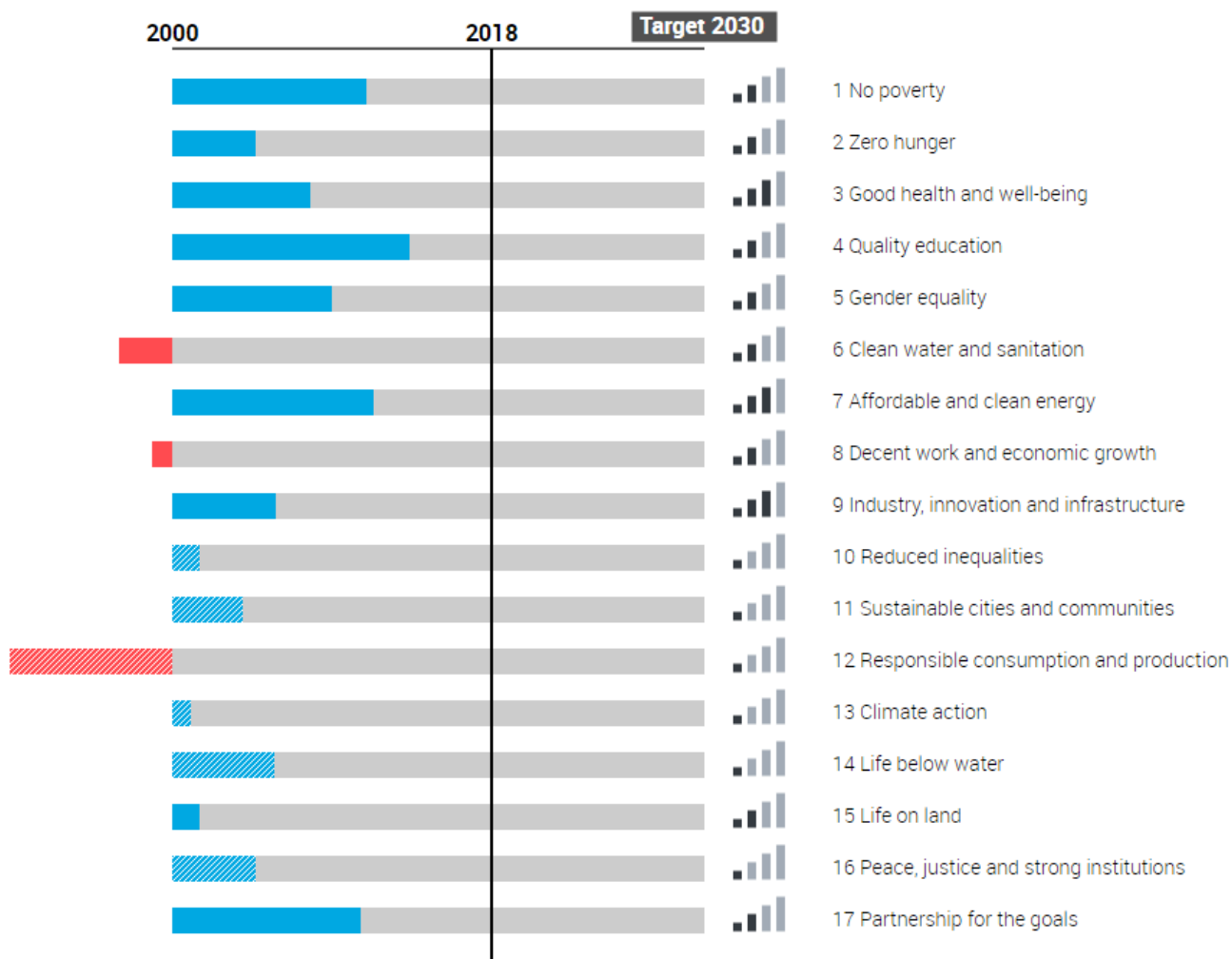


# Progress of Implementation of the SDGs in the Asia-Pacific Region



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# Regional Progress Assessment



# Asia-Pacific SDG Gateway



*Is the Region  
Making Progress  
Towards the  
SDGs?*



# Asia and the Pacific SDG Progress Report 2019



## ASIA AND THE PACIFIC SDG PROGRESS REPORT 2019





## Key Messages from the Report

- The Asia-Pacific region will not achieve any of the SDGs at the current pace
- Two-thirds of the global SDG indicators cannot be measured for Asia and the Pacific
- Asia-Pacific is on track for many indicators of good health and well-being
- Progress for a Goal can mask individual declines
- 50 per cent of regressions in Asia-Pacific are environmental
- Asia and the Pacific still has significant progress gaps
- Many social indicators , such as those on health, are among top priorities for Asia-Pacific
- Slow progress on SDG 17 threatens all Goal achievements
- Considerable regression in responsible consumption and production in the Asia-Pacific region needs to be urgently reversed

# Regional Progress Assessment on SDGs 12, 14, & 15



Regression

**Insufficient Data**



Not on Track

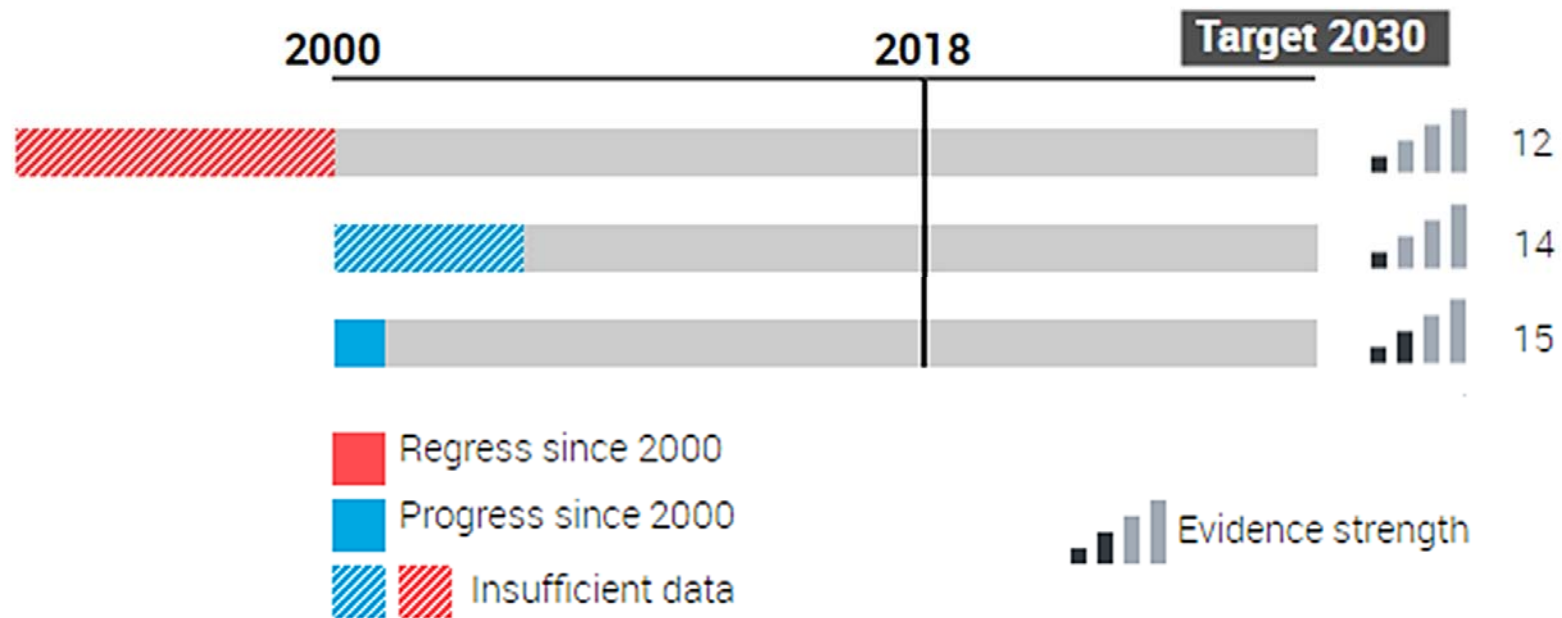
**Insufficient Data**



Not on Track

**Sufficient Data**

## Asia and the Pacific Region





# Challenges to Implementing the Environmental SDGs



- Lack of political will
- Inadequate spending to address environmental issues
- Lack of sufficient and up-to-date baseline data on environmental parameters
- Limited understanding of SDG interlinkages, trade-offs, and technical knowledge
- Persisting poverty and inequality, including inadequate stakeholder engagement



# Subregional Progress Assessment: SDG 12



Subregion	Progress	Data Availability
East and North-East Asia	Marginal	Insufficient
North and Central Asia	Almost on track	Insufficient
The Pacific	Almost on Track	Insufficient
South-East Asia	Marginal	Insufficient
South and South-West Asia	Regression	Insufficient

# Subregional Progress Assessment: SDG 14



Subregion	Progress	Data Availability
East and North-East Asia	Marginal	Insufficient
North and Central Asia	Marginal	Insufficient
The Pacific	Regression	Insufficient
South-East Asia	Marginal	Insufficient
South and South-West Asia	Marginal	Insufficient

# Subregional Progress Assessment: SDG 15

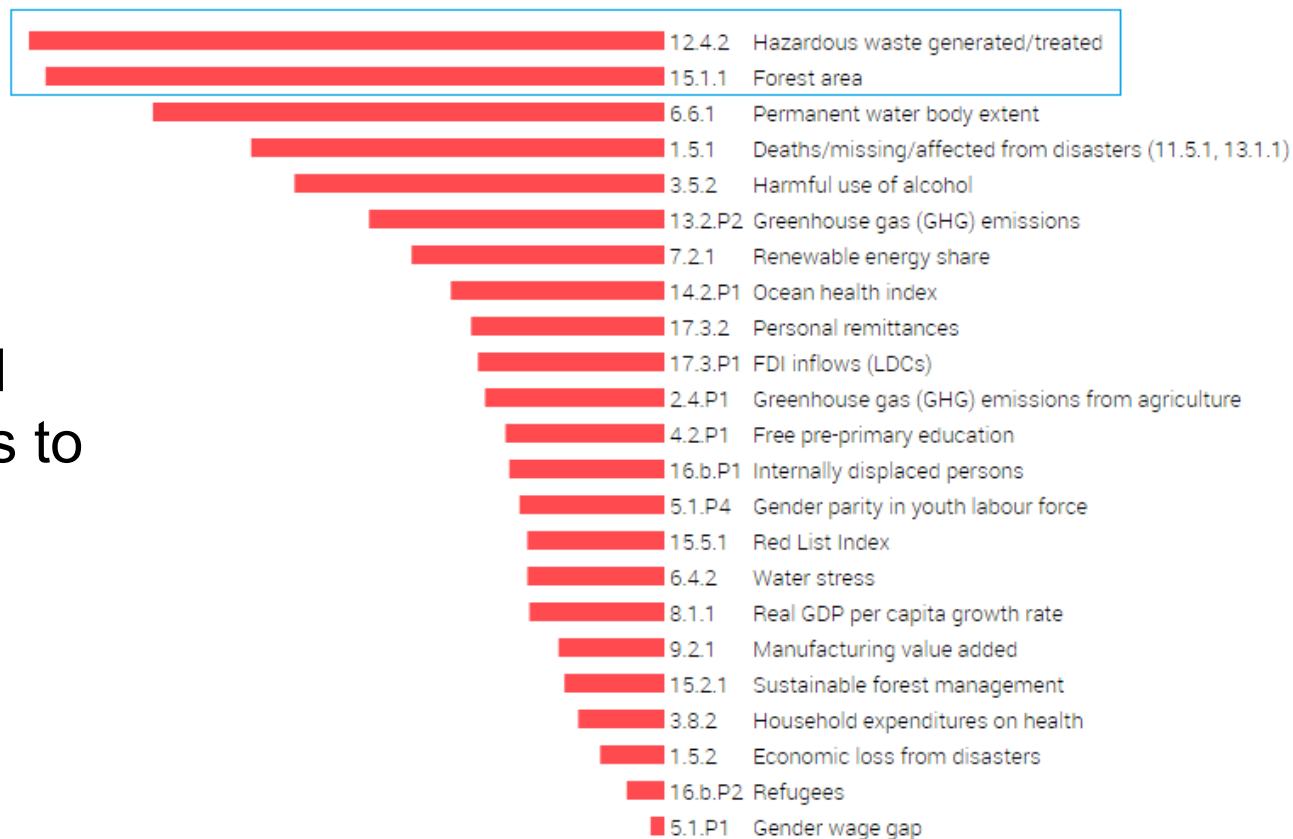


Subregion	Progress	Data Availability
East and North-East Asia	Regression	Sufficient
North and Central Asia	Marginal	Sufficient
The Pacific	Marginal	Insufficient
South-East Asia	Marginal	Sufficient
South and South-West Asia	Marginal	Sufficient

# SDG Progress Gaps (Regression SDGs)

SDGs 12.4.2 & 15.1.1  
have the biggest gaps to  
bridge in the region

## Asia and the Pacific Region



# SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production



Goal 12	12.2 Sustainable use of natural resources	12.4 Managing chemicals & wastes	12.1 Sustainable consumption & production	12.3 Food waste & losses	12.5 Reducing waste generation	12.6 Sustainability information reporting
	12.7 Public procurement practices	12.8 Information on SD	12.a Capacity (scientific & technological)	12.b Monitor sustainable tourism	12.c Fossil-fuel subsidies	

- **MAINTAIN** progress to achieve target
- **ACCELERATE** progress to achieve target
- **REVERSE** trend to achieve target
- Insufficient data

# SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production



## SCP National Action Plans

### Good Progress:

- National action plans and public procurement (targets 12.1 and 12.7)
- Corporate sustainability reporting (target 12.6)

**Examples:** National Sustainable Consumption and Production Blueprint in Malaysia & Green public procurement to leverage sustainable development in Korea

Bangladesh  
Cambodia  
China  
India  
Kazakhstan  
Laos  
Malaysia  
Mongolia  
Pakistan  
Philippines  
Sri Lanka  
Thailand

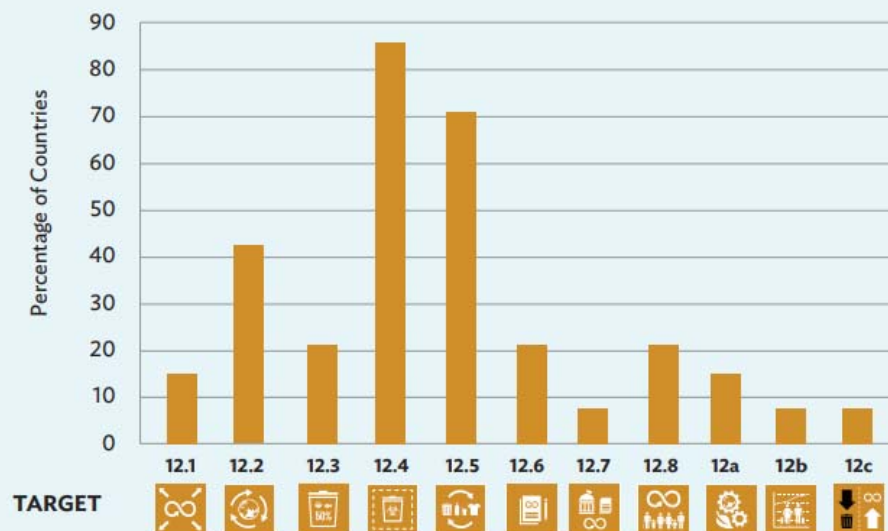
# SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production



## Challenge Areas:

- Material footprint and resource use (target 12.2)
- Waste reduction and management (target 12.4)

Figure 14: Variation in Priorities at Target Level for Sustainable Development Goal 12 (N=14)



# SDG 14: Life Below Water



Goal 14

14.5 Conservation of coastal areas	14.2 Marine & coastal ecosystem	14.1 Marine pollution	14.3 Ocean acidification	14.4 Destructive fishing	14.6 Fisheries subsidies
14.7 Marine resources in SIDS	14.a Research capacity & marine technology	14.b Small-scale artisanal fishers	14.c Implementing international law		

- **MAINTAIN** progress to achieve target
- **ACCELERATE** progress to achieve target
- **REVERSE** trend to achieve target
- Insufficient data



# SDG 14: Life Below Water



## Good Progress:

- Efforts made to increase marine protected areas (target 14.5)
- Momentum towards a framework for a regional seas action plan in achieving SDG 14

## Challenge Areas:

- Pollution from plastics and industrial, maritime, urban, extractive, and tourism-based wastes
- Overfishing
- IUU fishing

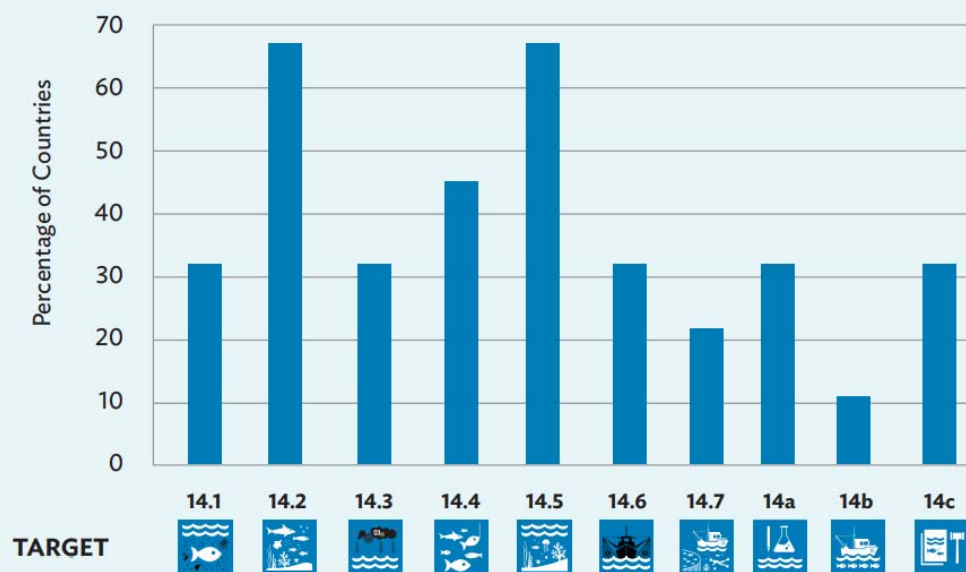
## Priority Issue

14 surveyed countries in the Asia-Pacific perceived SDGs 12 and 15 as priorities. Only 9 of the 14 countries considered SDG 14 priority; other 5 countries are landlocked.

# SDG 14: Life Below Water



Figure 15: Variation in Priorities at Target Level for Sustainable Development Goal 14 (N=9)



# SDG 15: Life on Land



Goal 15

15.2 Forests management	15.4 Mountain ecosystems	15.5 Loss of biodiversity	15.1 Terrestrial & inland freshwater	15.3 Desertification	15.6 Utilization of genetic resource
15.7 Protected species	15.8 Invasive alien species	15.9 National & local planning	15.a Financial resources	15.b Resource mobilization	15.c Trafficking of protected species

- **MAINTAIN** progress to achieve target
- **ACCELERATE** progress to achieve target
- **REVERSE** trend to achieve target
- Insufficient data

# SDG 15: Life on Land



## Good Progress:

- Protected Areas
- National-level Policies and Plans

## Challenge Areas:

- Deforestation (particularly in Southeast Asia)
- Habitat degradation and biodiversity loss

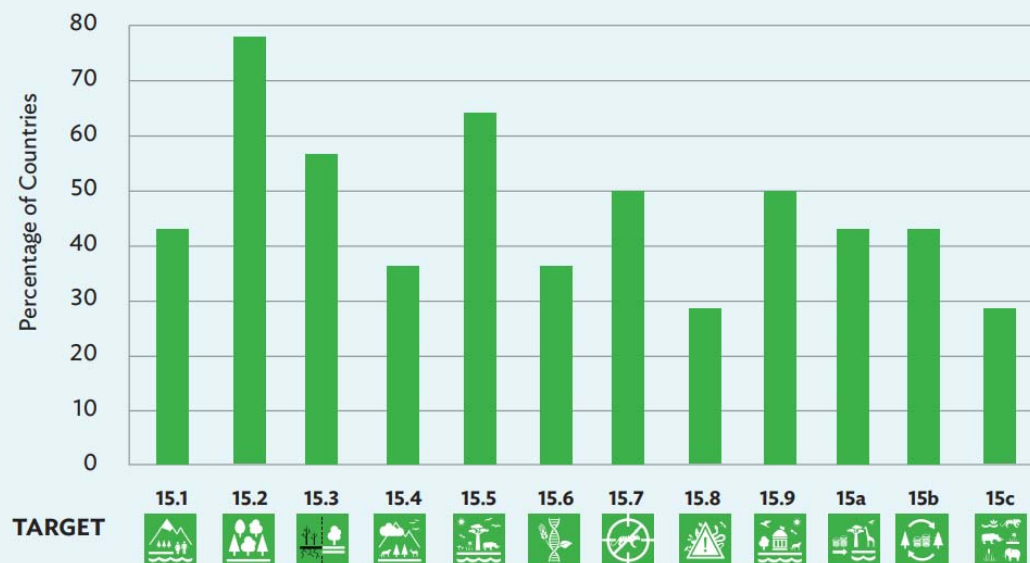
## Good Practices:

- Several countries, particularly in South and Southeast Asia, have developed community-based forest management and set up Joint Forest Management Committees
- Expanded National Greening Program, Philippines

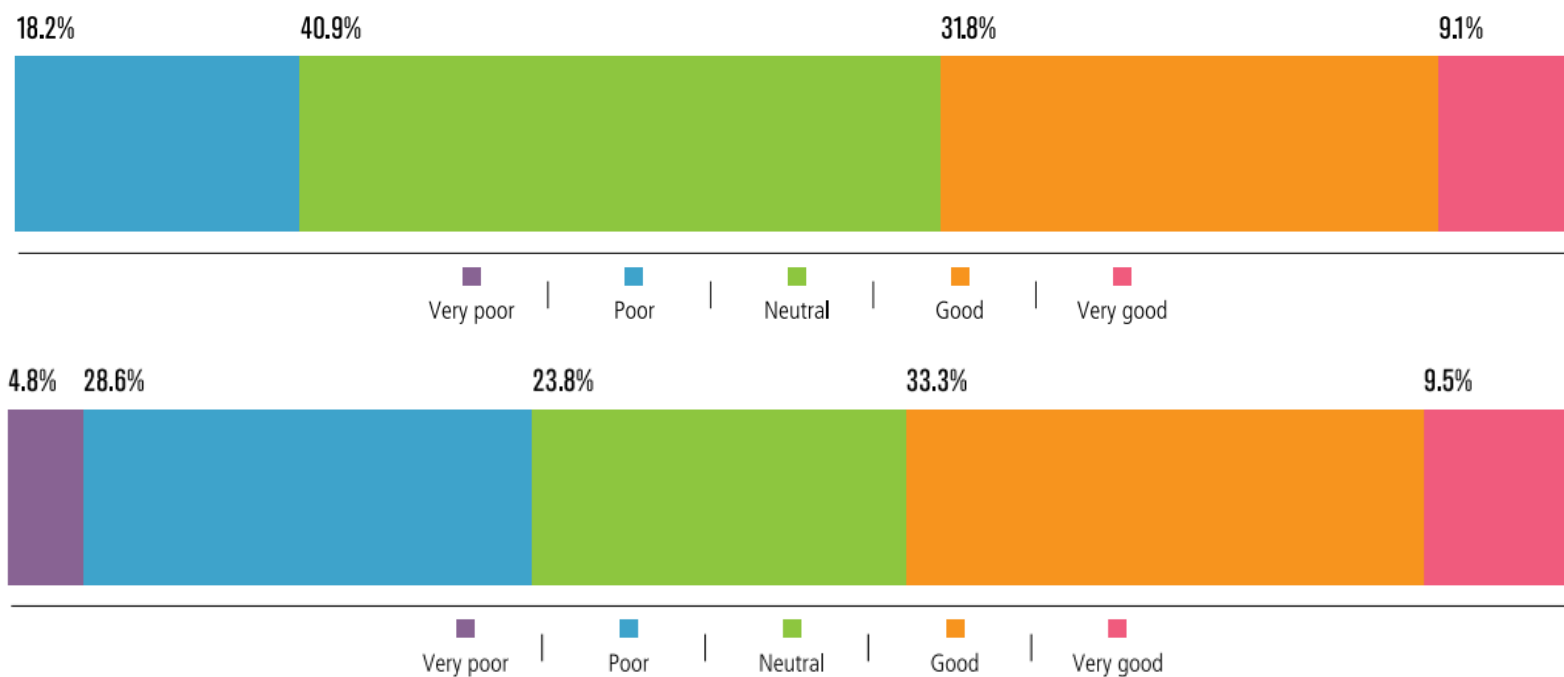
# SDG 15: Life on Land



Figure 16: Variation in Priorities at Target Level for Sustainable Development Goal 15  
(N=14)



# Multi-Stakeholder Perceptions on Progress: SDGs 12 & 15





# SDG Interlinkages



“...the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and their targets are closely interlinked and require innovative and unconventional policy approaches, such as those focusing on the intersections (meeting points), interlinkages and complex causal relationships.”

“...while most of the 17 goals have a clear starting point in one of the three pillars [environmental, economic, and social], most goals actually embed all three dimensions amongst their targets”

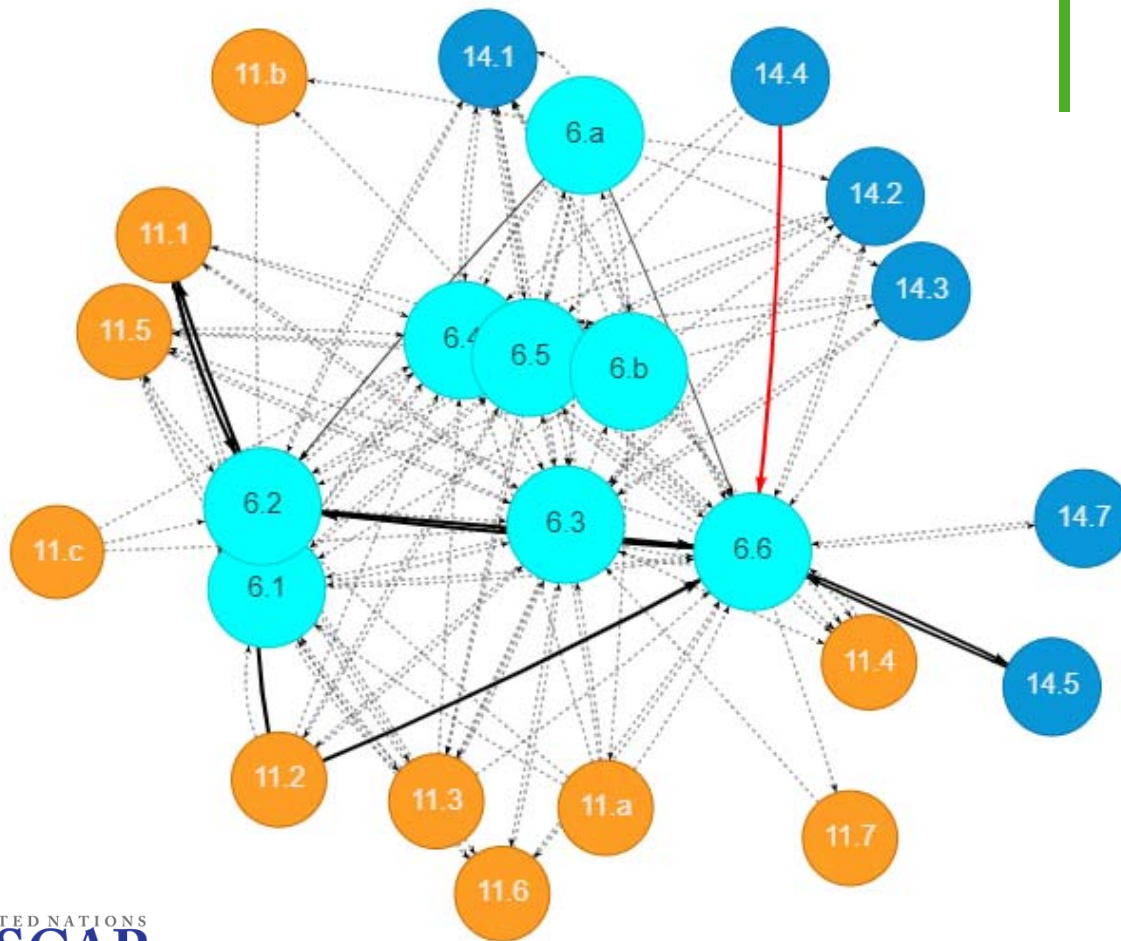
*ICSU – International Council for Science A draft framework for understanding SDG interactions (Page 1)*

“Mapping out trade-offs and synergies... is important policy analytical work that can provide a broad view of the challenges of the 2030 Agenda”

*ICSU – International Council for Science A draft framework for understanding SDG interactions (Page 1)*

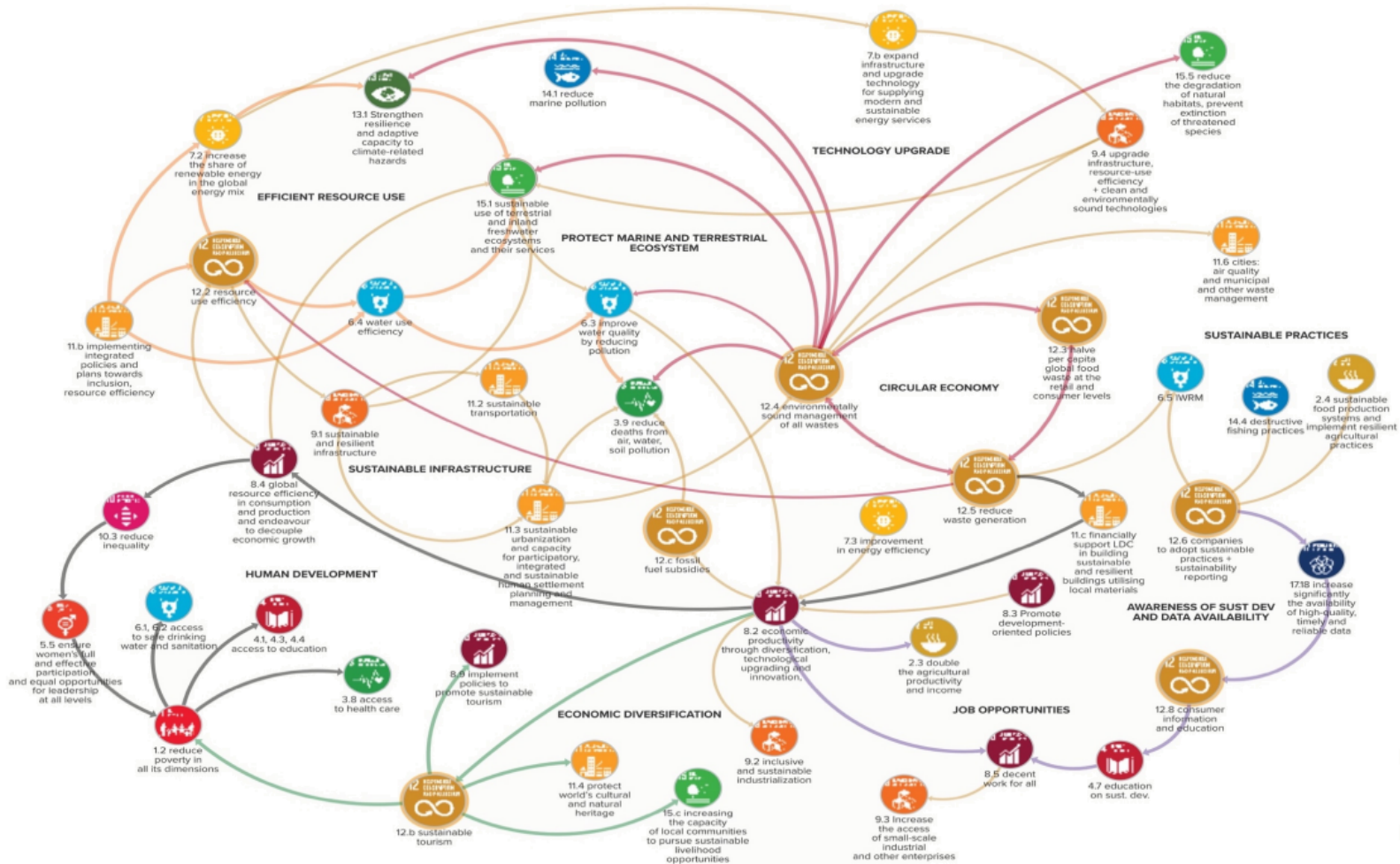
# Interlinkages between SDGs 14, 11, & 6: Philippines

Source: IGES SDG Interlinkages  
Analysis & Visualisation Tool





### Visualisation map of the interlinkages between SDG 12 and the other SDGs



## Visualisation map of the interlinkages between SDG 15 and the other SDGs

