



Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General

English only

High-level political forum on sustainable development
Convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council

Special Edition of the Sustainable Development Goals Progress Report

Report of the Secretary-General

Supplementary Information

Summary

The following information is supplementary to the Report of the Secretary-General: Special Edition of the Sustainable Development Goals Progress Report (E/2019/68). 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/>.

Explanatory notes

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 Special Edition of the Sustainable Development Goals Progress Report (E/2019/68) is 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 Japan in Asia, the United States in northern America, Australia and New Zealand in Oceania, and Europe – including Israel and Cyprus. For monitoring indicators related to "developing countries," in general data for all countries located in "developing regions" are being aggregated.

Methodological notes

The concepts and definitions, method of computation and other reference metadata of each indicator presented in this document are available at the Global SDG indicators metadata repository at: <<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/>>.

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 the beginning and end years.
- / 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 thousand separator; for example, 1,000 is one thousand. Subtotals and percentages in the tables do not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

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>2015</i>
World	25.5	20.7	15.7	9.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	56.4	51.9	47.8	42.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	5.8	5.2	3.4	4.3
Northern Africa	8.0	7.2	4.4	2.2
Western Asia	3.4	3.2	2.3	6.6
Central and Southern Asia	35.0	31.3	22.8	...
Central Asia	38.0	31.3	15.2	7.4
Southern Asia	35.0	31.3	23.0	...
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	24.6	16.3	10.8	1.9
Eastern Asia	24.9	15.4	10.3	0.7
South-Eastern Asia	23.5	19.7	12.4	6.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	11.8	9.8	6.1	3.9
Oceania	13.6	12.6	9.7	8.0
Australia and New Zealand	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.7
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	31.6	...
Europe and Northern America	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.7
Europe	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.5
Northern America	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1
Landlocked developing countries	48.2	41.7	34.4	30.2
Least developed countries	55.5	48.1	40.5	35.2

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>2018</i>
World	26.3	18.7	14.2	8.6	8.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	54.7	48.9	44.5	39.5	38.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	3.3	2.7	1.6	2.5	3.2
Northern Africa	5.3	4.3	2.5	1.6	1.4
Western Asia	1.6	1.3	0.8	3.1	4.5
Central and Southern Asia	37.0	30.8	23.6	14.3	11.9
Central Asia	35.8	28.1	19.1	15.2	14.3
Southern Asia	37.0	30.9	23.8	14.3	11.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	32.0	17.2	11.1	2.2	1.7
Eastern Asia	33.2	17.5	11.5	1.1	0.9
South-Eastern Asia	27.6	16.4	9.8	5.3	3.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.9	6.6	3.5	2.3	2.2
Oceania	10.8	8.5	4.8	4.0	3.8
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	47.5	40.5	25.6	20.9	19.7
Landlocked developing countries	48.2	38.9	32.4	28.3	26.5
Least developed countries	53.0	45.2	38.2	33.2	31.5
Small island developing States	13.9	12.2	9.3	8.4	8.1

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2018, ILO Database of Labour Statistics (ILOSTAT), International Labour Organisation (ILO).

(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>2018</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	25.0	32.1	17.4	24.5	13.2	19.6	7.2	13.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	53.0	59.5	47.3	53.4	43.0	49.1	36.6	42.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	3.2	3.3	2.6	3.1	1.5	1.9	3.0	5.0
Northern Africa	5.3	5.7	4.2	4.8	2.4	2.8	1.3	1.7
Western Asia	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.5	0.8	1.1	4.1	7.0
Central and Southern Asia	36.6	38.2	30.5	31.8	23.1	25.9	11.4	14.8
Central Asia	35.3	37.7	27.8	29.3	18.8	20.2	13.9	16.4
Southern Asia	36.7	38.2	30.7	31.9	23.3	26.1	11.2	14.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	30.6	38.0	16.0	23.0	10.3	15.2	1.5	2.9
Eastern Asia	31.8	39.9	16.3	23.7	10.7	16.4	0.8	1.5
South-Eastern Asia	26.2	32.6	15.2	21.1	9.3	12.3	3.6	5.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.3	10.7	6.1	8.3	3.4	4.0	2.2	2.2
Oceania	9.6	16.0	7.6	12.3	4.3	7.5	3.3	6.5
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	45.5	53.2	38.5	46.9	23.8	32.0	18.2	25.1
Landlocked developing countries	46.7	52.1	37.4	42.6	30.8	36.6	24.9	30.9
Least developed countries	52.3	54.8	44.3	47.5	37.1	41.0	30.2	35.5
Small island developing States	12.9	18.8	11.4	16.7	8.9	12.1	7.7	10.9

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2018, ILO Database of Labour Statistics (ILOSTAT), International Labour Organisation (ILO).

(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>2018</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	27.3	25.7	19.0	18.5	14.2	14.3	8.3	7.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	56.3	53.3	50.5	47.5	46.0	43.3	39.3	36.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	3.2	3.3	2.5	2.8	1.3	1.7	1.4	3.8
Northern Africa	5.4	5.3	3.9	4.5	1.9	2.7	1.1	1.5
Western Asia	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.3	0.8	0.8	1.6	5.5
Central and Southern Asia	42.6	35.1	35.2	29.3	25.1	23.2	13.3	11.4
Central Asia	34.2	37.0	26.7	29.2	16.8	20.8	11.9	16.1
Southern Asia	43.1	35.0	35.8	29.3	25.8	23.2	13.4	11.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	32.8	31.3	17.6	16.9	11.3	10.9	1.6	1.7
Eastern Asia	33.9	32.7	17.8	17.2	11.9	11.2	0.9	0.8
South-Eastern Asia	28.5	27.0	17.0	16.0	9.6	9.9	3.8	3.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	7.9	9.4	6.2	6.8	3.5	3.5	2.3	2.2
Oceania	11.9	9.9	9.4	7.8	5.4	4.3	4.3	3.5
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	50.5	44.9	43.9	37.7	28.5	23.1	22.1	17.6
Landlocked developing countries	48.8	47.7	39.3	38.5	32.8	32.1	27.2	25.9
Least developed countries	58.1	49.4	50.3	41.6	42.5	35.1	34.6	29.2
Small island developing States	16.5	12.2	14.3	10.8	11.0	8.2	9.6	7.1

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2018, ILO Database of Labour Statistics (ILOSTAT), International Labour Organisation (ILO).

(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>2018</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	25.7	33.7	17.6	25.1	13.1	19.7	7.4	14.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	55.2	59.3	49.5	53.4	45.1	48.7	38.5	41.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	3.2	3.2	2.5	2.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.9
Northern Africa	5.2	6.0	3.8	4.5	1.8	2.3	1.0	1.3
Western Asia	2.0	1.2	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.6	1.4	2.3
Central and Southern Asia	42.1	44.1	34.8	36.5	24.4	28.1	12.8	16.3
Central Asia	33.7	36.8	26.2	28.7	16.1	19.7	11.2	16.1
Southern Asia	42.7	44.5	35.4	37.0	25.1	28.7	12.9	16.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	31.3	38.6	16.5	22.8	10.7	14.8	1.5	2.6
Eastern Asia	32.4	40.3	16.6	23.3	11.1	15.9	0.9	1.6
South-Eastern Asia	27.0	33.3	15.9	21.2	9.2	11.7	3.6	4.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	7.7	8.7	5.9	7.2	3.5	3.8	2.3	2.1
Oceania	10.7	16.8	8.5	13.0	4.9	7.8	3.9	6.5
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	48.5	56.1	42.0	49.6	27.1	33.2	21.1	25.6
Landlocked developing countries	47.6	51.6	38.3	41.9	31.7	35.8	26.1	30.4
Least developed countries	57.9	58.8	49.9	51.3	42.0	43.8	33.7	37.1
Small island developing States	15.3	22.4	13.3	19.7	10.4	14.2	9.1	12.9

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2018, ILO Database of Labour Statistics (ILOSTAT), International Labour Organisation (ILO).

(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>2018</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	24.5	31.1	17.2	24.1	13.2	19.5	7.0	13.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	51.1	59.6	45.4	53.5	41.3	49.5	35.0	42.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	3.2	3.3	2.7	3.2	1.6	2.0	3.5	5.9
Northern Africa	5.3	5.6	4.4	4.9	2.6	3.0	1.4	1.9
Western Asia	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.7	0.7	1.2	5.0	8.5
Central and Southern Asia	34.7	36.1	29.0	30.2	22.7	25.1	10.9	14.3
Central Asia	36.7	38.4	29.1	29.6	20.9	20.6	16.0	16.6
Southern Asia	34.7	36.1	29.0	30.2	22.8	25.3	10.7	14.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	30.1	37.5	15.7	23.2	10.0	15.6	1.5	3.1
Eastern Asia	31.3	39.6	16.0	24.1	10.3	16.8	0.8	1.5
South-Eastern Asia	25.6	32.1	14.8	21.0	9.3	12.8	3.7	5.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.7	11.9	6.2	8.9	3.3	4.2	2.2	2.3
Oceania	8.7	15.4	7.0	11.8	3.7	7.3	2.9	6.6
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	43.0	50.5	35.6	44.5	21.0	31.0	15.8	24.6
Landlocked developing countries	45.9	52.4	36.7	43.1	30.1	37.2	24.0	31.4
Least developed countries	48.4	51.9	40.4	44.6	33.8	38.8	27.6	34.3
Small island developing States	11.4	16.5	10.1	14.6	7.8	10.7	6.7	9.5

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2018, ILO Database of Labour Statistics (ILOSTAT), International Labour Organisation (ILO).

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	2.3 ⁷	22.7	3.0	10.6 ⁷	7.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	45.3 ⁷	51.8 ⁷	59.9 ⁷	12.6 ⁷	12.8 ⁷	28.6 ⁷
Northern Africa	32.1 ⁷	69.1	47.0 ⁷	13.8 ⁷	8.4 ⁷	19.7 ⁷
Western Asia	61.1 ⁷	33.4 ⁷	72.4 ⁷	11.3	17.5	37.8 ⁷
Central and Southern Asia	38.8 ⁷	42.0	25.8	16.7 ⁷	11.0	4.3
Central Asia	43.9	42.4	90.7	14.4	94.8	40.3

<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>
Southern Asia	38.6 ⁷	42.0	23.6	16.9 ⁷	7.9	3.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	14.4	25.5	69.3	25.1	9.2 ⁷	27.1
Eastern Asia	10.8	22.5	77.3	19.5	8.7	32.5
South-Eastern Asia	20.1 ⁷	32.5 ⁷	31.5	43.8 ⁷	10.4	13.6 ⁷
Latin America and the Caribbean	56.0	53.5	70.8	12.2	59.4	39.2
Oceania	65.5	84.0 ⁷	74.1	47.0	92.4	38.5
Australia and New Zealand	99.2	99.8 ⁷	79.5	49.7	96.9	46.2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	14.5 ⁷	41.4 ⁷	9.9	36.2 ⁷	79.4 ⁷	16.6 ⁷
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	90.6 ⁷	99.9 ⁷	100.0	28.5	96.7	37.8
Landlocked developing countries	20.7 ⁷	13.0 ⁷	43.4	6.4	21.5 ⁷	14.0
Small island developing States	35.1	63.6 ⁷	64.3 ⁷	19.3 ⁷	45.1 ⁷	22.4 ⁷

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

² Proportion of mothers with newborns receiving maternity cash benefit.

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

⁴ Proportion of unemployed persons receiving unemployment cash benefits.

⁵ Proportion of the population with severe disabilities collecting disability cash benefits.

⁶ Proportion of the vulnerable population receiving social assistance cash benefit.

⁷ The figure is based on reported data coverage of less than 40 per cent of the population in the region, and thus should be interpreted with caution.

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 and Western Asia	46.9 ¹
Northern Africa	39.2
Western Asia	54.9
Central and Southern Asia	15.8
Central Asia	59.3 ¹
Southern Asia	14.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	58.8
Eastern Asia	64.1
South-Eastern Asia ¹	45.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	61.4
Oceania	71.7 ¹
Australia and New Zealand	79.6
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	49.1
Europe and Northern America	85.7
Europe	89.3
Northern America	78.5
Landlocked developing countries	24.1

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016</i>
Small island developing States	56.9 ¹

¹The figure is based on reported data coverage of less than 40 per cent of the population in the region, and thus should be interpreted with caution.

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>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017¹</i>
World	14.8	14.5	11.8	10.6	10.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	28.4	24.3	21.7	21.1	23.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	8.7	8.0	7.1	9.6	10.0
Northern Africa	6.7	6.2	5.0	8.0	8.5
Western Asia	10.3	9.4	8.6	10.9	11.3
Central and Southern Asia	18.0	21.1	16.8	15.2	14.5
Central Asia	12.7	11.1	7.3	5.8	6.2
Southern Asia	18.2	21.5	17.2	15.6	14.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	16.5	15.2	11.5	8.7	8.9
Eastern Asia	14.7	14.1	11.2	8.5	8.5
South-Eastern Asia	21.9	18.1	12.3	9.3	9.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	11.9	9.1	6.8	6.1	6.1
Oceania	5.4	5.5	5.2	6.3	7.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	...	...	...
Australia and New Zealand	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5
Europe and Northern America	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5
Europe	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5
Northern America	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5
Landlocked developing countries	31.8	26.4	22.5	21.8	22.6
Least developed countries	34.1	28.6	24.8	23.7	24.4
Small island developing States	21.7	21.0	18.2	17.4	16.8

¹Projections.

Source: Food and Agriculture Organisation of the 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 severe food insecurity**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>
World	8.7 (8.4 – 9.0)	9.2 (8.9 - 9.4)
Sub-Saharan Africa	26.3 (25.6 - 26.9)	29.3 (28.7 - 29.9)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	9.9 (9.5 - 10.4)	10.4 (10.0 - 10.9)
Northern Africa	10.9 (10.2 - 11.6)	11.4 (10.6 - 12.1)
Western Asia	9.1 (8.5 - 9.7)	9.6 (9.0 - 10.2)
Central and Southern Asia	11.5 (10.4 - 12.5)	10.6 (9.7 - 11.5)
Central Asia	2.1 (1.8 - 2.4)	2.6 (2.3 – 3.0)
Southern Asia	11.8 (10.7 - 12.9)	10.9 (10.0 - 11.8)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2.6 (2.3 - 2.9)	3.0 (2.7 - 3.3)
Eastern Asia	0.6 (0.3 - 0.9)	0.8 (0.5 - 1.1)
South-Eastern Asia	7.8 (7.0 - 8.6)	8.7 (7.9 - 9.6)
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	...
Oceania	...	...
Australia and New Zealand	2.7 (2.1 - 3.3)	3.2 (2.5 - 4.0)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...
Europe and Northern America	1.4 (1.3 - 1.5)	1.4 (1.3 - 1.5)
Europe	1.6 (1.4 - 1.7)	1.5 (1.4 - 1.6)
Northern America	1.1 (1.0 - 1.1)	1.1 (1.0 - 1.1)
Landlocked developing countries	18.4 (18.0 - 18.9)	20.2 (19.7 - 20.6)
Least developed countries	...	...
Small island developing States	...	...

Note: (1) Upper and lower bounds in parenthesis. (2) The observation values represent the 3-year averages – 2014-2016 for 2015 and 2015-2017 for 2016.

Source: Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO), with data collected through the Gallup World Poll.

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)¹

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>
World	32.5 (30.9 - 34.1)	26.2 (24.6 - 27.8)	23.3 (21.7 - 25.0)	21.9 (20.3 - 23.6)
Sub-Saharan Africa	40.7 (38.3 - 43.1)	35.8 (33.6 - 38.1)	33.5 (31.2 - 35.8)	32.1 (29.7 - 34.6)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	23.4 (18.1 - 28.7)	19.1 (13.3 - 24.8)	17.2 (11.4 - 23.0)	16.1 (10.3 - 22.0)
Northern Africa	23.7 (17.5 - 31.3)	19.9 (13.9 - 27.7)	18.2 (12.2 - 26.2)	17.2 (11.3 - 25.3)
Western Asia	23.1 (16.0 - 32.1)	18.3 (10.9 - 29.2)	16.2 (8.9 - 27.8)	15.1 (7.8 - 27.1)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>
Central and Southern Asia	49.0 (44.9 - 53.2)	39.2 (34.8 - 43.6)	34.4 (29.8 - 39.1)	31.8 (27.0 - 36.6)
Central Asia	28.0 (21.2 - 36.0)	17.0 (13.6 - 21)	12.9 (10.5 - 15.8)	10.9 (8.9 - 13.3)
Southern Asia	49.7 (45.5 - 54.0)	40.0 (35.6 - 44.6)	35.4 (30.7 - 40.4)	32.7 (27.9 - 38.0)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia ²	26.5 (24.1 - 28.9)	17.5 (15.3 - 19.8)	14.3 (11.8 - 16.8)	12.8 (10.1 - 15.5)
Eastern Asia ²	19.2 (17.8 - 20.6)	9.2 (8.5 - 10.0)	6.2 (5.7 - 6.8)	4.9 (4.5 - 5.3)
South-Eastern Asia	38.4 (32.6 - 44.5)	30.6 (25.2 - 36.6)	27.0 (21.1 - 33.9)	25.0 (18.8 - 32.5)
Latin America and the Caribbean	16.7 (13.3 - 20.2)	11.9 (8.7 - 15.2)	10.0 (6.9 - 13.1)	9.0 (6.0 - 12.0)
Oceania	...	...	...	...
Australia and New Zealand	...	...	...	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	36.8 (19.8 - 57.8)	37.6 (20.7 - 58.0)	37.9 (21.2 - 58.2)	38.2 (21.5 - 58.2)
Europe and Northern America	...	...	...	...
Europe	...	...	...	...
Northern America	...	...	...	...
Landlocked developing countries	44.6 (38.0 - 51.3)	36.6 (31.8 - 41.7)	32.9 (28.6 - 37.5)	30.8 (26.7 - 35.2)
Least developed countries	49.6 (45.6 - 53.7)	39.6 (37.7 - 41.6)	34.9 (32.5 - 37.3)	32.1 (29.2 - 35.3)
Small island developing States	...	...	...	...

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.

²Excluding 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>2018</i>
World	7.3 (6.1 - 8.5)
Sub-Saharan Africa	6.9 (5.9 - 7.9)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	6.2 (2.9 - 9.6)
Northern Africa	8.5 (4.5 - 15.2)
Western Asia	4.0 (1.3 - 11.2)
Central and Southern Asia	14.1 (10.0 - 18.3)
Central Asia	3.6 (3.0 - 4.3)
Southern Asia	14.6 (10.8 - 19.5)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia ²	4.5 (3.4 - 5.5)
Eastern Asia ²	1.7 (1.7 - 1.8)
South-Eastern Asia	8.7 (6.2 - 11.9)
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.3 (0.8 - 1.7)
Oceania	...
Australia and New Zealand	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	9.4 (5.9 - 14.5)
Europe and Northern America	...
Europe	...

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2018</i>
Northern America	...
Landlocked developing countries	6.8 (5.2 - 8.9)
Least developed countries	8.5 (6.8 - 10.5)
Small island developing States	...

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.

²Excluding 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>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>
World	4.9 (4.4 - 5.5)	5.1 (4.6 - 5.6)	5.4 (4.8 - 6.0)	5.7 (5.0 - 6.5)	5.9 (5.0 - 6.8)
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.4 (3.7 - 5.1)	4.2 (3.6 - 4.8)	4.1 (3.5 - 4.6)	3.9 (3.4 - 4.4)	3.9 (3.4 - 4.4)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	7.4 (4.9 - 9.9)	8 (5.0 - 11)	8.7 (4.8 - 12.5)	9.4 (4.4 - 14.3)	9.8 (4.1 - 15.6)
Northern Africa	8.1 (4.5 - 14.4)	8.8 (4.6 - 16.1)	9.4 (4.7 - 18.2)	10.2 (4.8 - 20.4)	10.6 (4.8 - 21.8)
Western Asia	6.7 (4.9 - 9.1)	7.3 (5.0 - 10.5)	7.9 (4.5 - 13.6)	8.6 (3.9 - 17.9)	9 (3.5 - 21.1)
Central and Southern Asia	2.8 (1.6 - 3.9)	2.9 (2.3 - 3.5)	3.1 (2.7 - 3.5)	3.3 (2.2 - 4.3)	3.4 (1.9 - 4.9)
Central Asia	9 (5.5 - 14.4)	9.1 (6.5 - 12.6)	9.2 (6.3 - 13.3)	9.3 (5.2 - 16.2)	9.4 (4.5 - 18.6)
Southern Asia	2.6 (1.6 - 4.1)	2.7 (2.2 - 3.4)	2.9 (2.5 - 3.3)	3.0 (2.1 - 4.3)	3.1 (1.9 - 5.1)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia ²	5.2 (4.7 - 5.7)	5.5 (4.8 - 6.1)	5.9 (4.9 - 6.9)	6.5 (4.9 - 8)	6.9 (4.9 - 8.8)
Eastern Asia ²	6.4 (5.7 - 7.1)	6.4 (5.7 - 7.1)	6.3 (5.6 - 7.2)	6.3 (5.6 - 7.2)	6.3 (5.5 - 7.2)
South-Eastern Asia	3.2 (2.5 - 3.9)	4.1 (2.9 - 5.6)	5.2 (3.3 - 8.1)	6.6 (3.7 - 11.5)	7.7 (4.0 - 14.2)
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.6 (5.5 - 7.7)	6.8 (5.9 - 7.7)	7.1 (6.3 - 7.9)	7.3 (6.5 - 8.1)	7.5 (6.6 - 8.4)
Oceania	...	...	...	...	...
Australia and New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	4.7 (3.3 - 6.5)	5.6 (3.9 - 8.1)	6.8 (4.6 - 9.9)	8.2 (5.4 - 12.2)	9.1 (5.9 - 13.8)
Europe and Northern America	...	...	...	...	...
Europe	...	...	...	...	...
Northern America	...	...	...	...	...
Landlocked developing countries	3.8 (2.7 - 5.4)	3.8 (2.8 - 5.2)	3.8 (2.8 - 5.1)	3.8 (2.8 - 5.1)	3.8 (2.7 - 5.1)
Least developed countries	2.2 (1.1 - 4.4)	2.6 (1.7 - 4.0)	3.1 (2.4 - 3.9)	3.6 (2.9 - 4.4)	3.9 (2.8 - 5.3)
Small island developing States	...	...	...	...	...

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.

²Excluding 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>2014</i>	<i>2017</i>
World	3,386,229	4,175,111	4,742,990	5,047,817	5,309,861
Sub-Saharan Africa	138,034	167,269	181,563	187,608	193,476
Northern Africa and Western Asia	55,508	91,599	138,627	156,695	177,931
Northern Africa	6,261	34,524	76,548	90,937	109,187
Western Asia	49,247	57,075	62,079	65,758	68,744
Central and Southern Asia	288,025	393,118	433,828	458,651	484,382
Southern Asia	288,025	393,118	433,828	458,651	484,382
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	201,076	247,030	270,857	285,490	295,484
Eastern Asia	180,725	202,158	215,792	228,294	237,061
South-Eastern Asia	20,351	44,872	55,065	57,196	58,423
Latin America and the Caribbean	235,529	265,252	307,717	354,860	372,470
Oceania	197,493	231,511	244,403	255,765	263,011
Australia and New Zealand	196,146	229,264	241,543	252,235	259,281
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1,347	2,247	2,860	3,530	3,730
Europe and Northern America	1,581,069	2,043,583	2,402,577	2,554,230	2,653,142
Europe	1,025,356	1,461,845	1,749,367	1,878,023	1,959,836
Northern America	555,713	581,738	653,210	676,207	693,306
Landlocked developing countries	106,622	130,386	147,817	156,610	161,898
Least developed countries	113,222	140,152	159,136	175,604	184,287
Small island developing States	15,582	18,287	20,915	23,816	25,096

Note: Estimates based on the date of acquisition of each conserved accession as reported in 2014, 2016, 2017 and 2018. Holdings of the regional centres are included, as applicable.

Source: World Information and Early Warning System on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (WIEWS), 2018, Food and Agriculture Organisation of the 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>2019</i>		
	<i>Number of local breeds (including extinct ones)</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	7760	258	79
Sub-Saharan Africa	771	1	0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	506	8	0
Northern Africa	190	0	0
Western Asia	316	8	0
Central and Southern Asia	692	4	0
Central Asia	132	0	0
Southern Asia	560	4	0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1139	4	0
Eastern Asia	772	2	0
South-Eastern Asia	367	2	0
Latin America and the Caribbean	643	13	3
Oceania	211	0	0
Australia and New Zealand	149	0	0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	62	0	0
Europe and Northern America	3798	228	76
Europe	3657	228	76
Northern America	141	0	0
Landlocked developing countries	711	6	0
Least developed countries	1037	13	0
Small island developing States	1042	58	12

Source: Domestic Animal Diversity Information System (DAD-IS), 2019, 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

Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk as a share of local breeds with known level of extinction risk

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
World
Sub-Saharan Africa
Northern Africa and Western Asia
Northern Africa
Western Asia
Central and Southern Asia
Central Asia
Southern Asia
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
Eastern Asia
South-Eastern Asia
Latin America and the Caribbean
Oceania
Australia and New Zealand
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)
Europe and Northern America
Europe	76	79	80	83	84
Northern America
Landlocked developing countries
Least developed countries
Small island developing States

Source: Domestic Animal Diversity Information System (DAD-IS), Food and Agriculture Organisation of the 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>2017</i>
World	0.42	0.39	0.28	0.28	0.26
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.23	0.25	0.17	0.19	0.20
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.58	0.33	0.31	0.41	0.45
Northern Africa	1.05	0.26	0.14	0.13	0.12
Western Asia	0.53	0.56	0.41	0.55	0.61
Central and Southern Asia	0.20	0.28	0.41	0.31	0.51
Central Asia	0.38	0.58	0.92	0.54	0.38
Southern Asia	0.20	0.27	0.39	0.30	0.56
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.94	0.65	0.33	0.43	0.33
Eastern Asia	1.53	1.58	0.39	0.41	0.29
South-Eastern Asia	0.50	0.33	0.22	0.50	0.42
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.27	0.23	0.18	0.33	0.26
Oceania	0.23	0.30	0.36	0.22	0.21
Australia and New Zealand	0.24	0.30	0.37	0.22	0.21
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.10	0.24	0.22	0.32	0.33
Europe and Northern America	0.60	0.59	0.50	0.43	0.39
Europe	0.60	0.59	0.47	0.43	0.39
Northern America	...	...	1.10	...	...
Landlocked developing countries	0.23	0.33	0.38	0.35	0.38
Least developed countries	0.16	0.24	0.15	0.23	0.26
Small island developing States	0.47	1.09	1.01	0.45	0.52

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 2017 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000¹</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
Total official flows	7,539.0	5,263.2	10,923.2	11,351.5	12,636.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	1,919.5	1,464.9	2,691.0	3,137.8	3,692.8
Northern Africa	556.4	243.4	297.7	699.6	906.9
Western Asia	544.0	187.4	442.6	623.0	737.6
Central Asia	107.9	80.4	157.8	193.8	206.5
Southern Asia	744.5	809.9	1,897.4	2,102.4	1,726.3
Eastern Asia	333.7	353.3	357.3	413.8	481.3
South-Eastern Asia	887.4	530.0	1,543.7	940.2	1,233.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,704.2	794.0	1,633.8	1,172.8	1,138.2
Oceania	90.4	44.3	57.7	83.5	97.3
Europe	188.1	109.2	286.3	274.1	284.4
Landlocked developing countries	1,749.9	1,234.1	2,509.2	2,532.6	2,939.9
Least developed countries	2,146.7	1,651.4	3,316.8	3,626.7	4,101.9
Small island developing States	583.7	123.5	347.4	254.8	311.0
Residual/Unallocated ODA	462.9	646.4	1,557.9	1,710.4	2,132.6

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, 2019, 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>2016</i>
WTO member States	2,972.9	2,718.0	490.5	117.2
WTO developing member States	85.3	77.9	55.7	1.3
WTO developed member States	2,887.6	2,640.2	434.8	115.9

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, 2019, World Trade Organisation (WTO).

Target 2.c

Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility

Indicator 2.c.1

Indicator of food price anomalies

Proportion of countries recording high/moderately high food price anomalies
(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>
World	19	15
Sub-Saharan Africa	29	12
Western Asia and Northern Africa	21	21
Western Asia	20	20
Northern Africa	25	25
Central Asia and Southern Asia	20	20
Central Asia	0	0
Southern Asia	29	29
Eastern Asia and South-Eastern Asia	29	7
Eastern Asia	25	0
South-Eastern Asia	30	10
Latin America and the Caribbean	10	7
Oceania	40	0
Australia and New Zealand	0	0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	40	0
Northern America and Europe	10	25
Northern America	0	0
Europe	11	26
Landlocked developing countries	33	22
Least developed countries	36	12
Small island developing States	15	12

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

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>2003</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2018</i>
World	62.2	68.6	81.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	42.2	47.2	59.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	70.8	79.3	89.0
Northern Africa	67.6	77.8	90.4
Western Asia	72.8	80.3	88.0
Central and Southern Asia	39.8	51.2	78.8

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2018</i>
Central Asia	97.7	97.7	98.9
Southern Asia	38.0	49.4	78.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	85.2	90.1	95.6
Eastern Asia	96.3	99.4	99.9
South-Eastern Asia	67.9	75.1	89.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	87.6	91.4	93.9
Oceania	98.4	98.1	96.7
Australia and New Zealand	99.1	98.7	96.9
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	99.2	99.3	99.1
Europe	99.2	99.3	99.2
Northern America	99.3	99.2	99.0
Landlocked developing countries	34.1	45.6	60.3
Least developed countries	32.6	44.1	60.9
Small island developing States	69.6	70.5	76.5

Note: Figures are based on the latest country-level data available in the 2000-2005 period for 2003, 2006-2012 for 2009 and 2013-2018 for 2018.

Source: Joint global database on skilled attendance at birth, 2019, 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>2017</i>
World	77.1	63.5	51.5	41.9	39.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	155.6	127.6	101.7	81.9	75.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	50.7	40.7	33.1	28.6	27.2
Northern Africa	59.5	48.5	39.3	33.1	31.4
Western Asia	42.9	33.5	26.9	23.9	22.9
Central and Southern Asia	91.0	74.6	59.9	47.1	42.9
Central Asia	62.9	47.3	34.7	25.8	23.3
Southern Asia	91.9	75.5	60.9	48.0	43.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	39.8	29.2	21.8	17.0	15.6
Eastern Asia	34.4	22.5	15.1	10.4	9.0
South-Eastern Asia	48.6	39.8	32.7	27.7	26.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	33.0	25.7	24.4	18.3	17.7
Oceania	33.3	31.6	27.7	24.0	22.6
Australia and New Zealand	6.4	5.9	5.0	4.1	3.8
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	66.4	63.9	58.0	50.7	47.6
Europe and Northern America	9.6	8.1	6.8	6.1	5.7
Europe	10.4	8.2	6.6	5.7	5.3

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
Northern America	8.3	7.8	7.2	6.7	6.5
Landlocked developing countries	138.6	109.9	84.5	65.9	60.8
Least developed countries	137.4	110.7	89.6	71.4	66.3
Small island developing States	61.7	55.9	80.0	44.6	42.3

Source: United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME), 2018.

(b) Under-five mortality rate, by sex

(Deaths per 1,000 live births)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</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>
World	74.9	79.1	49.5	53.4	37.0	41.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	147.0	163.7	95.0	108.2	70.2	81.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	47.6	53.7	30.6	35.4	25.0	29.2
Northern Africa	55.8	62.9	36.6	41.9	29.0	33.6
Western Asia	40.1	45.5	24.7	28.9	21.0	24.7
Central and Southern Asia	93.2	88.8	60.7	59.1	42.5	43.3
Central Asia	55.9	69.6	30.3	38.8	20.3	26.1
Southern Asia	94.4	89.4	61.9	59.9	43.4	44.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	36.9	42.6	19.9	23.6	14.2	17.0
Eastern Asia	32.3	36.4	13.9	16.1	8.4	9.6
South-Eastern Asia	44.0	52.9	29.1	36.1	23.0	29.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	29.6	36.2	22.2	26.6	15.8	19.5
Oceania	30.6	35.9	25.4	30.0	20.6	24.6
Australia and New Zealand	5.7	7.1	4.5	5.5	3.5	4.2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	61.6	71.0	53.6	62.4	43.6	51.5
Europe and Northern America	8.5	10.6	6.1	7.5	5.2	6.3
Europe	9.2	11.6	5.9	7.3	4.8	5.8
Northern America	7.4	9.1	6.5	7.8	5.9	7.1
Landlocked developing countries	130.9	146.0	78.7	90.0	56.1	65.3
Least developed countries	130.2	144.2	83.8	95.1	61.4	71.0
Small island developing States	57.2	66.0	76.0	83.8	38.6	45.7

Source: United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME), 2018.

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>2017</i>
World	30.6	26.0	22.1	19.0	18.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	40.8	36.2	32.1	28.4	27.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	23.2	19.9	16.9	14.9	14.2
Northern Africa	26.3	23.2	19.8	17.1	16.3
Western Asia	20.3	16.9	14.0	12.6	11.9
Central and Southern Asia	45.1	38.4	33.0	27.6	25.7
Central Asia	26.5	21.9	17.5	12.7	11.6
Southern Asia	45.7	38.9	33.6	28.2	26.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	20.1	14.9	10.9	8.4	7.8

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
Eastern Asia	19.7	12.9	8.0	5.3	4.5
South-Eastern Asia	20.8	18.1	15.6	13.5	12.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	15.8	12.7	11.0	9.9	9.6
Oceania	13.5	13.0	11.8	10.8	10.3
Australia and New Zealand	3.5	3.2	2.8	2.4	2.3
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	25.8	25.3	23.8	21.9	21.1
Europe and Northern America	5.2	4.4	3.7	3.3	3.1
Europe	5.5	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.9
Northern America	4.5	4.5	4.0	3.8	3.6
Landlocked developing countries	41.5	36.3	31.4	26.7	25.3
Least developed countries	41.8	36.5	31.7	27.6	26.2
Small island developing States	23.4	22.8	22.3	20.3	19.6

Source: United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME), 2018.

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>2017</i>
World	0.49	0.40	0.33	0.27	0.25
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.55	2.63	2.00	1.44	1.25
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.05
Northern Africa	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Western Asia	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05
Central and Southern Asia	0.17	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.07
Central Asia	0.11	0.12	0.14	0.19	0.21
Southern Asia	0.17	0.10	0.09	0.07	0.06
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.10	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.08
Eastern Asia	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04
South-Eastern Asia	0.26	0.26	0.21	0.17	0.15
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.25	0.23	0.21	0.19	0.19
Oceania	0.18	0.14	0.12	0.12	0.12
Australia and New Zealand	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.68	0.47	0.37	0.37	0.35
Europe and Northern America	0.13	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.17
Europe	0.12	0.15	0.17	0.19	0.19
Northern America	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.11
Landlocked developing countries	1.90	1.33	1.13	0.78	0.66
Least developed countries	1.42	1.08	0.88	0.63	0.55
Small island developing States	0.85	0.64	0.49	0.41	0.38

Source: 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>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	0.50	0.48	0.40	0.39	0.33	0.34	0.24	0.26
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.99	3.12	2.96	2.31	2.25	1.75	1.40	1.10
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.06
Northern Africa	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.05
Western Asia	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.07
Central and Southern Asia	0.14	0.19	0.08	0.12	0.07	0.11	0.05	0.09
Central Asia	0.06	0.16	0.07	0.18	0.08	0.21	0.12	0.30
Southern Asia	0.15	0.20	0.08	0.12	0.07	0.10	0.05	0.08
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.07	0.14	0.07	0.14	0.06	0.12	0.04	0.11
Eastern Asia	0.03	0.07	0.03	0.07	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.06
South-Eastern Asia	0.17	0.34	0.17	0.35	0.14	0.27	0.09	0.22
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.18	0.32	0.16	0.30	0.13	0.29	0.11	0.26
Oceania	0.17	0.19	0.12	0.15	0.10	0.13	0.10	0.14
Australia and New Zealand	0.01	0.08	0.01	0.07	0.01	0.07	0.01	0.08
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.77	0.60	0.52	0.41	0.41	0.33	0.38	0.32
Europe and Northern America	0.07	0.19	0.09	0.21	0.09	0.22	0.10	0.24
Europe	0.08	0.17	0.10	0.20	0.11	0.23	0.13	0.26
Northern America	0.06	0.23	0.06	0.23	0.05	0.21	0.04	0.18
Landlocked developing countries	2.08	1.71	1.45	1.22	1.23	1.03	0.71	0.60
Least developed countries	1.60	1.24	1.22	0.95	0.98	0.78	0.61	0.48
Small island developing States	0.76	0.94	0.60	0.67	0.45	0.53	0.34	0.41

*Source: 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>2017</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>(15-49)</i>	<i>(0-14)</i>	<i>(15-49)</i>	<i>(0-14)</i>	<i>(15-49)</i>	<i>(0-14)</i>	<i>(15-49)</i>
World	0.23	0.75	0.21	0.60	0.15	0.52	0.09	0.40
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.42	6.04	1.15	4.34	0.72	3.39	0.39	2.14
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.00	0.05	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.08
Northern Africa	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.07	0.01	0.07	0.01	0.08
Western Asia	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.09
Central and Southern Asia	0.04	0.26	0.03	0.16	0.02	0.14	0.01	0.11
Central Asia	0.01	0.19	0.01	0.20	0.01	0.24	0.01	0.36
Southern Asia	0.04	0.26	0.03	0.15	0.02	0.13	0.01	0.10
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.01	0.18	0.01	0.18	0.01	0.15	0.01	0.12
Eastern Asia	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.07
South-Eastern Asia	0.03	0.44	0.03	0.45	0.03	0.35	0.03	0.27
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.05	0.43	0.04	0.39	0.03	0.36	0.02	0.33
Oceania	0.06	0.30	0.07	0.22	0.07	0.19	0.05	0.20
Australia and New Zealand	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.09
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.16	1.16	0.20	0.72	0.18	0.56	0.14	0.54
Europe and Northern America	0.01	0.24	0.01	0.27	0.01	0.29	0.01	0.33

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2005</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2017</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>(15-49)</i>	<i>(0-14)</i>	<i>(15-49)</i>	<i>(0-14)</i>	<i>(15-49)</i>	<i>(0-14)</i>	<i>(15-49)</i>
Europe	0.01	0.22	0.01	0.27	0.01	0.31	0.01	0.38
Northern America	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.23
Landlocked developing countries	1.03	2.93	0.71	2.06	0.49	1.82	0.22	1.10
Least developed countries	0.69	2.26	0.56	1.69	0.41	1.39	0.22	0.88
Small island developing States	0.22	1.40	0.22	1.02	0.19	0.78	0.13	0.61

Source: 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)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2017</i>
World	170 (142 - 201)	167 (139 - 197)	154 (129 - 181)	134 (120 - 148)
Sub-Saharan Africa	344 (307 - 381)	356 (317 - 396)	321 (288 - 354)	244 (218 - 270)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	58 (52 - 63)	52 (46 - 57)	46 (40 - 51)	36 (33 - 39)
Northern Africa	68 (57 - 80)	63 (53 - 73)	60 (49 - 71)	49 (43 - 55)
Western Asia	47 (44 - 51)	40 (38 - 43)	32 (30 - 34)	24 (23 - 26)
Central and Southern Asia	258 (147 - 369)	252 (145 - 359)	229 (134 - 324)	197 (148 - 246)
Central Asia	144 (118 - 171)	151 (125 - 177)	116 (93 - 139)	76 (63 - 89)
Southern Asia	263 (147 - 378)	255 (144 - 367)	233 (135 - 332)	201 (151 - 252)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	171 (148 - 194)	158 (141 - 176)	145 (130 - 160)	134 (119 - 148)
Eastern Asia	107 (83 - 132)	93 (78 - 109)	80 (70 - 90)	67 (59 - 75)
South-Eastern Asia	353 (300 - 406)	335 (285 - 385)	315 (268 - 363)	300 (254 - 347)
Latin America and the Caribbean	53 (49 - 57)	48 (44 - 52)	42 (39 - 46)	42 (39 - 45)
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)	6.9 (6.0 - 7.7)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	310 (199 - 421)	317 (204 - 431)	322 (206 - 438)	329 (270 - 389)
Europe and Northern America	34 (28 - 39)	31 (25 - 36)	27 (22 - 31)	19 (16 - 22)
Europe	46 (37 - 54)	42 (34 - 49)	37 (30 - 44)	26 (22 - 31)
Northern America	6.7 (5.8 - 7.5)	5.5 (4.8 - 6.2)	4.2 (3.7 - 4.8)	3.3 (2.9 - 3.7)
Landlocked developing countries	280 (242 - 318)	249 (218 - 280)	206 (181 - 232)	148 (132 - 164)
Least developed countries	297 (266 - 328)	278 (250 - 306)	254 (228 - 280)	217 (196 - 239)
Small island developing States	119 (96 - 143)	128 (104 - 152)	123 (100 - 147)	121 (108 - 135)

Note: Lower and upper bounds in parentheses.

Source: WHO Global Tuberculosis Report 2018, 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>2017</i>
World	78.9	80.7	71.7	59.5	59.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	325.3	321.3	271.9	221.7	216.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	49.1	38.9	34.2	36.0	35.6
Northern Africa	61.5	48.8	26.4	36.0	35.3
Western Asia	30.1	24.0	45.7	35.9	36.1
Central and Southern Asia	21.6	20.8	16.3	9.3	7.4
Central Asia	9.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Southern Asia	10.8	10.4	8.2	4.6	3.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	5.2	4.5	5.4	2.0	1.8
Eastern Asia	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
South-Eastern Asia	6.3	5.5	6.4	2.3	2.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	7.3	5.6	3.3	2.2	3.7
Oceania	292.2	266.2	171.2	126.3	175.9
Australia and New Zealand	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	292.2	266.2	171.2	126.3	175.9
Europe and Northern America	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Europe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Northern America	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Landlocked developing countries	253.3	245.4	223.2	176.7	178.2
Least developed countries	244.4	237.2	198.4	169.6	167.9
Small island developing States	112.5	96.4	66.6	44.7	60.8

*Source: The World Malaria Report, 2018, 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>	<i>2017</i>
World	1.3 (0.9-2.2)	0.8 (0.64-1.04)

*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>2017</i>
World	2,029,908,853	1,630,986,293	1,582,943,913
Sub-Saharan Africa	632,128,842	645,415,908	597,375,743
Northern Africa and Western Asia	79,518,653	39,840,824	29,628,844
Central and Southern Asia	888,716,138	624,317,141	637,099,490
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	329,452,489	242,190,834	234,720,936

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
Latin America and the Caribbean	88,382,477	70,756,727	75,503,184
Australia and New Zealand	89,786	20,769	23,255
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	10,536,459	8,439,657	8,588,353
Europe and Northern America	1,084,009	4,433	4,108
Landlocked developing countries	249,364,741	249,666,308	226,842,763
Least developed countries	662,782,809	583,843,018	522,023,818
Small island developing States	26,175,055	24,301,964	22,437,690

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
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

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>
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

(Litres 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
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

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2013</i>
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 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>2019</i>
World	73.5	74.8	75.3	75.4	75.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	35.9	40.4	45.6	51.6	54.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	55.6	59.0	60.5	61.5	62.9
Northern Africa	67.0	69.5	70.6	70.9	71.7
Western Asia	45.8	49.7	51.9	53.7	55.3
Central and Southern Asia	63.9	66.9	66.7	66.3	68.0
Central Asia	74.2	75.1	75.2	75.7	76.1
Southern Asia	63.5	66.6	66.4	66.0	67.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	86.3	86.3	86.4	86.4	86.3
Eastern Asia	90.1	89.9	89.9	90.0	90.1
South-Eastern Asia	70.2	72.6	73.8	74.3	74.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	76.2	79.2	81.0	82.1	82.6
Oceania	76.5	75.8	76.0	76.9	77.1
Australia and New Zealand	83.7	83.0	83.2	84.2	84.5
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	42.3	44.8	47.1	49.2	51.1
Europe and Northern America	73.6	75.9	78.1	79.6	80.5
Europe	70.0	73.1	76.0	78.2	79.3

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
Northern America	81.4	82.0	82.6	82.9	83.4
Landlocked developing countries	43.8	48.3	54.1	59.4	61.9
Least developed countries	39.1	44.5	50.0	55.0	57.6
Small island developing States	67.7	68.7	70.1	69.8	70.0

Source: Estimates and Projections of Family Planning Indicators: The 2019 Revision. 2019. 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
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.

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
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)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>
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

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>
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)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>
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

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016</i>		
	<i>Household air pollution</i>	<i>Ambient air pollution</i>	<i>Joint ambient and air pollution</i>
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
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

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>
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
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>2000</i>			<i>2015</i>			<i>2016</i>		
	<i>Both sexes</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Both sexes</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Both sexes</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	26.9	10.9	43.0	20.3	6.4	34.1	19.9	6.2	33.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	12.2	4.3	20.5	9.5	2.3	17.0	9.4	2.3	16.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	22.4	8.2	36.5	21.3	4.6	37.2	21.3	4.5	37.4
Central and Southern Asia	22.5	7.4	37.0	14.1	2.3	25.6	13.7	2.1	25.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	30.3	4.6	55.6	26.4	2.9	49.3	26.2	2.8	49.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	26.2	19.1	33.6	15.1	9.6	20.9	14.6	9.2	20.3
Australia and New Zealand	25.3	23.5	27.2	15.4	13.8	17.1	14.9	13.3	16.6
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	55.5	35.7	75.2	34.8	21.8	47.8	33.9	21.2	46.5
Europe and Northern America	35.9	27.7	44.5	28.0	22.1	34.0	27.5	21.8	33.3

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>2017</i>
World	72	77	84	85	85
Sub-Saharan Africa	51	61	71	71	71
Northern Africa and Western Asia	85	87	91	87	88
Northern Africa	86	91	95	94	95
Western Asia	84	84	87	80	81
Central and Southern Asia	63	69	78	86	87
Central Asia	96	96	98	98	98
Southern Asia	62	69	77	86	87
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	83	85	93	92	94

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
Eastern Asia	85	88	99	99	99
South-Eastern Asia	81	81	85	81	86
Latin America and the Caribbean	91	94	93	90	89
Oceania	79	84	84	86	84
Australia and New Zealand	90	91	92	93	95
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	65	75	72	76	68
Europe and Northern America	94	96	94	93	93
Europe	94	96	94	91	93
Northern America	94	96	94	95	95
Landlocked developing countries	55	67	77	79	79
Least developed countries	57	70	76	80	80
Small island developing States	71	78	81	81	78

Source: WHO/UNICEF coverage estimates 2017 revision, July 2018, 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>2017</i>
World	15	30	39	59	67
Sub-Saharan Africa	3	2	3	16	23
Northern Africa and Western Asia	35	72	69	81	84
Northern Africa	52	68	56	89	90
Western Asia	18	75	81	74	79
Central and Southern Asia	6	6	11	66	75
Central Asia	92	88	78	98	99
Southern Asia	3	4	9	65	74
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	5	56	85	84	90
Eastern Asia	2	77	99	99	99
South-Eastern Asia	10	22	63	58	75
Latin America and the Caribbean	60	56	61	72	67
Oceania	0	43	45	58	58
Australia and New Zealand	0	70	72	92	92
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1	8	9	10	10
Europe and Northern America	33	45	49	59	91
Europe	51	71	78	87	89
Northern America	0	0	0	8	93
Landlocked developing countries	12	12	13	26	36
Least developed countries	0	1	5	30	38
Small island developing States	6	23	26	28	35

Source: WHO/UNICEF coverage estimates 2017 revision, July 2018, 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>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
World	4	11	38	44
Sub-Saharan Africa	0	3	63	66
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1	19	45	58

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
Northern Africa	0	0	33	50
Western Asia	1	38	58	67
Central and Southern Asia	0	0	16	24
Central Asia	0	0	18	73
Southern Asia	0	0	16	22
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0	0	7	14
Eastern Asia	0	0	8	8
South-Eastern Asia	0	0	7	24
Latin America and the Caribbean	3	35	82	77
Oceania	43	53	65	75
Australia and New Zealand	75	91	93	94
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0	1	27	48
Europe and Northern America	40	56	62	74
Europe	12	37	45	64
Northern America	89	90	92	92
Landlocked developing countries	0	2	58	72
Least developed countries	0	1	62	75
Small island developing States	0	1	17	35

Source: WHO/UNICEF coverage estimates 2017 revision, July 2018, 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 2017 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
Total net ODA	6,634.5	9,128.0	10,687.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	2,661.3	4,944.6	5,034.7
Northern Africa	162.0	127.0	114.2
Western Asia	267.0	270.1	735.3
Central Asia	89.7	74.5	113.5
Southern Asia	986.4	991.1	1,107.2
Eastern Asia	143.2	81.2	134.8
South-Eastern Asia	478.3	472.8	770.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	236.4	162.4	237.3
Oceania	48.5	119.0	71.0
Europe	46.8	70.7	106.6
Landlocked developing countries	1,336.5	2,068.7	2,513.0
Least developed countries	2,693.7	4,473.7	4,740.0
Small island developing States	130.4	231.2	225.4
Residual/Unallocated ODA	1,515.0	1,814.7	2,262.8

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, 2019, 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 2017 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
Total gross ODA	2,179.1	3,895.9	6,771.3	9,496.9	11,085.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	676.9	1,092.8	2,676.5	4,989.7	5,124.6
Northern Africa	63.2	114.2	163.7	133.7	123.0
Western Asia	95.5	643.8	271.1	274.1	747.8
Central Asia	20.8	42.5	91.6	76.3	116.2
Southern Asia	470.0	594.2	1,021.8	1,140.1	1,214.4
Eastern Asia	53.3	58.3	155.9	110.8	177.7
South-Eastern Asia	197.6	219.3	514.1	516.5	809.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	143.3	218.4	261.1	232.4	265.0
Oceania	133.0	62.1	50.7	123.4	71.5
Europe	43.5	41.3	47.6	74.5	112.6
Landlocked developing countries	416.8	688.6	1,348.7	2,088.5	2,550.4
Least developed countries	790.5	1,277.7	2,709.7	4,525.2	4,803.2
Small island developing States	163.5	106.9	134.8	238.2	230.9
Residual/Unallocated ODA	282.1	808.9	1,517.2	1,825.5	2,323.8

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, 2019, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Target 3.d

Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks

Indicator 3.d.1

International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness

Average of 13 International Health Regulations (IHR) core capacity scores

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010¹</i>	<i>2015¹</i>	<i>2017¹</i>	<i>2018²</i>
World	58.0	76.4	71.3	60.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	39.5	59.7	54.9	40.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	63.4	83.6	81.0	73.4
Northern Africa	63.4	68.5	75.7	68.2
Western Asia	63.4	87.9	83.1	75.3
Central and Southern Asia	52.4	72.0	64.0	54.8
Central Asia	...	83.5	...	59.4
Southern Asia	52.4	68.7	64.0	52.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	69.8	85.9	86.1	70.5
Eastern Asia	79.0	89.5	90.4	84.3
South-Eastern Asia	65.5	84.4	83.7	64.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	49.9	75.9	79.0	63.6
Oceania	54.0	76.0	69.0	57.4
Australia and New Zealand	89.5	99.0	99.0	90.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	45.1	69.4	60.4	52.4
Europe and Northern America	68.7	83.6	78.5	74.2
Europe	67.9	82.4	77.2	73.1

Regions	2010¹	2015¹	2017¹	2018²
Northern America	79.0	98.5	100.0	95.0
Landlocked developing countries	50.5	67.1	58.0	48.3
Least developed countries	39.9	59.6	52.6	41.0
Small island developing States	46.7	67.3	66.3	52.8

¹For the 2010-2017 period, the score used 1st version of the IHR monitoring questionnaire with percentage of attributes of the following 13 core capacities : (1) National legislation, policy and financing; (2) Coordination and National Focal Point communications; (3) Surveillance; (4) Response; (5) Preparedness; (6) Risk communication; (7) Human resources; (8) Laboratory; (9) Points of entry; (10) Zoonotic events; (11) Food safety; (12) Chemical events; (13) Radionuclear emergencies.

²From year 2018 onward the scores used new version of the questionnaire – the IHR State Party Self-Assessment Annual Reporting (SPAR) Tool – with percentage of attributes of the following 13 core capacities: (1) Legislation and financing; (2) IHR Coordination and National Focal Point Functions; (3) Zoonotic events and the Human-Animal Health Interface; (4) Food safety; (5) Laboratory; (6) Surveillance; (7) Human resources; (8) National Health Emergency Framework; (9) Health Service Provision; (10) Risk communication; (11) Points of entry; (12) Chemical events; (13) Radiation emergencies.

Source: Global Health Observatory SDG Target 3.d, National and global health risks: Data tables Country data IHR Capacity Scores 2010-2018, World Health Organisation (WHO).

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>2018</i>
World ² (72 countries, 29 per cent population coverage)	71.2
Sub-Saharan Africa (24 countries, 57 per cent population coverage)	61.0
Small island developing States (14 countries, 67 per cent population coverage)	72.1

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.

²The figure represents less than 50 per cent of the global population, and thus should be interpreted with caution.

Note: Based on the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and other national surveys conducted in the 2010-2018 period.

Source: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) global databases, 2019.

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>2017</i>
World	...	...	62.7	67.8	68.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	...	...	34.9	41.6	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	35.0	37.6	45.8	51.1	52.2
Northern Africa	28.7	30.6	48.0	56.8	56.6
Western Asia	40.9	43.7	43.8	45.8	48.1
Central Asia	...	...	46.3	48.9	55.6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	...	...	...	88.0	87.1
South-Eastern Asia	...	74.4	82.4	91.7	90.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	84.3	88.1	92.2	92.6	94.6
Oceania	57.5	64.1	61.3	81.0	83.0
Australia and New Zealand	58.8	65.7	58.1	88.1	90.8
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	...	70.3	71.5
Europe and Northern America	...	87.7	93.6	94.6	95.3
Europe	89.2	88.2	94.4	96.2	96.4
Northern America	...	...	92.2	91.6	93.4
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	34.0	42.7	45.7

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
Least developed countries	...	...	36.7	42.7	...
Small island developing States	74.2	77.6	77.8	79.9	78.9

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>2017</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	...	...	63.0	62.4	68.7	69.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	...	...	34.6	35.1	...	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	33.8	36.2	45.2	46.4	51.2	53.3
Northern Africa	25.9	31.4	46.7	49.3	55.3	57.8
Western Asia	41.1	40.8	43.9	43.7	47.2	48.9
Central Asia	...	...	46.7	45.9	56.3	54.9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	...	...	...	...	88.1	...
South-Eastern Asia	...	...	82.5	82.2	92.3	89.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	84.8	83.9	93.0	91.5	95.4	93.8
Oceania	58.1	56.9	61.2	61.4	82.8	83.3
Australia and New Zealand	59.6	58.1	57.9	58.2	90.3	91.3
Europe and Northern America	...	...	94.0	93.2	95.6	95.1
Europe	89.3	89.0	94.4	94.4	96.3	96.5
Northern America	...	...	93.2	91.2	94.3	92.5
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	34.2	33.8	45.3	46.2
Least developed countries	...	...	36.7	36.7	...	...
Small island developing States	74.3	74.2	77.4	78.2	78.8	78.9

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>2017</i>
World	...	...	1.01	1.00	0.99
Sub-Saharan Africa	...	...	0.99	0.99	...
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	0.98	0.97
Central Asia	...	...	1.02	1.06	1.03
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	...	...	...	1.01	...

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
South-Eastern Asia	...	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.03
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.01	1.01	1.02	1.01	1.02
Oceania	1.02	1.01	1.00	1.00	0.99
Australia and New Zealand	1.03	1.01	0.99	1.00	0.99
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	...	1.00	...
Europe and Northern America	...	1.01	1.01	0.99	1.01
Europe	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.99	1.00
Northern America	...	...	1.02	0.98	1.02
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	1.01	1.00	0.98
Least developed countries	...	...	1.00	0.99	...
Small island developing States	1.00	1.00	0.99	1.00	1.00

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>2015</i>			<i>2017</i>		
	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>
World	68.4	78.9	88.8	69.1	79.5	89.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	34.3	49.1	56.0	35.1	...	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	94.4	97.4	93.3	95.0	97.3	97.2
Northern Africa	94.9	97.6	90.7	95.6	97.6	98.8
Western Asia	...	97.3	95.4	...	96.9	95.8
Central and Southern Asia	51.4	66.6	87.6	51.7	67.3	88.6
Central Asia	...	...	...	100.0	99.1	...
Southern Asia	50.4	65.1	87.1	50.7	65.8	88.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	...	...	...	83.9	93.0	95.4
South-Eastern Asia	...	...	...	83.3	93.2	95.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	86.1	...	92.4	86.5	...	92.7
Oceania	88.4	98.4	97.9	88.3	97.6	98.6
Australia and New Zealand	97.4	99.7	99.5	97.4	99.5	99.7
Europe and Northern America	100.0	100.0	99.9	...	...	99.9
Europe	...	...	99.8	...	100.0	99.8
Northern America	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	...	...
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	...	44.0	66.6	78.6

Regions	2015			2017		
	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary
Least developed countries	33.8	50.2	59.5	33.8	52.3	63.3

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

(b) Proportion of schools with access to the internet for pedagogical purposes, by education level

(Percentage)

Regions	2015			2017		
	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary
World	...	...	64.5	...	...	63.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	...	...	24.9	...	...	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	72.3	76.8	69.9	73.8	78.2
Northern Africa	62.0	65.0	70.0	63.7	66.5	70.9
Western Asia	...	78.6	82.5	...	81.0	84.8
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	49.0	...	...	48.2
Central Asia	...	...	...	75.7	76.3	...
Southern Asia	...	...	47.6	...	...	47.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	53.5	71.0	...	56.0	68.1	86.0
Eastern Asia	83.9	93.2	92.5	89.7	93.9	93.3
South-Eastern Asia	31.5	...	...	33.3	50.7	81.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	35.5	58.8	68.7	35.5	58.0	66.3
Oceania	63.3	79.8	88.9	63.0	79.7	89.0
Australia and New Zealand	91.8	95.7	97.5	91.7	95.7	97.5
Europe and Northern America	94.9	97.7	98.2	...	...	...
Europe	...	96.8	97.6	...	97.2	97.9
Northern America	99.6	99.8	99.8	...	...	...
Least developed countries	15.9	43.6	46.8	16.4	43.4	46.5

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

(c) Proportion of schools with access to computers for pedagogical purposes, by education level

(Percentage)

Regions	2015			2017		
	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary
World	47.0	63.9	76.6	47.9	64.5	76.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	...	...	40.3	...	...	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	94.4	92.4	83.9	94.5	92.1
Northern Africa	79.6	93.7	93.2	83.2	93.9	93.3
Western Asia	...	95.0	91.7	...	95.1	90.9
Central and Southern Asia	16.9	42.8	71.1	17.5	43.5	70.8
Central Asia	...	...	...	95.2	94.5	...
Southern Asia	15.3	40.4	69.9	15.9	41.1	69.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	64.9	79.7	82.2	65.6	78.7	81.7
Eastern Asia	87.8	96.7	92.6	91.7	97.1	92.6
South-Eastern Asia	...	...	75.9	47.9	66.3	75.2

Regions	2015			2017		
	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary
Latin America and the Caribbean	56.7	74.7	76.3	56.5	74.1	76.1
Oceania	66.1	83.0	94.5	65.8	82.8	94.5
Australia and New Zealand	92.5	96.5	98.8	92.4	96.5	98.8
Europe and Northern America	98.1	99.4	99.3	...	...	...
Europe	...	...	99.1	...	...	99.1
Northern America	99.8	99.9	99.9	...	...	...
Least developed countries	22.9	44.2	48.1	23.3	...	47.9

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

Note: Data for the “proportion of schools with access to 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)

Regions	2015			2017		
	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary
World	78.8	84.3	83.4	78.6	83.5	83.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	...	...	50.0	...	...	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	...	94.3	...	...	94.5
Northern Africa	...	...	94.5	...	...	95.1
Western Asia	...	...	94.2	...	96.5	94.0
Central and Southern Asia	84.6	87.5	87.2	84.6	87.2	88.2
Southern Asia	84.3	86.9	86.5	84.3	86.6	87.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	...	77.1	80.7	78.8	75.9	80.5
South-Eastern Asia	71.4	67.5	73.7	71.2	66.5	73.4
Oceania	72.0	87.8	88.9	71.7	87.0	88.8
Australia and New Zealand	93.7	97.4	97.5	93.6	97.2	97.4
Europe and Northern America	100.0	100.0	99.1	...	...	...
Europe	...	...	98.8	...	100.0	98.9
Northern America	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	...	...
Least developed countries	58.0	58.4	53.1	58.9	58.5	54.4

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

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

(Percentage)

Regions	2015			2017		
	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary
World	81.9	87.1	87.2	81.5	86.5	87.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	93.9	96.7	...	94.9	97.2
Northern Africa	93.8	95.4	97.7	93.7	96.1	98.0
Western Asia	...	...	95.9	...	...	96.4
Central and Southern Asia	83.3	91.8	90.4	82.2	91.3	90.4
Southern Asia	83.0	91.5	90.0	81.8	90.9	90.0

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>			<i>2017</i>		
	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	...	...	...	73.0	73.6	71.8
South-Eastern Asia	...	...	...	61.7	62.4	60.9
Oceania	83.9	91.8	95.7	84.1	92.0	96.5
Australia and New Zealand	96.6	98.3	99.1	96.6	98.3	99.3
Europe and Northern America	100.0	100.0	99.7	...	...	...
Europe	...	...	99.5	...	100.0	99.5
Northern America	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	...	...
Least developed countries	...	...	73.7	57.4	71.6	73.0

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>			<i>2017</i>		
	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>
World	65.2	69.1	72.9	65.6	68.9	72.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	...	...	40.1	...	...	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	99.7	99.6	...	99.9	99.7
Northern Africa	98.0	99.9	100.0	98.3	100.0	100.0
Western Asia	...	...	99.4	...	...	99.5
Central and Southern Asia	48.2	53.5	61.4	48.0	53.1	61.4
Southern Asia	47.1	51.4	59.6	47.0	51.0	59.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	...	...	...	75.1	71.1	76.1
South-Eastern Asia	...	...	...	66.9	60.6	68.3
Oceania	72.9	86.0	88.0	72.6	85.7	88.1
Australia and New Zealand	94.0	97.0	97.3	93.9	97.0	97.3
Europe and Northern America	98.5	99.6	99.5	...	...	99.5
Europe	...	99.4	99.4	...	99.6	99.4
Northern America	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	...	...
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	...	55.0	...	...
Least developed countries	41.7	41.0	37.5	42.7	40.5	37.3

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 2017 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
Total ODA	429.3	1,262.7	1,214.8	1,331.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	35.1	110.1	134.6	184.5
Northern Africa	8.7	27.3	68.0	84.5
Western Asia	25.5	47.4	71.8	96.4
Central Asia	3.5	12.2	13.3	15.9
Southern Asia	18.4	86.7	85.1	71.9
Eastern Asia	15.2	275.8	29.8	26.1
South-Eastern Asia	119.2	205.3	186.3	105.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	19.9	74.3	65.7	63.6
Oceania	39.2	48.9	62.0	50.3
Europe	5.9	16.8	54.9	66.8
Landlocked developing countries	31.3	124.8	125.2	141.5
Least developed countries	66.4	193.8	205.0	219.8
Small island developing States	49.2	84.8	94.7	83.9
Residual/Unallocated ODA	138.6	358.1	443.1	565.9

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, 2019, 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>2017</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	54.3	47.6	48.7	47.7	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	92.3	...	84.5	84.1

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
Northern Africa	...	97.0	...	83.2	82.1
Western Asia	89.0	...	...	85.5	85.6
Central Asia	...	94.5	96.4	91.0	89.4
South-Eastern Asia	...	...	90.6	95.6	94.2
Landlocked developing countries	...	80.0	78.0	63.8	75.8
Least developed countries	...	...	58.8	53.8	61.8
Small island developing States	81.1	85.2	87.6	...	...

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>2017</i>
World	...	...	...	85.6	85.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	84.5	71.4	70.1	61.8	63.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	...	...	85.8	84.4
Northern Africa	...	98.2	...	85.7	84.4
Western Asia	94.6	...	...	85.8	...
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	...	73.5	71.9
Central Asia	...	93.5	96.5	99.1	98.6
Southern Asia	...	...	...	72.4	70.8
South-Eastern Asia	...	...	...	97.6	96.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	...	88.1	88.5	88.5
Landlocked developing countries	72.9	76.1	74.2	70.8	76.5
Least developed countries	73.5	73.1	72.5	69.2	71.8
Small island developing States	81.3	81.1	77.7	74.1	73.9

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>2017</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	64.1	...	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	81.8	81.2
Northern Africa	79.2	77.8
Western Asia	83.4	...
Central and Southern Asia	84.7	77.2
Central Asia	95.5
Southern Asia	82.8	74.0
South-Eastern Asia	97.7	95.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	82.5	...	...
Landlocked developing countries	80.7
Least developed countries	70.4	65.7	66.2	62.4	59.5
Small island developing States	80.9	84.3	82.5	81.2	76.0

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>2017</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	...	...	54.7	...	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	...	...	79.0	...
Northern Africa	...	...	...	76.5	77.4
Central Asia	...	...	...	...	97.6
South-Eastern Asia	...	...	...	92.3	91.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	...	79.8	...	...
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	...	...	84.5
Least developed countries	54.7	52.3	50.9	52.9	57.2
Small island developing States	83.0	74.9	75.9	76.4	81.5

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>2017</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	...	79.1	60.4	49.3	50.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	...	...	80.5	...
Northern Africa	...	...	...	77.9	77.6
Central Asia	...	89.8	95.1	94.7	96.1
South-Eastern Asia	...	...	...	95.9	94.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	...	81.3	80.1	79.7
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	88.6	91.5	89.2	...	...
Landlocked developing countries	...	86.1	84.0	81.1	82.0
Least developed countries	64.5	60.5	60.2	58.6	58.6
Small island developing States	81.8	79.8	79.0	78.7	78.7

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

Goal 5

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Target 5.1

End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

Indicator 5.1.1

Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex

Legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Area 1: Overarching legal frameworks and public life</i>	<i>Area 2: Violence against women</i>	<i>Area 3: Employment and economic benefits</i>	<i>Area 4: Marriage and family</i>
World	67.8	73.9	71.3	76.4

Note: (1) Data are derived from an assessment of country's legal frameworks completed by National Statistical Offices and/or National Women's Machinery, and legal practitioners/researchers on gender equality, using a questionnaire. (2) The score for each area of law (a number between 0 and 100) represents the percentage of achievement on average for the countries in the sample (unweighted average), per area of law. (3) 53 countries are included in the sample in 2018.

Source: United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), World Bank Group, OECD Development Centre.

Target 5.2

Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation

Indicator 5.2.1

Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2017</i>
World (106 countries, 50 per cent population coverage)	17.8
Sub-Saharan Africa (31 countries, 82 per cent population coverage)	21.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia ² (6 countries, 41 per cent population coverage)	12.3
Central and Southern Asia (7 countries, 81 per cent population coverage)	23.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia ² (7 countries, 13 per cent population coverage)	9.0
Latin America and the Caribbean (16 countries, 50 percent population coverage)	11.8
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand) ² (10 countries, 20 per cent population coverage)	34.7
Europe (29 countries, 74 per cent population coverage)	6.1
Landlocked developing countries (22 countries, 80 per cent population coverage)	21.8
Least developed countries (34 countries, 83 per cent population coverage)	24.3
Small island developing States (19 countries, 51 per cent population coverage)	15.5

¹The number of countries with comparable survey data included in the regional aggregations and regional population coverage of

women aged 15-49 are presented in parentheses.

²The figure represents less than 50 per cent of the population in the region, and thus should be interpreted with caution.

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

Source: World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women).

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)

Regions	2003	2008	2013	2018
World (105 countries, 77 per cent population coverage)	8.1	7.5	6.4	5.0
Sub-Saharan Africa (37 countries, 88 per cent population coverage)	14.9	15.1	14.2	11.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia (14 countries, 84 per cent population coverage)	5.7	4.9	4.3	3.5
Northern Africa (5 countries, 95 per cent population coverage)	5.3	4.2	4.1	3.5
Western Asia (9 countries, 71 per cent population coverage)	6.2	5.7	4.5	3.4
Central and Southern Asia (10 countries, 94 per cent population coverage)	18.9	16.9	12.8	7.6
Central Asia (4 countries, 52 per cent population coverage)	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
Southern Asia (6 countries, 96 per cent population coverage)	19.3	17.2	13.2	7.7
South-Eastern Asia (8 countries, 94 per cent population coverage)	2.8	2.5	2.1	1.8
Latin America and the Caribbean (22 countries, 54 per cent population coverage)	5.4	5.2	5.1	4.4
Landlocked developing countries (26 countries, 86 per cent population coverage)	13.8	13.8	12.2	9.7
Least developed countries (38 countries, 94 per cent population coverage)	19.6	18.2	16.1	12.2
Small island developing States (17 countries, 70 per cent population coverage)	6.7	6.9	6.5	5.7

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 2010-2018 period.

Source: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) global databases, 2019.

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

(Percentage)

Regions	2003	2008	2013	2018
World (105 countries, 77 per cent population coverage)	27.2	25.4	22.2	20.8
Sub-Saharan Africa (37 countries, 88 per cent population coverage)	41.8	42.2	39.6	37.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia (14 countries, 84 per cent population coverage)	23.5	20.8	18.6	17.8
Northern Africa (5 countries, 95 per cent population coverage)	20.8	18.6	17.5	16.6

Regions	2003	2008	2013	2018
Western Asia (9 countries, 71 per cent population coverage)	27.0	23.5	20.0	19.1
Central and Southern Asia (10 countries, 94 per cent population coverage)	52.5	47.3	38.4	29.4
Central Asia (4 countries, 52 per cent population coverage)	14.4	8.5	7.0	8.0
Southern Asia (6 countries, 96 per cent population coverage)	53.3	48.2	39.2	29.9
South-Eastern Asia (8 countries, 94 per cent population coverage)	19.7	17.7	15.7	15.2
Latin America and the Caribbean (22 countries, 54 per cent population coverage)	24.1	25.6	24.9	24.7
Landlocked developing countries (26 countries, 86 per cent population coverage)	43.4	42.5	37.8	35.0
Least developed countries (38 countries, 94 per cent population coverage)	50.2	49.1	45.0	39.6
Small island developing States (17 countries, 70 per cent population coverage)	26.8	28.0	24.9	23.2

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 2010-2019 period.

Source: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) global databases, 2019.

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	2003	2008	2013	2018
Sub-Saharan Africa (25 countries, 68 per cent population coverage)	34.8	31.8	29.3	24.5
Northern Africa (2 countries, 65 per cent population coverage)	91.5	88.8	83.0	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 2003-2018 period.

Source: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) global databases, 2019.

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 (single and lower chambers)

(Percentage)

Regions	2000	2005	2010	2015	2019
World	13.3	15.9	19.0	22.3	24.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	11.5	14.4	18.4	22.6	23.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	5.3	7.5	10.9	17.2	18.7
Northern Africa	5.4	10.8	13.2	24.6	22.7
Western Asia	5.2	5.7	9.3	12.8	15.3
Central and Southern Asia	6.9	9.3	18.5	18.4	16.9
Central Asia	7.0	11.6	20.0	21.8	21.1

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
Southern Asia	6.8	8.8	18.2	17.6	15.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	16.4	17.2	18.9	19.4	20.8
Eastern Asia	18.2	18.1	18.7	20.4	21.4
South-Eastern Asia	12.3	15.5	19.3	17.8	19.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	15.2	19.0	22.7	27.4	31.6
Oceania	11.3	11.2	13.2	13.2	16.3
Australia and New Zealand	25.5	26.3	30.1	28.8	34.4
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	3.6	3.0	2.5	4.4	6.1
Europe and Northern America	16.8	20.3	22.9	26.4	29.4
Europe	16.8	20.5	23.2	26.7	29.8
Northern America	16.3	17.5	19.0	21.8	25.0
Landlocked developing countries	7.8	13.4	21.6	24.9	26.5
Least developed countries	9.3	13.1	19.3	21.7	22.9
Small island developing States	14.0	17.9	20.5	23.3	25.0

Note: The data concern single and lower chambers and are as at 1 February for 2013 – 2019, as at 31 January for 2005 and 2010, and as at 25 January for 2000.

Source: Women in National Parliament database, 31 January 2019, Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU).

Indicator 5.5.2

Proportion of women in managerial positions

Proportion of managerial positions held by women

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>
World	25.1	26.4	26.6	26.3	27.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	27.7	26.5	28.1	29.0	29.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	10.4	10.3	13.2	10.9	11.8
Northern Africa	9.2	9.7	12.9	7.4	7.7
Western Asia	11.8	10.9	13.4	14.8	16.0
Central and Southern Asia	12.6	13.1	12.1	13.4	14.4
Central Asia	27.2	29.6	30.4	30.2	30.3
Southern Asia	12.1	12.5	11.5	13.0	14.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	22.7	24.7	26.6	28.4	30.7
Eastern Asia	17.1	19.4	22.0	24.7	26.2
South-Eastern Asia	34.7	36.8	38.8	37.0	41.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	32.0	35.3	36.6	38.4	38.5
Oceania	32.2	33.9	34.6	37.2	36.8
Australia and New Zealand	32.7	34.4	35.1	37.9	37.4
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	23.1	24.5	25.7	26.8	27.4
Europe and Northern America	33.0	35.4	36.7	36.7	37.5
Europe	31.4	34.3	35.6	35.5	35.9
Northern America	35.0	37.0	38.3	38.3	39.4
Landlocked developing countries	26.1	27.6	28.5	29.2	28.9
Least developed countries	24.2	20.0	21.7	21.6	22.1
Small island developing States	30.3	33.2	35.6	35.7	36.5

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2018, ILO Database of Labour Statistics (ILOSTAT), International Labour Organization (ILO).

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 decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and health care¹

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2014</i>
World ² (51 countries, 10 per cent population coverage)	56.7
Sub-Saharan Africa (35 countries, 90 per cent population coverage)	47.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia ² (2 countries, 3 per cent population coverage)	71.1
Western Asia ² (2 countries, 5 per cent population coverage)	71.1
Central and Southern Asia ² (3 countries, 2 per cent population coverage)	48.7
Central Asia ² (2 countries, 14 per cent population coverage)	51.9
Southern Asia ² (1 country, 2 per cent population coverage)	47.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia ² (4 countries, 5 per cent population coverage)	76.1
South-Eastern Asia ² (4 countries, 22 per cent population coverage)	76.1
Latin America and the Caribbean ² (5 countries, 6 per cent population coverage)	68.3
Europe and Northern America ² (2 countries, 5 per cent population coverage)	80.2
Europe ² (2 countries, 7 per cent population coverage)	80.2
Landlocked developing countries (17 countries, 65 per cent population coverage)	47.0
Least developed countries (30 countries, 57 per cent population coverage)	49.4
Small island developing States ² (6 countries, 36 per cent population coverage)	68.6

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

²The figure represents less than 50 per cent of the population in the region, and thus should be interpreted with caution.

Source: UNFPA Global Database, 2019, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

Target 5.c

Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels

Indicator 5.c.1

Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment

Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment¹

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2018</i>
World (69 countries and areas)	19
Sub-Saharan Africa (27 countries)	11
Northern Africa and Western Asia (7 countries)	29
Central and Southern Asia (4 countries)	75

Regions	2018
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia (6 countries)	33
Latin America and the Caribbean (9 countries)	11
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand) (10 countries and areas)	20
Europe and Northern America (6 countries and areas)	0

¹The number of countries used to calculate the global and regional values are presented in parentheses. Population coverage is not applicable.

Note: (1) Data are derived from an assessment of country systems to track allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment, based on reporting on three criteria collected through a questionnaire; (2) The proportion represents the percent of reporting countries that fully meet the three criteria for the indicator; (3) Data is collected through the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation.

Source: United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women); United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

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>	<i>2017</i>
World	61.3	64.2	66.5	69.5	70.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	17.7	19.6	22.4	25.4	26.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Africa	...	...	...	...	...
Western Asia	66.5	67.9	71.8	75.0	75.8
Central and Southern Asia	41.4	46.9	52.5	58.2	60.4
Central Asia	54.6	58.2	63.7	69.1	71.0
Southern Asia	40.3	45.9	51.5	57.2	59.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Asia	...	...	...	...	...
South-Eastern Asia	...	...	...	...	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	56.2	57.5	73.0	74.0	74.3
Oceania	...	...	...	...	...
Australia and New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	90.3	93.5	94.5	95.2	95.3
Europe	89.6	91.0	92.4	93.3	93.4
Northern America	...	98.9	99.0	99.0	99.0
Landlocked developing countries	25.7	28.0	30.9	33.7	34.9
Least developed countries	25.1	27.0	30.2	33.5	34.7
Small island developing States	...	...	...	...	...

Source: The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene, 2019.

(b) Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services, by residence

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2017</i>	
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
World	39.4	86.2	45.8	85.9	53.0	85.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	6.5	42.3	8.9	46.0	11.6	50.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Asia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and Southern Asia	31.0	66.0	47.0	63.8	59.7	61.8
Central Asia	30.1	83.6	41.6	87.6	52.9	90.4
Southern Asia	31.0	63.0	47.1	60.7	59.9	58.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	...	90.6	...	91.5	...	90.8

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2017</i>	
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
Eastern Asia	...	93.9	...	93.8	...	93.3
South-Eastern Asia
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	82.4	39.0	82.3	41.7	82.3
Oceania	...	91.6	...	95.3	...	96.1
Australia and New Zealand	...	91.9	...	95.7	...	96.5
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)
Europe and Northern America	...	96.5	...	96.7	...	96.8
Europe
Northern America	...	99.6	...	99.6	...	99.6
Landlocked developing countries	11.8	63.6	16.2	67.3	19.8	69.3
Least developed countries	18.4	45.0	22.3	49.0	26.2	52.2
Small island developing States

Source: The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene, 2019.

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.1) Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
World	28.2	31.5	37.1	42.7	45.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	14.8	16.1	17.2	18.0	18.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	26.2	29.2	33.2	36.5	37.5
Northern Africa	...	20.1	23.8	27.5	28.8
Western Asia	36.2	38.4	42.4	45.2	45.9
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	...	...	...
Central Asia	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Asia	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	31.6	37.3	47.1	58.5	63.6
Eastern Asia	31.3	37.8	49.6	63.6	69.8
South-Eastern Asia	...	...	...	...	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	11.5	14.6	20.7	28.2	31.3
Oceania	45.9	46.4	49.2	52.0	52.9
Australia and New Zealand	60.6	61.9	66.1	70.2	71.9
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	69.4	70.2	73.6	75.6	76.2
Europe	63.4	65.5	75.6	78.1	78.9
Northern America	77.2	78.1	79.0	79.6	79.8
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	...	...	...
Least developed countries	...	...	...	...	...

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
Small island developing States

Source: The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene, 2019.

(a.2) Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, by residence

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2017</i>	
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
World	21.8	35.6	32.5	41.3	42.5	47.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	13.8	17.2	16.1	19.1	17.5	19.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	39.9	...	46.0	...	49.4
Northern Africa	...	30.1	...	35.7	...	39.3
Western Asia	...	54.9	...	60.9	...	64.0
Central and Southern Asia	6.9	...	25.6	...	39.7	...
Central Asia	...	...	...	49.0	...	49.0
Southern Asia	5.5	...	24.3	...	38.7	...
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	27.2	27.5	37.6	56.0	52.1	71.9
Eastern Asia	26.7	34.5	38.0	59.3	56.2	78.2
South-Eastern Asia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	14.6	...	25.0	...	37.0
Oceania	22.6	56.7	22.8	61.6	23.5	66.7
Australia and New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	...	78.9	45.8	82.6	48.1	84.7
Europe	40.8	72.6	50.1	77.9	53.3	81.1
Northern America	...	89.1	...	90.1	...	90.2
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	...	...	...	...
Least developed countries	11.5	...	17.0	...	20.9	...
Small island developing States	...	23.2	...	24.4	...	...

Source: The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene, 2019.

(b) Proportion of population with basic handwashing facilities on premises, by residence

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2017</i>		
	<i>All areas</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
World	60.1	45.5	...
Sub-Saharan Africa	25.0	17.3	36.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	76.8	64.0	...
Northern Africa	74.2	65.9	81.9
Western Asia	...	61.2	...
Central and Southern Asia	58.4	47.5	78.0
Central Asia	91.8	86.9	97.0
Southern Asia	57.1	46.3	77.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	...	...	...
Eastern Asia	...	...	...
South-Eastern Asia	74.4	68.9	80.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	59.1	...
Oceania	...	...	...
Australia and New Zealand	...	...	...

Regions	2017		
	All areas	Rural	Urban
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	...	...	...
Europe	...	...	...
Northern America	...	...	...
Landlocked developing countries	34.0	24.6	55.4
Least developed countries	27.7	21.8	39.4
Small island developing States	51.4	32.9	62.8

Source: The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene, 2019.

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)

Regions	2018
World	49
Sub-Saharan Africa	40
Northern Africa and Western Asia	55
Central and Southern Asia	37
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	53
Latin America and the Caribbean	35
Australia and New Zealand	72
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	38
Europe and Northern America	67

Note: Based on 172 countries' response to the Integrated Water Resources Management questionnaire.

Source: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

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

(Percentage)

Regions	2018					
	Very low	Low	Medium-low	Medium-high	High	Very high
World	0.6	18.6	40.7	20.9	15.1	4.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.2	17.8	51.1	28.9	0.0	0.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.0	4.5	45.5	27.3	18.2	4.5
Central and Southern Asia	0.0	30.0	60.0	10.0	0.0	0.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.0	15.4	46.2	15.4	7.7	15.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.0	44.8	48.3	3.4	3.4	0.0
Australia and New Zealand	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.0	37.5	50.0	12.5	0.0	0.0
Europe and Northern America	0.0	4.7	16.3	25.6	44.2	9.3

Note: Based on 172 countries' response to the 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)

<i>Transboundary basin grouping</i>	<i>2017-2018</i>
River and lake basins, and aquifer ¹	59.2
River and lake basins component ²	63.3

¹Based on 67 countries out of 153 countries sharing transboundary river and lake basins and/or transboundary aquifers.

²Based on 89 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).

(b) Proportion of countries by levels of transboundary cooperation

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Very high (90-100)¹</i>	<i>High (70-90)¹</i>	<i>Medium high (50-70)¹</i>	<i>Medium low (30-50)¹</i>	<i>Low (10-30)¹</i>	<i>Very low (0-10)¹</i>	<i>Information provided needs to be clarified</i>
World	14.4	7.8	3.9	2.0	2.0	10.5	29.4
Europe and Northern America	44.2	9.3	2.3	4.7	0.0	2.3	30.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	7.1	19.0	7.1	4.8	2.4	9.5	28.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.5	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	31.8	13.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	9.5	19.0	23.8
Central and Southern Asia	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3
Eastern and South-eastern Asia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	25.0
Oceania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

¹Levels of transboundary cooperation (percentage)

Note: Based on 107 countries' responses in 2017-2018 to the 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 (permanent)

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>
World	2.06	2.08	2.08	2.09
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.10	1.09	1.10	1.10
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.78	0.79	0.80	0.80
Northern Africa	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
Western Asia	1.88	1.92	1.94	1.95
Central and Southern Asia	3.47	3.41	3.31	3.30

Regions	2005	2010	2015	2016
Central Asia	7.03	6.82	6.58	6.57
Southern Asia	1.28	1.31	1.30	1.30
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1.19	1.23	1.26	1.26
Eastern Asia	1.11	1.15	1.19	1.19
South-Eastern Asia	1.41	1.45	1.46	1.45
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.15	1.16	1.14	1.15
Oceania	0.31	0.30	0.33	0.33
Australia and New Zealand	0.26	0.24	0.27	0.27
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1.09	1.12	1.18	1.18
Europe and Northern America	3.75	3.82	3.83	3.85
Europe	2.95	3.04	3.07	3.09
Northern America	4.71	4.74	4.74	4.75
Landlocked developing countries	2.94	2.89	2.84	2.84
Least developed countries	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07
Small island developing States	1.16	1.19	1.24	1.24

Source: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

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

(Percentage)

Regions	2005	2010	2015	2016
World	2.11	2.11	2.10	2.10
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81
Northern Africa	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
Western Asia	1.98	1.98	1.98	1.98
Central and Southern Asia	3.56	3.49	3.38	3.36
Central Asia	7.25	7.01	6.75	6.71
Southern Asia	1.30	1.33	1.31	1.30
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1.20	1.23	1.27	1.26
Eastern Asia	1.12	1.15	1.19	1.19
South-Eastern Asia	1.42	1.46	1.48	1.47
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.16	1.17	1.15	1.15
Oceania	0.32	0.31	0.34	0.33
Australia and New Zealand	0.26	0.24	0.27	0.27
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1.21	1.26	1.27	1.24
Europe and Northern America	3.86	3.87	3.87	3.88
Europe	3.11	3.13	3.12	3.13
Northern America	4.75	4.76	4.77	4.77
Landlocked developing countries	3.03	2.96	2.89	2.89
Least developed countries	1.08	1.07	1.08	1.07
Small island developing States	1.22	1.26	1.28	1.27

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 2017 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000¹</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
Total ODA	5,779.3	5,444.0	7,273.5	8,839.3	8,846.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	966.4	1,152.2	1,962.5	2,437.4	2,583.8
Northern Africa	415.3	397.3	519.6	847.3	497.1
Western Asia	540.7	1,486.4	775.9	1,086.9	1,293.6
Central Asia	38.8	51.9	85.8	168.2	101.3
Southern Asia	433.2	697.0	1,065.6	1,368.1	1,639.7
Eastern Asia	972.0	525.5	354.6	207.7	102.2
South-Eastern Asia	999.0	365.0	975.9	1,141.7	1,038.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	997.3	394.7	768.4	532.7	691.5
Oceania	26.8	10.7	38.6	66.7	83.4
Europe	251.1	107.8	168.1	291.4	234.3
Landlocked developing countries	881.3	859.4	1,284.3	1,679.3	2,047.6
Least developed countries	1,121.2	1,244.7	2,140.1	2,690.6	2,915.9
Small island developing States	173.9	97.6	189.1	236.7	279.8
Residual/Unallocated ODA	138.8	255.5	558.3	691.2	581.3

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, 2019, 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>	<i>2019</i>
World	87.5	90.7	83.0	87.8	75.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	88.5	88.6	86.1	96.0	75.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	50.0	87.5	90.0	100.0	...

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2019</i>
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	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	81.8
Eastern Asia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
South-Eastern Asia	100.0	100.0	87.5	100.0	75.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	100.0	77.8	93.8	81.8	68.0
Oceania	...	100.0	25.0	50.0	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	100.0	25.0	50.0	57.1
Europe and Northern America	...	...	71.4	100.0	...
Europe	...	...	71.4	100.0	...
Landlocked developing countries	81.3	95.8	96.2	86.4	84.6
Least developed countries	84.6	94.6	89.5	96.4	77.5
Small island developing States	100.0	100.0	40.0	64.3	47.8

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)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2019</i>
World	82.9	70.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	88.0	72.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	100.0	...
Northern Africa	...	...
Western Asia	100.0	...
Central and Southern Asia	90.0	...
Central Asia	66.7	66.7
Southern Asia	100.0	...
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	90.0	45.5
Eastern Asia	50.0	33.3
South-Eastern Asia	100.0	50.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	77.3	72.0
Oceania	50.0	...
Australia and New Zealand	...	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	50.0	28.6
Europe and Northern America	83.3	...
Europe	83.3	...
Northern America	...	...
Landlocked developing countries	86.4	84.6
Least developed countries	85.7	70.0
Small island developing States	57.1	39.1

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 a high level of users and communities participating in planning programs in rural drinking-water supply

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2019</i>
World	22.3	20.7	33.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	22.2	24.0	37.5
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	0.0
Southern Asia	44.4	28.6	...
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	22.2	10.0	0.0
Eastern Asia	0.0	0.0	0.0
South-Eastern Asia	25.0	12.5	0.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	18.8	18.2	32.0
Oceania	50.0	33.3	...
Australia and New Zealand	...	...	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	50.0	33.3	28.6
Europe and Northern America	0.0	16.7	...
Europe	0.0	16.7	...
Northern America	...	...	...
Landlocked developing countries	30.8	36.4	38.5
Least developed countries	28.9	32.1	35.0
Small island developing States	20.0	21.4	17.4

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 a high level of users and communities participating in planning programs in water resources planning and management

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2019</i>
World	8.5	31.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	8.0	40.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.0	...
Western Asia	0.0	...
Central and Southern Asia	10.0	...
Central Asia	0.0	66.7
Southern Asia	14.3	...
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.0	9.1
Eastern Asia	0.0	0.0
South-Eastern Asia	0.0	12.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	9.1	20.0
Oceania	16.7	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	16.7	0.0
Europe and Northern America	16.7	...
Europe	16.7	...
Landlocked developing countries	13.6	50.0
Least developed countries	7.1	27.5

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2019</i>
Small island developing States	7.1	8.7

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>2017</i>
World	77.8	80.2	83.2	86.7	88.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	25.3	29.2	33.4	38.9	43.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	87.1	89.7	91.4	93.7	94.5
Northern Africa	81.1	85.0	86.7	90.5	91.6
Western Asia	92.6	93.9	95.6	96.6	97.1
Central and Southern Asia	60.0	67.0	75.1	85.8	90.8
Central Asia	99.3	99.5	99.5	100.0	99.9
Southern Asia	58.5	65.8	74.2	85.2	90.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	91.2	93.2	95.8	97.3	98.0
Eastern Asia	95.6	97.1	98.6	99.0	99.1
South-Eastern Asia	78.6	82.8	88.6	93.0	95.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	91.8	93.6	95.9	97.3	98.2
Oceania	81.2	82.5	82.3	87.5	89.7
Australia and New Zealand	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	29.0	35.6	36.1	55.6	63.4
Europe and Northern America	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Europe	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Northern America	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Landlocked developing countries	34.5	37.2	44.5	49.1	56.3
Least developed countries	19.9	26.0	33.4	42.9	51.1
Small island developing States	71.0	72.4	74.4	79.2	81.7

Source: The World Bank, 2019.

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2017</i>	
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
World	63.3	94.4	70.0	95.8	78.6	97.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	9.1	61.0	14.4	69.1	21.6	78.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	73.8	97.4	81.2	98.3	87.3	99.1
Northern Africa	67.5	95.7	77.4	95.9	85.3	98.0
Western Asia	82.1	98.5	86.4	99.8	90.2	99.9
Central and Southern Asia	47.5	90.2	65.4	94.7	86.0	99.4
Central Asia	98.9	99.8	99.0	99.9	99.9	99.9
Southern Asia	46.0	89.6	64.4	94.5	85.5	99.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	87.0	97.1	93.0	98.5	96.5	99.0
Eastern Asia	93.9	98.1	98.4	98.7	99.1	99.0

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2017</i>	
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
South-Eastern Asia	69.0	94.2	81.4	97.7	91.6	99.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	71.5	98.4	83.9	99.2	92.0	99.7
Oceania	44.7	98.1	47.8	98.4	69.8	98.9
Australia and New Zealand	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	13.7	79.2	21.9	83.3	55.8	88.5
Europe and Northern America	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Europe	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Northern America	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Landlocked developing countries	20.4	76.8	30.2	80.3	42.7	87.6
Least developed countries	8.5	56.4	19.6	68.8	37.8	79.0
Small island developing States	41.3	94.1	46.5	93.2	60.9	94.8

Source: The World Bank, 2019.

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>2017</i>
World	50	53	57	60	61
Sub-Saharan Africa	9	10	11	13	14
Northern Africa and Western Asia	78	84	87	89	90
Northern Africa	71	77	81	84	86
Western Asia	84	89	92	93	94
Central and Southern Asia	26	32	38	44	46
Central Asia	75	81	87	90	91
Southern Asia	24	30	36	43	45
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	46	50	55	59	61
Eastern Asia	54	56	59	61	62
South-Eastern Asia	23	33	45	56	60
Latin America and the Caribbean	78	82	85	87	88
Oceania	78	78	78	78	78
Australia and New Zealand	>95	>95	>95	>95	>95
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	11	13	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
Landlocked developing countries	23	24	25	27	27
Small island developing States	51	53	55	56	57

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>	<i>2016</i>
World	17.3	16.3	16.6	17.2	17.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	72.7	70.9	71.6	69.3	69.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	8.4	7.6	6.2	5.6	5.6
Northern Africa	15.0	13.7	11.2	10.3	10.0
Western Asia	6.1	5.3	4.5	4.0	4.1
Central and Southern Asia	37.8	34.8	30.7	27.3	27.1
Central Asia	3.9	4.1	3.4	3.5	3.6
Southern Asia	43.0	39.3	34.1	30.0	29.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	23.4	16.9	13.8	14.0	14.3
Eastern Asia	20.0	13.7	10.7	11.0	11.4
South-Eastern Asia	38.6	33.8	31.7	30.0	30.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	28.2	28.4	28.6	28.2	28.8
Oceania	13.2	11.7	12.7	13.4	13.8
Australia and New Zealand	11.4	10.0	11.3	12.1	12.6
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	48.5	42.3	39.1	36.1	35.1
Europe and Northern America	7.4	7.9	10.0	12.1	12.3
Europe	7.4	8.1	10.9	13.4	13.5
Northern America	7.3	7.7	9.1	10.8	11.1
Landlocked developing countries	44.3	44.5	43.9	44.8	45.0
Least developed countries	84.0	81.2	76.9	73.9	73.2
Small island developing States	24.0	21.1	17.6	18.3	17.6

*Source: IEA (2018), World Energy Balances; Energy Balances, UN Statistics Division (2018).***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>	<i>2016</i>
World	6.6	6.3	5.9	5.3	5.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	10.3	8.9	8.0	7.2	7.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	4.3	4.3	4.6	4.4	4.3
Northern Africa	3.9	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.9
Western Asia	4.5	4.4	4.9	4.6	4.4
Central and Southern Asia	7.0	6.3	5.7	5.1	4.9
Central Asia	17.6	13.5	11.0	8.9	8.7
Southern Asia	6.4	5.8	5.4	4.9	4.7

Regions	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	7.1	7.2	6.6	5.6	5.4
Eastern Asia	7.6	7.8	7.2	6.1	5.7
South-Eastern Asia	5.3	5.0	4.5	4.0	4.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.8
Oceania	6.7	5.9	5.8	5.1	5.1
Australia and New Zealand	6.7	5.9	5.8	5.0	5.1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	5.8	6.4	5.6	5.8	5.6
Europe and Northern America	6.6	6.1	5.6	5.0	4.9
Europe	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.5	4.5
Northern America	7.5	6.8	6.2	5.6	5.4
Landlocked developing countries	13.3	11.1	8.8	7.5	7.5
Least developed countries	8.5	7.4	6.3	5.9	5.9
Small island developing States	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.1	3.0

Source: IEA (2018), *World Energy Balances; Energy Balances*, UN Statistics Division (2018); World Bank, *World Development Indicators*.

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>2017</i>
World	3.0	2.6	3.0	1.6	1.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.7	3.3	2.8	0.0	-0.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	4.2	4.5	3.3	1.8	1.2
Northern Africa	2.4	3.9	2.8	0.7	2.2
Western Asia	4.5	4.5	3.2	2.0	1.0
Central and Southern Asia	2.6	5.2	5.8	4.6	4.7
Central Asia	7.1	7.8	5.8	1.6	3.1
Southern Asia	2.3	5.0	5.8	4.8	4.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	4.1	4.4	6.8	3.6	4.1
Eastern Asia	4.3	4.6	6.9	3.8	4.3
South-Eastern Asia	4.4	4.4	6.5	3.4	4.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.2	3.0	4.5	-1.5	-0.2
Oceania	0.6	1.3	0.6	1.5	1.4
Australia and New Zealand	0.9	1.4	0.6	1.6	1.6
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	-1.4	0.9	3.7	2.8	-1.0
Europe and Northern America	3.9	2.6	2.0	1.9	2.0
Europe	4.2	2.3	2.1	1.7	2.2
Northern America	3.1	2.6	1.7	2.0	1.6
Landlocked developing countries	2.2	6.3	4.7	1.0	2.1
Least developed countries	1.7	5.5	3.7	1.4	2.1
Small island developing States	4.1	3.8	6.0	1.4	1.0

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>2018</i>
World	2.6	2.1	3.3	1.6	2.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.5	2.2	3.1	0.1	0.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	4.7	3.3	1.5	2.1	1.4
Northern Africa	2.6	2.8	1.6	3.3	2.1
Western Asia	5.4	3.2	0.7	0.9	1.3
Central and Southern Asia	2.2	4.9	7.2	4.0	4.8
Central Asia	5.1	5.5	5.0	1.7	3.5
Southern Asia	2.0	4.8	7.4	4.2	4.9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	3.7	4.5	6.8	3.8	4.2
Eastern Asia	3.8	4.4	7.2	3.9	4.5
South-Eastern Asia	3.8	4.9	5.5	3.7	3.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.6	1.5	4.0	-1.5	0.5
Oceania	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.1
Australia and New Zealand	1.2	-0.3	-0.1	0.8	1.2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	-0.9	4.6	6.4	1.6	1.3
Europe and Northern America	2.6	1.4	2.7	1.3	2.0
Europe	2.6	1.1	2.5	1.2	1.9
Northern America	2.5	1.7	2.9	1.2	2.0
Landlocked developing countries	1.4	5.2	4.6	0.7	1.6
Least developed countries	1.5	5.7	2.8	0.6	2.2
Small island developing States	3.6	3.2	5.7	0.2	0.8

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

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2018, 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>Both sexes</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	50.5	46.4	53.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	76.7	82.9	71.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	47.2	34.8	50.7
Northern Africa	56.4	41.7	59.8
Western Asia	38.7	30.9	41.3
Central and Southern Asia	76.0	73.1	76.7
Central Asia	45.1	37.5	50.0
Southern Asia	77.6	76.9	77.6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	53.1	50.8	54.6
Eastern Asia	49.5	46.7	51.3
South-Eastern Asia	67.4	66.8	67.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	49.0	51.8	46.8
Europe and Northern America	18.7	17.3	19.9
Europe	19.2	17.4	20.8
Northern America	17.7	17.1	18.3
Landlocked developing countries	66.0	68.0	64.7
Least developed countries	79.2	84.9	76.0

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

Target 8.4

Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead

Indicator 8.4.1

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	53,826.4	64,573.2	76,532.8	87,435.2	91,973.9

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

(b) 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	8.8	9.9	11.0	11.8	12.2

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

(c) 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>2017</i>
World	1.08	1.12	1.16	1.16	1.16

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 final domestic demand of a country. It is calculated as the raw material equivalent of imports plus domestic extraction minus raw material equivalents of exports.

Indicator 8.4.2**Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP****(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	53,686.2	64,057.4	76,254.7	87,333.6	91,880.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	2,456.0	3,007.3	3,614.0	3,958.7	4,187.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2,432.7	3,098.7	4,341.9	5,216.8	5,655.7
Northern Africa	826.0	...	1,372.3	1,663.4	1,816.3
Western Asia	1,654.0	2,153.4	3,033.2	3,625.7	3,913.5
Central and Southern Asia	6,002.7	7,121.4	8,815.3	10,628.6	11,237.3
Central Asia	530.5	675.3	793.1	941.3	996.9
Southern Asia	5,472.2	6,446.1	8,022.2	9,687.3	10,240.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	17,388.2	23,380.1	33,464.8	40,258.1	43,257.9
Eastern Asia	14,275.1	19,397.9	28,413.7	34,722.5	37,343.2
South-Eastern Asia	3,065.8	3,927.6	4,987.5	5,463.3	5,840.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	5,373.7	6,110.3	7,311.2	8,114.7	8,504.8
Oceania	1,054.1	1,108.1	1,092.9	1,131.3	1,141.1
Australia and New Zealand	964.2	1,025.2	997.5	1,032.5	1,041.2
Europe and Northern America	18,978.7	20,231.6	17,614.5	18,025.4	17,896.0
Europe	9,620.8	10,478.4	9,727.7	10,178.7	10,257.6
Northern America	9,357.9	9,753.1	7,886.8	7,846.7	7,638.4
Landlocked developing countries	1,471.5	1,880.2	2,331.4	2,810.6	3,003.8
Least Developed Countries	1,563.3	...	2,596.8	3,175.6	3,435.5
Small Island Developing States	...	...	525.7	576.9	575.9

Note: This table has been updated on May 07 2020 replacing the incorrect data in the previous version.

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

(b) Domestic material consumption per capita

(Tonnes)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
World	8.7	9.8	11.0	11.8	12.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	6.9	8.0	10.1	11.0	11.5
Northern Africa	4.8	...	6.7	7.4	7.8
Western Asia	8.9	10.5	13.0	14.0	14.6
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	5.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	8.6	11.1	15.4	17.8	18.9
Eastern Asia	9.6	12.7	18.1	21.5	23.0
South-Eastern Asia	5.8	7.0	8.3	8.6	9.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	10.2	10.9	12.2	12.8	13.2
Oceania	33.8	33.0	29.8	28.6	28.0
Australia and New Zealand	42.1	42.1	37.7	36.3	35.7
Europe and Northern America	18.2	19.1	16.3	16.4	16.2
Europe	13.2	14.3	13.2	13.7	13.8
Northern America	29.9	29.8	23.0	22.0	21.1
Landlocked developing countries	4.4	5.0	5.5	5.8	6.0
Least Developed Countries	2.3	...	3.1	3.3	3.4
Small Island Developing States	...	...	8.3	8.6	8.4

Note: This table has been updated on May 07 2020 replacing the incorrect data in the previous version.

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

(c) Domestic material consumption per GDP

(Kilograms per constant 2010 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
World	1.08	1.11	1.16	1.16	1.16
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.26	2.99	2.74	2.44	2.49
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1.18	1.20	1.35	1.34	1.37
Northern Africa	2.01	...	1.91	2.50	2.54
Western Asia	0.99	1.04	1.20	1.11	1.14
Central and Southern Asia	3.96	3.47	3.19	2.99	2.77
Central Asia	5.12	4.28	3.60	3.16	3.11
Southern Asia	3.88	3.40	3.15	2.97	2.74
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1.80	1.96	2.20	2.11	2.08
Eastern Asia	1.68	1.87	2.16	2.10	2.07
South-Eastern Asia	2.58	2.57	2.52	2.16	2.10
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.45
Oceania	0.96	0.85	0.74	0.66	0.64
Australia and New Zealand	0.90	0.81	0.69	0.62	0.60
Europe and Northern America	0.62	0.58	0.48	0.46	0.43
Europe	0.57	0.56	0.49	0.48	0.47
Northern America	0.67	0.61	0.47	0.42	0.40
Landlocked developing countries	5.64	5.07	4.23	3.92	3.90
Least Developed Countries	4.51	...	3.53	3.80	3.80
Small Island Developing States	...	...	0.90	0.85	0.82

Note: This table has been updated on May 07 2020 replacing the incorrect data in the previous version.

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

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>2018</i>
World	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.2	5.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	7.4	6.8	6.1	5.9	5.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	11.4	11.0	9.4	10.0	9.9
Northern Africa	15.4	12.9	10.2	12.4	11.8
Western Asia	7.9	9.3	8.8	8.3	8.5
Central and Southern Asia	3.4	3.6	3.0	3.4	3.2
Central Asia	12.1	7.9	6.1	5.7	5.6
Southern Asia	3.0	3.4	2.8	3.3	3.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	3.6	4.5	4.2	4.1	3.9
Eastern Asia	3.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.2
South-Eastern Asia	3.9	4.4	3.3	2.9	2.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	9.2	7.9	7.0	6.6	8.0
Oceania	5.8	4.6	5.1	5.5	4.9
Australia and New Zealand	6.3	4.8	5.4	5.9	5.2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	4.1	3.5	3.4	3.8	3.5
Europe and Northern America	8.1	7.6	9.2	7.6	5.8
Europe	9.9	8.7	9.1	8.6	6.7
Northern America	4.3	5.3	9.5	5.5	4.2
Landlocked developing countries	6.2	5.2	4.7	4.0	3.9
Least developed countries	4.7	4.8	4.3	4.1	4.0
Small island developing States	6.8	7.1	7.3	7.2	6.6

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2018, ILO Database of Labour Statistics (ILOSTAT), International Labour Organisation (ILO).

(b) Unemployment rate, both sexes, by age⁴

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2005</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2018</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	11.5	4.0	11.9	4.1	11.6	4.2	11.8	3.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	12.0	5.6	11.2	5.2	10.1	4.7	9.8	4.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	24.6	7.6	24.0	7.4	21.7	6.6	23.9	7.3
Northern Africa	31.2	10.4	28.6	8.3	24.0	6.7	29.9	8.5
Western Asia	18.9	5.2	19.6	6.7	19.6	6.4	19.6	6.5
Central and Southern Asia	8.7	1.7	8.9	2.0	8.3	1.6	9.9	1.9

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2005</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2018</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>
Central Asia	18.9	9.5	13.3	6.4	9.8	5.2	9.8	4.9
Southern Asia	8.3	1.4	8.7	1.8	8.3	1.5	9.9	1.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	8.9	2.5	10.4	3.2	9.7	3.1	10.0	3.1
Eastern Asia	8.2	2.7	9.5	3.4	9.8	3.6	10.1	3.6
South-Eastern Asia	10.8	1.9	12.9	2.2	9.6	1.8	9.9	1.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	16.1	6.8	15.9	5.6	14.4	5.2	17.9	6.0
Oceania	11.6	4.5	9.5	3.3	11.2	3.7	10.9	3.7
Australia and New Zealand	13.3	4.9	10.5	3.5	12.4	3.9	12.2	4.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	7.4	2.9	6.7	2.5	6.9	2.4	7.1	2.4
Europe and Northern America	15.3	6.8	15.5	6.3	19.1	7.9	12.4	5.1
Europe	18.1	8.4	18.2	7.4	19.9	7.8	15.6	5.8
Northern America	10.7	3.2	11.3	4.1	17.9	8.0	8.5	3.5
Landlocked developing countries	8.9	4.9	7.8	4.2	7.1	3.7	6.3	3.0
Least developed countries	8.5	3.1	8.3	3.4	7.4	3.2	7.5	2.8
Small island developing States	14.3	5.1	15.5	5.3	16.0	5.6	15.3	5.1

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2018, 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>2018</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	5.9	5.2	6.2	5.3	5.9	5.2	5.4	4.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	8.0	6.9	7.5	6.3	6.5	5.8	6.2	5.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	14.3	10.4	15.3	9.7	15.3	7.6	16.1	7.9
Northern Africa	21.0	13.8	20.0	10.9	19.5	7.5	20.8	9.1
Western Asia	9.4	7.4	11.5	8.6	12.0	7.7	12.9	7.0
Central and Southern Asia	3.6	3.3	4.9	3.1	3.9	2.6	4.6	2.8
Central Asia	12.3	11.9	8.1	7.7	6.2	6.1	5.6	5.7
Southern Asia	2.9	3.0	4.6	3.0	3.7	2.5	4.5	2.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	3.2	3.8	4.1	4.7	3.8	4.5	3.4	4.2
Eastern Asia	3.0	3.8	3.9	4.9	3.9	5.0	3.7	4.6
South-Eastern Asia	4.1	3.9	4.9	4.1	3.4	3.2	2.7	2.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	11.5	7.7	10.1	6.5	8.8	5.9	9.6	7.0
Oceania	5.4	6.0	4.6	4.5	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.9
Australia and New Zealand	6.1	6.4	5.0	4.7	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	3.5	4.6	3.1	3.9	2.9	3.8	2.8	4.0
Europe and Northern America	8.6	7.6	7.8	7.3	8.7	9.7	5.8	5.8
Europe	10.7	9.2	9.1	8.3	8.8	9.3	6.7	6.6
Northern America	4.4	4.2	5.2	5.3	8.5	10.3	4.0	4.3
Landlocked developing countries	6.6	5.9	5.6	4.9	5.2	4.2	4.3	3.5
Least developed countries	4.9	4.6	5.3	4.5	4.8	4.0	4.4	3.6
Small island developing States	8.5	5.7	8.6	6.0	8.6	6.3	8.0	5.6

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2018, 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>2018</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	11.4	4.4	12.6	4.6	12.1	4.5	12.4	4.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	12.3	6.3	11.6	5.9	10.4	5.1	10.0	5.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	27.2	9.6	30.8	10.3	32.8	10.9	32.5	12.8
Northern Africa	37.8	13.9	39.0	12.9	41.9	13.1	40.8	16.3
Western Asia	17.6	6.7	22.7	8.4	24.4	9.2	25.8	10.6
Central and Southern Asia	8.6	2.0	10.9	3.1	9.4	2.5	11.9	3.2
Central Asia	21.9	9.9	13.8	6.7	9.9	5.3	9.8	4.9
Southern Asia	7.8	1.3	10.7	2.8	9.4	2.3	12.1	3.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	7.4	2.2	9.7	2.8	9.0	2.8	9.4	2.7
Eastern Asia	6.3	2.2	8.4	2.9	8.6	3.0	9.0	3.1
South-Eastern Asia	10.6	1.9	13.8	2.4	9.9	1.8	10.2	1.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	20.9	8.5	20.4	7.2	18.1	6.5	21.8	7.2
Oceania	10.1	4.1	9.3	3.4	10.8	3.8	9.8	3.8
Australia and New Zealand	11.4	4.7	10.3	3.7	12.1	4.2	10.9	4.3
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	6.9	2.1	6.4	1.9	6.4	1.9	6.4	1.7
Europe and Northern America	15.8	7.4	15.2	6.7	17.6	7.5	11.4	5.2
Europe	20.1	9.3	18.5	7.8	19.2	7.6	15.0	6.0
Northern America	9.1	3.4	10.1	4.3	15.3	7.3	7.3	3.4
Landlocked developing countries	9.6	5.4	8.1	4.5	7.6	4.2	6.9	3.4
Least developed countries	8.5	3.3	8.6	3.9	7.8	3.6	7.7	3.2
Small island developing States	16.6	6.5	18.4	6.5	18.9	6.6	18.7	6.2

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2018, ILO Database of Labour Statistics (ILOSTAT), International Labour Organisation (ILO).

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2005</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2018</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	11.1	3.7	11.4	3.7	11.3	3.9	11.5	3.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	11.7	5.1	10.9	4.6	9.9	4.5	9.7	4.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	22.4	7.0	21.6	6.6	18.0	5.3	20.9	5.6
Northern Africa	28.8	9.5	24.7	7.1	18.0	4.9	25.8	6.2
Western Asia	16.6	4.8	18.6	6.1	18.0	5.6	17.5	5.1
Central and Southern Asia	8.5	1.7	8.2	1.6	8.0	1.3	9.3	1.5
Central Asia	21.0	9.3	13.1	6.2	9.8	5.1	9.9	4.8
Southern Asia	8.2	1.4	8.0	1.4	7.9	1.2	9.3	1.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	8.8	2.7	11.0	3.4	10.3	3.4	10.5	3.4
Eastern Asia	8.0	3.0	10.6	3.8	10.7	4.0	11.0	4.0
South-Eastern Asia	10.9	1.8	12.2	2.0	9.4	1.7	9.8	1.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	14.1	5.7	13.0	4.6	12.0	4.3	15.3	5.2
Oceania	11.7	4.7	9.7	3.3	11.4	3.6	11.9	3.6
Australia and New Zealand	13.2	5.0	10.6	3.4	12.6	3.7	13.4	3.7
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	8.1	3.4	7.1	2.9	7.3	2.8	7.8	3.0
Europe and Northern America	15.5	6.3	15.9	6.0	20.3	8.2	13.2	5.0
Europe	18.7	7.7	17.9	7.0	20.4	7.9	16.0	5.7
Northern America	10.0	3.1	12.4	4.0	20.2	8.7	9.7	3.5
Landlocked developing countries	9.1	4.6	7.5	3.9	6.6	3.3	5.7	2.7

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2005</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2018</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>
Least developed countries	8.7	2.9	8.1	3.1	7.1	2.9	7.3	2.4
Small island developing States	12.3	4.2	13.4	4.5	13.9	4.9	12.9	4.3

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2018, 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 8.6

By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training

Indicator 8.6.1

Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training

Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training, both sexes
(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>
World	23.3	22.0	21.4	21.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	21.1	20.5	20.2	20.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	31.2	29.2	26.8	26.6
Northern Africa	30.9	29.8	26.9	26.8
Western Asia	31.5	28.6	26.8	26.5
Central and Southern Asia	30.7	28.1	27.5	27.2
Central Asia	19.5	17.8	17.8	17.8
Southern Asia	31.1	28.5	27.8	27.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	20.0	18.5	17.3	17.0
Eastern Asia	19.2	17.8	16.7	16.2
South-Eastern Asia	22.0	20.1	18.6	18.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	20.9	20.1	20.8	21.5
Oceania	14.2	16.3	15.8	15.5
Australia and New Zealand	10.8	11.7	10.0	9.2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	21.0	25.7	26.8	26.4
Europe and Northern America	15.0	15.6	13.6	12.3
Europe	14.3	13.7	12.6	11.7
Northern America	16.4	19.3	15.3	13.2
Landlocked developing countries	19.7	17.3	16.6	17.1
Least developed countries	23.2	21.7	21.3	21.0
Small island developing States	24.2	23.9	24.8	24.5

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2018, ILO Database of Labour Statistics (ILOSTAT), International Labour Organisation (ILO).

Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training, by sex
(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2018</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	33.5	13.5	31.6	12.9	30.7	12.6	30.4	12.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	26.1	16.0	25.4	15.7	25.0	15.5	25.1	15.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	43.5	19.2	42.5	16.5	37.7	16.5	37.7	16.3
Northern Africa	42.2	19.8	43.5	16.5	35.8	18.3	35.7	18.3
Western Asia	44.8	18.7	41.5	16.4	39.4	15.0	39.4	14.6
Central and Southern Asia	53.1	9.7	48.0	9.5	46.6	9.9	45.7	10.3
Central Asia	23.0	16.2	21.6	14.1	21.8	13.9	22.0	13.7
Southern Asia	54.3	9.4	49.1	9.3	47.5	9.7	46.5	10.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	25.2	15.2	23.8	13.4	22.4	12.7	22.1	12.2
Eastern Asia	23.9	14.9	22.9	13.0	21.5	12.3	21.2	11.9
South-Eastern Asia	28.2	15.9	26.1	14.4	24.1	13.3	23.7	12.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	29.6	12.4	28.0	12.3	28.9	13.0	28.9	14.4
Oceania	16.1	12.4	17.7	14.9	17.1	14.7	16.5	14.5
Australia and New Zealand	12.4	9.2	12.6	10.8	10.7	9.4	9.5	9.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	23.4	18.7	28.2	23.3	29.1	24.5	28.8	24.0
Europe and Northern America	16.9	13.2	16.6	14.6	14.4	12.9	13.0	11.6
Europe	16.2	12.5	15.1	12.3	13.4	11.9	12.5	11.0
Northern America	18.3	14.7	19.6	19.1	16.0	14.7	13.9	12.6
Landlocked developing countries	24.7	14.7	22.5	12.1	21.6	11.6	22.0	12.3
Least developed countries	32.7	13.7	29.5	13.9	29.3	13.4	28.6	13.5
Small island developing States	30.6	18.0	29.7	18.2	30.8	19.0	30.8	18.5

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2018, ILO Database of Labour Statistics (ILOSTAT), International Labour Organisation (ILO).

Target 8.10

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

Indicator 8.10.1

(a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults

(a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults¹

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
World	14.5	15.0	14.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.1	4.9	5.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	10.5	11.1	10.7
Central and Southern Asia	10.7	13.6	14.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	9.5	11.3	11.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	15.3	16.6	15.8
Oceania	25.6	23.3	23.6
Europe and Northern America	34.9	30.7	28.6
Landlocked developing countries	7.3	8.1	9.1
Least developed countries	3.5	4.8	5.3
Small island developing States	8.3	8.6	8.3

¹Adults refer to persons aged 15 and above.

Source: Financial Access Survey (FAS), Statistics Department, International Monetary Fund (IMF)

(b) Number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults¹

(Per 100,000 adults)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
World	44.9	64.6	66.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	9.0	12.2	12.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	24.2	34.1	35.3
Central and Southern Asia	8.1	19.6	22.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	37.4	76.8	81.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	65.7	73.8	71.4
Oceania	122.3	118.6	117.0
Europe and Northern America	122.2	142.1	144.1
Landlocked developing countries	8.3	12.0	13.5
Least developed countries	2.3	5.1	5.8
Small island developing States	23.4	27.2	29.1

¹Adults refer to persons aged 15 and above.

Source: Financial Access Survey (FAS), Statistics Department, International Monetary Fund (IMF)

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

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 2017 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
World	25,541.4	40,599.1	56,268.7	57,783.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	5,740.0	10,888.0	13,806.7	15,393.4
Northern Africa	1,562.4	3,644.5	3,478.8	3,781.7
Western Asia	3,690.5	2,918.1	4,037.6	4,213.8
Central Asia	252.3	1,002.5	1,066.3	1,125.6
Southern Asia	4,315.4	7,113.2	9,525.0	11,489.1
Eastern Asia	689.6	846.4	941.3	441.4
South-Eastern Asia	2,565.5	3,492.0	10,939.5	6,368.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,439.2	2,645.2	3,810.9	4,230.4
Oceania	3,333.0	372.6	821.9	718.7
Europe	964.2	1,385.9	1,244.8	1,450.1
Landlocked developing countries	4,809.3	8,085.5	9,066.7	9,372.2
Least developed countries	6,776.0	12,578.5	17,984.5	18,787.2
Small island developing States	667.4	1,160.7	1,800.1	1,661.3
Residual/Unallocated ODA	3,968.7	6,256.4	6,499.5	8,437.0

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, 2019, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

(b) Total official development assistance for trade, disbursements

(Millions of constant 2017 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
World	19,571.7	30,288.0	40,864.2	43,066.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	4,290.8	6,862.1	10,074.8	9,974.2
Northern Africa	1,114.0	2,271.1	2,568.1	3,408.1
Western Asia	4,036.8	2,414.9	3,862.9	4,069.6
Central Asia	177.8	377.4	688.7	811.0
Southern Asia	2,757.8	5,313.3	7,665.6	8,169.5
Eastern Asia	730.2	583.7	539.2	585.4
South-Eastern Asia	2,413.7	3,374.5	4,611.9	4,752.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	966.4	2,363.5	2,612.3	2,813.3
Oceania	151.5	290.3	480.9	511.2
Europe	674.9	913.2	1,305.0	1,213.3
Landlocked developing countries	3,342.7	5,831.4	6,369.9	7,214.5
Least developed countries	4,917.0	8,589.1	10,775.9	12,175.5
Small island developing States	394.6	1,120.7	1,101.9	1,056.3
Residual/Unallocated ODA	2,249.5	5,477.3	6,327.4	6,680.7

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, 2019, 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	2017		
	Air	Rail	Road
World	7,699,420.2	5,567,451.6	22,908,332.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	102,923.3	30,720.2	1,141,897.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	950,301.0	50,185.7	1,884,381.0
Northern Africa	58,707.5	2,924.7	719,376.3
Western Asia	891,593.5	47,261.0	1,165,004.8
Central and Southern Asia	286,030.7	944,283.8	3,390,472.5
Central Asia	24,209.8	1,123.0	205,191.9
Southern Asia	261,820.9	943,160.8	3,185,280.6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2,144,841.3	3,632,296.9	6,162,727.3
Eastern Asia	1,539,597.5	1,902,246.5	5,394,947.8
South-Eastern Asia	605,243.8	1,730,050.4	767,779.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	395,113.5	57,483.4	3,186,080.8
Oceania	197,725.8	28,975.6	147,073.2
Australia and New Zealand	189,630.3	27,066.0	117,209.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	8,095.5	1,909.6	29,864.3
Europe and Northern America	3,622,484.6	823,505.9	6,995,700.3
Europe	1,853,740.1	736,372.2	5,117,673.2
Northern America	1,768,744.5	87,133.8	1,878,027.2
Landlocked developing countries	74,926.8	42,831.1	606,516.2
Least developed countries	60,625.0	155,099.3	954,480.1
Small island developing States	160,994.1	126,993.5	451,465.5

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

(b) Freight volumes, by mode of transport

(Millions of freight tonnes-kilometres)

	<i>2017</i>		
	<i>Air</i>	<i>Rail</i>	<i>Road</i>
World	223,729.5	10,679,522.0	21,539,785.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	3,619.4	165,817.5	396,071.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	36,711.1	58,881.7	686,803.4
Northern Africa	548.1	21,262.1	106,381.0
Western Asia	36,163.0	37,619.7	580,422.4
Central and Southern Asia	3,519.1	991,029.2	3,113,056.1
Central Asia	186.0	293,061.5	238,422.8
Southern Asia	3,333.1	697,967.7	2,874,633.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	79,903.1	2,662,626.3	8,425,705.5
Eastern Asia	66,834.5	2,617,437.8	7,601,716.5
South-Eastern Asia	13,068.6	45,188.4	823,989.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	5,981.2	513,746.9	1,917,483.7
Oceania	3,465.3	429,160.2	283,429.7
Australia and New Zealand	3,318.5	429,160.2	278,893.8
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	146.8	0.0	4,535.8
Europe and Northern America	90,530.3	5,858,260.2	6,717,235.6
Europe	46,097.8	2,812,485.9	3,222,571.1
Northern America	44,432.5	3,045,774.3	3,494,664.5
Landlocked developing countries	3,148.3	340,210.5	416,379.3
Least developed countries	2,367.0	35,287.1	205,048.4
Small island developing States	7,479.9	1,229.4	50,267.5

*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>2018</i>
World	15.3	15.5	15.9	16.2	16.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	11.2	10.1	9.6	10.2	10.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	10.8	10.9	11.2	11.5	11.7
Northern Africa	11.9	11.1	11.3	11.4	11.0
Western Asia	10.5	10.8	11.1	11.5	11.8
Central and Southern Asia	13.6	14.3	15.3	15.8	16.1
Central Asia	17.9	15.9	15.7	15.5	15.2
Southern Asia	13.3	14.2	15.3	15.8	16.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	22.0	23.3	25.6	26.2	26.5
Eastern Asia	21.7	23.2	26.0	26.9	27.1

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>
South-Eastern Asia	23.6	23.9	22.7	22.0	22.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	16.0	15.7	14.3	13.1	12.8
Oceania	9.8	8.9	7.7	6.4	6.3
Australia and New Zealand	9.8	9.0	7.8	6.4	6.3
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	7.4	7.5	6.6	6.2	5.3
Europe and Northern America	13.8	13.4	13.0	13.0	13.0
Europe	14.5	14.2	13.8	14.3	14.6
Northern America	12.9	12.5	12.0	11.4	11.2
Landlocked developing countries	13.7	12.5	11.5	11.5	11.3
Least developed countries	10.6	10.4	10.5	11.8	12.7
Small island developing States	22.7	22.7	21.3	19.2	18.4

Source: UNIDO MVA 2019 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>2018</i>
World	1,250.8	1,377.1	1,509.0	1,662.6	1,778.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	129.9	138.1	147.2	169.0	164.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	664.8	761.8	811.6	935.9	986.7
Northern Africa	306.1	332.0	358.0	347.0	357.3
Western Asia	945.9	1,088.8	1,208.9	1,448.4	1,535.1
Central and Southern Asia	130.5	171.7	237.6	296.9	351.8
Central Asia	333.3	426.4	549.7	670.4	706.2
Southern Asia	122.7	162.2	226.0	282.8	338.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1,051.6	1,320.4	1,784.1	2,214.2	2,510.8
Eastern Asia	1,233.3	1,566.4	2,175.6	2,742.3	3,125.9
South-Eastern Asia	535.4	649.2	753.4	873.2	981.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,192.2	1,247.6	1,279.3	1,229.1	1,160.7
Oceania	3,471.0	3,492.0	3,151.2	2,748.9	2,799.5
Australia and New Zealand	4,577.0	4,654.2	4,220.8	3,694.1	3,794.3
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	256.3	264.9	244.2	244.8	207.7
Europe and Northern America	4,081.9	4,403.5	4,372.2	4,658.7	4,938.5
Europe	3,344.2	3,652.9	3,696.7	4,059.5	4,373.2
Northern America	5,796.1	6,076.2	5,823.8	5,905.0	6,091.7
Landlocked developing countries	108.2	125.2	147.7	172.4	178.0
Least developed countries	50.7	59.8	78.5	99.8	113.5
Small island developing States	1,647.3	1,849.1	1,987.9	1,948.7	1,904.1

Source: UNIDO MVA 2019 Database, United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO).

Indicator 9.2.2**Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment****Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>
World	15.3	15.0	14.6	14.7	14.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	6.8	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	11.8	11.8	11.6	11.4	11.1
Northern Africa	11.8	11.3	11.6	11.0	11.2
Western Asia	11.8	12.3	11.6	11.6	11.1
Central and Southern Asia	10.8	12.1	11.6	12.5	12.1
Central Asia	10.2	10.0	9.7	9.2	9.1
Southern Asia	10.9	12.1	11.7	12.6	12.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	18.7	18.9	19.4	20.0	19.4
Eastern Asia	20.6	20.7	21.6	22.2	21.4
South-Eastern Asia	12.0	12.6	12.5	13.6	13.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	14.5	13.9	13.0	12.6	12.2
Oceania	10.5	9.3	8.2	7.6	6.6
Australia and New Zealand	12.7	11.0	9.4	8.7	7.6
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	3.0	3.1	3.3	2.8	2.7
Europe and Northern America	18.1	16.2	14.0	13.6	13.3
Europe	19.6	18.0	15.4	15.0	14.8
Northern America	15.2	12.6	10.9	10.8	10.3
Landlocked developing countries	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4
Least developed countries	5.7	6.4	7.0	7.4	7.4
Small island developing States	10.8	10.0	9.1	8.0	7.9

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2018, ILO Database of Labour Statistics (ILOSTAT), International Labour Organisation (ILO).

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>	<i>2016</i>
World	23,223	27,070	30,490	32,276	32,314
Sub-Saharan Africa	408	524	591	673	683
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1,116	1,383	1,775	2,096	2,132
Northern Africa	251	334	405	468	475
Western Asia	865	1,050	1,370	1,627	1,657
Central and Southern Asia	1,595	1,973	2,659	3,223	3,295

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>
Central Asia	269	319	384	397	398
Southern Asia	1,326	1,653	2,275	2,826	2,896
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	5,473	8,042	10,606	12,216	12,217
Eastern Asia	4,776	7,156	9,552	10,921	10,881
South-Eastern Asia	697	886	1,054	1,295	1,336
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,189	1,323	1,529	1,661	1,630
Oceania	371	416	430	425	438
Australia and New Zealand	364	406	419	410	423
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	7	11	10	15	15
Europe and Northern America	11,999	12,154	11,515	10,529	10,413
Europe	5,753	5,911	5,633	5,068	5,039
Northern America	6,246	6,243	5,882	5,461	5,374
Landlocked developing countries	360	418	486	530	538
Least developed countries	88	125	175	242	269
Small island developing States	118	121	134	135	133

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

Source: CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion, 2018. International Energy Agency (IEA).

(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>	<i>2016</i>
World	0.38	0.37	0.35	0.31	0.30
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.27	0.26	0.23	0.20	0.20
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.26	0.26	0.27	0.26	0.26
Northern Africa	0.21	0.22	0.21	0.23	0.22
Western Asia	0.28	0.27	0.29	0.27	0.27
Central and Southern Asia	0.36	0.33	0.31	0.29	0.28
Central Asia	1.09	0.86	0.74	0.57	0.55
Southern Asia	0.31	0.29	0.29	0.27	0.26
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.42	0.46	0.44	0.38	0.37
Eastern Asia	0.47	0.53	0.50	0.43	0.41
South-Eastern Asia	0.23	0.23	0.21	0.20	0.20
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.21	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.19
Oceania	0.45	0.42	0.38	0.33	0.33
Australia and New Zealand	0.46	0.43	0.39	0.33	0.33
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.23	0.30	0.24	0.28	0.28
Europe and Northern America	0.39	0.34	0.31	0.26	0.25
Europe	0.33	0.30	0.27	0.23	0.22
Northern America	0.45	0.40	0.36	0.30	0.29
Landlocked developing countries	0.66	0.55	0.45	0.36	0.36
Least developed countries	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.13
Small island developing States	0.25	0.21	0.17	0.15	0.14

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

Source: CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion, 2018. International Energy Agency (IEA).

(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>	<i>2016</i>
World	0.49	0.53	0.56	0.49	0.47
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.65	0.62	0.55	0.48	0.47
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1.04	0.94	0.96	0.82	0.78
Northern Africa	0.92	1.00	0.77	0.63	0.63
Western Asia	1.07	0.93	1.01	0.86	0.81
Central and Southern Asia	1.49	1.36	1.46	1.27	1.23
Central Asia	1.90	2.05	1.91	1.23	1.19
Southern Asia	1.45	1.30	1.41	1.28	1.23
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.65	0.88	0.84	0.69	0.64
Eastern Asia	0.67	0.93	0.88	0.72	0.66
South-Eastern Asia	0.51	0.54	0.52	0.47	0.44
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.41	0.39	0.41	0.37	0.35
Oceania	0.45	0.39	0.34	0.37	0.34
Australia and New Zealand	0.44	0.38	0.33	0.35	0.32
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1.11	1.12	0.97	1.23	1.22
Europe and Northern America	0.34	0.27	0.25	0.20	0.20
Europe	0.34	0.29	0.25	0.20	0.20
Northern America	0.35	0.26	0.25	0.21	0.21
Landlocked developing countries	1.58	1.62	1.54	1.07	1.04
Least developed countries	0.53	0.48	0.48	0.47	0.40
Small island developing States	0.43	0.35	0.39	0.37	0.36

Source: UNIDO MVA 2019 Database and IEA CO₂ Emissions from Fuel Combustion Statistics 2018, 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>	<i>2016</i>
World	1.52	1.53	1.62	1.69	1.68
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.37	0.40	0.39	0.41	0.42
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.58	0.60	0.66	0.76	0.77
Northern Africa	0.29	0.32	0.45	0.61	0.61
Western Asia	0.70	0.71	0.74	0.81	0.83
Central and Southern Asia	0.57	0.67	0.67	0.52	0.52
Central Asia	0.22	0.26	0.16	0.18	0.16
Southern Asia	0.59	0.69	0.70	0.55	0.55
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1.51	1.68	1.83	2.06	2.07
Eastern Asia	1.85	2.04	2.17	2.41	2.42

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>
South-Eastern Asia	0.56	0.64	0.75	0.85	0.87
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.53	0.55	0.66	0.72	0.66
Oceania	1.46	1.84	2.16	1.77	1.77
Australia and New Zealand	1.50	1.90	2.23	1.84	1.84
Europe and Northern America	2.05	2.00	2.17	2.22	2.21
Europe	1.60	1.59	1.75	1.85	1.83
Northern America	2.56	2.46	2.66	2.65	2.65
Landlocked developing countries	0.24	0.24	0.22	0.24	0.24
Least developed countries	0.20	0.19	0.22	0.24	0.23
Small island developing States	0.80	0.96	0.98	1.07	1.03

Source: 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>	<i>2016</i>
World	804.3	903.3	1,017.7	1,151.0	1,162.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	63.0	71.2	80.6	90.6	91.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	535.1	555.7	618.6	803.4	830.8
Northern Africa	469.3	469.3	497.7	688.3	716.8
Western Asia	596.4	634.7	724.8	903.8	930.3
Central and Southern Asia	130.9	151.6	175.7	232.7	232.1
Central Asia	457.2	469.6	398.6	510.8	490.9
Southern Asia	118.4	139.8	167.4	222.2	222.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	691.6	877.9	1,141.4	1,384.3	1,426.5
Eastern Asia	842.7	1,087.3	1,397.8	1,687.2	1,733.9
South-Eastern Asia	279.5	328.9	491.2	642.5	678.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	280.4	358.8	426.1	493.1	502.2
Oceania	2,465.2	2,938.5	3,228.9	3,250.4	3,246.1
Australia and New Zealand	3,294.8	3,982.2	4,402.1	4,460.4	4,460.6
Europe and Northern America	2,768.9	3,054.4	3,292.4	3,646.2	3,661.6
Europe	2,459.5	2,729.2	2,982.5	3,314.5	3,335.3
Northern America	3,488.0	3,779.2	3,958.5	4,336.2	4,336.3
Landlocked developing countries	140.1	139.2	132.3	152.2	146.4
Least developed countries	42.5	47.6	56.3	62.6	63.2
Small island developing States	494.7	605.1	718.7	807.6	839.4

Source: 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 2017 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000¹</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
Total official flows	22,869.9	16,844.3	44,425.6	58,391.4	58,924.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	3,024.5	2,949.2	5,641.8	8,693.0	9,286.3
Northern Africa	1,097.7	1,038.6	3,563.9	3,712.2	5,124.3
Western Asia	2,385.9	2,960.9	6,177.7	6,840.3	6,479.9
Central Asia	397.4	159.6	1,386.3	1,488.3	1,248.4
Southern Asia	4,433.7	3,345.6	8,261.2	9,267.5	11,597.0
Eastern Asia	2,402.3	1,370.9	2,437.3	2,556.7	2,812.1
South-Eastern Asia	3,383.8	1,925.4	3,503.1	9,916.1	6,547.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	3,264.6	1,445.8	6,601.7	8,301.3	8,518.0
Oceania	256.9	136.8	240.8	703.5	583.0
Europe	805.0	720.9	3,068.3	3,009.3	2,169.8
Landlocked developing countries	2,128.2	2,288.9	5,283.9	5,751.8	6,887.7
Least developed countries	3,484.6	3,412.9	5,703.9	7,814.2	9,690.8
Small island developing States	634.7	298.7	1,158.2	1,634.4	1,111.5
Residual/Unallocated ODA	1,417.9	790.6	3,543.5	3,903.1	4,557.9

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, 2019, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Target 9.b

Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities

Indicator 9.b.1

Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added

Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>
World	40.5	42.1	43.7	44.5	44.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	18.5	18.5	16.8	14.9	14.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	29.3	30.6	32.2	34.5	34.8
Northern Africa	24.7	23.4	22.9	25.2	26.3

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>
Western Asia	30.6	32.5	34.4	36.3	36.4
Central and Southern Asia	29.4	30.2	34.8	34.1	34.2
Central Asia	6.9	7.0	7.6	8.5	7.7
Southern Asia	31.2	31.9	36.4	35.5	35.6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	46.7	47.6	47.6	47.3	47.7
Eastern Asia	48.4	48.9	48.3	47.7	48.2
South-Eastern Asia	39.3	41.6	43.8	44.5	44.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	27.3	30.1	31.9	30.9	30.5
Oceania	24.9	25.7	26.7	25.5	25.7
Australia and New Zealand	25.3	26.1	26.8	25.9	26.1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1.5	1.7	7.9	1.9	1.9
Europe and Northern America	41.6	43.3	45.7	47.5	47.4
Europe	42.2	43.5	45.3	47.2	47.4
Northern America	40.7	43.1	46.1	48.0	47.5
Landlocked developing countries	18.3	8.7	9.9	10.5	9.9
Least developed countries	7.9	8.0	9.1	9.6	10.4
Small island developing States	54.7	56.8	60.8	58.5	59.0

Source: Estimates based on the INDSTAT 2, ISIC Revision 3 database, United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO).

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>	<i>2017</i>
World	56.8	73.5	87.7	94.9	95.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	24.8	51.8	69.8	86.6	84.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	62.4	82.3	94.2	96.1	97.6
Northern Africa	66.4	74.1	94.0	96.4	97.1
Western Asia	60.2	89.6	94.4	95.8	98.2
Central and Southern Asia	21.7	39.2	79.5	94.0	96.1
Central Asia	30.0	60.6	86.9	89.8	96.7
Southern Asia	21.7	38.4	79.2	94.2	96.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	60.9	90.8	92.1	97.7	98.9
Eastern Asia	55.9	93.4	98.0	99.5	99.5
South-Eastern Asia	84.3	81.3	76.0	93.0	97.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	81.2	89.2	95.1	93.0	95.0
Oceania	92.0	95.8	97.4	96.2	96.6
Australia and New Zealand	95.8	98.0	98.7	98.8	99.2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	36.4	62.6	78.3	89.3	90.1
Europe and Northern America	96.1	98.7	99.5	98.3	98.6

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
Europe	94.9	98.6	99.4	97.5	98.0
Northern America	98.1	98.8	99.7	99.8	99.8
Landlocked developing countries	31.1	45.4	60.5	88.9	88.2
Least developed countries	24.9	51.8	64.1	86.8	84.7
Small island developing States	57.8	80.7	85.8	89.8	88.7

Source: Data based on the World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database, 2018, International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
World	41.6	78.7	87.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	21.6	51.3	60.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	50.2	80.6	90.2
Northern Africa	66.8	75.4	87.0
Western Asia	34.4	85.2	92.9
Central and Southern Asia	...	68.6	84.8
Central Asia	...	54.5	80.2
Southern Asia	...	69.2	84.9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	77.8	89.1	97.1
Eastern Asia	95.7	95.6	98.2
South-Eastern Asia	67.7	72.2	94.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	64.9	86.7	91.1
Oceania	97.2	87.9	90.2
Australia and New Zealand	98.7	98.8	99.2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	24.8	59.7	67.2
Europe and Northern America	85.9	93.2	96.1
Europe	78.6	90.0	94.2
Northern America	98.4	99.8	99.8
Landlocked developing countries	26.8	49.7	59.9
Least developed countries	22.9	53.7	64.2
Small island developing States	76.8	62.4	72.0

Source: Data based on the World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database, 2018, International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
World	44.4	76.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	15.8	27.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	17.9	58.0
Northern Africa	7.0	56.7
Western Asia	27.3	59.2
Central and Southern Asia	12.0	79.3
Central Asia	31.1	57.8
Southern Asia	11.3	80.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	66.0	92.8
Eastern Asia	85.5	96.5
South-Eastern Asia	15.7	83.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	57.8	74.1

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
Oceania	75.8	85.2
Australia and New Zealand	93.0	98.2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	31.4	52.0
Europe and Northern America	83.9	89.5
Europe	76.4	84.5
Northern America	99.4	99.7
Landlocked developing countries	12.4	25.0
Least developed countries	15.5	23.7
Small island developing States	34.6	51.4

Source: Data based on the World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database, 2018, International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

Goal 10

Reduce inequality within and among countries

Target 10.4

Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality

Indicator 10.4.1

Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers

Labour share of GDP

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
World	53.1	52.2	51.8	51.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	50.9	50.7	52.7	52.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	34.5	34.2	35.8	36.3
Northern Africa	40.5	38.8	40.3	39.7
Central and Southern Asia	49.7	50.0	46.3	45.8
Southern Asia	49.9	50.2	46.5	46.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	48.3	49.0	51.1	50.5
Europe and Northern America	58.9	59.0	57.9	57.6
Europe	57.6	58.7	56.7	56.6
Northern America	60.7	59.4	59.3	58.8

Source: ILO modelled estimates, June 2019, ILO Database of Labour Statistics (ILOSTAT), International Labour Organisation (ILO).

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>2018</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	66.7
UN General Assembly	74.6	74.3	74.0	74.1	74.1
UN Security Council	53.3	46.7	53.3	53.3	...
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 with Israel and Cyprus 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>2018</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	39.7
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	66.7
UN General Assembly	74.6	74.3	74.0	74.1	74.1
UN Security Council	53.3	46.7	53.3	53.3	...
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 with Israel and Cyprus 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>2017</i>
Least developed countries	All products	47.8	53.6	63.5	65.6
	Agriculture products	57.6	64.1	68.7	73.3
	Arms	29.4	25.0	40.4	53.1
	Clothing	37.3	39.0	41.0	44.4
	Industrial	48.5	55.6	71.9	74.4
	Oil	69.8	84.1	91.5	90.6
	Textiles	42.2	51.2	59.5	62.5
Developing countries	All products	40.5	43.8	49.2	50.8
	Agriculture products	45.6	46.6	50.3	53.1

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Type of product</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
	<i>Arms</i>	47.5	43.8	43.2	46.4
	<i>Clothing</i>	23.9	27.7	32.5	36.0
	<i>Industrial</i>	42.7	45.9	51.7	53.0
	<i>Oil</i>	68.8	77.3	82.4	83.8
	<i>Textiles</i>	28.3	34.4	40.2	42.8

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 with Israel and Cyprus 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, 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>2017</i>
Total resource flows	134,019.8	290,067.1	524,264.8	320,354.2	413,963.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	10,477.4	45,059.2	49,041.0	71,258.1	61,958.0
Northern Africa	4,475.1	8,480.9	14,091.4	18,478.3	12,257.4
Western Asia	12,419.3	41,484.6	24,328.9	35,099.2	39,236.4
Central Asia	1,789.6	2,517.8	2,673.0	9,151.2	-963.7
Southern Asia	4,191.6	23,071.8	40,312.4	25,616.5	38,174.4
Eastern Asia	1,145.5	23,674.0	50,709.0	18,858.3	37,513.1
South-Eastern Asia	4,524.7	27,468.1	31,743.9	31,405.7	31,080.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	43,346.6	56,917.1	97,500.8	97,371.4	56,816.5
Oceania	833.5	3,995.6	7,549.4	1,911.2	2,714.6
Europe	5,698.4	15,713.3	7,740.7	2,896.3	8,173.5
Landlocked developing countries	8,933.5	18,471.7	28,615.1	38,219.1	31,449.2
Least developed countries	13,115.4	25,372.1	46,302.2	48,470.9	55,369.3
Small island developing States	4,177.0	5,523.5	22,306.8	5,978.2	10,594.8
Residual/Unallocated ODA	45,118.1	41,684.6	198,574.4	8,308.1	127,002.7

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

(2) 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, 2019, 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>2018</i>
World	9.3	7.5	6.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	12.4	9.8	9.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	7.2	7.5	6.8
Central and Southern Asia	5.7	5.4	5.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	8.4	7.4	6.9

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>
Latin America and the Caribbean	7.7	6.3	5.9
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	13.4	10.1	9.6
Europe and Northern America	7.8	6.6	6.7

***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>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2018</i>
World	28	23	23	24
Sub-Saharan Africa	65	56	56	56
Northern Africa and Western Asia	23	22	23	26
Central and Southern Asia	46	32	32	31
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	38	28	28	27
Latin America and the Caribbean	29	21	21	21
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	24	24	24	24
Australia and New Zealand	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Europe and Northern America	0.1	0.1	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>	<i>2018</i>
World	74.2	78.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	43.4	42.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	73.5	77.2
Central and Southern Asia	66.7	74.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	72.0	73.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	80.4	78.2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	60.5
Australia and New Zealand	94.0	99.0
Europe and Northern America	89.6	95.1

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. PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀) in cities (population weighted)

Mean annual concentration of fine suspended particles with a diameter of 2.5 microns or less (PM_{2.5}), 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

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

Goal 12

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Target 12.1

Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries

Indicator 12.1.1

Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies

Countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or target into national policies

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2017</i>
World	71
Sub-Saharan Africa	14
Northern Africa and Western Asia	9
Central and Southern Asia	5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	8
Latin America and the Caribbean	14
Europe and Northern America	21

Source: Environment Live database, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and 10YFP Secretariat.

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	53,826.4	64,573.2	76,532.8	87,435.2	91,973.9

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

(b) 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	8.8	9.9	11.0	11.8	12.2

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

(c) 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>2017</i>
World	1.08	1.12	1.16	1.16	1.16

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 final domestic demand of a country. It is calculated as the 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	53,686.2	64,057.4	76,254.7	87,333.6	91,880.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	2,456.0	3,007.3	3,614.0	3,958.7	4,187.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2,432.7	3,098.7	4,341.9	5,216.8	5,655.7
Northern Africa	826.0	...	1,372.3	1,663.4	1,816.3
Western Asia	1,654.0	2,153.4	3,033.2	3,625.7	3,913.5
Central and Southern Asia	6,002.7	7,121.4	8,815.3	10,628.6	11,237.3
Central Asia	530.5	675.3	793.1	941.3	996.9
Southern Asia	5,472.2	6,446.1	8,022.2	9,687.3	10,240.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	17,388.2	23,380.1	33,464.8	40,258.1	43,257.9
Eastern Asia	14,275.1	19,397.9	28,413.7	34,722.5	37,343.2
South-Eastern Asia	3,065.8	3,927.6	4,987.5	5,463.3	5,840.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	5,373.7	6,110.3	7,311.2	8,114.7	8,504.8
Oceania	1,054.1	1,108.1	1,092.9	1,131.3	1,141.1
Australia and New Zealand	964.2	1,025.2	997.5	1,032.5	1,041.2
Europe and Northern America	18,978.7	20,231.6	17,614.5	18,025.4	17,896.0
Europe	9,620.8	10,478.4	9,727.7	10,178.7	10,257.6
Northern America	9,357.9	9,753.1	7,886.8	7,846.7	7,638.4
Landlocked developing countries	1,471.5	1,880.2	2,331.4	2,810.6	3,003.8
Least Developed Countries	1,563.3	...	2,596.8	3,175.6	3,435.5
Small Island Developing States	...	...	525.7	576.9	575.9

Note: This table has been updated on May 07 2020 replacing the incorrect data in the previous version.

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

(b) Domestic material consumption per capita

(Tonnes)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
World	8.7	9.8	11.0	11.8	12.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	6.9	8.0	10.1	11.0	11.5
Northern Africa	4.8	...	6.7	7.4	7.8
Western Asia	8.9	10.5	13.0	14.0	14.6
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	5.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	8.6	11.1	15.4	17.8	18.9

Regions	2000	2005	2010	2015	2017
Eastern Asia	9.6	12.7	18.1	21.5	23.0
South-Eastern Asia	5.8	7.0	8.3	8.6	9.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	10.2	10.9	12.2	12.8	13.2
Oceania	33.8	33.0	29.8	28.6	28.0
Australia and New Zealand	42.1	42.1	37.7	36.3	35.7
Europe and Northern America	18.2	19.1	16.3	16.4	16.2
Europe	13.2	14.3	13.2	13.7	13.8
Northern America	29.9	29.8	23.0	22.0	21.1
Landlocked developing countries	4.4	5.0	5.5	5.8	6.0
Least Developed Countries	2.3	...	3.1	3.3	3.4
Small Island Developing States	...	...	8.3	8.6	8.4

Note: This table has been updated on May 07 2020 replacing the incorrect data in the previous version.

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

(c) Domestic material consumption per GDP

(Kilograms per constant 2010 United States dollars)

Regions	2000	2005	2010	2015	2017
World	1.08	1.11	1.16	1.16	1.16
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.26	2.99	2.74	2.44	2.49
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1.18	1.20	1.35	1.34	1.37
Northern Africa	2.01	...	1.91	2.50	2.54
Western Asia	0.99	1.04	1.20	1.11	1.14
Central and Southern Asia	3.96	3.47	3.19	2.99	2.77
Central Asia	5.12	4.28	3.60	3.16	3.11
Southern Asia	3.88	3.40	3.15	2.97	2.74
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1.80	1.96	2.20	2.11	2.08
Eastern Asia	1.68	1.87	2.16	2.10	2.07
South-Eastern Asia	2.58	2.57	2.52	2.16	2.10
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.45
Oceania	0.96	0.85	0.74	0.66	0.64
Australia and New Zealand	0.90	0.81	0.69	0.62	0.60
Europe and Northern America	0.62	0.58	0.48	0.46	0.43
Europe	0.57	0.56	0.49	0.48	0.47
Northern America	0.67	0.61	0.47	0.42	0.40
Landlocked developing countries	5.64	5.07	4.23	3.92	3.90
Least Developed Countries	4.51	...	3.53	3.80	3.80
Small Island Developing States	...	...	0.90	0.85	0.82

Note: This table has been updated on May 07 2020 replacing the incorrect data in the previous version.

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

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)

Regions	2015			
	Basel Convention ¹	Montreal Protocol ²	Rotterdam Convention ³	Stockholm Convention ⁴
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
Small island developing States	40.9	100.0	...	32.4

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).

Target 12.c

Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities

Indicator 12.c.1

Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels

Fossil-fuel pre-tax subsidies (consumption and production) as a proportion of total GDP
(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2015</i>
World	0.77	0.43
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.44	1.02
Northern Africa and Western Asia	3.85	1.92
Northern Africa	6.74	3.17
Western Asia	3.22	1.65
Central and Southern Asia	5.02	2.77
Central Asia	6.14	4.42
Southern Asia	4.91	2.62
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.35	0.06
Eastern Asia	0.04	0.00
South-Eastern Asia	2.32	0.45
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.79	0.98
Oceania	0.05	0.05
Australia and New Zealand	0.05	0.05
Europe and Northern America	0.17	0.16
Europe	0.25	0.23
Northern America	0.07	0.07
Landlocked developing countries	4.22	3.06
Least developed countries	...	1.22

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

Goal 13

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Target 13.1

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

Indicator 13.1.1

Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters, by hazard type

<i>Hazard Type</i>	<i>1990-2017</i>
Geo-physical	380,825
<i>Tsunami</i>	<i>216,280</i>
<i>Earthquake</i>	<i>161,981</i>
<i>Other geo-physical</i>	<i>2,564</i>
Meteorological	212,381
<i>Storm</i>	<i>168,430</i>
<i>Rains</i>	<i>34,319</i>
<i>Cold or heat wave</i>	<i>9,527</i>
<i>Other meteorological</i>	<i>105</i>
Hydrological	144,355
<i>Flood</i>	<i>109,110</i>
<i>Landslide</i>	<i>31,780</i>
<i>Other Hydrological</i>	<i>3,465</i>
Biological	78,324
Climatological	8,620
Technological	74,287
Others	2,349
Unclassified	56,640
<i>(under Sendai Framework Monitoring)</i>	

Source: The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)

Proxy indicators

The work on methodological development of indicators 13.2.1, 13.3.1, 13.3.2, 13.a.1 and 13.b.1 as defined in the global indicator framework is still ongoing, and thus data are not yet available. A list of proxy indicators for immediate use to monitoring targets was approved by the 50th Session of the Statistical Commission.

Target 13.2

Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

Aggregate GHG emissions for non-Annex I Parties^{1,2}

(PG CO₂ equivalent)

	2000	2005	2010	2012
Non-Annex I parties Under UNFCCC	13.04	13.46	17.02	18.51

¹ As at 15 April 2019.

² Non-Annex I parties are the parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) not listed in Annex I of the Convention and are mostly low-income developing countries.

Note: The comparison of emission trends between Annex I and non-Annex I countries should be undertaken with caution owing to the difference in the reporting requirements for Annex I and non-Annex I Parties under the UNFCCC (annual vs. periodical), as well as to the availability of data for most non-Annex I Parties (developing countries report information only for some specific years in the period 1994-2012 and not for the complete period).

Source: The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

Aggregate GHG emissions for Annex I Parties¹

(GT CO₂ equivalent)

	2000	2005	2010	2015	2017
Annex I parties Under UNFCCC	17.89	18.27	17.42	16.71	16.65

¹ As at 15 April 2019.

Note: The comparison of emission trends between Annex I and non-Annex I countries should be undertaken with caution owing to the difference in the reporting requirements for Annex I and non-Annex I Parties under the UNFCCC (annual vs. periodical), as well as to the availability of data for most non-Annex I Parties (developing countries report information only for some specific years in the period 1994-2012 and not for the complete period).

Source: The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

Number of Parties to the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and Number of nationally determined contributions (NDCs)

	2019 ¹
Total number of Parties that ratified the Paris Agreement	186
Total number of Parties that communicated their first nationally determined contributions (NDCs)	183
Total number of Parties that communicated their second nationally determined contributions (NDCs)	1

¹ As of May 2019.

Source: The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

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	2011	2013	2015
World	72.6	75.6	71.3	68.6	66.9
Atlantic, Eastern Central	52.4	53.5	57.1
Atlantic, Northeast	84.6	78.6	73.5
Atlantic, Northwest	72.4	69.0	73.9
Atlantic, Southeast	50.0	58.6	67.6
Atlantic, Southwest	45.0	50.0	41.2
Atlantic, Western Central	63.3	55.6	60.3
Indian Ocean, Eastern	89.7	84.8	73.1
Indian Ocean, Western	75.0	66.7	66.7
Mediterranean and Black Sea	48.0	40.6	37.8
Pacific, Eastern Central	90.9	90.9	86.7
Pacific, Northeast	88.0	86.2	85.7
Pacific, Northwest	78.9	76.2	82.7
Pacific, Southeast	63.6	58.3	38.5
Pacific, Southwest	84.0	87.5	74.1
Pacific, Western Central	86.1	77.5	82.6

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.

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)

Regions	2000	2005	2010	2015	2018
World	2.23	3.15	7.27	11.99	17.16
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.21	0.26	4.75	8.87	19.17

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.58	0.68	1.22	1.24	1.30
Central and Southern Asia	0.28	0.32	0.35	0.39	0.39
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2.59	2.82	3.32	3.67	3.81
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.40	2.03	3.56	8.85	20.14
Australia and New Zealand	3.09	4.42	13.17	34.09	34.09
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.21	0.27	6.80	15.55	22.11
Europe and Northern America	5.52	8.24	12.76	13.40	14.26
Landlocked developing countries	1.38	1.49	1.81	1.81	1.81
Least developed countries	0.24	0.36	3.68	3.82	3.89
Small island developing States	0.24	0.40	2.49	7.88	13.62

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], December 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	31.2	36.4	41.1	44.8	45.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	23.4	25.5	34.1	37.9	39.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	9.5	13.7	21.2	24.1	24.8
Northern Africa	12.3	23.0	29.8	36.6	37.7
Western Asia	8.3	9.9	17.7	19.0	19.6
Central and Southern Asia	37.8	41.5	43.0	43.1	43.1
Southern Asia	37.8	41.5	43.0	43.1	43.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	27.3	31.3	33.6	36.8	37.8
Eastern Asia	38.2	43.8	44.3	47.8	47.8
South-Eastern Asia	17.2	19.9	23.8	26.7	28.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	24.9	30.1	34.1	38.1	39.3
Oceania	21.0	23.3	30.9	35.1	35.9
Australia and New Zealand	42.6	45.9	50.4	56.4	56.7
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	6.1	8.0	17.6	20.6	21.8
Europe and Northern America	45.5	53.5	58.1	62.0	63.0
Europe	49.3	58.6	63.2	68.6	69.7
Northern America	37.3	42.5	46.8	47.4	48.3
Least developed countries	12.5	14.2	22.4	23.6	25.9
Small island developing States	9.5	12.6	18.5	22.4	22.8

¹Based on the 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).

Target 14.6

14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and Least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation

Indicator 14.6.1

Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing

Progress by regions in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing

(Levels of implementation¹)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2018</i>
World	3
Sub-Saharan Africa	4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	3
Northern Africa	3
Western Asia	4
Central and Southern Asia	3
Central Asia	2
Southern Asia	4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	4
Eastern Asia	5
South-Eastern Asia	4
Latin America and the Caribbean	3
Oceania	4
Australia and New Zealand	5
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	4
Europe and Northern America	5
Europe	5
Northern America	5
Landlocked developing countries	2
Least developed countries	3
Small island developing States	3

¹The value 1 represents very low level, 2 as low level, 3 as medium level, 4 as high level and 5 as very high level of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing.

Source: Data based on a country self-reported questionnaire on the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO).

Target 14.b**Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets****Indicator 14.b.1****Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/ policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries****Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries**(Levels of implementation¹)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2018</i>
World	3
Sub-Saharan Africa	4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	4
Northern Africa	4
Western Asia	3
Central and Southern Asia	3
Central Asia	3
Southern Asia	4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	4
Eastern Asia	3
South-Eastern Asia	4
Latin America and the Caribbean	4
Oceania	3
Australia and New Zealand	3
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	4
Europe and Northern America	4
Europe	4
Northern America	4
Landlocked developing countries	4
Least developed countries	4
Small island developing States	4

¹The value 1 represents very low level, 2 as low level, 3 as medium level, 4 as high level and 5 as very high level of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing.

Source: Data based on a country self-reported questionnaire on the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO).

Goal 15

Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Target 15.1

By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

Indicator 15.1.1

Forest area as a proportion of total land area

Forest area as a proportion of total land area

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>
World	31.1	30.9	30.8	30.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	29.0	28.3	27.5	26.9
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	10.2
Central Asia	3.0	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	29.2	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	46.4
Oceania	20.9	20.8	20.3	20.4
Australia and New Zealand	17.5	17.3	16.8	17.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	71.5	71.5	71.4	71.4
Europe and Northern America	40.5	40.6	40.9	41.0
Europe	45.3	45.4	45.8	45.9
Northern America	34.9	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: *Global Forest Resources Assessment and FAOSTAT Database, Food and Agriculture Organisation of the 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	33.1	39.2	43.6	45.8	46.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	31.5	34.8	40.0	41.5	41.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	11.2	14.9	18.8	23.2	23.5
Northern Africa	14.7	22.6	26.9	39.8	40.1
Western Asia	10.0	12.4	16.2	17.9	18.3
Central and Southern Asia	23.6	24.7	26.4	28.4	28.4
Central Asia	12.0	12.3	15.6	16.3	16.3
Southern Asia	27.1	28.5	29.7	32.0	32.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	28.4	33.9	37.0	39.1	39.6
Eastern Asia	34.4	40.0	41.9	43.2	43.4
South-Eastern Asia	22.5	27.9	32.2	35.1	35.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	25.9	31.0	34.2	36.1	36.7
Oceania	22.2	25.1	31.6	35.6	36.3
Australia and New Zealand	33.9	37.6	43.7	49.9	50.4
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	7.5	9.6	16.7	18.0	18.7
Europe and Northern America	45.4	54.8	60.4	62.2	62.3
Europe	47.5	58.1	64.1	66.1	66.2
Northern America	33.2	36.1	38.9	39.6	40.0
Landlocked developing countries	29.0	32.6	35.8	36.5	36.6
Least developed countries	28.4	31.9	35.4	35.8	36.3
Small island developing States	12.0	17.6	23.2	25.3	25.4

¹Based on the 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	30.5	37.7	41.3	43.1	43.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	34.0	41.4	46.1	47.8	48.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	7.2	11.7	13.1	19.1	19.1
Northern Africa	12.6	25.8	29.6	50.9	50.9
Western Asia	5.6	7.6	8.3	9.7	9.7
Central and Southern Asia	16.3	18.1	20.5	21.1	21.1
Central Asia	10.2	10.7	15.9	16.9	16.9
Southern Asia	20.0	22.6	23.2	23.6	23.6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	27.9	34.0	35.7	37.3	37.6
Eastern Asia	29.7	35.6	37.3	38.6	39.1

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>
South-Eastern Asia	23.8	30.3	31.9	34.2	34.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	21.9	26.8	32.0	35.3	36.0
Oceania	21.3	25.7	28.8	33.4	33.7
Australia and New Zealand	21.6	26.1	29.2	33.9	34.1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Europe and Northern America	39.4	49.0	53.4	54.7	54.7
Europe	42.2	52.7	57.5	58.9	58.9
Northern America	19.1	22.7	24.2	24.3	24.5
Landlocked developing countries	22.0	27.1	31.0	31.9	32.2
Least developed countries	28.8	35.7	39.3	39.4	39.6
Small island developing States	6.5	18.1	25.8	25.9	25.9

¹Based on the 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	-0.12	-0.09	-0.09
Sub-Saharan Africa	-0.51	-0.55	-0.47
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 the 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	127.7	127.2	126.9	127.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	162.6	163.1	164.0	164.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	123.6	117.9	118.0	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	55.1
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	152.9	152.9	153.3	153.9
Small island developing States	301.2	301.0	298.8	297.9

Source: Global Forest Resources Assessment, Food and Agriculture Organisation of the 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	12.4	14.3	15.6	16.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	15.5	15.9	16.6	17.7
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 the 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	51.01	54.00	56.61
Sub-Saharan Africa	9.37	10.72	20.29
Northern Africa and Western Asia	51.72	56.53	62.55
Northern Africa	20.55	27.22	36.79
Western Asia	67.29	71.18	75.42
Central and Southern Asia	41.63	43.89	45.73
Central Asia	86.86	89.61	89.41
Southern Asia	38.84	41.08	43.04
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	44.89	64.45	68.87
Eastern Asia	33.02	56.96	63.03
South-Eastern Asia	82.38	88.08	87.29
Latin America and the Caribbean	12.80	14.03	16.51
Oceania	23.14	23.48	24.08
Australia and New Zealand	23.61	23.96	24.57
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.26	0.26	0.27
Europe and Northern America	88.60	89.07	89.55
Europe	96.22	96.30	96.39
Northern America	64.38	66.08	67.79
Landlocked developing countries	13.58	15.45	18.76
Least developed countries	16.79	18.77	27.02
Small island developing States	27.12	29.58	34.65

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

(e) Forest area certified under an independently verified certification scheme

(Thousands of hectares)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>
World	36,541.0	239,415.0	337,443.8	393,809.6	422,519.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	1,112.4	2,327.9	7,346.5	6,348.4	7,003.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.0	0.0	20.3	2,359.5	2,396.9
Northern Africa	0.0	0.0	20.3	0.0	0.0
Western Asia	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,359.5	2,396.9
Central and Southern Asia	17.5	31.9	38.0	833.6	539.0
Central Asia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Southern Asia	17.5	31.9	38.0	833.6	538.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	272.4	872.7	5,628.3	17,005.2	22,054.3
Eastern Asia	12.4	704.2	2,805.1	8,813.7	9,946.3
South-Eastern Asia	260.0	168.5	2,823.2	8,191.5	12,108.0

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,598.1	8,471.5	13,935.6	14,146.9	15,439.6
Oceania	25.4	6,646.2	11,096.2	12,031.6	10,344.7
Australia and New Zealand	19.7	6,579.4	11,093.5	11,843.1	10,182.3
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	5.7	66.8	2.7	188.5	162.4
Europe and Northern America	33,515.2	221,064.8	299,378.9	341,084.4	364,741.6
Europe	31,205.2	83,346.7	109,105.9	143,487.0	155,025.1
Northern America	2,309.9	137,718.2	190,273.0	197,597.4	209,716.5
Landlocked developing countries	595.6	1,490.3	2,103.4	1,202.0	1,206.7
Least developed countries	1.4	245.1	411.5	452.1	383.6
Small island developing States	110.6	171.6	568.4	703.8	777.9

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

Indicator 15.3.1

Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area

Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Degraded land area (km²)</i>	<i>Total land area (km²)</i>	<i>Share of degraded land (percentage)</i>
World	23,962,509	119,681,858	20.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	4,950,699	22,107,557	22.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	847,523	12,211,454	6.9
Northern Africa	432,119	7,720,758	5.6
Western Asia	415,405	4,490,696	9.3
Central and Southern Asia	2,950,693	10,557,737	27.9
Central Asia	1,383,958	3,940,962	35.1
Southern Asia	1,566,735	6,616,775	23.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	3,942,095	16,140,899	24.4
Eastern Asia	2,888,889	11,731,466	24.6
South-Eastern Asia	1,053,205	4,409,432	23.9
Latin America and the Caribbean ¹	5,257,898	19,809,979	26.5
Oceania ²	2,978,078	8,391,420	35.5
Australia and New Zealand	...	...	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America ³	3,035,523	30,462,812	10.0
Europe	...	...	...
Northern America	...	...	...
Landlocked developing countries	3,835,033	16,734,270	22.9
Least developed countries	3,453,498	20,354,573	17.0
Small island developing States	...	...	...

¹Excluding the islands of the Caribbean.

²Including Papua New Guinea, Australia and New Zealand but excluding the islands of Oceania.

³Excluding USA and Switzerland.

Note: Regional data are based on the country-level data submitted in UNCCD 2018 national reports from 123 countries and estimates prepared by UNCCD based on global data sources.

Source: United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).

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	32.9	37.8	42.3	44.4	44.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	34.4	37.0	41.1	42.0	42.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	10.6	13.6	17.3	20.4	20.6
Northern Africa	13.5	20.8	22.9	37.0	37.0
Western Asia	10.1	12.2	16.2	17.2	17.4
Central and Southern Asia	28.9	29.5	30.7	34.0	34.0
Central Asia	21.8	22.5	22.5	22.6	22.6
Southern Asia	30.1	30.7	32.1	35.9	35.9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	32.5	39.0	43.0	44.8	45.2
Eastern Asia	37.9	44.1	46.5	47.4	47.4
South-Eastern Asia	27.4	34.2	39.7	42.4	43.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	28.8	33.5	36.8	38.4	39.3
Oceania	16.2	17.8	26.1	30.3	30.5
Australia and New Zealand	32.2	34.3	40.4	51.1	51.3
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	6.2	7.4	17.0	17.0	17.3
Europe and Northern America	47.7	55.4	62.1	64.1	64.2
Europe	50.0	58.5	65.8	67.9	68.0
Northern America	31.1	33.6	36.0	37.3	38.2
Landlocked developing countries	38.1	40.0	42.4	42.9	42.9
Least developed countries	34.4	37.6	40.8	41.1	41.1
Small island developing States	11.5	17.8	27.7	28.2	28.4

¹Based on the 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

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2017</i>
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

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2017</i>
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 the 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>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
World	0.80 (0.80-0.81)	0.77 (0.75-0.77)	0.75 (0.73-0.77)	0.73 (0.70-0.77)
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.80 (0.80-0.81)	0.77 (0.75-0.78)	0.75 (0.72-0.77)	0.74 (0.70-0.77)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.88 (0.88-0.89)	0.85 (0.84-0.86)	0.84 (0.81-0.86)	0.83 (0.79-0.86)
Northern Africa	0.92 (0.91-0.93)	0.89 (0.88-0.90)	0.88 (0.86-0.90)	0.87 (0.84-0.90)
Western Asia	0.86 (0.85-0.87)	0.83 (0.82-0.84)	0.82 (0.78-0.84)	0.81 (0.77-0.84)
Central and Southern Asia	0.75 (0.74-0.77)	0.71 (0.70-0.72)	0.69 (0.66-0.71)	0.67 (0.64-0.71)
Central Asia	0.94 (0.90-0.94)	0.94 (0.88-0.95)	0.94 (0.87-0.96)	0.93 (0.86-0.96)
Southern Asia	0.75 (0.73-0.76)	0.70 (0.69-0.71)	0.68 (0.65-0.70)	0.67 (0.63-0.70)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.80 (0.79-0.81)	0.76 (0.74-0.76)	0.73 (0.71-0.75)	0.71 (0.67-0.75)
Eastern Asia	0.81 (0.80-0.81)	0.77 (0.75-0.78)	0.75 (0.72-0.77)	0.73 (0.70-0.77)
South-Eastern Asia	0.80 (0.79-0.81)	0.75 (0.74-0.76)	0.73 (0.70-0.75)	0.71 (0.67-0.75)
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.78 (0.77-0.78)	0.76 (0.75-0.76)	0.75 (0.73-0.76)	0.74 (0.72-0.75)
Oceania	0.86 (0.86-0.87)	0.83 (0.82-0.84)	0.81 (0.79-0.83)	0.80 (0.77-0.83)
Australia and New Zealand	0.87 (0.86-0.87)	0.84 (0.82-0.84)	0.82 (0.80-0.84)	0.81 (0.77-0.83)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.86 (0.85-0.87)	0.82 (0.81-0.83)	0.80 (0.78-0.82)	0.78 (0.75-0.81)
Europe and Northern America	0.87 (0.86-0.87)	0.85 (0.84-0.86)	0.85 (0.83-0.86)	0.84 (0.82-0.86)
Europe	0.90 (0.90-0.91)	0.87 (0.86-0.88)	0.86 (0.83-0.88)	0.84 (0.80-0.88)
Northern America	0.86 (0.85-0.86)	0.85 (0.84-0.86)	0.85 (0.83-0.86)	0.84 (0.82-0.86)
Landlocked developing countries	0.81 (0.81-0.81)	0.80 (0.80-0.80)	0.80 (0.79-0.80)	0.79 (0.79-0.80)
Least developed countries	0.83 (0.82-0.83)	0.79 (0.78-0.80)	0.77 (0.75-0.79)	0.76 (0.72-0.79)
Small island developing States	0.77 (0.77-0.78)	0.74 (0.73-0.75)	0.72 (0.70-0.74)	0.71 (0.67-0.73)

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, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) in collaboration with BirdLife International.

Target 15.6

Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed

Indicator 15.6.1

Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits

(a) Number of countries that have legislative, administrative and policy framework or measures reported to the Access and Benefit-Sharing Clearing-House¹

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015 Measures</i>	<i>2018 Measures</i>
World	5	61
Sub-Saharan Africa	1	17
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0	3
Northern Africa	0	2
Western Asia	0	1
Central and Southern Asia	1	2
Central Asia	0	0
Southern Asia	1	2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1	3
Eastern Asia	0	1
South-Eastern Asia	1	2
Latin America and the Caribbean	2	12
Oceania	0	0
Australia and New Zealand	0	0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0	0
Europe and Northern America	0	23
Europe	0	23
Northern America	0	0
Landlocked developing countries	0	9
Least developed countries	0	14
Small island developing States	0	2

¹As of February 2019.

Source: Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House.

(b) Number of countries that have legislative, administrative and policy framework or measures reported through the Online Reporting System on Compliance of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (PGRFA)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>
World	12	23	45
Sub-Saharan Africa	1	4	10
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1	3	4
Northern Africa	1	1	2
Western Asia	0	1	1
Central and Southern Asia	0	1	3
Central Asia	0	0	0

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>
Southern Asia	0	1	3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0	2	3
Eastern Asia	0	1	1
South-Eastern Asia	0	1	2
Latin America and the Caribbean	2	2	10
Oceania	0	0	1
Australia and New Zealand	0	0	1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0	0	0
Europe and Northern America	8	11	14
Europe	8	10	12
Northern America	0	1	2
Landlocked developing countries	1	6	10
Least developed countries	0	4	10
Small island developing States	1	1	2

Source: Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

(c) Number of countries that are Parties to the Nagoya Protocol¹

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>
World	69	115
Sub-Saharan Africa	28	41
Northern Africa and Western Asia	5	8
Northern Africa	2	2
Western Asia	3	6
Central and Southern Asia	6	8
Central Asia	3	3
Southern Asia	3	5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	7	11
Eastern Asia	1	2
South-Eastern Asia	6	9
Latin America and the Caribbean	9	15
Oceania	5	7
Australia and New Zealand	0	0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	5	7
Europe and Northern America	9	25
Europe	9	25
Northern America	0	0
Landlocked developing countries	15	24
Least developed countries	25	38
Small island developing States	12	17

¹As of February 2019.

Source: Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

(d) Number of countries that are contracting Parties to the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (PGRFA)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>
World	126	135	144
Sub-Saharan Africa	37	38	38

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>
Northern Africa and Western Asia	18	19	19
Northern Africa	6	6	6
Western Asia	12	13	13
Central and Southern Asia	9	10	10
Central Asia	1	1	1
Southern Asia	8	9	9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	8	9	10
Eastern Asia	2	3	4
South-Eastern Asia	6	6	6
Latin America and the Caribbean	16	16	21
Oceania	6	9	10
Australia and New Zealand	1	1	1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	5	8	9
Europe and Northern America	32	34	36
Europe	31	33	34
Northern America	1	1	2
Landlocked developing countries	20	22	24
Least developed countries	37	37	38
Small island developing States	14	17	20

Source: Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

(e) Total reported number of Standard Material Transfer Agreements (SMTAs) transferring plant genetic resources for food and agriculture

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>
World	34374	58855	72518
Sub-Saharan Africa	1331	2553	4280
Northern Africa	6714	12885	13029
Western Asia	1002	1872	3145
Central and Southern Asia	1465	2689	5086
Central Asia	0	0	0
Southern Asia	1465	2689	5086
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	3814	6509	8895
Eastern Asia	0	310	777
South-Eastern Asia	3814	6199	8118
Latin America and the Caribbean	12528	18481	20876
Oceania	1	34	34
Australia and New Zealand	0	0	0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1	34	34
Europe and Northern America	7519	13832	17173
Europe	6878	12784	15952
Northern America	641	1048	1221
Landlocked developing countries	1233	2180	3380
Least developed countries	750	1373	1781
Small island developing States	1	34	34

Source: Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in collaboration with Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO).

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 2017 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
Total ODA	4,902.5	11,742.7	17,694.8	17,358.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	468.0	1,122.2	2,355.9	2,127.2
Northern Africa	93.2	101.3	121.1	303.3
Western Asia	67.8	75.7	1,097.7	265.4
Central Asia	5.9	9.8	0.8	10.3
Southern Asia	396.4	706.0	356.5	527.6
Eastern Asia	593.5	231.1	181.2	178.5
South-Eastern Asia	140.9	434.0	374.8	367.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	278.2	1,230.4	1,227.8	1,467.5
Oceania	18.9	120.5	46.5	122.9
Europe	7.1	48.7	1,000.2	180.9
Landlocked developing countries	240.0	1,062.3	964.0	1,320.8
Least developed countries	479.5	1,421.5	2,025.0	2,062.5
Small island developing States	124.4	507.4	241.8	254.5
Residual/Unallocated ODA	2,832.5	7,662.9	10,932.4	11,807.1

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, 2019, 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>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
World	6.8	6.3	6.1	6.0	6.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	16.4	15.2	14.6	14.6	14.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	3.0	3.4	3.2	3.5	3.5
Central and Southern Asia	4.6	4.1	4.1	3.5	3.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2.3	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	21.0	19.8	22.2	22.6	24.0
Australia and New Zealand	1.8	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.9
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	6.7	7.8	8.0	7.9	7.9
Europe and Northern America	7.0	6.1	4.2	3.8	3.6

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>2018</i>
World ² (83 countries, 31 per cent with population coverage)	78.7
Sub-Saharan Africa (26 countries, 59 per cent with population coverage)	83.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia (14 countries, 76 per cent with population coverage)	84.0
Northern Africa (5 countries, 98 per cent with population coverage)	85.1
Western Asia (9 countries, 55 per cent with population coverage)	82.2
Central Asia (4 countries, 57 per cent with population coverage)	55.4
Landlocked developing countries (23 countries, 62 per cent with population coverage)	75.2
Least developed countries (30 countries, 63 per cent with population coverage)	79.8
Small island developing States (16 countries, 68 per cent with population coverage)	69.4

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.

²The figure represents less than 50 per cent of the global population, and thus should be interpreted with caution.

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

representative surveys conducted in the 2006-2018 period.

Source: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) global databases, 2019.

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)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2017</i>
World ² (46 countries, 40 per cent population coverage)	3.0
Sub-Saharan Africa (25 countries, 76 per cent population coverage)	6.0
Central and Southern Asia (5 countries, 81 per cent population coverage)	1.5
Southern Asia (4 countries, 83 per cent population coverage)	1.6
Landlocked developing countries (13 countries, 66 per cent population coverage)	4.2
Least developed countries (25 countries, 77 per cent population coverage)	4.8

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.

²The figure represents less than 50 per cent of the global population, and thus should be interpreted with caution.

Note: Based on the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) conducted in the 2005-2017 period.

Source: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) global databases, 2019.

Target 16.3

Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

Indicator 16.3.2

Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population

Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2003-2005</i>	<i>2012-2014</i>	<i>2015-2017</i>
World	31.9	29.7	30.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	44.2	41.0	40.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	43.9	23.1	22.7
Central and Southern Asia	68.0	59.6	62.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	31.7	29.3	30.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	40.9	42.6	40.3
Australia and New Zealand	20.0	21.8	28.5
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	27.5	32.0	35.7
Europe and Northern America	22.2	19.2	18.9

Note: Figures are the averages for 3 years (2003-2005, 2012-2014, 2015-2017).

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>2018</i>
World	19.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	23.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	21.2
Northern Africa	19.5
Western Asia	21.8
Central and Southern Asia	32.5
Central Asia	37.3
Southern Asia	29.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	32.3
Eastern Asia	25.2
South-Eastern Asia	33.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	9.7
Oceania	21.8
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	21.8
Europe and Northern America	11.2
Europe	11.2
Landlocked developing countries	22.6
Least developed countries	28.9
Small island developing States	14.4

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 2006-2018 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) 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>2018</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 Organisations	2000	2005	2010	2015	2018
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	66.7
UN General Assembly	74.6	74.3	74.0	74.1	74.1
UN Security Council	53.3	46.7	53.3	53.3	...
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 with Israel and Cyprus 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	2018
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	39.7
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	66.7
UN General Assembly	74.6	74.3	74.0	74.1	74.1
UN Security Council	53.3	46.7	53.3	53.3	...
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 with Israel and Cyprus 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	2018
World (161 countries, 84 per cent population coverage)	72.8
Sub-Saharan Africa (43 countries, 98 per cent population coverage)	45.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia (17 countries, 87 per cent population coverage)	89.1
Northern Africa (5 countries, 98 per cent population coverage)	92.0
Western Asia (12 countries, 76 per cent population coverage)	85.4
Central and Southern Asia (11 countries, 97 per cent population coverage)	68.0

Regions	2018
Central Asia (4 countries, 59 per cent population coverage)	98.3
Southern Asia (7 countries, 99 per cent population coverage)	67.2
South-Eastern Asia (8 countries, 95 per cent population coverage)	82.2
Latin America and the Caribbean (28 countries, 100 per cent population coverage)	94.2
Oceania (9 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 (43 countries, 98 per cent population coverage)	100.0
Europe (41 countries, 97 per cent population coverage)	100.0
Northern America (2 countries, 100 per cent population coverage)	100.0
Landlocked developing countries (30 countries, 95 per cent population coverage)	41.5
Least developed countries (43 countries, 98 per cent population coverage)	40.0
Small island developing States (23 countries, 73 per cent population coverage)	83.5

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 2010-2018 period.

Source: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) global databases, 2019.

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		2018⁴	
	<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	49	314	49	351	50	325	39	358

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

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

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

⁴Incidents that occurred from 1 Jan to 31 October 2018.

Note: Data compiled as of 28 February 2019.

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 the International Labour Organisation of the United Nations (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	2019
World	125
Northern Africa and Western Asia	12
Central and Southern Asia	12
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	9

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2019</i>
Latin America and the Caribbean	23
Australia and New Zealand	2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	4
Europe and Northern America	43
Landlocked developing countries	21
Least developed countries	20
Small island developing States	16

Note: Data as of 28 February 2019. 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>2018</i>
World	16.2	27.9	32.9	35.5	39.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	18.8	35.4	27.1	33.3	39.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	8.3	12.5	33.3	33.3	29.2
Central and Southern Asia	7.1	14.3	21.4	21.4	28.6
Southern Asia	11.1	22.2	33.3	33.3	44.4
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	41.2
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	52.2
Landlocked developing countries	12.5	31.3	34.4	34.4	37.5
Least developed countries	12.5	22.9	20.8	27.1	31.3
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 the 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>2018</i>
World	21.3	35.5	45.2	54.3	59.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	18.8	39.6	41.7	47.9	57.1
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	2018
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	17.7	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	55.9
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	73.9
Landlocked developing countries	12.5	34.4	43.8	59.4	65.6
Least developed countries	12.5	27.1	31.3	43.8	50.0
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 the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI).

Goal 17

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

Target 17.1

Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection

Indicator 17.1.1

Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source

Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source
(Percentage)

Regions	2000		2010		2015		2017	
	Tax	non-Tax	Tax	non-Tax	Tax	non-Tax	Tax	non-Tax
World	17.9	7.7	17.7	11.1	18.4	10.6	19.4	10.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	17.4	7.0	15.2	9.6	17.7	6.0	16.9	5.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	19.1	8.8	16.2	12.3	13.6	8.9	18.7	7.3
Northern Africa	23.4	3.5	19.3	4.7	13.9	4.7	21.7	4.6
Western Asia	14.7	14.0	13.0	19.9	13.3	13.1	15.7	10.1
Central and Southern Asia	11.2	5.7	14.1	11.8	15.4	10.6	15.9	10.5
Central Asia	13.2	1.9	17.3	6.7	19.4	9.6	18.5	9.6
Southern Asia	9.2	9.5	10.8	16.9	11.4	11.6	13.3	11.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	14.2	6.3	17.0	6.5	15.6	9.4	16.8	9.8
Eastern Asia	14.5	8.4	20.4	8.8	19.2	10.6	21.5	11.8
South-eastern Asia	13.9	4.3	13.6	4.2	12.0	8.2	12.0	7.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	18.1	6.5	17.6	8.0	18.5	6.6	18.7	7.5
Oceania	20.2	5.3	21.4	15.5	23.7	18.4	24.4	18.6
Australia and New Zealand	27.8	4.4	26.5	7.0	28.6	6.7	28.6	6.5
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	12.6	6.3	16.2	24.0	18.9	30.1	20.3	30.6
Europe and Northern America	25.4	14.4	22.7	14.2	24.1	14.2	24.6	13.2
Europe	24.6	15.7	23.4	16.8	24.2	16.7	24.7	14.8
Northern America	26.1	13.0	22.0	11.7	24.0	11.8	24.5	11.6
Landlocked developing countries	6.0	3.6	13.0	11.1	14.7	8.8	14.8	8.0
Least developed countries	3.5	2.9	11.1	10.6	11.6	10.5	11.5	8.9
Small island developing countries	8.9	4.0	15.9	10.6	16.9	14.7	16.9	15.0

Source: Government Finance Statistics (GFS) Database classified according to the Government Finance Statistics Manual 2014 (GFSM 2014) revenue classification, International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Indicator 17.1.2

Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes

Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes
(Percentage of GDP)

Regions	2000	2005	2010	2015	2017
World	69.4	68.9	63.8	64.0	65.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	75.5	63.3	60.7	65.4	66.7

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
Northern Africa and Western Asia	65.0	63.5	54.9	55.2	64.2
Northern Africa	89.3	78.8	67.4	64.7	73.2
Western Asia	40.8	48.2	42.4	45.7	55.1
Central and Southern Asia	66.9	66.5	74.0	64.5	61.3
Central Asia	88.4	85.8	95.7	68.6	63.8
Southern Asia	45.3	47.3	52.4	60.5	58.9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	66.0	75.2	81.4	68.9	73.0
Eastern Asia	52.6	71.2	88.1	74.6	80.2
South-eastern Asia	79.4	79.1	74.7	63.2	65.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	69.4	72.3	66.3	69.9	68.5
Oceania	76.3	78.8	57.4	64.1	65.7
Australia and New Zealand	89.9	79.6	70.2	77.8	80.8
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	62.7	78.1	44.7	50.4	50.7
Europe and Northern America	66.5	62.3	52.0	59.8	61.8
Europe	60.4	60.4	52.3	56.9	60.0
Northern America	72.5	64.1	51.7	62.6	63.6
Landlocked developing countries	57.5	55.4	57.0	59.7	58.9
Least developed countries	52.9	53.5	54.3	56.6	56.0
Small island developing countries	72.3	72.1	63.1	65.0	65.0

Source: Government Finance Statistics (GFS) Database classified according to the Government Finance Statistics Manual 2014 (GFSM 2014) revenue classification, International Monetary Fund (IMF).

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 2017 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>
Total net ODA	72.9	118.1	122.9	147.2	143.2*
Total net ODA to landlocked developing countries	11.1	16.2	22.6	24.7	...
Total net ODA to least developed countries	19.1	28.1	41.8	42.8	...
Total net ODA to small island developing states	3.0	3.0	6.4	3.9	...

* Preliminary data.

Note: The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD measures the headline ODA data as of 2018 on a grant equivalent basis. See here for more details: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/officialdevelopmentassistance/definitionandcoverage.htm>

Source: DAC Statistics database, 2019, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Target 17.3**Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources****Indicator 17.3.2****Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP****Personal remittances (personal transfers and compensation of employees) received as a proportion of total GDP**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
World	0.37	0.55	0.65	0.77	0.73
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.25	2.92	2.41	2.79	2.80
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2.22	1.71	1.65	1.68	1.81
Northern Africa	2.73	3.29	3.87	3.97	5.13
Western Asia	...	1.23	1.02	1.03	0.97
Central and Southern Asia	2.38	2.73	3.24	3.73	3.07
Central Asia	...	1.36	2.91	2.39	2.36
Southern Asia	2.44	2.80	3.26	3.86	3.11
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.24	0.39	0.44	0.61	0.50
Eastern Asia	0.09	0.12	0.17	0.32	0.21
South-Eastern Asia	2.29	3.11	2.48	2.97	2.80
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.92	1.81	1.10	1.41	1.55
Oceania	0.18	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.20
Australia and New Zealand	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.16	0.16
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	2.32	2.26	2.29
Europe and Northern America	0.21	0.28	0.35	0.37	0.38
Europe	0.41	0.49	0.60	0.71	0.73
Northern America	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04
Landlocked developing countries	2.15	3.74	3.98	3.88	3.81
Least developed countries	3.78	4.50	4.13	4.50	3.96

*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>2017</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	9.1	8.5	2.5	4.7	5.5
Northern Africa	15.9	10.4	4.4	6.3	8.4
Central and Southern Asia	13.2	8.6	2.5	3.9	4.3
Central Asia	8.9	4.1	0.7	1.9	3.5

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
Southern Asia	13.6	9.4	2.8	4.1	4.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	19.7	15.9	6.5	8.9	9.8
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	6.0	...	...	3.7	1.7
Landlocked developing countries	8.2	4.5	1.6	3.9	5.2
Least developed countries	12.4	7.0	3.6	7.1	6.5

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>2017</i>
World	3.68	7.74	11.48	13.65
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.04	0.19	0.38	0.33
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1.04	3.90	7.01	8.57
Northern Africa	0.30	1.68	3.52	4.70
Western Asia	1.83	5.84	10.54	11.93
Central and Southern Asia	0.10	0.82	1.88	2.32
Central Asia	0.03	1.61	6.27	8.70
Southern Asia	0.10	0.79	1.71	2.08
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	3.88	9.22	16.48	21.94
Eastern Asia	5.18	11.79	21.39	28.64
South-Eastern Asia	0.38	2.42	4.02	5.17
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.57	6.68	10.63	11.92
Oceania	8.71	18.41	21.40	23.85
Australia and New Zealand	9.48	24.92	29.14	32.60
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1.17	1.13	1.44	1.46
Europe and Northern America	11.56	23.66	29.56	31.73
Europe	7.51	21.72	28.18	30.48
Northern America	17.58	27.82	32.41	34.27
Landlocked developing countries	0.03	0.61	1.92	2.26
Least developed countries	0.01	0.11	0.75	0.97
Small island developing States	3.36	5.75	6.41	6.79

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>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>	
	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
World	0.87	0.58	3.88	1.84	8.36	11.87
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.19	0.12	0.29	0.17	0.10	0.09
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1.97	2.12	2.65	2.49	2.99	3.73
Northern Africa	2.20	1.95	1.78	1.88	0.13	0.81
Western Asia	1.76	2.28	3.48	3.11	5.71	6.36
Central and Southern Asia	0.96	0.50	0.74	1.14	0.19	0.69
Central Asia	3.55	3.49	1.81	4.01	2.05	3.29
Southern Asia	0.89	0.41	0.71	1.05	0.13	0.61
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.23	0.21	6.66	0.92	12.62	21.31
Eastern Asia	0.19	0.08	7.26	1.03	13.88	27.46
South-Eastern Asia	0.60	0.61	1.32	0.61	1.34	2.90
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.84	1.88	4.93	4.76	3.83	5.74
Oceania	0.58	0.05	7.51	0.22	40.16	46.08
Australia and New Zealand	0.47	...	7.78	0.05	42.15	48.37
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	3.02	1.25	1.51	3.78	3.52	3.55
Europe and Northern America	0.77	0.40	6.28	4.19	22.97	26.90
Europe	0.83	0.45	6.07	3.92	21.89	25.77
Northern America	0.63	0.31	6.71	4.74	25.06	29.22
Landlocked developing countries	0.96	0.83	0.67	0.81	0.59	0.66
Least developed countries	0.56	0.31	0.27	0.65	0.12	0.14
Small island developing States	3.10	1.30	4.55	3.02	8.02	5.41

*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>2017</i>
World	6.7	15.6	28.7	42.8	48.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.5	2.1	6.5	17.7	21.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2.1	10.4	28.8	45.2	54.5
Northern Africa	0.6	9.6	24.6	38.9	45.5
Western Asia	3.6	11.1	32.4	50.7	62.4
Central and Southern Asia	0.5	2.8	8.0	24.9	32.2
Central Asia	0.5	3.3	18.5	43.8	51.0

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
Southern Asia	0.5	2.8	7.6	24.2	31.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	5.0	13.9	33.9	49.0	54.9
Eastern Asia	6.0	16.2	39.5	54.5	59.1
South-Eastern Asia	2.4	8.7	18.8	35.0	44.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	3.9	16.6	34.7	54.5	62.1
Oceania	35.1	47.2	57.6	65.9	68.4
Australia and New Zealand	46.9	63.0	76.7	85.2	87.2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1.8	4.7	7.1	16.3	20.1
Europe and Northern America	24.0	49.0	64.9	74.7	77.9
Europe	15.3	40.2	61.4	74.0	78.4
Northern America	43.9	68.3	72.6	76.0	77.0
Landlocked developing countries	0.3	2.0	8.8	20.9	25.7
Least developed countries	0.1	0.8	4.1	13.2	17.8
Small island developing States	5.2	14.2	24.0	37.8	44.2

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 2017 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000¹</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
Total ODA	19,709.1	18,438.1	29,999.2	33,404.1	33,514.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	3,899.4	3,411.2	4,652.5	5,336.9	5,570.7
Northern Africa	1,162.0	1,091.7	1,283.2	1,856.3	2,167.8
Western Asia	1,439.5	4,600.0	2,441.8	2,541.5	3,163.3
Central Asia	252.8	111.1	605.2	920.1	563.9
Southern Asia	1,487.4	1,946.7	4,102.4	3,980.8	3,543.6
Eastern Asia	361.3	304.8	602.9	746.3	1,166.3
South-Eastern Asia	888.0	1,259.7	3,437.6	5,652.2	2,403.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	7,567.9	1,813.6	6,350.3	5,227.7	7,089.1
Oceania	257.9	400.4	478.6	415.2	409.1
Europe	626.3	963.0	872.2	966.4	1,006.4
Landlocked developing countries	3,083.2	2,513.9	4,367.2	4,467.8	4,634.8
Least developed countries	3,416.3	4,004.4	5,747.5	6,373.0	5,976.4
Small island developing States	1,225.1	736.8	1,252.9	1,449.6	798.4
Residual/Unallocated ODA	1,766.6	2,535.8	5,172.5	5,760.6	6,430.6

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, 2019, 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>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
World	3.2	2.5	2.5	2.2	4.5	3.5	3.7	3.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	8.3	8.0	7.4	7.1	9.4	8.8	8.5	8.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	5.1	5.0	4.2	3.7	6.8	6.6	6.0	5.9
Northern Africa	10.9	9.9	6.5	5.4	13.5	12.2	11.0	10.4
Western Asia	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.3	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.8
Central and Southern Asia	12.8	7.7	8.7	7.2	13.4	8.1	9.2	8.1
Central Asia	3.9	5.7	6.3	2.8	7.8	9.1	8.9	3.2
Southern Asia	13.9	7.8	8.9	7.5	14.0	8.0	9.2	8.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	3.5	3.2	3.2	2.6	3.9	3.8	4.9	4.3
Eastern Asia	3.7	3.4	3.6	3.0	3.9	3.8	5.2	4.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	5.0	5.2	4.1	3.7	10.8	10.7	7.3	7.1
Oceania	2.8	2.7	1.9	1.1	3.6	3.4	2.9	2.8
Australia and New Zealand	2.6	2.6	1.7	0.8	3.3	3.3	2.7	2.6
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	8.6	6.2	7.0	11.9	10.0	7.1	7.4	12.6
Europe and Northern America	1.9	1.2	1.2	1.1	3.2	1.8	1.8	1.8
Europe	2.3	1.1	0.9	0.9	3.8	1.6	1.5	1.5
Northern America	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.6
Landlocked developing countries	5.7	6.3	6.1	5.3	9.0	8.9	8.9	7.4
Least developed countries	9.9	9.2	8.8	7.8	11.1	10.3	10.6	9.6
Small island developing States	1.8	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.9

¹Under the preferential status.²Under the most-favoured-nation status.

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)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Preferential¹</i>				<i>MFN²</i>			
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
World	12.9	7.4	7.0	6.2	16.2	9.7	9.5	9.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	11.8	10.8	11.0	11.7	14.6	13.0	13.6	15.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	11.8	12.1	10.8	11.1	13.9	14.0	12.5	13.6
Northern Africa	13.7	16.3	9.8	8.9	16.1	18.3	11.5	11.2
Western Asia	10.9	10.2	11.2	12.0	12.7	12.1	13.0	14.6
Central and Southern Asia	27.1	19.6	22.5	14.6	28.6	21.1	24.0	16.8

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Preferential¹</i>				<i>MFN²</i>			
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
Central Asia	8.6	6.2	7.2	3.3	16.7	14.6	14.0	5.1
Southern Asia	29.3	21.0	23.7	15.4	30.1	21.8	24.9	17.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	21.8	15.6	12.9	12.0	22.6	16.9	16.1	18.9
Eastern Asia	25.1	17.8	15.2	14.1	25.4	18.6	18.0	18.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.1	5.7	5.7	4.2	20.7	21.2	16.3	13.6
Oceania	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.4	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.9
Australia and New Zealand	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.0	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.6
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	9.8	11.5	12.0	24.1	10.8	12.3	12.4	24.6
Europe and Northern America	8.7	3.3	2.6	2.4	11.7	4.8	4.0	3.9
Europe	12.2	3.4	2.5	2.3	16.0	4.6	3.6	3.4
Northern America	3.9	2.8	3.1	3.0	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.5
Landlocked developing countries	8.1	7.6	7.0	6.7	13.9	13.3	12.8	11.3
Least developed countries	9.6	9.2	9.6	8.2	11.3	11.0	12.2	10.5
Small island developing States	7.5	5.8	7.2	6.5	8.6	7.6	9.3	8.9

¹Under the preferential status.

²Under the most-favoured-nation status.

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>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
World	5.0	2.8	2.8	2.7	5.5	3.4	3.6	3.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	18.8	15.6	16.6	14.4	19.0	15.7	16.9	15.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	6.2	7.1	4.7	6.4	6.5	7.6	6.2	7.8
Northern Africa	24.6	9.7	8.7	24.0	25.7	10.3	16.8	27.5
Western Asia	4.8	4.7	4.1	3.3	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.4
Central and Southern Asia	35.6	17.9	10.4	10.8	35.6	19.0	14.8	10.9
Central Asia	14.4	5.1	5.0		14.5	6.2	5.0	
Southern Asia	35.7	18.4	13.5	10.8	35.7	19.5	20.4	10.9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	3.7	6.0	5.1	5.5	3.7	7.3	6.3	6.3
Eastern Asia	3.1	3.2	2.0	1.3	3.1	3.2	2.2	1.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	13.7	13.0	8.1	8.5	16.9	15.8	12.0	14.6
Oceania	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.6	1.3
Australia and New Zealand	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.8
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	18.5	19.8	26.2	30.0	19.4	20.8	26.3	30.2
Europe and Northern America	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.3
Europe	1.5	0.8	0.5	0.5	2.4	1.1	0.8	0.9
Northern America	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.5
Landlocked developing countries	25.9	13.2	18.9	16.2	26.5	14.0	21.0	17.5
Least developed countries	25.4	20.3	21.7	19.4	25.7	20.8	23.6	20.6
Small island developing States	18.1	18.7	17.9	20.8	18.3	19.0	19.7	21.1

¹Under the preferential status.

²Under the most-favoured-nation status.

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>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
World	9.2	7.6	7.3	6.6	13.0	10.3	10.7	10.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	31.6	29.3	23.1	23.6	38.3	31.7	26.9	27.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	10.4	8.6	7.6	6.5	12.7	11.3	9.3	9.3
Northern Africa	27.3	23.5	17.9	18.7	31.4	28.5	23.1	29.3
Western Asia	6.0	5.9	5.9	4.9	7.8	8.2	6.9	6.7
Central and Southern Asia	22.2	18.1	17.9	15.4	23.0	18.5	19.1	16.6
Central Asia	10.6	12.4	17.1	7.2	12.1	12.6	17.7	7.8
Southern Asia	27.8	22.8	18.5	18.2	28.3	23.3	20.2	19.6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	5.9	6.0	5.0	4.7	6.6	6.9	8.0	8.6
Eastern Asia	5.9	6.0	5.2	4.8	6.4	6.7	8.0	8.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	12.5	16.9	15.8	14.2	22.7	22.1	20.7	18.7
Oceania	15.3	15.3	4.0	1.2	16.4	16.3	5.9	5.7
Australia and New Zealand	15.2	15.3	3.8	1.0	16.3	16.2	5.6	5.6
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	18.3	20.3	21.4	15.8	19.5	21.0	21.7	15.9
Europe and Northern America	9.6	7.1	7.2	6.5	14.0	10.1	10.8	10.5
Europe	4.9	4.1	3.6	3.4	11.5	6.8	7.0	7.2
Northern America	14.0	12.9	13.4	13.0	16.4	16.7	17.5	17.5
Landlocked developing countries	22.8	14.6	17.4	14.0	33.1	16.8	19.8	16.3
Least developed countries	25.3	20.2	19.5	22.5	28.2	22.4	21.2	24.4
Small island developing States	5.5	4.8	5.1	4.6	5.7	5.2	5.2	4.9

¹Under the preferential status.²Under the most-favoured-nation status.

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)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Preferential¹</i>				<i>MFN²</i>			
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
World	2.5	2.1	2.0	1.7	3.7	2.9	3.1	2.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	7.9	7.7	6.8	6.1	8.8	8.3	7.7	7.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	4.1	4.1	3.2	2.6	5.7	5.5	5.0	4.7
Northern Africa	9.6	8.4	5.7	4.5	11.9	10.8	10.9	10.0
Western Asia	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.2	4.3	4.2	3.7	3.5
Central and Southern Asia	11.4	8.0	8.1	7.1	11.8	8.4	8.5	8.0
Central Asia	3.4	5.6	5.5	2.5	6.8	8.4	7.7	2.7
Southern Asia	12.4	8.3	8.3	7.4	12.4	8.4	8.6	8.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.0	2.8	3.2	4.2	3.2
Eastern Asia	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.2	2.6	3.1	4.5	3.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.9	5.0	3.7	3.5	9.9	9.7	6.2	6.2
Oceania	2.6	2.5	1.9	1.0	3.4	3.3	2.8	2.7
Australia and New Zealand	2.4	2.4	1.7	0.9	3.1	3.1	2.6	2.6

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Preferential¹</i>				<i>MFN²</i>			
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	8.2	5.2	5.7	8.5	9.8	6.1	6.1	9.3
Europe and Northern America	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.8	2.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
Europe	1.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	2.9	1.1	1.0	1.1
Northern America	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.8
Landlocked developing countries	5.0	5.9	5.6	4.8	7.8	8.1	8.0	6.4
Least developed countries	9.4	8.6	7.9	6.8	10.5	9.7	9.6	8.4
Small island developing States	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5

¹Under the preferential status.

²Under the most-favoured-nation status.

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>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
World	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.6	2.1	0.9	0.5	0.7	2.1	0.9	0.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.7	1.5	1.1	1.4
Northern Africa	4.1	1.1	0.2	0.0	8.6	5.3	0.6	0.1
Western Asia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.9	2.7
Central and Southern Asia	3.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	4.5	0.1	0.2	0.1
Central Asia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	3.3	20.0	0.0
Southern Asia	4.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	4.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.5	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.6
Eastern Asia	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.7	1.3	1.2	1.4
Oceania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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)	4.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	4.0	0.0	0.0	4.2
Europe and Northern America	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Europe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Northern America	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Landlocked developing countries	0.0	2.1	3.9	4.6	3.9	4.3	6.6	4.7
Least developed countries	3.7	3.1	2.1	2.9	3.7	3.3	2.1	3.0
Small island developing States	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0

¹Under the preferential status.

²Under the most-favoured-nation status.

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>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
World	6.8	5.2	4.9	4.5	9.3	6.7	6.8	6.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	15.1	14.4	14.1	13.9	17.0	15.3	15.5	15.4

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Preferential¹</i>				<i>MFN²</i>			
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
Northern Africa and Western Asia	9.1	6.5	4.7	4.3	11.7	8.6	7.3	7.2
Northern Africa	22.6	13.4	6.4	6.0	26.9	16.6	12.1	11.8
Western Asia	3.8	3.7	4.0	3.5	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.0
Central and Southern Asia	17.6	14.5	15.7	14.3	18.0	14.9	16.0	15.2
Central Asia	11.7	13.0	14.1	5.6	16.6	15.0	15.5	6.1
Southern Asia	18.0	14.6	15.8	14.8	18.1	14.9	16.1	15.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	7.5	4.6	3.8	3.4	8.6	6.2	6.8	7.2
Eastern Asia	5.7	4.3	3.7	3.4	6.6	5.4	5.7	5.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.8	10.0	8.4	8.2	14.0	15.5	12.0	12.0
Oceania	5.7	6.1	3.4	1.3	7.0	7.0	4.6	4.6
Australia and New Zealand	5.7	6.0	3.2	1.2	6.9	6.9	4.4	4.5
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	7.0	8.4	8.6	7.4	8.1	9.3	9.1	8.1
Europe and Northern America	4.9	3.5	3.4	3.2	7.5	4.5	4.6	4.5
Europe	3.3	2.2	1.9	1.9	6.7	3.2	3.2	3.2
Northern America	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.4	8.3	7.9	7.6	7.5
Landlocked developing countries	9.7	10.6	11.1	9.1	13.8	13.4	13.7	11.2
Least developed countries	13.7	15.8	13.8	14.5	14.7	16.4	15.6	16.7
Small island developing States	3.0	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.2	4.1	3.8	3.9

¹Under the preferential status.

²Under the most-favoured-nation status.

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>2017</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.08	1.15	1.20	1.20	1.19
Northern Africa and Western Asia	4.90	4.87	5.08	5.75	5.80
Northern Africa	1.10	1.16	1.23	0.85	0.85
Western Asia	3.80	3.70	3.85	4.89	4.95
Central and Southern Asia	1.61	2.60	3.85	4.12	4.32
Central Asia	0.20	0.17	0.23	0.31	0.28
Southern Asia	2.85	4.86	7.24	7.62	8.09
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	15.56	15.76	18.94	19.90	19.61
Eastern Asia	11.35	11.46	13.45	13.34	12.86
South-Eastern Asia	8.40	8.59	10.98	13.12	13.48
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.34	7.03	6.93	6.99	6.93
Oceania	1.71	1.71	1.71	1.47	1.59

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
Australia and New Zealand	1.65	1.59	1.62	1.40	1.51
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.12	0.23	0.17	0.15	0.16
Europe and Northern America	71.06	70.40	65.76	64.07	64.02
Europe	49.70	54.05	49.40	47.15	47.78
Northern America	21.01	16.35	16.36	16.93	16.24
Landlocked developing countries	0.51	0.50	0.69	0.81	0.79
Least developed countries	0.46	0.45	0.62	0.77	0.74
Small island developing States	2.76	2.94	3.57	4.12	4.03

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>2017</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.44	1.85	2.25	1.72	1.70
Northern Africa and Western Asia	5.05	6.54	7.37	6.62	6.42
Northern Africa	0.85	1.11	1.16	0.64	0.64
Western Asia	4.19	5.42	6.21	5.98	5.78
Central and Southern Asia	1.68	2.17	3.01	2.83	2.99
Central Asia	0.24	0.37	0.53	0.42	0.39
Southern Asia	1.44	1.80	2.48	2.41	2.61
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	26.17	26.60	29.71	32.63	32.34
Eastern Asia	19.51	20.35	22.85	25.60	24.92
South-Eastern Asia	6.67	6.25	6.86	7.02	7.42
Latin America and the Caribbean	5.70	5.58	5.82	5.58	5.62
Oceania	1.28	1.28	1.65	1.41	1.59
Australia and New Zealand	1.20	1.22	1.59	1.34	1.52
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	49.21	49.33
Europe	42.27	43.96	39.29	37.63	38.22
Northern America	16.41	12.02	10.90	11.58	11.11
Landlocked developing countries	0.53	0.74	1.08	0.94	0.91
Least developed countries	0.56	0.78	1.06	0.93	0.99
Small island developing States	2.56	2.55	2.58	2.38	2.37

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)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.69	1.99	2.80	2.43	2.19
Northern Africa and Western Asia	5.67	5.69	7.35	8.00	7.58
Northern Africa	0.89	0.96	1.19	0.95	0.90
Western Asia	4.77	4.73	6.15	7.05	6.67
Central and Southern Asia	2.39	3.67	4.40	3.78	4.20
Central Asia	0.27	0.41	0.43	0.36	0.32
Southern Asia	4.24	6.53	7.95	6.84	7.76
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	21.44	19.70	20.72	24.45	24.32
Eastern Asia	15.90	14.32	14.78	17.70	17.71

Regions	2000	2005	2010	2015	2017
South-Eastern Asia	11.10	10.76	11.88	13.50	13.22
Latin America and the Caribbean	9.44	7.46	9.14	8.87	8.41
Oceania	1.65	1.73	1.92	1.64	1.64
Australia and New Zealand	1.56	1.59	1.77	1.55	1.56
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.17	0.29	0.30	0.17	0.17
Europe and Northern America	62.29	63.49	58.24	55.27	55.86
Europe	45.56	49.32	44.98	43.01	43.41
Northern America	16.56	14.17	13.26	12.25	12.45
Landlocked developing countries	0.71	0.94	1.13	1.24	1.16
Least developed countries	0.88	1.09	1.60	1.55	1.42
Small island developing States	2.59	2.76	3.24	3.99	3.85

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	2017
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.21	1.55	1.95	2.15	1.89
Northern Africa and Western Asia	4.00	4.82	5.89	6.89	6.39
Northern Africa	0.74	0.83	1.16	1.17	1.08
Western Asia	3.26	3.99	4.73	5.72	5.31
Central and Southern Asia	1.59	2.44	3.62	3.67	3.91
Central Asia	0.16	0.24	0.33	0.34	0.30
Southern Asia	1.42	2.20	3.29	3.33	3.60
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	22.62	23.49	27.09	27.99	28.46
Eastern Asia	16.90	17.90	20.91	21.42	21.46
South-Eastern Asia	5.72	5.59	6.18	6.57	7.00
Latin America and the Caribbean	5.84	4.99	5.81	6.17	5.63
Oceania	1.38	1.50	1.60	1.54	1.57
Australia and New Zealand	1.28	1.41	1.51	1.47	1.49
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.07
Europe and Northern America	63.36	61.20	54.04	51.59	52.16
Europe	40.74	42.14	38.64	35.15	36.31
Northern America	22.62	19.06	15.40	16.44	15.85
Landlocked developing countries	0.55	0.70	0.98	1.12	1.06
Least developed countries	0.65	0.81	1.10	1.43	1.39
Small island developing States	2.68	2.42	2.52	2.28	2.29

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 from developing countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, under the Most-favoured-nation (MFN) status

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Type of product</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
Developing countries	<i>All products</i>	2.55	2.31	2.00	2.13	2.16
	<i>Agriculture products</i>	10.71	11.16	10.45	9.09	9.03
	<i>Arms</i>	1.57	1.54	1.73	1.83	1.66
	<i>Clothing</i>	13.17	11.78	11.72	11.62	11.45
	<i>Industrial products</i>	2.33	2.11	1.79	1.94	1.98
	<i>Oil</i>	0.30	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<i>Textiles</i>	8.30	7.24	7.11	7.10	7.14
Landlocked developing countries	<i>All products</i>	2.17	2.03	1.88	1.67	1.66
	<i>Agriculture products</i>	9.90	10.19	10.07	6.58	6.55
	<i>Arms</i>	1.25	1.29	1.27	1.67	1.50
	<i>Clothing</i>	16.67	11.63	11.53	11.46	11.29
	<i>Industrial products</i>	1.62	1.60	1.45	1.36	1.35
	<i>Oil</i>	0.30	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<i>Textiles</i>	6.05	5.71	5.63	5.59	5.50
Least developed countries	<i>All products</i>	3.55	3.30	3.15	3.11	3.12
	<i>Agriculture products</i>	5.60	5.94	6.10	4.69	4.65
	<i>Arms</i>	2.29	1.97	1.97	1.99	1.59
	<i>Clothing</i>	13.47	12.02	11.93	11.85	11.67
	<i>Industrial products</i>	2.18	2.10	1.94	1.93	1.98
	<i>Oil</i>	0.30	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<i>Textiles</i>	6.80	6.27	6.20	6.07	5.98
Small island developing States	<i>All products</i>	1.36	1.29	1.20	1.17	1.34
	<i>Agriculture products</i>	19.02	17.18	16.67	7.00	7.01
	<i>Arms</i>	0.95	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.74
	<i>Clothing</i>	13.07	11.96	11.88	11.76	11.58
	<i>Industrial products</i>	1.09	1.04	0.96	0.99	1.17
	<i>Oil</i>	0.30	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<i>Textiles</i>	7.50	7.01	6.88	6.76	6.69

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 with Israel and Cyprus 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 from developing countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, under the preferential status
(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Type of product</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
Developing countries	<i>All products</i>	1.64	1.32	1.05	1.15	1.18
	<i>Agriculture products</i>	9.21	8.82	7.34	6.55	6.52
	<i>Arms</i>	0.92	0.80	0.97	0.92	0.88
	<i>Clothing</i>	10.79	8.36	8.01	7.71	7.50
	<i>Industrial products</i>	1.43	1.14	0.88	1.00	1.04
	<i>Oil</i>	0.29	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<i>Textiles</i>	6.57	5.30	5.03	4.94	4.96
Landlocked developing countries	<i>All products</i>	1.15	0.95	0.73	0.77	0.79
	<i>Agriculture products</i>	8.61	7.99	4.54	3.05	3.08
	<i>Arms</i>	0.99	1.03	0.64	0.52	0.54
	<i>Clothing</i>	12.20	4.86	4.77	5.31	4.92
	<i>Industrial products</i>	0.58	0.61	0.53	0.62	0.65
	<i>Oil</i>	0.30	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<i>Textiles</i>	4.58	3.16	3.06	3.11	2.99
Least developed countries	<i>All products</i>	1.54	1.18	1.11	1.16	1.10
	<i>Agriculture products</i>	4.25	3.65	1.89	1.55	1.45
	<i>Arms</i>	0.95	0.82	0.87	0.88	0.73
	<i>Clothing</i>	7.79	5.97	6.25	5.96	5.76
	<i>Industrial products</i>	0.54	0.41	0.33	0.46	0.41
	<i>Oil</i>	0.22	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<i>Textiles</i>	3.86	2.69	2.61	2.50	2.35
Small island developing States	<i>All products</i>	0.95	0.60	0.43	0.40	0.69
	<i>Agriculture products</i>	15.24	12.82	6.13	3.03	3.25
	<i>Arms</i>	0.85	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.20
	<i>Clothing</i>	8.34	2.52	2.46	2.54	2.54
	<i>Industrial products</i>	0.76	0.50	0.37	0.36	0.65
	<i>Oil</i>	0.30	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<i>Textiles</i>	4.13	3.19	1.88	1.81	1.83

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 with Israel and Cyprus 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>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>	
	<i>2016</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2018</i>
All bilateral providers	83	76	57	52	51	44

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

Target 17.16

Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries

Indicator 17.16.1

Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals

Proportion of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals

(Percentage)

	<i>Proportion of countries making progress</i>	<i>Proportion of countries with no progress</i>
Countries <i>providing</i> development cooperation	53 (20 out of 38 countries assessed)	47
Countries <i>receiving</i> development cooperation	41 (31 out of 76 countries assessed)	59

Note: Progress is assessed by comparing results for countries participating in the 2018 monitoring exercise of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation with the latest measurement available for each specific country. The Global Partnership monitoring exercise is the tool used by development stakeholders to jointly assess the effectiveness of development cooperation.

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>2018</i>
World	111
Sub-Saharan Africa	22
Northern Africa and Western Asia	13
Northern Africa	4
Western Asia	9
Central and Southern Asia	7
Central Asia	3
Southern Asia	4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	10
Eastern Asia	5
South-Eastern Asia	5
Latin America and the Caribbean	12
Oceania	7
Australia and New Zealand	2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	5
Europe and Northern America	40
Europe	38
Northern America	2
Landlocked developing countries	12
Least developed countries	16
Small island developing States	10

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>2018</i>	
	<i>Under Implementation</i>	<i>Fully funded and under implementation</i>
World	129	78
Sub-Saharan Africa	35	8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	13	10
Northern Africa	5	3
Western Asia	8	7
Central and Southern Asia	11	7
Central Asia	3	3
Southern Asia	8	4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	13	7
Eastern Asia	6	4
South-Eastern Asia	7	3
Latin America and the Caribbean	17	11
Oceania	5	2
Australia and New Zealand	2	2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	3	0
Europe and Northern America	35	33
Europe	34	32
Northern America	1	1
Landlocked developing countries	23	7
Least developed countries	30	5
Small island developing States	15	6

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>2018</i>		
	<i>Government</i>	<i>Donors</i>	<i>Other sources</i>
World	119	52	21
Sub-Saharan Africa	25	21	5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	14	7	2
Northern Africa	6	4	2
Western Asia	8	3	0
Central and Southern Asia	10	7	2
Central Asia	4	3	2
Southern Asia	6	4	0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	9	3	0
Eastern Asia	5	2	0
South-Eastern Asia	4	1	0
Latin America and the Caribbean	17	5	3

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2018</i>		
	<i>Government</i>	<i>Donors</i>	<i>Other sources</i>
Oceania	4	1	1
Australia and New Zealand	2	0	1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	2	1	0
Europe and Northern America	36	8	8
Europe	35	8	8
Northern America	1	0	0
Landlocked developing countries	19	17	4
Least developed countries	20	22	3
Small island developing States	12	4	1

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>	<i>2016</i>
World	214.0	448.0	590.6	623.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	62.4	79.2	280.9	166.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	14.4	17.5	62.3	63.1
Northern Africa	6.2	3.9	12.9	55.4
Western Asia	8.2	13.6	49.3	7.6
Central and Southern Asia	15.0	148.3	17.5	10.4
Central Asia	3.6	8.7	7.5	2.7
Southern Asia	11.4	139.6	10.1	7.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	20.0	15.7	23.1	7.9
Eastern Asia	5.1	1.4	6.8	0.9
South-Eastern Asia	14.8	14.4	16.3	7.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	20.0	114.8	20.7	49.3
Oceania	2.5	3.3	0.4	2.7
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	2.5	3.3	0.4	2.7
Europe and Northern America	4.8	25.2	19.1	50.8
Europe	4.8	25.2	19.1	50.8
Landlocked developing countries	36.8	80.7	36.0	82.1
Least developed countries	62.5	106.0	176.7	135.8
Small island developing States	7.3	9.2	7.1	9.9

Note: Only country-specific commitments are included in the regional aggregations. Both country-specific commitments and unallocated commitments to multiple countries/regions are included in the global total.

Source: 2018 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	26	81
Least developed countries	38	79
Small island developing States	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, 2013-2017</i>	<i>Proportion of countries with birth registration data that are at least 90 per cent complete, 2013-2017 (Percentage)</i>
World	143	58.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	9	17.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	18	72.0
Northern Africa	3	42.9
Western Asia	15	83.3
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

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Number of countries with birth registration data that are at least 90 per cent complete, 2013-2017</i>	<i>Proportion of countries with birth registration data that are at least 90 per cent complete, 2013-2017 (Percentage)</i>
Eastern Asia	5	71.4
South-Eastern Asia	4	36.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	34	66.7
Oceania	14	48.3
Australia and New Zealand	3	50.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	11	47.8
Europe and Northern America	53	94.6
Europe	49	96.1
Northern America	4	80.0
Landlocked developing countries	10	31.3
Least developed countries	1	2.1
Small island developing States	35	67.3

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, 2013-2017</i>	<i>Proportion of countries with death registration data that are at least 75 per cent complete, 2013-2017 (Percentage)</i>
World	149	60.6
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	9	64.3
Central Asia	4	80.0
Southern Asia	5	55.6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	10	55.6
Eastern Asia	5	71.4
South-Eastern Asia	5	45.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	38	74.5
Oceania	14	48.3
Australia and New Zealand	3	50.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	11	47.8
Europe and Northern America	53	94.6
Europe	49	96.1
Northern America	4	80.0
Landlocked developing countries	10	31.3
Least developed countries	2	4.2
Small island developing States	38	73.1

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

