

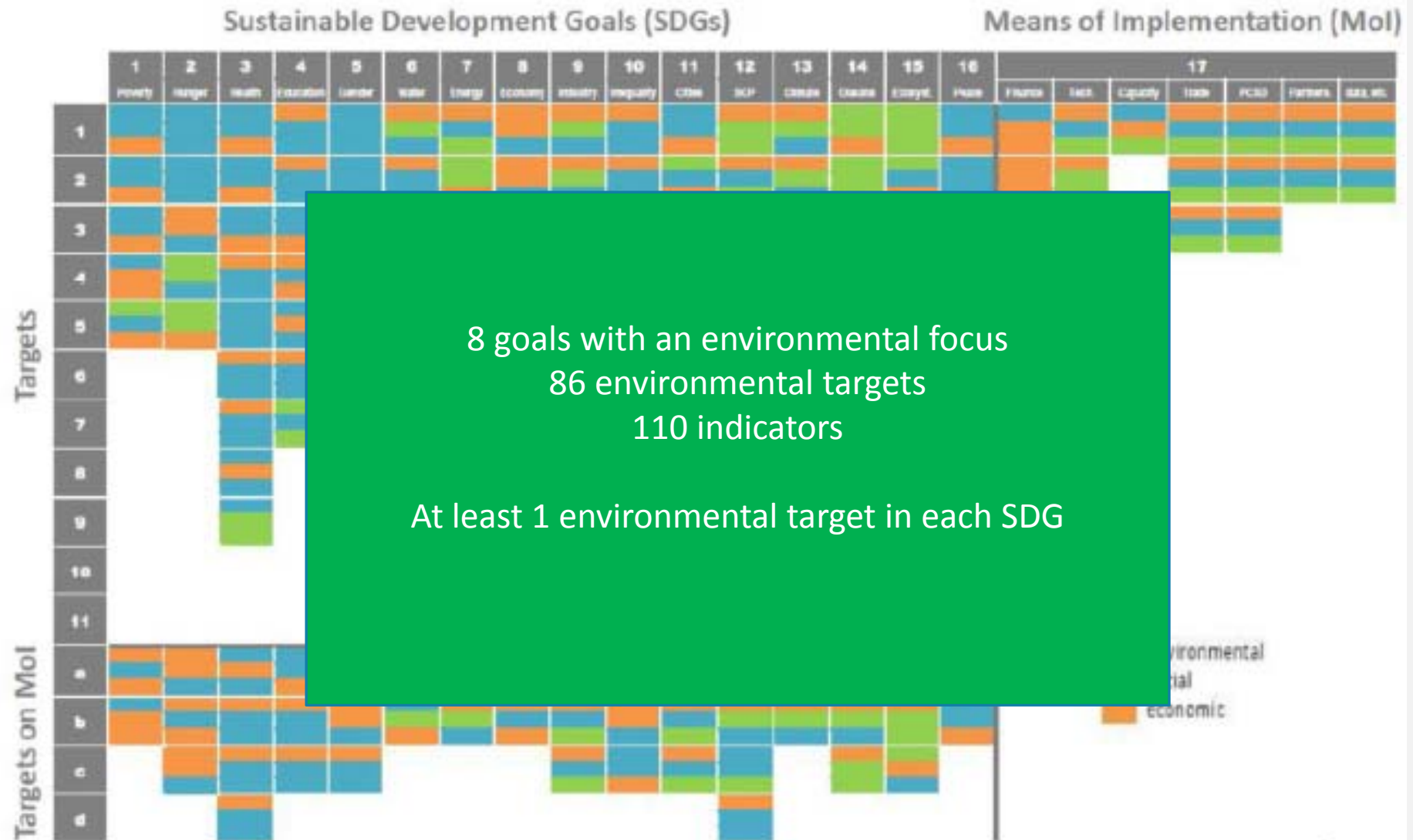
REGIONAL PERSPECTIVES ON ENVIRONMENTAL SDGS

ADB/ESCAP/UNEP Regional Knowledge Sharing Workshop, 21-22 February 2018,
UNCC, Bangkok, Thailand

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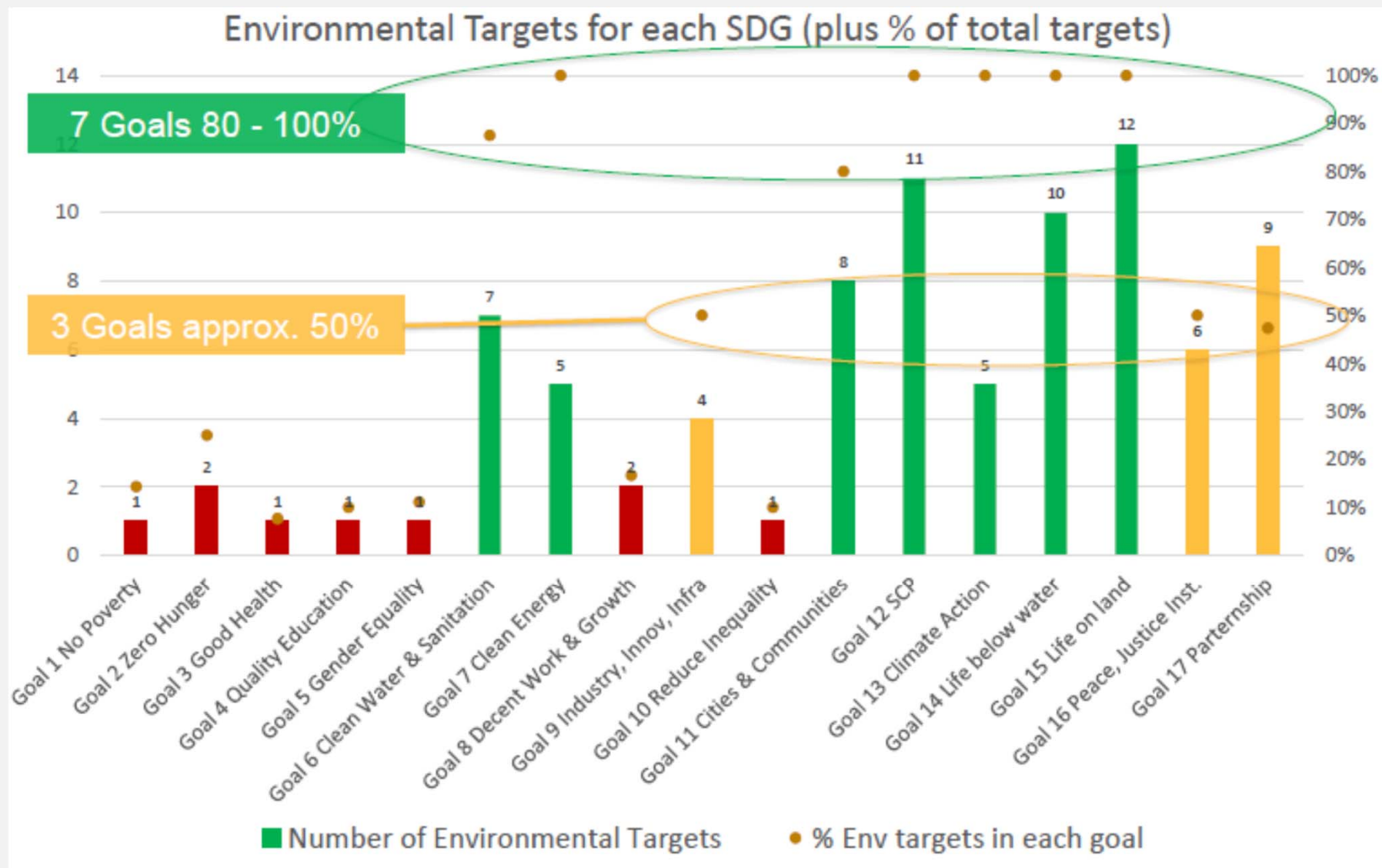


Environmental Dimensions of the SDGs*



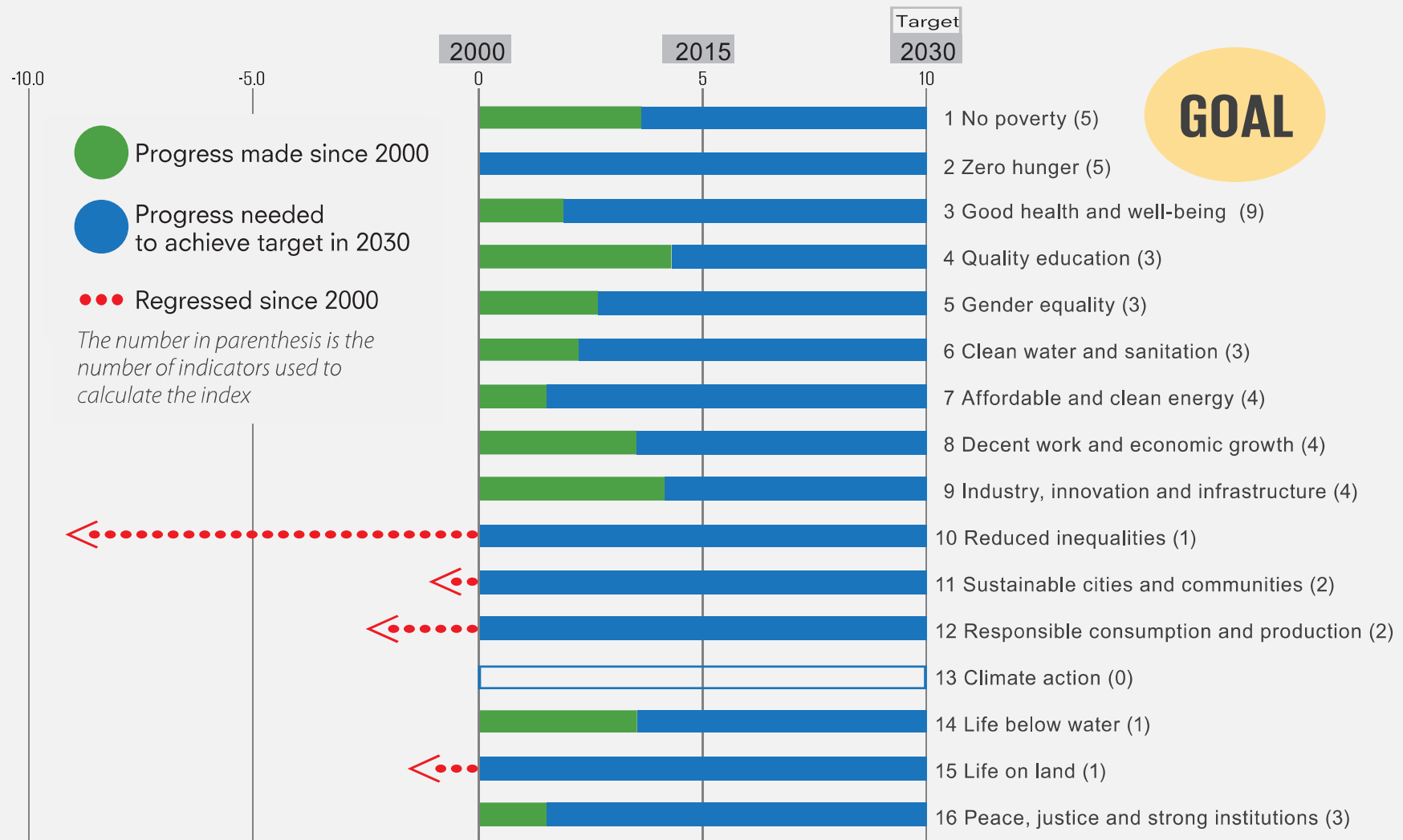
*Cameron Allen; Arab Forum on SD; 23-24 April 2017, Cairo, Egypt

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Progress made - progress needed*



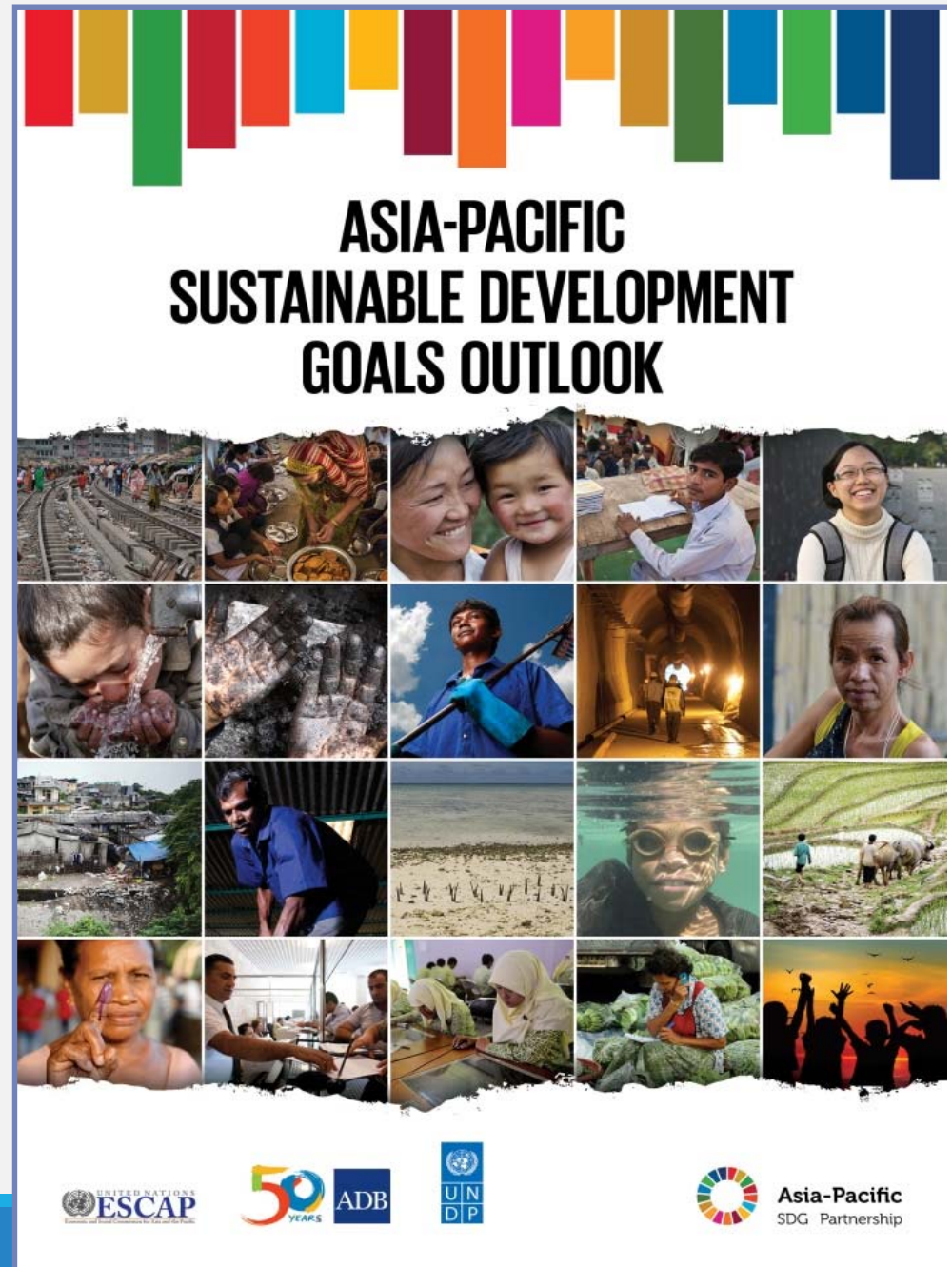
*ESCAP SDG Assessment Report; 2017





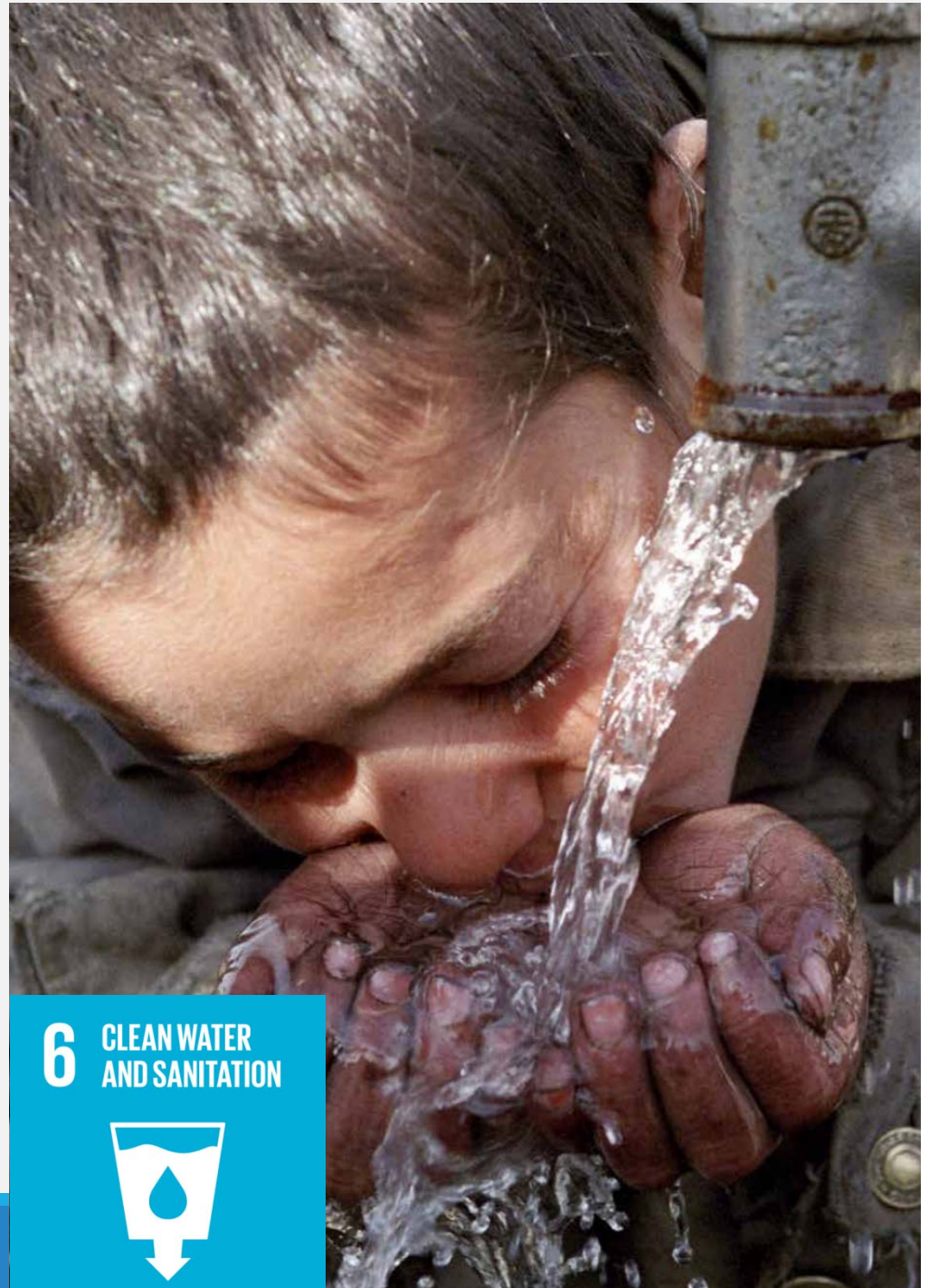
Tracking progress of the SDGs

- First knowledge product under the SDG partnership ESCAP, ADB and UNDP
- Involved multiple-disciplinary team of 100+ experts, mainly from the partner agencies, with contributions from various UN agencies
- Examines each of the 17 SDGs with a forecast analysis for achieving each one in the region
- Singles out “bright spots” and “hot spots”, provides insights about each goal and points to emerging issues
- Aims to develop a shared understanding of the opportunities and challenges that governments will confront





- Almost 94 % with access to improved drinking water – 20 % increase in S&SWA since 1990.
- Wastewater treatment as low as 4 %.
- Increasing groundwater stress with unsustainable withdrawals of freshwater.
- In 2012, 1.52 billion without improved sanitation; approx. ½ of rural pop.
- Decline of glacier lakes affecting major river basins, home to 1.2 billion.



6 CLEAN WATER
AND SANITATION





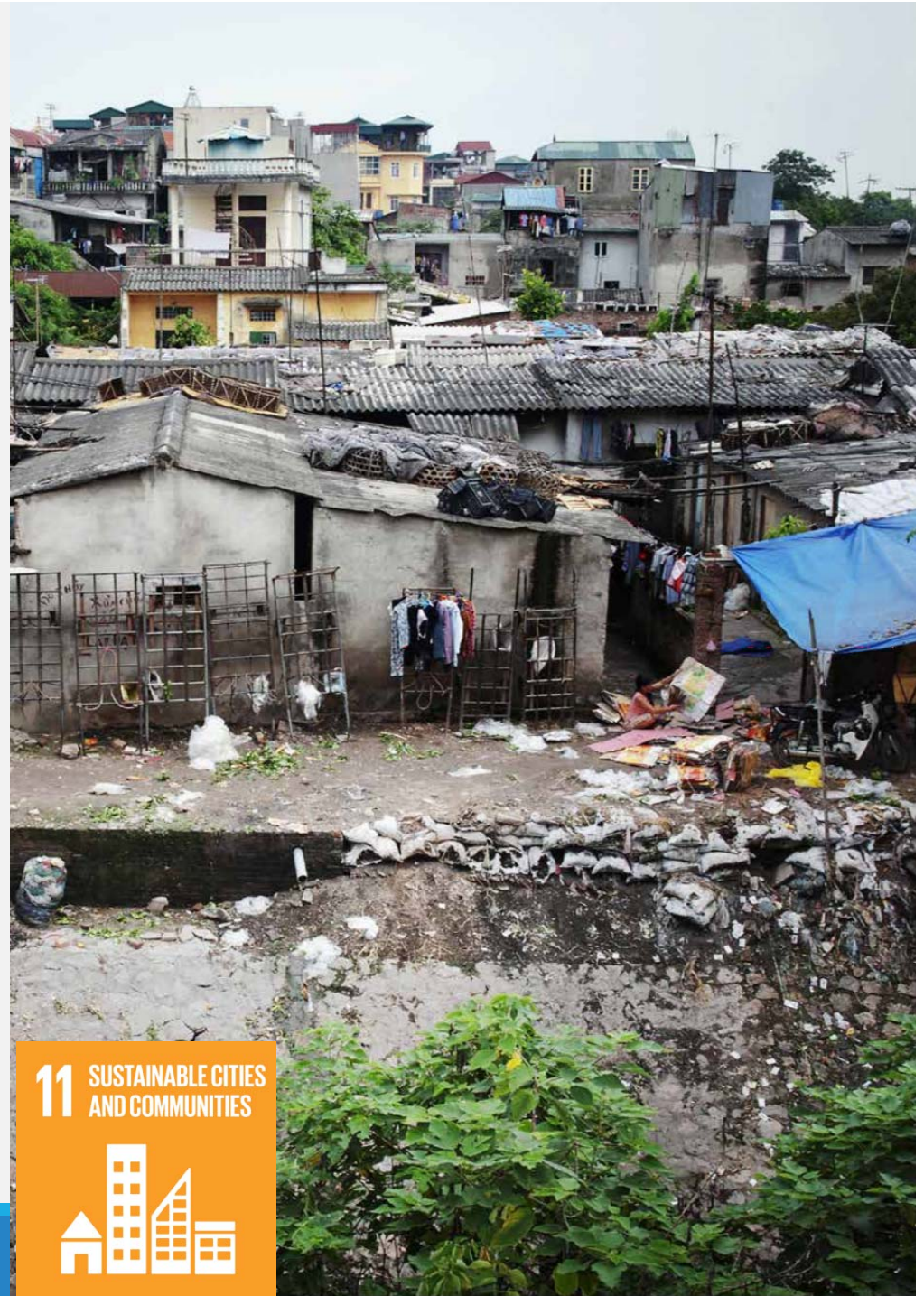
7 AFFORDABLE AND
CLEAN ENERGY



- 92 % electrification - 31 countries with 100 % electrification, energy intensity declining faster than global average.
- Energy sectors in transformation with improved regulatory frameworks & policy incentives.
- Record breaking investment in renewable energy, but share of renewable energy declining due to rising demand.
- In 2014, approximately 417 million were still without access to electricity.



- 53.5 % global urban population, 50 % (4.3 billion) living in urban areas.
- AP cities consumes 60–80 % of global energy & generate > 70 % GHGs, 1.21 million tonnes of municipal solid waste a day. 100 most polluted cities in Asia
- In 2014, some 440 million - 26.9 % of the region's total urban population in slums or informal settlements – up to ½ of some cities.
- Cities increasingly dangerous for children & a place of disparities.
- But also some successful green cities.





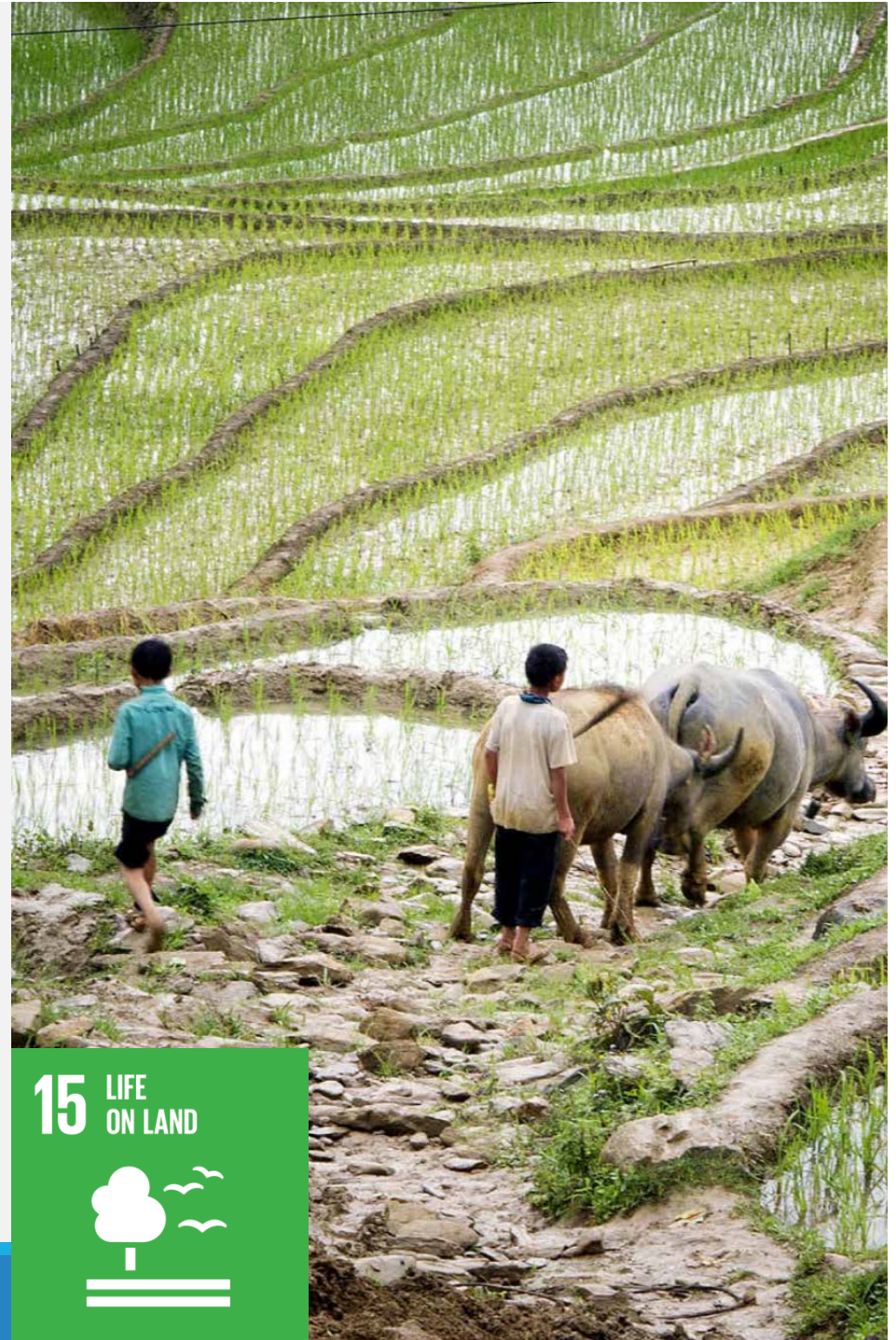
- AP has overall regressed on sustainable consumption and production.
- AP accounted for 50 per cent of global domestic material consumption and 55 per cent of global material footprint in 2015 but only 32 per cent of global GDP.
- Total GHG also rising – energy used to convert materials; Plastic pollution a crisis. Municipal solid waste on the rise
- An estimated 1/3 of all food globally wasted - 1.3 billion tonnes = \$1 trillion.
- Developing AP countries >> 1/3 global subsidies on fossil fuel in 2012, equivalent to about 1.5 % of GDP.
- Chemical management critical - especially chemicals from plastic & textile industry waste, mercury & dioxin emissions.



- Some 85 % of global fish stocks fully fished, over fished or collapsed. Some 40 % of oceans are heavily impacted by human activity.
- Human rights violations linked to exploitative fishing.
- Complex climate impacts, limited knowledge of the complex marine ecosystems
- Fisheries management improving, securing greater value added for SIDS through cooperation & adopting an ecosystem approach. A growing number of marine protected areas – e.g. Palau National Marine Sanctuary Law, which declares 80 % of its waters as a no-take zone.



- Almost half of the region (24 countries) had protected terrestrial areas & ambitious forest cover & national biodiversity targets have been set in 2014.
- But between 2000 & 2015, natural forest area lost = three times the area of Denmark and 10.6 % of the world's total natural forest loss, most in South-East Asia.
- AP's share of protected terrestrial areas smaller than the global average & is far below the 17 % global Aichi Biodiversity Targets of the Convention on Biological Diversity - falling as low as 1 %.
- Large-scale acquisitions of land, agricultural investments can entail significant risks especially where land rights are unclear & governance is weak. Illegal wildlife trade is the fourth most lucrative crime, with rapidly growing economies in the region driving it.



15 LIFE ON LAND



The Way Forward

- Integrated Implementation of the three dimensions of the 2030 Agenda on SD critical for its success;
 - Requires dynamic and holistic frameworks that bring out the interactions;
 - Inter-ministerial and cross-sectoral cooperation
 - Stakeholder engagement – driver for transformational societal change.
- Development of environmental accounts in developing countries is critical - only 24% of environmental indicators are regularly produced (Tier I)
- Set enabling environment for impactful investments and best use of scarce resources



Thank You!

