.1	3.9
Australia and New Zealand	11.4	4.7	10.3	3.7	11.9	4.1	11.6	4.5
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	7.3	2.2	5.9	1.8	6.3	2.0	6.8	2.0
Europe and Northern America	15.8	7.3	14.8	6.6	17.6	7.4	12.9	5.6
Europe	20.0	9.0	17.9	7.7	19.1	7.5	16.4	6.4

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2005</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2017</i>	
	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>
Northern America	9.1	3.4	10.1	4.3	15.3	7.3	8.8	3.8
Landlocked developing countries	12.0	6.6	10.3	5.5	10.3	5.5	9.8	4.9
Least developed countries	12.0	5.0	11.6	5.2	10.7	4.9	10.5	4.7
Small island developing States	17.2	6.3	18.9	6.4	18.6	6.2	18.6	5.9

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2017, available in the ILO Database of Labour Statistics (ILOSTAT), International Labour Organisation (ILO).

(e) Unemployment rate, male, by age⁴

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2005</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2017</i>	
	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>
World	12.8	4.3	12.4	4.0	12.0	4.1	12.4	4.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	12.6	5.0	11.5	4.5	10.9	4.5	10.6	5.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	22.4	6.5	22.7	6.5	20.7	5.7	22.4	5.8
Northern Africa	27.2	8.1	23.0	6.4	21.4	5.8	26.0	6.2
Western Asia	18.0	5.0	22.3	6.5	20.0	5.7	19.7	5.6
Central and Southern Asia	10.9	3.0	10.4	2.9	9.2	2.1	10.4	2.4
Central Asia	13.6	7.4	12.7	6.2	13.1	5.7	12.0	5.1
Southern Asia	10.9	2.8	10.3	2.8	9.0	2.0	10.4	2.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	11.3	3.4	10.9	3.2	10.4	3.2	11.2	3.6
Eastern Asia	10.9	3.8	9.9	3.5	10.6	3.7	11.4	4.2
South-Eastern Asia	12.2	2.0	13.5	2.2	9.8	1.8	10.9	1.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	14.6	6.8	14.7	4.2	12.7	4.3	16.0	5.2
Oceania	11.9	4.7	9.6	3.3	11.1	3.6	11.9	3.8
Australia and New Zealand	13.2	5.0	10.6	3.4	12.5	3.7	13.6	4.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	8.7	3.6	7.1	2.9	7.3	3.0	8.2	3.4
Europe and Northern America	15.6	6.2	16.1	6.0	20.2	8.1	14.7	5.5
Europe	18.8	7.7	18.3	6.9	20.2	7.9	17.7	6.3
Northern America	10.0	3.1	12.4	4.0	20.3	8.7	10.8	3.8
Landlocked developing countries	10.2	4.5	8.7	3.9	8.7	3.8	8.6	3.4
Least developed countries	10.5	3.0	9.7	3.1	9.0	3.0	9.5	2.8
Small island developing States	13.8	4.6	13.9	4.4	14.4	4.7	13.8	4.3

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2017, available in the ILO Database of Labour Statistics (ILOSTAT), International Labour Organisation (ILO).

¹ 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, were not in employment, were available and seeking employment.

² 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.

³ Refers to persons aged 15 and above.

⁴ Adults refer to persons aged 25 and above; youth refers to persons aged 15 to 24 inclusive.

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, by sex

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2017</i>		
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>
World	64.8	72.3	68.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	36.9	48.4	42.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	31.9	54.2	43.2
Northern Africa	22.2	43.3	32.5
Western Asia	48.5	69.9	59.8
Central and Southern Asia	64.6	74.8	69.7
Central Asia	43.3	45.6	44.4
Southern Asia	65.5	75.8	70.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	70.9	75.4	73.1
Eastern Asia	79.2	85.5	82.4
South-Eastern Asia	48.7	46.3	47.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	52.0	58.6	55.1
Oceania	99.2	99.7	99.5
Australia and New Zealand	99.2	99.7	99.5
Europe and Northern America	87.9	89.9	88.9
Europe	85.4	87.8	86.5
Northern America	93.4	94.2	93.8
Landlocked developing countries	34.7	43.4	38.9
Least developed countries	30.5	44.0	37.1
Small island developing States	58.0	62.8	60.3

Source: World Development Indicators database, the World Bank.

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

(Millions of constant 2016 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>
World	25,200.0	40,055.0	55,239.2	51,028.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	5,627.9	10,711.9	13,509.8	11,644.4

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>
Northern Africa	1,553.7	3,588.6	3,276.6	3,768.8
Western Asia	3,616.7	2,894.8	3,921.3	3,543.3
Central Asia	248.4	1,000.2	1,066.7	822.5
Southern Asia	4,311.7	7,120.2	9,208.9	10,751.0
Eastern Asia	677.5	829.4	935.3	1,002.5
South-Eastern Asia	2,581.6	3,463.9	11,058.9	7,280.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,428.8	2,597.1	3,743.9	3,204.6
Oceania	321.2	361.5	820.7	436.0
Europe	938.9	1,349.2	1,209.9	1,609.8
Landlocked developing countries	4,725.2	7,957.6	8,879.4	8,806.5
Least developed countries	6,648.4	12,363.9	17,706.2	14,732.9
Small island developing States	648.4	1,131.9	1,664.4	1,151.8
Residual/Unallocated ODA	3,893.6	6,138.2	6,487.2	6,965.1

Note: Only the country-specific ODA are included in the regional aggregations. Unallocated ODA to multiple countries/regions are presented in "Residual/Unallocated ODA" row.

Source: Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database, 2018, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

(b) Total official development assistance for trade, disbursements

(Millions of constant 2016 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>
World	19,307.9	29,889.1	40,304.7	38,766.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	4,204.1	6,732.7	9,911.5	8,947.5
Northern Africa	1,089.6	2,235.9	2,516.1	3,337.5
Western Asia	3,963.5	2,398.2	3,767.7	3,952.3
Central Asia	175.4	372.1	686.2	612.5
Southern Asia	2,739.9	5,286.1	7,624.1	6,147.0
Eastern Asia	735.5	578.7	528.4	495.7
South-Eastern Asia	2,438.3	3,385.5	4,621.6	4,405.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	948.8	2,322.8	2,555.3	2,623.7
Oceania	148.2	284.0	467.9	425.8
Europe	658.7	891.6	1,269.1	1,262.4
Landlocked developing countries	3,281.3	5,727.6	6,272.6	6,003.5
Least developed countries	4,824.1	8,424.6	10,627.7	9,820.9
Small island developing States	385.2	1,095.2	1,077.4	979.4
Residual/Unallocated ODA	2,205.7	5,401.4	6,356.6	6,556.7

Note: Only the country-specific ODA are included in the regional aggregations. Unallocated ODA to multiple countries/regions are presented in "Residual/Unallocated ODA" row.

Source: Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database, 2018, 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 volume, by mode of transport

(Millions of passenger-kilometres)

Regions	2016		
	Air	Rail	Road
World	7,071,174.7	3,874,491.4	46,729,975.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	97,669.4	15,874.3	941,790.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	884,500.6	60,242.5	2,648,446.1
Northern Africa	55,048.4	49,643.9	1,144,906.1
Western Asia	829,452.2	10,598.6	1,503,540.0
Central and Southern Asia	254,474.3	1,229,873.8	17,556,626.0
Central Asia	21,679.0	22,968.0	123,679.3
Southern Asia	232,795.4	1,206,905.8	17,432,946.6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1,828,703.7	1,859,055.4	8,190,676.8
Eastern Asia	1,294,865.0	1,821,233.7	6,716,646.4
South-Eastern Asia	533,838.6	37,821.7	1,474,030.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	368,375.1	10,948.0	5,267,112.4
Oceania	189,722.6	16,005.0	355,612.9
Australia and New Zealand	182,686.7	16,005.0	349,432.6
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	7,035.9	...	6,180.2
Europe and Northern America	3,447,728.9	682,492.5	11,769,710.8
Europe	1,748,895.3	670,617.5	6,024,377.7
Northern America	1,698,833.7	11,875.0	5,745,333.1
Landlocked developing countries	65,754.6	25,628.3	368,764.4
Least developed countries	53,972.7	8,330.9	386,008.5
Small island developing States	152,356.7	...	599,066.8

Source: International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO); the International Transport Forum at the OECD (ITF-OECD).

(b) Freight volumes, by mode of transport

(Millions of tonnes kilometres)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016</i>		
	<i>Air</i>	<i>Rail</i>	<i>Road</i>
World	196,669.7	13,061,891.7	21,079,021.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	2,872.8	163,271.2	378,917.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	33,397.1	56,638.5	1,271,540.9
Northern Africa	475.4	15,404.2	378,754.6
Western Asia	32,921.7	41,234.4	892,786.2
Central and Southern Asia	2,865.2	992,662.6	2,628,768.4
Central Asia	158.8	314,727.1	35,818.2
Southern Asia	2,706.4	677,935.6	2,592,950.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	65,498.8	5,104,070.7	7,983,102.0
Eastern Asia	53,597.2	3,246,210.1	7,340,204.6
South-Eastern Asia	11,901.6	1,857,860.6	642,897.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	5,698.7	411,930.4	1,553,740.4
Oceania	3,270.9	393,916.1	245,946.5
Australia and New Zealand	3,134.7	392,520.6	239,738.3
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	136.1	1,395.4	6,208.2
Europe and Northern America	83,066.3	5,939,402.1	7,017,006.0
Europe	42,930.5	3,018,954.4	2,163,814.3
Northern America	40,135.8	2,920,447.8	4,853,191.7
Landlocked developing countries	2,517.3	369,442.5	173,309.6
Least developed countries	1,754.7	26,476.6	189,627.6
Small island developing States	6,833.5	2,123.3	145,855.7

*Source: International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO); 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>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
World	15.1	15.2	15.8	16.1	16.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	11.2	10.2	9.4	10.0	9.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	11.0	11.0	11.3	11.2	11.4
Central and Southern Asia	13.7	14.3	15.2	15.3	15.6
Southern Asia	13.3	14.1	15.1	15.3	15.6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	20.7	22.1	25.1	25.7	25.9
South-Eastern Asia	23.6	23.9	22.7	21.9	22.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	16.2	15.8	14.4	14.0	13.5
Australia and New Zealand	9.8	9.0	7.8	6.9	6.6
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	7.4	7.5	6.6	6.1	6.1

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
Europe and Northern America	13.8	13.4	13.0	12.9	12.9
Landlocked developing countries	13.8	12.6	11.5	11.5	11.4
Least developed countries	10.7	10.4	10.5	11.8	12.3
Small island developing States	22.3	22.1	20.7	18.9	17.8

Source: UNIDO MVA 2018 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>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
World	1,233	1,354	1,496	1,643	1,708
Sub-Saharan Africa	130	137	143	164	160
Northern Africa and Western Asia	671	759	810	866	895
Central and Southern Asia	128	168	233	287	323
Southern Asia	120	158	222	273	310
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	991	1,255	1,747	2,167	2,361
South-Eastern Asia	534	649	753	869	937
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,196	1,247	1,287	1,286	1,207
Australia and New Zealand	4,577	4,654	4,221	3,998	3,898
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	257	265	244	242	245
Europe and Northern America	4,092	4,398	4,370	4,633	4,769
Landlocked developing countries	109	126	147	172	173
Least developed countries	51	60	79	100	109
Small island developing States	1,606	1,784	1,920	1,893	1,819

Source: UNIDO MVA 2018 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 Combustion¹

(Millions of tonnes of CO₂ – MtCO₂)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>
World	23,144	27,045	30,434	32,294
Sub-Saharan Africa	408	524	591	670
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1,116	1,384	1,773	2,087
Northern Africa	251	334	405	470
Western Asia	865	1,050	1,368	1,617
Central and Southern Asia	1,601	1,980	2,672	3,264
Central Asia	269	319	383	404
Southern Asia	1,332	1,661	2,289	2,860
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	5,476	8,006	10,543	12,129
Eastern Asia	4,779	7,121	9,475	10,852

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>
South-Eastern Asia	697	886	1,068	1,277
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,189	1,323	1,532	1,656
Oceania	371	416	430	425
Australia and New Zealand	364	406	419	412
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	7	11	10	13
Europe and Northern America	11,911	12,157	11,508	10,618
Europe	5,752	5,914	5,633	5,071
Northern America	6,159	6,243	5,875	5,547
Landlocked developing countries	360	418	485	536
Least developed countries	88	125	175	234
Small island developing States	119	121	138	140

¹CO₂ Fuel Combustion represents total CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion.

Source: IEA/OECD CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion, 2017, International Energy Agency (IEA) and United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO).

(b) CO₂ emission per GDP, PPP

(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	0.35	0.31
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.27	0.26	0.23	0.20
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.27	0.26	0.27	0.26
Northern Africa	0.21	0.22	0.21	0.23
Western Asia	0.29	0.28	0.29	0.27
Central and Southern Asia	0.36	0.33	0.32	0.30
Central Asia	1.07	0.84	0.72	0.56
Southern Asia	0.32	0.29	0.29	0.28
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.42	0.47	0.44	0.39
Eastern Asia	0.48	0.54	0.51	0.44
South-Eastern Asia	0.23	0.22	0.21	0.19
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.19
Oceania	0.45	0.43	0.39	0.33
Australia and New Zealand	0.46	0.43	0.39	0.33
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.27	0.35	0.29	0.30
Europe and Northern America	0.38	0.34	0.31	0.26
Europe	0.33	0.30	0.27	0.23
Northern America	0.44	0.40	0.36	0.31
Landlocked developing countries	0.65	0.55	0.44	0.37
Least developed countries	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Small island developing States	0.25	0.21	0.18	0.15

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

Source: IEA/OECD CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion, 2017, International Energy Agency (IEA) and United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO).

(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>2015</i>
World	0.49	0.52	0.54	0.48
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.65	0.62	0.57	0.52
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1.03	0.94	0.96	0.85

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>
Central and Southern Asia	1.52	1.39	1.48	1.36
Southern Asia	1.48	1.33	1.44	1.37
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.68	0.86	0.81	0.66
South-Eastern Asia	0.5	0.54	0.52	0.45
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.38	0.36	0.39	0.34
Australia and New Zealand	0.44	0.38	0.33	0.34
Europe and Northern America	0.34	0.27	0.25	0.21
Landlocked developing countries	1.54	1.61	1.53	1.09
Least developed countries	0.54	0.50	0.46	0.45
Small island developing States	0.44	0.34	0.43	0.36

Source: UNIDO MVA 2018 Database and IEA CO₂ Emissions from Fuel Combustion Statistics 2017, 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>2015</i>
World	1.52	1.53	1.62	1.70
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.38	0.41	0.40	0.42
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.58	0.58	0.63	0.73
Northern Africa	0.29	0.28	0.38	0.50
Western Asia	0.70	0.71	0.74	0.81
Central and Southern Asia	0.57	0.67	0.67	0.53
Central Asia	0.22	0.26	0.16	0.18
Southern Asia	0.59	0.70	0.70	0.55
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1.51	1.68	1.83	2.06
Eastern Asia	1.85	2.04	2.17	2.41
South-Eastern Asia	0.56	0.64	0.75	0.85
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.53	0.55	0.66	0.70
Oceania	1.47	1.85	2.18	1.79
Australia and New Zealand	1.50	1.89	2.24	1.85
Europe and Northern America	2.05	2.00	2.17	2.25
Europe	1.60	1.59	1.75	1.85
Northern America	2.56	2.46	2.66	2.70
Landlocked developing countries	0.24	0.24	0.22	0.25
Least developed countries	0.21	0.20	0.23	0.24
Small island developing States	0.81	0.96	0.99	1.10

Source: UIS database, 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>2015</i>
World	807.2	906.4	1,020.3	1,150.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	69.5	78.5	87.6	96.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	556.8	574.5	613.3	774.7
Northern Africa	469.3	469.3	449.7	592.0
Western Asia	638.4	670.6	757.0	934.0
Central and Southern Asia	130.9	151.7	175.5	232.3
Central Asia	458.2	471.4	393.3	502.9
Southern Asia	118.4	139.8	167.4	222.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	691.4	877.6	1,141.4	1,384.3
Eastern Asia	842.4	1,086.9	1,397.8	1,687.2
South-Eastern Asia	279.5	328.9	491.3	642.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	283.8	363.9	441.5	505.6
Oceania	2,614.9	3,097.2	3,391.2	3,416.9
Australia and New Zealand	3,294.8	3,982.2	4,402.1	4,460.4
Europe and Northern America	2,768.5	3,054.0	3,292.0	3,639.4
Europe	2,458.9	2,728.7	2,982.0	3,306.3
Northern America	3,488.0	3,779.2	3,958.5	4,332.5
Landlocked developing countries	140.5	139.8	131.7	152.5
Least developed countries	49.1	55.1	63.7	68.8
Small island developing States	578.3	694.4	812.9	906.1

Source: UIS database, 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 2016 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000¹</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>
World	22,650.2	16,632.5	43,671.1	57,321.1	55,520.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	2,964.6	2,887.0	5,538.4	8,541.1	7,623.0
Northern Africa	1,081.5	1,019.5	3,501.4	3,641.0	5,551.3
Western Asia	2,349.3	2,906.5	6,065.9	6,702.3	6,782.6
Central Asia	397.9	160.0	1,362.0	1,471.7	2,078.3
Southern Asia	4,371.8	3,311.9	8,167.2	9,163.8	9,432.5
Eastern Asia	2,396.1	1,368.4	2,379.0	2,496.7	2,677.2
South-Eastern Asia	3,448.3	1,944.4	3,495.2	9,718.6	6,019.0

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000¹</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>
Latin America and the Caribbean	3,220.9	1,421.5	6,476.9	8,127.9	7,480.8
Oceania	244.3	133.0	236.3	680.0	513.2
Europe	789.5	705.5	2,997.1	2,945.4	2,522.7
Landlocked developing countries	2,101.5	2,249.7	5,193.0	5,665.3	6,292.7
Least developed countries	3,415.9	3,347.3	5,599.9	7,711.4	7,148.1
Small island developing States	614.5	291.7	1,133.8	1,594.6	1,197.7
Residual/Unallocated ODA	1,386.0	774.8	3,451.6	3,832.6	4,839.3

¹Based on commitments.

Note (1): Total official flows include Official Development Assistance (ODA) and Other Official Flows (OOF).

Note (2): Only the country-specific ODA are included in the regional aggregations. Unallocated ODA to multiple countries/regions are presented in "Residual/Unallocated ODA" row.

Source: Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database, 2018, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

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
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 (exc. 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
Northern Africa	69.4	74.9
Western Asia	78.4	85.5
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 (exc. 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>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
African Development Bank	77.9	77.9	77.9	77.5	...
Asian Development Bank	69.5	68.8	68.7	68.7	...
Financial Stability Board	...	...	50.0	50.0	50.0
Inter-American Development Bank	58.7	59.6	60.4	60.4	...
International Bank For Reconstruction And Development	75.3	75.0	74.3	74.5	74.6
International Finance Corporation	74.9	74.7	74.2	74.5	74.5
International Monetary Fund	74.7	74.6	74.2	74.5	74.6
UN Economic And Social Council	63.0	68.5	64.8	64.8	64.8
UN General Assembly	74.6	74.3	74.0	74.1	74.1
UN Security Council	53.3	46.7	53.3	53.3	46.7
World Trade Organisation	72.1	71.1	71.2	71.3	72.0

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".

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

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

(Percentage)

<i>International Organisations</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
African Development Bank	62.7	63.4	63.9	62.8	...
Asian Development Bank	58.3	57.9	53.8	58.1	...
Financial Stability Board	...	...	38.5	43.9	43.9
Inter-American Development Bank	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	...
International Bank For Reconstruction And Development	38.2	38.1	38.1	38.1	38.8
International Finance Corporation	30.1	30.1	30.1	32.2	32.1
International Monetary Fund	31.3	32.1	33.4	35.2	37.7
UN Economic And Social Council	63.0	68.5	64.8	64.8	64.8
UN General Assembly	74.6	74.3	74.0	74.1	74.1
UN Security Council	53.3	46.7	53.3	53.3	46.7
World Trade Organisation	72.1	71.1	71.2	71.3	72.0

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".

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

Target 10.a

Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organisation 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)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Type of product</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>
All developing countries	All products	40.6	43.8	49.0	49.7
	Agriculture products	45.9	46.9	50.7	51.3
	Arms	47.7	44.0	44.8	44.0
	Clothing	24.0	27.7	32.9	33.9
	Industrial	42.8	45.9	51.5	52.2
	Oil	69.0	77.3	76.2	83.1
	Textiles	28.4	34.4	40.6	41.3
Least developed countries	All products	48.0	53.8	63.6	64.4
	Agriculture products	57.8	64.2	69.9	72.5
	Arms	30.3	25.4	50.0	60.5
	Clothing	37.3	39.0	41.9	44.2
	Industrial	48.8	55.9	72.3	72.4
	Oil	73.4	84.9	85.9	86.7
	Textiles	42.2	51.2	60.1	62.6

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".

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

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>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>
World	135,099.3	291,157.2	526,574.9	323,383.3	314,450.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	10,477.4	45,059.2	49,040.9	71,243.5	39,767.1
Northern Africa	4,475.1	8,480.9	14,091.4	18,478.5	17,515.3
Western Asia	12,419.3	41,485.1	24,394.5	34,800.9	40,047.3
Central Asia	1,828.8	2,573.6	2,766.2	9,150.5	4,301.3
Southern Asia	4,685.0	23,460.1	40,837.8	25,580.0	33,880.1
Eastern Asia	1,178.4	23,700.7	50,725.3	18,858.3	45,507.0
South-Eastern Asia	4,858.8	27,852.2	32,025.9	31,405.8	30,514.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	43,485.0	57,115.4	98,151.7	97,370.6	43,660.9
Oceania	860.5	3,999.2	7,588.4	1,911.2	2,240.1
Europe	5,698.4	15,713.3	7,740.7	2,896.3	3,561.7
Landlocked developing countries	9,197.5	18,748.1	29,258.4	38,186.2	34,622.1
Least developed countries	13,530.6	25,694.8	46,963.8	48,159.0	51,317.6
Small island developing States	4,273.6	5,616.3	22,600.8	5,978.2	8,034.9
Residual/Unallocated aid	45,132.6	41,717.6	199,212.1	11,687.8	53,455.6

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

Note: Only the country-specific aids are included in the regional aggregations. Unallocated aids to multiple countries/regions are presented in "Residual/Unallocated aid" row.

Source: DAC Statistics database, 2018, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

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>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
World	9.3	7.5	7.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	12.4	9.8	9.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	7.2	7.5	7.0
Central and Southern Asia	5.7	5.4	5.3

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	8.4	7.4	7.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	7.7	6.3	5.7
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	13.4	10.1	10.9
Europe and Northern America	7.8	6.6	6.8

***Source:** World Development Indicators database, the World Bank.*

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 slums¹

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2014</i>
World	28	23
Sub-Saharan Africa	65	56
Northern Africa and Western Asia	23	22
Central and Southern Asia	46	32
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	38	28
Latin America and the Caribbean	29	21
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	24	24
Australia and New Zealand	0.03	0.03
Europe and Northern America	0.1	0.1

¹Represented 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.

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

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

Municipal Solid Waste collection coverage

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2017</i>
World	74.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	43.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	73.5
Central and Southern Asia	66.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	72.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	80.4
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	...
Australia and New Zealand	94.0
Europe and Northern America	89.6

Note: Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) collection coverage is defined as the amount MSW collected as a proportion of total MSW generated.

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>2016</i>	
	Urban	All areas
World	39.6	38.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	35.5	36.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	51.3	50.9
Northern Africa	55.2	55.4
Western Asia	47.8	46.9
Central and Southern Asia	62.8	60.4
Central Asia	25.5	22.4
Southern Asia	64.2	61.9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	39.6	38.3
Eastern Asia	46.7	45.1
South-Eastern Asia	21.8	21.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	16.8	15.8
Oceania	8.2	8.0
Australia and New Zealand	7.1	7.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	11.3	10.8
Europe and Northern America	12.0	11.5
Europe	14.2	13.5
Northern America	7.5	7.3

Note: Data only reported for WHO Member states.

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

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 GDP¹

(a) Material footprint

(Millions of tonnes)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
World	51,624.4	62,062.9	73,200.8	81,889.2	85,939.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	1,531.3	2,013.3	2,353.6	2,613.9	2,759.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2,062.3	2,440.2	3,133.5	3,749.1	3,964.8
Northern Africa	549.1	674.9	756.7	870.2	928.9
Western Asia	1,552.5	1,810.6	2,431.8	2,938.5	3,098.4
Central and Southern Asia	4,642.4	5,929.8	7,728.9	8,748.9	9,214.8
Central Asia	367.0	466.0	575.9	689.3	728.4
Southern Asia	4,275.4	5,463.9	7,153.0	8,059.6	8,486.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	16,021.2	20,319.2	29,649.6	35,292.8	37,698.3
Eastern Asia	13,495.1	16,810.6	24,924.2	30,160.4	32,223.5
South-Eastern Asia	2,486.8	3,463.3	4,670.3	5,072.9	5,412.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	4,345.6	4,612.5	5,710.2	6,257.2	6,546.3
Oceania	742.9	927.5	985.3	1,151.7	1,196.7
Australia and New Zealand	725.6	906.9	956.7	1,121.0	1,165.2
Europe and Northern America	22,278.7	25,820.4	23,639.8	24,075.6	24,559.3
Europe	10,971.9	12,993.7	12,655.8	12,989.3	13,388.6
Northern America	11,306.9	12,826.7	10,984.0	11,086.3	11,170.6
Landlocked developing countries	807.2	1,169.9	1,471.0	1,779.0	1,901.5
Least developed countries	899.5	1,371.3	1,666.5	2,033.9	2,204.9
Small island developing States	...	...	718.6	757.8	785.3

Source: Environment Live database, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); Global Material Flows Database, International Resource Panel.

(b) Material footprint per unit of GDP

(Kilograms per unit of constant 2010 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>
World	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
Northern Africa	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3
Western Asia	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9
Central and Southern Asia	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.3
Central Asia	3.5	3.0	2.6	2.3	2.3
Southern Asia	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.8
Eastern Asia	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.8

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>
South-Eastern Asia	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.0	2.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
Oceania	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Australia and New Zealand	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Europe and Northern America	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Europe	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Northern America	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6
Landlocked developing countries	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.5
Least developed countries	2.9	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.5
Small island developing States	...	...	1.2	1.1	1.1

Source: Environment Live database, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); Global Material Flows Database, International Resource Panel.

(c) Material footprint per capita

(Tonnes per capita)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
World	8.4	9.5	10.5	11.1	11.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	5.9	6.3	7.3	7.9	8.1
Northern Africa	3.2	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.0
Western Asia	8.4	8.8	10.4	11.4	11.6
Central and Southern Asia	3.1	3.6	4.4	4.6	4.8
Central Asia	6.6	7.9	9.1	10.0	10.3
Southern Asia	2.9	3.5	4.2	4.4	4.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	7.9	9.7	13.6	15.6	16.5
Eastern Asia	9.1	11.0	15.8	18.7	19.8
South-Eastern Asia	4.7	6.2	7.8	8.0	8.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.3	8.2	9.6	9.9	10.1
Oceania	23.8	27.6	26.9	29.1	29.4
Australia and New Zealand	31.7	37.2	36.1	39.5	40.0
Europe and Northern America	21.4	24.4	21.9	22.0	22.3
Europe	15.1	17.8	17.2	17.5	18.0
Northern America	36.1	39.2	32.0	31.1	30.9
Landlocked developing countries	2.4	3.1	3.5	3.7	3.8
Least developed countries	1.4	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.2
Small island developing States	...	...	11.4	11.3	11.5

Source: Environment Live database, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); Global Material Flows Database, International Resource Panel.

¹Material 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 GDP¹****(a) Domestic material consumption**

(Millions of tonnes)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
World	53,032	63,395	75,456	83,979	88,180
Sub-Saharan Africa	2,455	3,006	3,637	3,945	4,172
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2,568	3,289	4,819	5,177	5,611
Northern Africa	963	1,192	1,851	1,662	1,815
Western Asia	1,651	2,152	3,032	3,581	3,865
Central and Southern Asia	5,999	7,115	8,806	10,576	11,181
Central Asia	530	675	793	941	996
Southern Asia	5,468	6,440	8,013	9,635	10,185
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	17,356	23,349	33,397	39,528	42,480
Eastern Asia	14,246	19,371	28,352	34,414	37,016
South-Eastern Asia	3,063	3,923	4,981	5,047	5,395
Latin America and the Caribbean	4,625	5,209	6,092	6,538	6,820
Oceania	1,054	1,108	1,092	1,130	1,140
Australia and New Zealand	964	1,025	997	1,032	1,041
Europe and Northern America	18,976	20,319	17,613	17,086	16,776
Europe	9,618	10,566	9,726	9,702	9,685
Northern America	9,358	9,753	7,887	7,383	7,091
Landlocked developing countries	1,454	1,855	2,320	2,757	2,946
Least developed countries	1,699	...	3,096	3,162	3,421
Small island developing States	...	...	501	545	547

Source: Environment Live database, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); Global Material Flows Database, International Resource Panel.

(b) Domestic material consumption per unit of GDP

(Kilogram per unit of constant 2010 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>
World	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.3	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.3
Northern Africa	2.6	2.0	2.9	2.4	2.5
Western Asia	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1
Central and Southern Asia	4.2	3.6	3.2	3.0	2.8
Central Asia	5.1	4.3	3.6	3.2	3.2
Southern Asia	4.1	3.6	3.2	3.0	2.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.1
Eastern Asia	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.1
South-Eastern Asia	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.0	2.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
Oceania	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7
Australia and New Zealand	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6
Europe and Northern America	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4
Europe	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>
Northern America	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4
Landlocked developing countries	5.6	4.5	4.2	3.8	3.9
Least developed countries	5.6	...	4.7	3.8	3.8
Small island developing States	...	...	0.9	0.8	0.8

Source: Environment Live database, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); Global Material Flows Database, International Resource Panel.

(c) Domestic material consumption per capita

(Tonnes per capita)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
World	8.6	9.7	10.8	11.4	11.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	7.3	8.5	11.2	10.9	11.4
Northern Africa	5.6	6.3	9.1	7.4	7.8
Western Asia	8.9	10.5	13.0	13.9	14.4
Central and Southern Asia	4.0	4.3	5.0	5.6	5.8
Central Asia	9.5	11.5	12.6	13.7	14.1
Southern Asia	3.8	4.1	4.7	5.3	5.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	8.6	11.1	15.3	17.5	18.6
Eastern Asia	9.6	12.6	18.0	21.4	22.8
South-Eastern Asia	5.8	7.0	8.3	8.0	8.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.8	9.3	10.2	10.3	10.6
Oceania	33.7	33.0	29.8	28.6	28.0
Australia and New Zealand	42.0	42.0	37.6	36.3	35.7
Europe and Northern America	18.2	19.2	16.3	15.6	15.2
Europe	13.2	14.5	13.2	13.1	13.1
Northern America	29.9	29.8	23.0	20.7	19.6
Landlocked developing countries	4.3	4.9	5.5	5.7	5.9
Least developed countries	2.6	...	3.6	3.3	3.4
Small island developing States	...	...	7.9	8.1	8.0

Source: Environment Live database, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); Global Material Flows Database, International Resource Panel.

¹ 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

Compliance rate for the Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs)

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Basel Convention¹</i>	<i>Montreal Protocol²</i>	<i>Rotterdam Convention³</i>	<i>Stockholm Convention⁴</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 (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	100.0	...	27.8
Europe and Northern America	79.5	100.0	90.8	70.4
Europe	79.0	100.0	90.6	70.1
Northern America	...	100.0	...	...
Landlocked developing countries	43.6	100.0	51.5	44.6
Least developed countries	35.8	100.0	...	41.5

¹The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (Basel Convention);

²The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (Montreal Protocol);

³The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (Stockholm Convention);

⁴The Rotterdam Convention on the prior informed consent procedure for certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides in international trade (Rotterdam Convention).

Note: Data are not available for the Minamata Convention on Mercury at this time.

Source: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

Goal 13

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Note: Global and regional data for the indicators in Goal 13 are currently not available.

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 levels¹

(Percentage)

	2000	2004	2008	2013
Non-fully exploited ²	25.4	22.9	14.7	10.5
Fully exploited ²	47.2	52.7	52.8	58.1
Overexploited	27.4	24.4	32.5	31.4

¹Within 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.

²The 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.

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

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

(a) Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas (Exclusive Economic Zones)¹

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
World	2.2	3.1	7.2	12.0	15.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.2	0.3	4.7	8.9	19.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.2
Central and Southern Asia	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2.2	2.7	3.2	3.6	3.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.5	2.0	3.5	8.7	13.1
Australia and New Zealand	3.1	4.4	13.2	34.1	34.1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.2	0.3	6.8	12.8	22.1
Europe and Northern America	5.5	8.2	12.7	13.4	13.7
Landlocked developing countries	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8
Least developed countries	0.2	0.3	3.6	3.7	3.8
Small island developing States	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.6	5.8

¹The Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) comprises 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.

Source: UNEP-WCMC (2018), *Protected Planet: The World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA)* [On-line], January, 2018, United Nations Environment Programme's World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) and International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

(b) Average proportion of marine Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas¹

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>
World	30.1	35.5	40.1	43.7	44.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	23.3	26.0	36.7	40.8	42.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	11.0	15.0	20.7	22.4	22.8
Northern Africa	19.3	30.1	38.9	43.9	45.2
Western Asia	8.1	10.2	14.8	15.5	15.5
Central and Southern Asia	33.4	37.3	39.8	41.3	41.3
Central Asia	18.6	18.6	25.1	32.1	32.1
Southern Asia	37.5	42.4	43.9	43.9	43.9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	27.6	32.7	35.1	38.2	38.7
Eastern Asia	36.0	41.1	42.1	45.9	45.9
South-Eastern Asia	19.0	23.9	27.9	30.3	31.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	25.3	30.3	34.2	38.0	38.7
Oceania	20.9	23.4	30.4	34.4	35.4
Australia and New Zealand	44.3	47.7	52.0	57.6	58.1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	5.2	7.1	16.0	19.0	20.2
Europe and Northern America	44.0	52.4	56.7	60.8	61.4
Europe	49.4	58.7	62.8	67.7	68.4
Northern America	18.0	22.1	27.6	27.8	27.8
Landlocked developing countries	15.8	20.1	24.1	28.3	28.3

Regions	2000	2005	2010	2015	2018
Least developed countries	12.7	14.8	23.1	24.2	26.4
Small island developing States	9.3	12.4	17.5	21.4	21.8

¹Based 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.

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

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	31.2	31.0	30.8	30.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	29.2	28.5	27.8	27.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	3.8	3.8	3.9	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	9.7	10.0	10.2	10.3
Central Asia	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0
Southern Asia	13.8	14.3	14.6	14.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	28.2	28.9	29.3	29.4
Eastern Asia	19.6	20.9	21.7	22.2
South-Eastern Asia	50.9	50.0	49.4	48.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	49.1	47.9	47.0	46.5
Oceania	20.9	20.8	20.3	20.5
Australia and New Zealand	17.5	17.4	16.8	17.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	71.5	71.5	71.4	71.4
Europe and Northern America	40.6	40.6	40.9	41.0
Europe	45.3	45.4	45.8	45.9
Northern America	34.9	35.0	35.2	35.2
Landlocked developing countries	17.2	16.7	16.3	15.8
Least developed countries	28.9	28.2	27.6	27.0
Small island developing States	68.2	68.4	68.6	68.8

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 areas¹**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>
World	34.3	40.1	44.4	46.5	46.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	31.6	34.9	40.2	41.6	42.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	10.4	13.9	17.0	21.7	21.8
Northern Africa	13.9	21.1	24.8	37.7	38.0
Western Asia	8.9	11.1	13.9	15.3	15.4
Central and Southern Asia	24.0	25.3	26.9	28.9	29.0
Central Asia	12.0	12.3	15.7	16.3	16.5
Southern Asia	27.7	29.2	30.3	32.8	32.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	36.1	39.8	41.3	42.9	43.0
Eastern Asia	45.7	48.7	49.5	51.0	51.1
South-Eastern Asia	26.9	31.4	33.7	35.2	35.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	30.1	33.6	36.9	39.0	39.1
Oceania	23.4	26.1	32.8	36.0	36.6
Australia and New Zealand	36.8	40.0	45.7	50.9	51.4
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	6.8	9.1	16.9	17.5	18.2
Europe and Northern America	45.2	55.2	61.0	62.9	62.9
Europe	47.1	57.6	63.6	65.5	65.6
Northern America	18.8	21.8	25.5	26.2	26.2
Landlocked developing countries	29.3	32.5	35.1	35.8	36.0
Least developed countries	28.1	31.0	34.6	35.0	35.5
Small island developing States	14.4	17.9	23.1	25.2	25.4

¹Based 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.

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

(b) Mean percentage area of each important site (Key Biodiversity Area) for freshwater biodiversity that is covered by protected areas¹

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>
World	31.5	38.3	41.7	43.4	43.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	33.0	39.0	43.4	45.3	45.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	7.1	11.6	13.0	18.7	18.7
Northern Africa	12.6	24.9	28.7	49.6	49.6
Western Asia	5.5	7.7	8.4	9.7	9.7
Central and Southern Asia	17.1	18.9	21.3	21.9	21.9
Central Asia	10.0	10.6	15.8	16.8	16.8
Southern Asia	21.4	24.1	24.7	25.0	25.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	32.1	36.2	36.9	37.6	37.9
Eastern Asia	34.3	38.6	39.3	39.8	40.2

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>
South-Eastern Asia	26.2	29.9	30.5	31.8	31.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	28.7	31.8	36.8	39.8	39.9
Oceania	22.2	25.5	28.7	31.1	31.4
Australia and New Zealand	22.5	25.9	29.1	31.6	31.8
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Europe and Northern America	39.6	49.5	54.0	55.2	55.2
Europe	41.9	52.4	57.3	58.6	58.6
Northern America	16.8	20.4	20.5	20.6	20.6
Landlocked developing countries	22.3	26.9	30.8	31.7	31.9
Least developed countries	28.2	33.1	36.5	36.7	37.0
Small island developing States	39.1	39.1	39.1	39.1	39.1

¹Based 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.

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).

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000-2005</i>	<i>2006-2010</i>	<i>2011-2015</i>
World	-0.11	-0.08	-0.08
Sub-Saharan Africa	-0.48	-0.53	-0.44
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.05	0.25	-0.07
Northern Africa	-0.28	-0.09	-0.56
Western Asia	0.60	0.81	0.68
Central and Southern Asia	0.64	0.32	0.11
Central Asia	0.11	-0.40	-0.16
Southern Asia	0.71	0.41	0.15
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.49	0.27	0.12
Eastern Asia	1.29	0.71	0.52
South-Eastern Asia	-0.35	-0.23	-0.36
Latin America and the Caribbean	-0.49	-0.37	-0.23
Oceania	-0.13	-0.51	0.18
Australia and New Zealand	-0.17	-0.66	0.23
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.00	-0.01	-0.01
Europe and Northern America	0.03	0.16	0.04
Europe	0.04	0.19	0.04
Northern America	0.03	0.11	0.03
Landlocked developing countries	-0.55	-0.53	-0.55
Least developed countries	-0.46	-0.46	-0.45

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000-2005</i>	<i>2006-2010</i>	<i>2011-2015</i>
Small island developing States	0.06	0.05	0.06

Source: Global Forest Resources Assessment, Food and Agriculture Organisation of United Nations (FAO).

(b) Above-ground biomass density in forest

(Tonnes per hectare)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>
World	128.4	127.9	127.6	128.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	166.3	166.9	167.8	168.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	123.6	117.9	118.1	119.8
Northern Africa	142.0	133.3	131.6	131.8
Western Asia	87.6	89.4	93.9	99.5
Central and Southern Asia	54.7	55.0	55.8	52.1
Central Asia	25.3	26.0	24.5	27.5
Southern Asia	58.7	58.8	59.8	55.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	117.6	111.9	107.9	104.9
Eastern Asia	48.9	49.2	52.2	53.9
South-Eastern Asia	177.0	171.5	163.4	158.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	188.5	189.1	189.9	192.1
Oceania	269.5	270.2	271.4	272.3
Australia and New Zealand	207.8	211.0	216.0	220.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	286.4	286.5	286.6	286.7
Europe and Northern America	72.4	74.1	75.6	77.0
Europe	68.1	69.3	70.4	72.0
Northern America	86.4	89.8	92.3	93.3
Landlocked developing countries	107.7	108.2	108.9	109.6
Least developed countries	153.1	153.1	153.5	154.1
Small island developing States	301.2	301.0	298.8	297.9

Source: Global Forest Resources Assessment, Food and Agriculture Organisation of United Nations (FAO).

(c) Proportion of forest area within legally established protected areas

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>
World	12.3	14.3	15.5	16.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	15.1	15.5	16.2	17.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	10.1	13.9	14.4	14.5
Northern Africa	12.6	18.3	19.0	19.1
Western Asia	5.5	6.0	6.1	6.3
Central and Southern Asia	18.1	21.3	21.9	22.0
Central Asia	7.2	8.8	7.8	7.8
Southern Asia	18.7	22.0	22.6	22.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	17.5	20.5	21.1	22.3
Eastern Asia	10.0	13.4	14.7	15.1
South-Eastern Asia	26.5	29.2	28.9	31.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	24.5	29.6	33.2	33.6
Oceania	9.0	10.9	12.0	14.4
Australia and New Zealand	11.2	13.6	15.2	17.2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1.7	1.7	1.0	5.0

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>
Europe and Northern America	4.9	5.5	6.0	6.1
Europe	3.5	3.8	4.2	4.3
Northern America	7.1	7.9	8.7	8.6
Landlocked developing countries	28.0	27.5	26.9	25.8
Least developed countries	12.5	14.5	13.6	15.7
Small island developing States	4.3	4.6	6.8	8.9

Source: Global Forest Resources Assessment, Food and Agriculture Organisation of United Nations (FAO).

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>
World	50.9	53.9	56.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	9.0	10.4	19.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	51.7	56.5	62.5
Northern Africa	20.6	27.2	36.8
Western Asia	67.3	71.2	75.4
Central and Southern Asia	41.6	43.9	45.7
Central Asia	86.9	89.6	89.4
Southern Asia	38.8	41.1	43.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	44.9	64.4	68.9
Eastern Asia	33.0	57.0	63.0
South-Eastern Asia	82.4	88.1	87.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	12.8	14.0	16.5
Oceania	23.1	23.5	24.1
Australia and New Zealand	23.6	24.0	24.6
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.3	0.3	0.3
Europe and Northern America	88.6	89.1	89.5
Europe	96.2	96.3	96.4
Northern America	64.4	66.1	67.8
Landlocked developing countries	13.6	15.5	18.8
Least developed countries	16.7	18.7	26.9
Small island developing States	27.1	29.6	34.6

Source: Global Forest Resources Assessment, 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 areas¹

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>
World	37.7	41.7	45.9	47.9	48.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	33.0	36.5	41.0	42.1	42.2

Regions	2000	2005	2010	2015	2018
Northern Africa and Western Asia	9.6	12.1	14.6	18.2	18.4
Northern Africa	8.6	14.3	16.1	31.6	31.6
Western Asia	9.8	11.6	14.3	15.1	15.3
Central and Southern Asia	31.4	32.1	33.6	37.6	37.7
Central Asia	25.9	26.8	26.8	27.0	27.6
Southern Asia	32.4	33.0	34.8	39.5	39.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	45.4	49.8	51.6	52.7	52.7
Eastern Asia	61.6	63.3	63.9	64.4	64.4
South-Eastern Asia	31.1	37.9	40.9	42.5	42.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	36.9	38.9	42.4	44.7	44.7
Oceania	21.6	23.4	36.1	38.5	38.9
Australia and New Zealand	40.7	42.9	49.3	55.4	55.5
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	9.8	11.7	28.0	28.1	28.7
Europe and Northern America	51.4	58.7	65.8	67.5	67.5
Europe	51.9	59.3	66.6	68.4	68.4
Northern America	22.9	24.0	24.2	24.5	24.5
Landlocked developing countries	37.8	39.7	41.9	42.3	42.4
Least developed countries	34.5	37.1	40.1	40.5	40.6
Small island developing States	22.5	24.9	37.3	38.0	38.3

¹Based 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.

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).

Indicator 15.4.2

Mountain Green Cover Index

Mountain Green Cover Index

Regions	2017
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
Australia and New Zealand	94.9
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	98.3
Europe and Northern America	76.7
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^{1,2}

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2018</i>
World	0.80 (0.81-0.80)	0.78 (0.79-0.78)	0.77 (0.77-0.75)	0.74 (0.77-0.71)
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.80 (0.80-0.81)	0.79 (0.78-0.79)	0.77 (0.75-0.78)	0.74 (0.70-0.77)
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 (0.80-0.86)
Northern Africa	0.92 (0.91-0.93)	0.91 (0.90-0.91)	0.89 (0.88-0.90)	0.87 (0.84-0.90)
Western Asia	0.86 (0.85-0.87)	0.85 (0.84-0.85)	0.83 (0.82-0.84)	0.81 (0.77-0.83)
Central and Southern Asia	0.75 (0.74-0.77)	0.73 (0.72-0.74)	0.71 (0.70-0.72)	0.68 (0.65-0.71)
Central Asia	0.94 (0.90-0.95)	0.94 (0.89-0.94)	0.94 (0.88-0.95)	0.93 (0.85-0.96)
Southern Asia	0.75 (0.73-0.76)	0.73 (0.72-0.74)	0.70 (0.69-0.71)	0.67 (0.63-0.70)
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 (0.68-0.75)
Eastern Asia	0.81 (0.80-0.81)	0.79 (0.78-0.79)	0.77 (0.75-0.78)	0.74 (0.70-0.77)
South-Eastern Asia	0.80 (0.79-0.81)	0.78 (0.77-0.79)	0.75 (0.74-0.76)	0.71 (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 (0.72-0.75)
Oceania	0.86 (0.86-0.87)	0.85 (0.84-0.85)	0.83 (0.82-0.84)	0.80 (0.77-0.83)
Australia and New Zealand	0.87 (0.86-0.87)	0.85 (0.84-0.86)	0.84 (0.82-0.84)	0.81 (0.78-0.83)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.86 (0.85-0.87)	0.84 (0.83-0.85)	0.82 (0.81-0.83)	0.79 (0.76-0.82)
Europe and Northern America	0.87 (0.86-0.87)	0.86 (0.86-0.87)	0.85 (0.85-0.86)	0.84 (0.82-0.86)
Europe	0.91 (0.90-0.91)	0.89 (0.88-0.90)	0.87 (0.85-0.88)	0.85 (0.80-0.88)
Northern America	0.86 (0.86-0.86)	0.86 (0.85-0.86)	0.85 (0.84-0.86)	0.85 (0.83-0.86)
Landlocked developing countries	0.81 (0.81-0.81)	0.81 (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 (0.73-0.79)
Small island developing States	0.77 (0.77-0.78)	0.76 (0.75-0.76)	0.74 (0.73-0.75)	0.71 (0.68-0.74)

¹The 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.

²Lower and upper confidence intervals in parentheses.

Source: IUCN Red List Index, 2018, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) in collaboration with BirdLife International.

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 2016 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>
World	5,183.3	11,694.8	17,712.1	14,040.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	453.9	1,115.3	2,357.4	1,452.6
Northern Africa	92.8	99.0	118.3	277.5
Western Asia	65.6	75.7	1,111.6	741.6
Central Asia	5.8	9.7	0.7	30.2
Southern Asia	404.5	702.2	357.7	799.6
Eastern Asia	610.8	226.1	177.8	144.1
South-Eastern Asia	283.4	425.5	368.9	613.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	270.5	1,212.9	1,193.1	829.0
Oceania	18.3	122.2	44.6	68.4
Europe	6.9	48.6	1,031.9	98.5
Landlocked developing countries	232.3	1,048.8	947.3	844.7
Least developed countries	465.5	1,405.8	2,036.7	1,349.2
Small island developing States	120.8	498.4	235.6	257.5
Residual/Unallocated ODA	2,970.8	7,657.6	10,950.2	8,985.6

Note: Only the country-specific ODA are included in the regional aggregations. Unallocated ODA to multiple countries/regions are presented in "Residual/Unallocated ODA" row.

Source: Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database, 2018, 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</i>
World	5.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	9.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	3.7
Central and Southern Asia	3.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	22.3
Australia and New Zealand	1.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	8.8
Europe and Northern America	3.7

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

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 month¹

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2017</i>
World (81 countries, 29 per cent population coverage)	78.5
Sub-Saharan Africa (24 countries, 53 per cent population coverage)	82.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia (15 countries, 76 per cent population coverage)	83.7
Northern Africa (5 countries, 98 per cent population coverage)	85.1
Western Asia (10 countries, 56 per cent population coverage)	81.3
Central Asia (4 countries, 57 per cent population coverage)	57.7
Landlocked developing countries (21 countries, 50 per cent population coverage)	73.0
Least developed countries (28 countries, 57 per cent population coverage)	79.1
Small island developing States (16 countries, 67 per cent population coverage)	69.8

¹The number of countries with comparable survey data included in the regional aggregations and regional population coverage of children aged 1-14 are presented in parentheses.

Note: Based on the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and other nationally representative surveys conducted in the 2005-2017 period.

Source: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) global databases, 2018.

Indicator 16.2.3**Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18****Proportion of women aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18¹**

(Percentage)

Regions	2016
World (40 countries, 36 per cent population coverage)	3.0
Sub-Saharan Africa (23 countries, 73 per cent population coverage)	6.5
Central and Southern Asia (5 countries, 72 per cent population coverage)	1.3
Southern Asia (3 countries, 74 per cent population coverage)	1.3
Landlocked developing countries (13 countries, 64 per cent population coverage)	4.5
Least developed countries (22 countries, 57 per cent population coverage)	5.8

¹The number of countries with comparable survey data included in the regional aggregations and regional population coverage of women aged 18-29 are presented in parentheses.

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

Source: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) global databases, 2018.

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****Unsented detainees as a proportion of overall prison population****Unsented detainees as a proportion of overall prison population**

(Percentage)

Regions	2003-2005	2014-2016
World	31.5	30.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	43.4	36.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	43.0	24.0
Central and Southern Asia	68.0	62.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	31.7	28.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	40.8	42.9
Australia and New Zealand	20.0	24.8
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	27.0	36.4
Europe and Northern America	21.2	20.3

Note: Figures are the averages for 3 years (2003-2005 and 2014-2016).

Source: United Nations Survey on Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC); World Prison Brief-Institute for Criminal Policy Research (WPB-ICPR).

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)¹

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2006-2017</i>
World	17.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	21.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	18.0
Northern Africa	20.1
Western Asia	17.1
Central and Southern Asia	27.6
Central Asia	32.4
Southern Asia	24.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	28.3
Eastern Asia	22.5
South-Eastern Asia	29.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.9
Oceania	21.8
Europe and Northern America	10.4
Europe	10.4
Landlocked developing countries	21.1
Least developed countries	27.0
Small island developing States	14.3

¹Regional averages are computed by taking a simple average of country-level point estimates. For each country, only the latest available year of survey data in the 2006-2017 period is used in this computation.

Source: World Development Indicators database, the World Bank

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)

<i>International Organisations</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
African Development Bank	77.9	77.9	77.9	77.5	...
Asian Development Bank	69.5	68.8	68.7	68.7	...
Financial Stability Board	...	...	50.0	50.0	50.0
Inter-American Development Bank	58.7	59.6	60.4	60.4	...
International Bank For Reconstruction And Development	75.3	75.0	74.3	74.5	74.6
International Finance Corporation	74.9	74.7	74.2	74.5	74.5
International Monetary Fund	74.7	74.6	74.2	74.5	74.6

International Organisations	2000	2005	2010	2015	2017
UN Economic And Social Council	63.0	68.5	64.8	64.8	64.8
UN General Assembly	74.6	74.3	74.0	74.1	74.1
UN Security Council	53.3	46.7	53.3	53.3	46.7
World Trade Organisation	72.1	71.1	71.2	71.3	72.0

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".

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

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

(Percentage)

International Organisations	2000	2005	2010	2015	2017
African Development Bank	62.7	63.4	63.9	62.8	...
Asian Development Bank	58.3	57.9	53.8	58.1	...
Financial Stability Board	...	...	38.5	43.9	43.9
Inter-American Development Bank	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	...
International Bank For Reconstruction And Development	38.2	38.1	38.1	38.1	38.8
International Finance Corporation	30.1	30.1	30.1	32.2	32.1
International Monetary Fund	31.3	32.1	33.4	35.2	37.7
UN Economic And Social Council	63.0	68.5	64.8	64.8	64.8
UN General Assembly	74.6	74.3	74.0	74.1	74.1
UN Security Council	53.3	46.7	53.3	53.3	46.7
World Trade Organisation	72.1	71.1	71.2	71.3	72.0

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".

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

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 registered¹

(Percentage)

Regions	2017
World (153 countries, 83 per cent population coverage)	73.1
Sub-Saharan Africa (43 countries, 98 per cent population coverage)	46.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia (16 countries, 86 per cent population coverage)	89.2
Northern Africa (5 countries, 98 per cent population coverage)	91.9
Western Asia (11 countries, 74 per cent population coverage)	85.5
Central and Southern Asia (11 countries, 97 per cent population coverage)	67.9
Central Asia (4 countries, 59 per cent population coverage)	96.4

Regions	2017
Southern Asia (7 countries, 99 per cent population coverage)	67.2
South-Eastern Asia (8 countries, 95 per cent population coverage)	82.1
Latin America and the Caribbean (26 countries, 98 per cent population coverage)	94.8
Oceania (6 countries, 64 per cent population coverage)	98.0
Australia and New Zealand (2 countries, 100 per cent population coverage)	100.0
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 (29 countries, 93 per cent population coverage)	43.2
Least developed countries (43 countries, 98 per cent population coverage)	40.5
Small island developing States (19 countries, 72 per cent population coverage)	81.9

¹The number of countries with comparable data included in the regional aggregations and regional population coverage of children under age 5 are presented in parentheses.

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 2010-2017 period.

Source: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) global databases, 2018.

Target 16.10

Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

Indicator 16.10.1

Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months

Number of cases of killings of human rights defenders, journalists and trade unionists

Regions	2015¹		2016²		2017³	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	44	295	45	321	38	276

¹Incidents that occurred from 1 Jan to 31 Dec 2015.

²Incidents that occurred from 1 Jan to 31 Dec 2016.

³Incidents that occurred from 1 Jan to 31 October 2017.

Note: Data compiled as of 28 February 2018.

Source: The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in collaboration with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) and International Labour Organisation (ILO).

Indicator 16.10.2

Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information

Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information

(Number)

Regions	2018
World	116
Sub-Saharan Africa	19
Northern Africa and Western Asia	10
Central and Southern Asia	12
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	9

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2018</i>
Latin America and the Caribbean	21
Australia and New Zealand	2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	2
Europe and Northern America	41
Landlocked developing countries	20
Least developed countries	19
Small island developing States	12

Note: Data as of 28 February 2018. Reference year represents the year of data compilation.

Source: Data compiled by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

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)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
World	16.2	27.9	32.9	35.5	38.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	18.8	35.4	27.1	33.3	35.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	8.3	12.5	33.3	33.3	33.3
Central and Southern Asia	7.1	14.3	21.4	21.4	21.4
Southern Asia	11.1	22.2	33.3	33.3	33.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	11.8	35.3	41.2	35.3	35.3
South-Eastern Asia	18.2	36.4	45.5	36.4	36.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	23.5	32.4	41.2	41.2	38.2
Australia and New Zealand	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	8.3	8.3	0.0	0.0	8.3
Europe and Northern America	15.2	28.3	39.1	45.7	50
Landlocked developing countries	12.5	31.3	34.4	34.4	34.4
Least developed countries	12.5	22.9	20.8	27.1	29.2
Small island developing States	2.6	5.3	5.3	7.9	10.5

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

(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>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
World	21.3	35.5	45.2	54.3	58.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	18.8	39.6	41.7	47.9	54.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	8.3	12.5	41.7	58.3	62.5
Central and Southern Asia	21.4	28.6	42.9	71.4	71.4
Southern Asia	33.3	44.4	66.7	77.8	77.8

Regions	2000	2005	2010	2015	2017
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	17.6	41.2	47.1	52.9	52.9
South-Eastern Asia	18.2	36.4	45.5	54.5	54.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	26.5	41.2	50.0	52.9	52.9
Australia and New Zealand	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	8.3	8.3	0.0	0.0	8.3
Europe and Northern America	28.3	43.5	56.5	67.4	71.7
Landlocked developing countries	12.5	34.4	43.8	59.4	62.5
Least developed countries	12.5	27.1	31.3	43.8	47.9
Small island developing States	2.6	10.5	15.8	18.4	21.1

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

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 Organisation 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 2016 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2016*</i>
Total net ODA	71.9	116.1	120.6	144.9
Total net ODA to landlocked developing countries	11.0	15.9	22.2	23.4
Total net ODA to least developed countries	18.8	27.6	41.2	39.1
Total net ODA to small island developing states	4.3	2.9	6.2	5.8

Source: DAC Statistics database, 2018, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

* *Revision note (20 June 2018):* An earlier version of this annex incorrectly stated the latest year as 2015.

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>	<i>2016</i>
World	0.37	0.55	0.65	0.76	0.72
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.37	3.26	2.43	2.79	2.69
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2.22	1.71	1.65	1.63	1.56
Northern Africa	2.73	3.29	3.87	3.73	3.54
Western Asia	...	1.23	1.02	1.03	0.99
Central and Southern Asia	2.40	2.76	3.26	3.74	3.32
Central Asia	...	1.36	2.91	2.39	2.61
Southern Asia	2.46	2.83	3.29	3.87	3.37
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.24	0.39	0.43	0.60	0.53
Eastern Asia	0.09	0.12	0.17	0.32	0.26
South-Eastern Asia	2.24	3.04	2.46	2.86	2.72

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.93	1.82	1.15	1.42	1.57
Oceania	0.18	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.20
Australia and New Zealand	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.18
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	2.34	1.99	1.08
Europe and Northern America	0.21	0.28	0.35	0.36	0.36
Europe	0.41	0.49	0.60	0.69	0.70
Northern America	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04
Landlocked developing countries	2.20	3.81	4.07	3.86	3.92
Least developed countries	3.93	4.61	4.09	4.25	3.99

Source: World Development Indicators database, the 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 services¹

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	9.1	8.5	2.5	4.7	7.2
Northern Africa	15.9	10.4	4.4	6.3	8.7
Central and Southern Asia	13.2	8.6	2.5	3.8	5.5
Central Asia	8.9	4.1	0.7	1.9	3.1
Southern Asia	13.6	9.4	2.8	4.1	5.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	21.4	15.8	6.8	9.2	11.1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	6.0	...	...	1.3	7.3
Landlocked developing countries	8.2	4.5	1.6	3.8	4.9
Least developed countries	12.3	7.0	3.5	6.8	8.6

¹Data cover only long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt and repayments (repurchases and charges) to the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Source: World Development Indicators database, the World Bank.

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>	<i>2016</i>
World	3.68	7.95	11.50	12.44
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.04	0.18	0.38	0.55
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1.04	3.89	7.01	7.53
Northern Africa	0.30	1.65	3.52	4.12
Western Asia	1.83	5.93	10.54	11.00
Central and Southern Asia	0.10	0.83	1.99	2.23
Central Asia	0.03	1.65	6.27	7.66
Southern Asia	0.10	0.80	1.82	2.02
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	3.88	9.55	16.47	18.69
Eastern Asia	5.18	11.81	21.35	24.23
South-Eastern Asia	0.38	2.53	4.28	4.93
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.57	6.69	10.64	11.21
Oceania	8.71	18.40	21.49	22.80
Australia and New Zealand	9.48	24.66	29.14	30.93
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1.17	1.16	1.41	0.95
Europe and Northern America	11.56	23.51	29.55	30.51
Europe	7.51	20.24	28.18	29.10
Northern America	17.58	28.21	32.38	33.40
Landlocked developing countries	0.03	0.61	1.92	2.15
Least developed countries	0.01	0.12	0.76	1.10
Small island developing States	3.36	5.78	6.36	6.49

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
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.08	0.16	0.06
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1.49	2.22	2.31
Northern Africa	1.83	1.47	0.06
Western Asia	1.15	2.95	4.54
Central and Southern Asia	1.05	0.74	0.19

<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>
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
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 (exc. 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
Landlocked developing countries	0.81	0.56	0.48
Least developed countries	0.39	0.18	0.08
Small island developing States	0.94	0.83	2.96

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>	<i>2016</i>
World	6.7	15.6	28.7	43.0	45.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.5	2.1	6.6	17.5	19.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2.1	10.4	28.8	45.1	48.2
Northern Africa	0.6	9.6	24.6	38.9	41.7
Central and Southern Asia	0.5	2.8	8.0	24.9	28.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	5.0	13.9	33.9	49.2	52.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	3.9	16.6	34.7	54.3	56.8
Oceania	35.1	47.2	57.6	66.0	68.6
Australia and New Zealand	46.9	63.0	76.7	85.2	88.3
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1.8	4.7	7.1	16.2	16.7
Europe and Northern America	23.9	49.0	64.9	75.7	77.5
Europe	15.2	40.2	61.4	75.6	77.5
Northern America	43.9	68.3	72.5	76.0	77.6
Landlocked developing countries	0.3	2.0	8.8	20.8	23.0
Least developed countries	0.1	0.8	4.1	13.2	15.6
Small island developing States	5.2	14.2	24.0	38.8	41.0

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 2016 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000¹</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>
World	19,394.4	18,102.2	29,461.4	32,852.2	31,021.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	3,846.3	3,352.5	4,572.3	5,264.7	4,646.1
Northern Africa	1,138.9	1,071.5	1,258.7	1,824.4	1,937.7
Western Asia	1,416.6	4,513.1	2,398.2	2,483.6	3,437.4
Central Asia	249.4	109.9	594.4	905.4	1,359.1
Southern Asia	1,468.4	1,916.9	4,033.6	3,925.5	3,754.1
Eastern Asia	355.3	304.2	594.3	733.5	1,367.3
South-Eastern Asia	870.7	1,241.7	3,389.7	5,558.9	2,479.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	7,459.9	1,783.8	6,227.1	5,129.9	5,099.8
Oceania	247.4	383.2	454.8	396.7	345.8
Europe	615.4	941.8	852.5	946.6	712.2
Landlocked developing countries	3,038.4	2,471.0	4,290.8	4,401.8	5,330.1
Least developed countries	3,362.5	3,930.5	5,635.0	6,281.5	5,882.4
Small island developing States	1,200.6	712.9	1,211.1	1,413.2	1,099.4
Residual/Unallocated ODA	1,726.1	2,483.5	5,085.8	5,682.9	5,882.4

¹Based on commitments.

Note: Only the country-specific ODA are included in the regional aggregations. Unallocated ODA to multiple countries/regions are presented in "Residual/Unallocated ODA" row.

Source: Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database, 2018, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

Target 17.10

Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organisation, 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>Preferential¹</i>			<i>MFN²</i>		
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2016</i>
Developing regions	5.1	4.6	3.9	6.6	6.1	5.6

Regions	Preferential ¹			MFN ²		
	2005	2010	2016	2005	2010	2016
Northern Africa	10.9	9.6	6.1	13.2	11.8	11.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	8.5	8.3	7.2	9.8	9.2	8.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	5.0	5.2	3.6	10.8	10.7	6.8
Eastern Asia	4.2	3.9	3.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
Southern Asia	13.9	7.8	8.2	14.0	8.0	9.2
South-Eastern Asia	2.9	2.5	2.2	3.8	3.8	4.3
Western Asia	3.8	3.9	3.4	5.1	5.2	4.8
Oceania	8.6	6.2	10.3	10.0	7.1	11.0
Caucasus and Central Asia	4.0	5.0	3.0	7.7	7.8	3.8
Developed countries	2.0	1.3	1.2	3.2	1.9	2.0
Landlocked developing countries	5.7	6.3	5.3	9.0	8.9	7.4
Least developed countries	9.9	9.3	7.9	11.2	10.4	9.7
Small island developing States	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.1

¹Under preferential status

²Under most-favoured-nation status

Note: (1) The presentation of regions in this table follows the classification of countries used in 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/>.

Note: (2) 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".

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

(b) Worldwide weighted tariff-average of agriculture products

(Percentage)

Regions	Preferential ¹			MFN ²		
	2005	2010	2016	2005	2010	2016
Developing regions	16.9	13.5	11.5	21.2	17.5	15.9
Northern Africa	13.9	16.5	9.5	16.3	18.2	12.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	11.8	11.2	10.5	14.6	13.5	13.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.1	5.7	4.6	20.7	21.2	15.1
Eastern Asia	32.6	20.2	15.9	32.9	21.0	19.8
Southern Asia	29.3	21.0	17.2	30.1	21.8	19.4
South-Eastern Asia	11.9	9.8	7.7	14.2	12.5	11.9
Western Asia	11.6	10.6	11.0	13.0	12.3	13.3
Oceania	9.9	11.6	12.8	10.8	12.3	13.3
Caucasus and Central Asia	7.6	5.5	3.6	14.3	11.7	6.7
Developed countries	10.1	4.0	3.0	12.6	5.5	4.4
Landlocked developing countries	8.1	7.6	6.1	13.9	13.3	10.7
Least developed countries	9.7	9.3	7.9	11.4	11.1	10.1
Small island developing States	7.5	5.8	5.8	8.6	7.6	8.3

¹Under preferential status

²Under most-favoured-nation status

Note: (1) The presentation of regions in this table follows the classification of countries used in 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/>.

Note: (2) 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".

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

(c) Worldwide weighted tariff-average of arms

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Preferential¹</i>			<i>MFN²</i>		
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2016</i>
Developing regions	10.8	8.4	7.0	11.4	9.7	8.7
Northern Africa	12.1	7.1	2.2	16.3	7.8	7.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	19.4	18.8	18.1	19.5	19.0	19.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	13.7	13.0	8.6	16.9	15.8	12.1
Eastern Asia	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.8
Southern Asia	35.7	18.4	18.9	35.7	19.5	21.7
South-Eastern Asia	7.6	10.8	5.5	8.2	14.6	7.5
Western Asia	4.8	4.8	4.1	5.0	5.0	4.8
Oceania	18.5	19.9	15.4	19.3	20.7	16.8
Caucasus and Central Asia	7.5	1.9	8.1	12.9	2.4	8.1
Developed countries	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.8	1.3	1.3
Landlocked developing countries	25.9	13.2	15.0	26.5	14.0	18.6
Least developed countries	25.4	20.3	22.6	25.7	20.8	24.0
Small island developing States	18.1	18.7	13.9	18.3	19.0	17.1

¹Under preferential status

²Under most-favoured-nation status

Note: (1) The presentation of regions in this table follows the classification of countries used in 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/>.

Note: (2) 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".

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

(d) Worldwide weighted tariff-average of clothing

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Preferential¹</i>			<i>MFN²</i>		
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2016</i>
Developing regions	7.3	8.8	7.6	10.3	11.2	11.3
Northern Africa	27.1	23.1	18.9	30.6	26.8	29.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	31.5	29.0	25.1	38.5	32.5	29.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	12.5	16.9	13.9	22.7	22.1	18.3
Eastern Asia	2.3	3.0	3.5	3.1	3.8	7.2
Southern Asia	27.8	22.8	17.1	28.3	23.3	19.5
South-Eastern Asia	7.3	5.4	3.3	8.9	9.2	8.1
Western Asia	5.6	5.6	5.0	7.0	7.8	6.9
Oceania	18.5	20.5	21.7	19.7	21.2	22.1
Caucasus and Central Asia	10.8	10.7	7.9	12.1	10.9	8.2

Regions	Preferential ¹			MFN ²		
	2005	2010	2016	2005	2010	2016
Developed countries	9.6	7.4	6.8	13.5	10.2	10.6
Landlocked developing countries	22.8	14.6	14.8	33.1	16.8	16.9
Least developed countries	25.3	20.2	21.2	28.2	22.4	23.1
Small island developing States	5.5	4.8	4.5	5.7	5.2	4.7

¹Under preferential status

²Under most-favoured-nation status

Note: (1) The presentation of regions in this table follows the classification of countries used in 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/>.

Note: (2) 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".

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

(e) Worldwide weighted tariff-average of industrial products

(Percentage)

Regions	Preferential ¹			MFN ²		
	2005	2010	2016	2005	2010	2016
Developing regions	4.3	4.1	3.1	5.6	5.5	4.6
Northern Africa	9.4	8.2	5.3	11.5	10.4	11.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	8.1	7.9	6.5	9.2	8.6	7.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.9	5.0	3.3	9.9	9.7	5.8
Eastern Asia	3.1	3.4	2.5	3.2	3.7	3.3
Southern Asia	12.4	8.3	7.7	12.4	8.4	8.7
South-Eastern Asia	2.3	2.0	1.6	3.2	3.3	3.6
Western Asia	3.1	3.1	2.5	4.5	4.3	3.7
Oceania	8.3	5.2	9.4	9.8	6.1	10.2
Caucasus and Central Asia	3.6	4.8	2.7	6.8	7.2	3.1
Developed countries	1.3	0.9	0.8	2.3	1.3	1.4
Landlocked developing countries	5.0	5.9	4.8	7.8	8.1	6.5
Least developed countries	9.5	8.7	6.9	10.6	9.7	8.6
Small island developing States	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7

¹Under preferential status

²Under most-favoured-nation status

Note: (1) The presentation of regions in this table follows the classification of countries used in 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/>.

Note: (2) 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".

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

(f) Worldwide weighted tariff-average of oil

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Preferential¹</i>			<i>MFN²</i>		
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2016</i>
Developing regions	1.6	0.7	0.5	1.9	0.8	0.6
Northern Africa	4.1	1.1	0.0	8.6	5.2	0.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.6	2.1	0.5	0.7	2.2	0.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.1	0.1	0.0	2.7	1.3	1.0
Eastern Asia	2.4	1.0	0.8	2.4	1.0	0.8
Southern Asia	4.1	0.0	0.1	4.1	0.0	0.1
South-Eastern Asia	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5
Western Asia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	5.0
Oceania	4.0	0.0	5.1	4.0	0.0	5.1
Caucasus and Central Asia	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	3.3	0.0
Developed countries	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0
Landlocked developing countries	0.0	2.1	4.3	3.9	4.3	4.3
Least developed countries	3.7	7.6	3.3	3.7	7.7	3.6
Small island developing States	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0

¹Under preferential status²Under most-favoured-nation status

Note: (1) The presentation of regions in this table follows the classification of countries used in 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/>.

Note: (2) 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".

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

(g) Worldwide weighted tariff-average of textile

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Preferential¹</i>			<i>MFN²</i>		
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2016</i>
Developing regions	9.3	7.6	6.5	11.8	9.8	9.5
Northern Africa	23.0	13.4	5.3	27.3	16.5	11.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	15.0	14.4	14.3	17.2	15.5	15.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.8	10.0	7.8	14.0	15.5	11.5
Eastern Asia	6.3	4.5	3.7	6.8	5.2	6.0
Southern Asia	18.0	14.6	14.6	18.1	14.9	15.5
South-Eastern Asia	13.1	5.5	3.9	14.7	8.3	8.8
Western Asia	3.9	3.7	3.7	5.6	5.3	5.1
Oceania	7.0	8.4	9.8	8.1	9.3	10.4
Caucasus and Central Asia	11.2	10.8	6.2	15.4	12.4	6.7
Developed countries	4.8	3.6	3.3	7.3	4.7	4.6
Landlocked developing countries	9.7	10.6	10.4	13.8	13.4	12.1
Least developed countries	13.7	15.8	15.1	14.7	16.4	16.9
Small island developing States	3.0	3.8	3.6	3.2	4.1	4.0

¹Under preferential status²Under most-favoured-nation status

Note: (1) The presentation of regions in this table follows the classification of countries used in 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/>.

Note: (2) 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".

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

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)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.08	1.15	1.19	1.22	1.17
Northern Africa and Western Asia	4.90	4.86	5.08	5.64	5.48
Northern Africa	1.10	1.17	1.23	0.87	0.79
Western Asia	3.79	3.69	3.85	4.77	4.70
Central and Southern Asia	1.62	2.61	3.86	4.14	4.22
Central Asia	0.20	0.17	0.23	0.30	0.27
Southern Asia	1.43	2.44	3.63	3.84	3.94
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	15.59	15.79	18.96	20.04	19.99
Eastern Asia	11.38	11.49	13.46	13.52	13.29
South-Eastern Asia	4.21	4.30	5.50	6.52	6.71
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.08	3.46	3.44	3.49	3.51
Oceania	1.64	1.65	1.57	1.39	1.48
Australia and New Zealand	1.58	1.53	1.48	1.32	1.41
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.06	0.12	0.09	0.07	0.07
Europe and Northern America	71.07	70.41	65.83	64.06	64.12
Europe	49.74	54.09	49.46	46.94	47.01
Northern America	20.97	16.32	16.37	17.12	17.11
Developing regions ¹	21.00	22.59	27.62	29.49	29.04
Landlocked developing countries	0.51	0.50	0.69	0.81	0.77
Least developed countries	0.47	0.45	0.62	0.78	0.74
Small island developing States	2.67	2.87	3.52	4.02	4.04

¹*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".*

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

(b) Share of global merchandise exports

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.44	1.85	2.25	1.72	1.56
Northern Africa and Western Asia	5.05	6.54	7.37	6.40	6.06

Regions	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016
Northern Africa	0.85	1.11	1.16	0.64	0.62
Western Asia	4.19	5.42	6.21	5.76	5.44
Central and Southern Asia	1.68	2.17	3.01	2.85	2.89
Central Asia	0.24	0.37	0.53	0.44	0.38
Southern Asia	1.44	1.80	2.48	2.41	2.51
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	26.17	26.6	29.71	32.7	32.51
Eastern Asia	19.51	20.35	22.84	25.66	25.31
South-Eastern Asia	6.67	6.25	6.86	7.04	7.21
Latin America and the Caribbean	5.70	5.58	5.83	5.59	5.54
Oceania	1.28	1.28	1.65	1.42	1.47
Australia and New Zealand	1.20	1.22	1.59	1.35	1.41
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07
Europe and Northern America	58.68	55.98	50.19	49.31	49.96
Europe	42.27	43.96	39.3	37.71	38.42
Northern America	16.41	12.02	10.89	11.60	11.54
Developing regions ¹	32.20	36.72	42.80	45.15	44.20
Landlocked developing countries	0.53	0.74	1.08	0.95	0.88
Least developed countries	0.56	0.78	1.06	0.93	0.92
Small island developing States	2.56	2.55	2.58	2.39	2.38

¹There 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".

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

(c) Share of global service imports

(Percentage)

Regions	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.69	1.99	2.82	2.41	2.06
Northern Africa and Western Asia	5.65	5.68	7.37	7.98	7.54
Northern Africa	0.89	0.96	1.20	0.97	0.94
Western Asia	4.76	4.71	6.17	7.01	6.59
Central and Southern Asia	2.39	3.67	4.42	3.81	3.98
Central Asia	0.27	0.41	0.43	0.36	0.34
Southern Asia	2.12	3.27	3.99	3.44	3.64
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	21.46	19.72	20.79	24.65	25.03
Eastern Asia	15.92	14.33	14.83	18.03	18.37
South-Eastern Asia	5.56	5.38	5.96	6.63	6.67
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.70	3.72	4.54	4.44	4.23
Oceania	1.58	1.66	1.76	1.54	1.5
Australia and New Zealand	1.49	1.51	1.62	1.45	1.43
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.09	0.14	0.15	0.09	0.08
Europe and Northern America	62.34	63.54	58.26	55.16	55.64
Europe	45.59	49.35	44.96	42.79	43.11
Northern America	16.58	14.18	13.3	12.37	12.54
Developing regions ¹	26.09	27.71	34.16	37.96	37.36

Regions	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016
Landlocked developing countries	0.71	0.95	1.13	1.22	1.16
Least developed countries	0.88	1.09	1.61	1.54	1.43
Small island developing States	2.55	2.74	3.23	3.8	3.78

¹There 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".

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

(d) Share of global merchandise imports

(Percentage)

Regions	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.21	1.55	1.95	2.15	1.94
Northern Africa and Western Asia	4.00	4.82	5.89	6.59	6.35
Northern Africa	0.74	0.83	1.16	1.17	1.11
Western Asia	3.26	3.99	4.73	5.42	5.23
Central and Southern Asia	1.59	2.44	3.62	3.69	3.60
Central Asia	0.16	0.24	0.33	0.35	0.32
Southern Asia	1.42	2.20	3.29	3.34	3.28
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	22.62	23.48	27.07	28.05	27.76
Eastern Asia	16.9	17.89	20.88	21.49	21.03
South-Eastern Asia	5.72	5.59	6.18	6.56	6.73
Latin America and the Caribbean	5.84	4.99	5.81	6.18	5.77
Oceania	1.38	1.50	1.60	1.55	1.51
Australia and New Zealand	1.28	1.41	1.51	1.47	1.44
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.07
Europe and Northern America	63.36	61.21	54.07	51.79	53.07
Europe	40.74	42.13	38.67	35.26	36.54
Northern America	22.62	19.08	15.39	16.53	16.53
Developing regions ¹	29.03	32.10	39.48	42.41	41.26
Landlocked developing countries	0.55	0.70	0.98	1.13	1.09
Least developed countries	0.65	0.81	1.10	1.42	1.35
Small island developing States	2.68	2.42	2.52	2.29	2.31

¹There 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".

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

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 Organisation 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)

<i>Type of product</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>
<i>Agriculture products</i>	9.22	8.82	7.35	8.00	8.04
<i>Arms</i>	0.92	0.80	0.97	0.92	0.93
<i>Clothing</i>	10.79	8.36	8.01	7.71	7.67
<i>Industrial products</i>	1.43	1.14	0.88	1.00	0.93
<i>Oil</i>	0.29	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Textiles</i>	6.57	5.30	5.03	4.95	5.08

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".

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

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

<i>Type of product</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>
<i>Agriculture products</i>	3.64	2.95	1.00	0.89	0.85
<i>Arms</i>	0.82	1.27	1.71	1.75	1.75
<i>Clothing</i>	7.79	6.43	6.72	6.51	6.48
<i>Industrial products</i>	0.35	0.27	0.23	0.29	0.29
<i>Oil</i>	0.06	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Textiles</i>	4.14	3.22	3.16	3.18	3.17

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".

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

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)

<i>Regions</i>	<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 countries	84.8	61.5	52.4
Fragile ¹ countries	82.0	57.8	48.2
Non-fragile countries	87.8	65.0	56.2
Small island developing States	85.0	72.0	59.7

¹Fragility is defined as the combination of exposure to risk and insufficient coping capacity of the state, system and/or communities to manage, absorb or mitigate those risks. Fragility can lead to negative outcomes including violence, the breakdown of institutions, displacement, humanitarian crises or other emergencies.

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>2017</i>
World	71
Sub-Saharan Africa	9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	9
Northern Africa	3
Western Asia	6
Central and Southern Asia	4
Central Asia	2
Southern Asia	2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	7

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2017</i>
Eastern Asia	4
South-Eastern Asia	3
Latin America and the Caribbean	5
Oceania	3
Australia and New Zealand	2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1
Europe and Northern America	34
Europe	32
Northern America	2
Landlocked developing countries	7
Least developed countries	8
Small island developing States	4

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

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

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2017</i>	
	<i>Under Implementation</i>	<i>Fully funded and under implementation</i>
World	102	56
Sub-Saharan Africa	31	3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	9	7
Northern Africa	3	2
Western Asia	6	5
Central and Southern Asia	7	3
Central Asia	2	1
Southern Asia	5	2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	12	7
Eastern Asia	5	5
South-Eastern Asia	7	2
Latin America and the Caribbean	11	8
Oceania	5	2
Australia and New Zealand	2	2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	3	0
Europe and Northern America	27	26
Europe	26	25
Northern America	1	1
Landlocked developing countries	21	5
Least developed countries	26	2
Small island developing States	15	4

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

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

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2017</i>		
	<i>Government</i>	<i>Donors</i>	<i>Other sources</i>
World	77	37	17
Sub-Saharan Africa	15	13	2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	9	5	3
Northern Africa	3	2	1
Western Asia	6	3	2
Central and Southern Asia	6	5	2
Central Asia	2	2	2
Southern Asia	4	3	0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	8	3	0
Eastern Asia	5	1	0
South-Eastern Asia	3	2	0
Latin America and the Caribbean	10	3	2
Oceania	3	1	1
Australia and New Zealand	2	0	1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1	1	0
Europe and Northern America	26	7	7
Europe	25	7	7
Northern America	1	0	0
Landlocked developing countries	12	12	3
Least developed countries	15	14	1
Small island developing States	10	5	0

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>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>
World	214.0	448.0	590.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	62.4	79.2	280.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	14.4	17.5	62.3
Northern Africa	6.2	3.9	12.9
Western Asia	8.2	13.6	49.3
Central and Southern Asia	15.0	148.3	17.5
Central Asia	3.6	8.7	7.5
Southern Asia	11.4	139.6	10.1

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	20.0	15.7	23.1
Eastern Asia	5.1	1.4	6.8
South-Eastern Asia	14.8	14.4	16.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	20.0	114.8	20.7
Oceania	2.5	3.3	0.4
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	2.5	3.3	0.4
Europe and Northern America	4.8	25.2	19.1
Europe	4.8	25.2	19.1
Landlocked developing countries	36.8	80.7	36.0
Least developed countries	62.5	106.0	176.7
Small island developing States	7.3	9.2	7.1

Note: Only the country-specific commitments are included in the regional aggregations. Unallocated commitments to multiple countries/regions (US\$ 186 million for 2015) are excluded.

Source: 2017 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 censuses conducted 2008-2017</i>	<i>Proportion of countries that conducted a census 2008-2017 (Percentage)</i>
World	212	89
Sub-Saharan Africa	41	80
Northern Africa and Western Asia	19	76
Northern Africa	5	71
Western Asia	14	78
Central and Southern Asia	12	86
Central Asia	4	80
Southern Asia	8	89
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	18	100
Eastern Asia	7	100
South-Eastern Asia	11	100
Latin America and the Caribbean	45	90
Oceania	25	100
Australia and New Zealand	3	100
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	22	100
Europe and Northern America	52	96
Europe	47	96
Northern America	5	100
Landlocked developing countries (LLDCs)	26	81
Least developed countries (LDCs)	38	79
Small island developing States (SIDS)	52	98

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 with birth registration data that are at least 90 per cent complete, 2012-2016</i>	<i>Proportion of countries with birth registration data that are at least 90 per cent complete, 2012-2016 (Percentage)</i>
World	143	58.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	8	15.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	17	68.0
Northern Africa	3	42.9
Western Asia	14	77.8
Central and Southern Asia	6	42.9
Central Asia	3	60.0
Southern Asia	3	33.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	9	50.0
Eastern Asia	5	71.4
South-Eastern Asia	4	36.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	35	68.6
Oceania	14	48.3
Australia and New Zealand	3	50.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	11	47.8
Europe and Northern America	54	98.2
Europe	50	100.0
Northern America	4	80.0
Landlocked developing countries	9	28.1
Least developed countries	1	2.1
Small island developing States	36	67.9

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 with death registration data that are at least 75 per cent complete, 2012-2016</i>	<i>Proportion of countries with death registration data that are at least 75 per cent complete, 2012-2016 (Percentage)</i>
World	148	60.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	9	17.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	16	64.0
Northern Africa	3	42.9
Western Asia	13	72.2
Central and Southern Asia	8	57.1
Central Asia	4	80.0
Southern Asia	4	44.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	10	55.6
Eastern Asia	5	71.4
South-Eastern Asia	5	45.5

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Number of countries with death registration data that are at least 75 per cent complete, 2012-2016</i>	<i>Proportion of countries with death registration data that are at least 75 per cent complete, 2012-2016 (Percentage)</i>
Latin America and the Caribbean	37	72.5
Oceania	14	48.3
Australia and New Zealand	3	50.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	11	47.8
Europe and Northern America	54	98.2
Europe	50	100.0
Northern America	4	80.0
Landlocked developing countries	10	31.3
Least developed countries	2	4.2
Small island developing States	37	69.8

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