



Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General

English only

High-level political forum on sustainable development

Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals

Report of the Secretary-General

Supplementary Information

Summary

The following information is supplementary to the Report of the Secretary-General: Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (E/2020/57). 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 official indicator list includes the global indicator framework as contained in A/RES/71/313, the refinements agreed by the Statistical Commission at its 49th session in March 2018 (E/CN.3/2018/2, Annex II) and 50th session in March 2019 (E/CN.3/2019/2, Annex II), and the changes from the 2020 Comprehensive Review (E/CN.3/2020/2, Annex II) and annual refinements (E/CN.3/2020/2, Annex III) from the 51st session in March 2020. The indicators presented in the Annex are those for which data are available. This Statistical Annex is available electronically in English at the following website: unstats.un.org/sdgs/.

* This Statistical Annex was revised on 20 October 2020. Data for indicator 8.8.2 were replaced due to a computation error.

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 Sustainable Development Goals Progress Report (E/2020/57) 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, Canada and 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 the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic 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>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>
World	20.7	15.7	10.0	...
Sub-Saharan Africa	52.0	47.8	43.5	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	5.3	3.3	4.2	7.0
Northern Africa	7.4	4.5	2.9	3.8
Western Asia	3.1	2.2	5.6	...
Central and Southern Asia	32.1	23.3	...	...
Central Asia	31.4	15.8	8.2	...
Southern Asia	64.2	47.2	...	...
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	17.1	10.1	2.1	1.2
Eastern Asia	16.3	9.9	0.7	0.3
South-Eastern Asia	19.3	10.8	5.5	3.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	9.9	6.2	4.1	4.4
Oceania	12.7	9.8	7.6	...
Australia and New Zealand	0.5	0.3	0.5	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	31.7	...	...
Europe and Northern America	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6
Europe	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4
Northern America	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1
Landlocked developing countries	41.9	34.2	31.1	28.7
Least developed countries	48.5	40.6	36.5	34.6
Small island developing states	...	26.9	...	...

Source: World Development Indicators database and PovcalNet, March 2020, 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>2019</i>
World	26.3	18.6	14.3	8.3	7.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	55.5	49.1	44.6	39.0	35.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	3.1	2.7	1.4	2.5	3.2
Northern Africa	5.0	4.4	2.2	1.4	1.2
Western Asia	1.7	1.2	0.8	3.2	4.6
Central and Southern Asia	36.9	30.6	23.4	13.6	9.4
Central Asia	35.4	28.1	19.1	13.2	10.3
Southern Asia	36.9	30.7	23.6	13.6	9.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	31.7	17.2	11.2	2.1	1.3
Eastern Asia	33.0	17.4	11.7	1.1	0.8
South-Eastern Asia	27.1	16.2	9.8	5.1	2.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.9	6.6	3.5	2.3	2.4
Oceania	10.4	8.3	5.0	3.8	3.3
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	43.9	38.2	25.6	19.1	16.5
Landlocked developing countries	49.2	38.9	32.3	28.6	25.7
Least developed countries	53.2	45.2	38.1	33.3	30.4
Small island developing States	13.9	12.5	9.6	8.0	7.4

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2019, ILOSTAT, International Labour Organization (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>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2019</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	32.0	13.2	19.8	7.4	13.7	6.3	12.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	54.0	59.8	43.1	49.3	37.3	44.5	34.1	41.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	3.1	3.2	1.4	1.6	2.3	3.5	3.0	4.7
Northern Africa	4.9	5.4	2.2	2.4	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.4
Western Asia	1.7	1.6	0.7	1.0	3.0	4.8	4.3	6.8
Central and Southern Asia	36.6	37.7	23.1	25.2	13.1	16.1	9.0	12.0
Central Asia	34.9	37.6	18.7	20.7	12.7	15.2	9.9	12.8
Southern Asia	36.7	37.7	23.3	25.4	13.2	16.1	9.0	12.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	30.3	38.1	10.3	16.3	1.9	3.6	1.2	2.3
Eastern Asia	31.5	40.2	10.7	17.8	1.0	1.9	0.7	1.4
South-Eastern Asia	25.8	32.0	9.3	12.4	4.8	6.8	2.7	3.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.3	10.7	3.4	4.0	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4
Oceania	9.1	16.0	4.2	8.5	3.1	7.0	2.7	6.6
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	41.5	50.9	22.8	35.3	16.8	27.9	14.3	24.7
Landlocked developing countries	47.5	53.4	30.5	36.8	26.8	33.5	24.0	30.8
Least developed countries	52.5	54.9	37.0	41.1	32.0	37.2	29.0	34.8
Small island developing States	12.9	18.9	8.9	13.3	7.5	11.5	6.8	11.0

Source: ILO modeled estimates, November 2019, ILOSTAT, International Labour Organization (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>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2019</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	27.6	25.5	14.5	14.1	8.4	8.3	7.5	6.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	57.0	54.2	46.0	43.4	40.3	38.0	37.0	34.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	3.2	3.1	1.2	1.5	1.2	2.9	1.5	3.7
Northern Africa	5.1	5.0	1.9	2.3	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.2
Western Asia	1.9	1.6	0.8	0.8	1.2	3.9	1.7	5.5
Central and Southern Asia	42.3	35.0	24.7	23.0	14.7	13.3	10.6	9.1
Central Asia	34.0	36.5	16.7	20.9	10.5	15.1	8.1	11.9
Southern Asia	42.9	35.0	25.3	23.1	15.1	13.2	10.8	9.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	33.2	30.5	12.2	10.5	2.2	2.1	1.4	1.3
Eastern Asia	34.6	31.7	12.9	10.7	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.7
South-Eastern Asia	28.0	26.5	9.8	9.8	5.0	5.2	2.8	2.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.0	9.4	3.5	3.5	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.4
Oceania	11.8	9.3	6.4	3.8	5.0	2.7	4.3	2.4
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	47.8	40.5	32.5	19.6	25.0	14.0	21.8	11.9
Landlocked developing countries	49.6	48.8	32.4	32.1	28.8	28.4	26.2	25.3
Least developed countries	58.4	49.6	42.3	35.2	36.5	31.0	33.1	28.4
Small island developing States	17.0	12.0	12.0	7.8	10.1	6.6	9.3	6.0

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2019, ILOSTAT, International Labour Organization (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>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2019</i>	
	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>
World	26.1	33.6	13.4	20.1	7.5	13.9	6.6	13.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	56.0	59.7	45.1	48.8	39.2	43.7	35.9	40.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	3.1	3.4	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.8
Northern Africa	4.8	6.1	1.8	2.4	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.4
Western Asia	2.1	1.5	0.8	0.6	1.2	1.4	1.6	2.0
Central and Southern Asia	42.0	43.5	24.1	27.0	14.3	16.8	10.3	12.6
Central Asia	33.4	36.9	15.9	20.3	9.8	14.8	7.5	12.6
Southern Asia	42.6	43.9	24.8	27.6	14.7	17.0	10.5	12.6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	31.9	38.7	11.5	16.0	2.0	3.3	1.3	2.1
Eastern Asia	33.2	40.7	12.1	17.4	1.1	1.9	0.8	1.4
South-Eastern Asia	26.6	32.6	9.4	11.8	4.8	6.2	2.8	3.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	7.8	8.8	3.5	3.7	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.3
Oceania	10.5	16.7	5.8	9.0	4.5	7.1	3.9	6.6
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	45.8	53.6	31.2	36.8	24.0	28.5	20.8	25.1
Landlocked developing countries	48.4	52.9	31.2	35.7	27.5	32.4	25.0	29.9
Least developed countries	58.2	58.6	41.7	43.7	35.7	38.5	32.2	35.9
Small island developing States	15.8	22.5	11.4	15.8	9.5	13.8	8.7	13.2

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2019, ILOSTAT, International Labour Organization (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>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2019</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	24.2	31.0	13.0	19.6	7.4	13.6	6.1	12.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	52.2	60.0	41.4	49.8	35.7	45.2	32.6	42.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	3.1	3.1	1.4	1.7	2.6	4.2	3.4	5.6
Northern Africa	5.0	5.2	2.3	2.4	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.5
Western Asia	1.6	1.6	0.7	1.1	3.5	5.9	5.1	8.2
Central and Southern Asia	34.8	35.7	22.7	24.6	12.8	15.9	8.6	11.8
Central Asia	36.2	38.0	20.8	21.0	15.1	15.5	11.8	13.0
Southern Asia	34.8	35.7	22.8	24.7	12.7	15.9	8.5	11.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	29.1	37.4	9.5	16.5	1.9	3.8	1.2	2.5
Eastern Asia	30.2	39.8	9.5	18.1	0.9	1.9	0.6	1.4
South-Eastern Asia	25.1	31.6	9.2	12.8	4.8	7.2	2.7	4.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.7	11.8	3.4	4.2	2.2	2.6	2.4	2.5
Oceania	7.9	15.3	2.9	8.1	2.0	6.9	1.6	6.6
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	37.8	48.4	15.7	34.0	10.6	27.3	8.7	24.3
Landlocked developing countries	46.8	53.8	30.0	37.6	26.2	34.3	23.1	31.6
Least developed countries	48.6	52.1	33.8	39.2	29.3	36.2	26.7	33.9
Small island developing States	11.1	16.4	7.2	11.6	6.0	10.0	5.5	9.6

Source: ILO modeled estimates, November 2019, ILOSTAT, International Labour Organization (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
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

<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>
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

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

²Proportion of mothers with newborns receiving maternity cash benefit.

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

⁴Proportion of unemployed persons receiving unemployment cash benefits.

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

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

⁷The 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 Organization (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
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 Organization (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 2.1.2

Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)

(a) Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>
World	23.5 (23.0-24.0)	24.3 (23.8-24.8)	25.4 (24.9-25.8)
Sub-Saharan Africa	55.0 (54.3-55.7)	57.1 (56.4-57.8)	58.2 (57.5-58.9)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	27.5 (26.7-28.2)	28.9 (28.2-29.7)	30.0 (29.2-30.8)
Northern Africa	25.9 (24.7-27.2)	28.7 (27.4-30.0)	30.9 (29.6-32.1)
Western Asia	28.8 (27.8-29.8)	29.2 (28.2-30.1)	29.3 (28.3-30.2)
Central and Southern Asia	30.1 (28.6-31.6)	29.2 (27.8-30.5)	30.4 (29.1-31.6)
Central Asia	11.7 (10.8-12.5)	13.7 (12.8-14.6)	15.8 (14.8-16.7)
Southern Asia	30.8 (29.3-32.4)	29.7 (28.4-31.1)	30.9 (29.6-32.2)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	9.9 (9.1-10.6)	11.0 (10.1-11.8)	12.1 (11.2-13.0)
Eastern Asia	6.4 (5.5-7.4)	7.7 (6.6-8.8)	8.9 (7.6-10.1)
South-Eastern Asia	18.7 (17.9-19.5)	19.3 (18.4-20.2)	20.3 (19.6-21.1)
Australia and New Zealand	11.2 (9.8-12.5)	12.2 (10.7-13.7)	13.5 (11.9-15.0)
Europe and Northern America	9.3 (9.0-9.5)	8.9 (8.7-9.2)	8.4 (8.2-8.6)
Europe	9.0 (8.6-9.4)	8.7 (8.3-9.0)	8.2 (7.9-8.6)
Northern America	9.9 (9.7-10.1)	9.4 (9.2-9.6)	8.8 (8.6-9.0)
Landlocked developing countries	46.5 (45.8-47.3)	48.9 (48.1-49.6)	50.8 (50.0-51.6)
Least developed countries	49.4 (48.4-50.4)	51.3 (50.4-52.3)	52.5 (51.6-53.3)

Note: (1) Upper and lower bounds in parenthesis. (2) The observation values represent the 3-year averages – 2014-2016 for 2015, 2015-2017 for 2016 and 2016-2018 for 2017.

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

(b) Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the adult¹ population, by sex
(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>		<i>2016</i>		<i>2017</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	23.2 (22.4-23.9)	21.3 (20.4-22.1)	24.1 (23.4-24.9)	22.4 (21.6-23.2)	25.4 (24.6-26.1)	24.0 (23.1-24.8)
Sub-Saharan Africa	60.0 (58.7-61.3)	57.9 (56.4-59.3)	63.0 (61.7-64.2)	61.7 (60.4-63.0)	64.8 (63.5-66.0)	64.2 (62.9-65.4)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	28.4 (26.9-29.9)	24.3 (23.0-25.7)	29.8 (28.3-31.3)	25.6 (24.2-27.0)	30.5 (29.1-31.9)	26.5 (25.0-28.0)
Northern Africa	27.9 (25.7-30.0)	22.0 (19.9-24.1)	30.4 (28.2-32.6)	24.7 (22.6-26.7)	32.3 (30.2-34.4)	26.7 (24.6-28.7)
Western Asia	28.9 (26.9-31.0)	26.2 (24.4-27.9)	29.2 (27.2-31.3)	26.3 (24.4-28.2)	28.9 (27.2-30.6)	26.4 (24.2-28.5)
Central and Southern Asia	30.9 (28.6-33.3)	27.2 (24.9-29.5)	29.9 (27.8-32.1)	27.0 (24.8-29.1)	31.2 (29.1-33.3)	28.0 (26-30.1)
Central Asia	12.4 (11.1-13.7)	10.0 (8.6-11.5)	13.7 (12.3-15.1)	12.4 (10.8-14.0)	15.3 (13.8-16.9)	14.5 (12.8-16.1)
Southern Asia	31.7 (29.2-34.1)	27.8 (25.5-30.2)	30.6 (28.3-32.8)	27.5 (25.3-29.7)	31.9 (29.7-34.0)	28.5 (26.4-30.6)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	10.5 (9.5-11.5)	11.0 (9.6-12.4)	12.0 (10.9-13.2)	12.3 (10.8-13.8)	13.2 (12.0-14.4)	14.3 (12.6-16.1)
Eastern Asia	5.7 (4.6-6.8)	6.5 (4.8-8.1)	7.2 (5.9-8.5)	7.5 (5.7-9.4)	7.9 (6.4-9.4)	9.4 (7.2-11.6)
South-Eastern Asia	24.1 (22.0-26.3)	24.4 (22.0-26.7)	25.6 (23.3-27.8)	26.3 (23.9-28.6)	28.0 (26.1-29.8)	28.9 (27.0-30.7)
Australia and New Zealand	11.4 (8.5-14.2)	8.4 (5.7-11.1)	11.9 (8.6-15.2)	9.5 (6.5-12.4)	12.8 (9.3-16.3)	10.5 (7.3-13.8)
Europe and Northern America	12.0 (10.5-13.5)	9.9 (8.9-10.9)	11.9 (10.4-13.3)	10.0 (9.1-10.9)	11.7 (10.8-12.6)	10.1 (9.2-10.9)
Europe	9.4 (8.7-10.0)	7.7 (7.0-8.3)	8.8 (8.2-9.5)	7.6 (6.9-8.3)	8.3 (7.7-8.9)	7.3 (6.7-8.0)
Northern America	17.9 (13.5-22.3)	14.6 (11.8-17.3)	18.5 (14.2-22.9)	15.0 (12.7-17.4)	19.1 (16.6-21.5)	15.7 (13.7-17.7)
Landlocked developing countries	45.2 (44.1-46.2)	42.9 (41.7-44.1)	47.4 (46.3-48.4)	46.0 (44.8-47.2)	49.0 (47.9-50.0)	48.7 (47.5-49.9)
Least developed countries	49.4 (48.0-50.8)	46.7 (45.3-48.1)	51.2 (49.9-52.5)	49.4 (48.1-50.7)	52.1 (50.9-53.2)	51.3 (50.2-52.5)

¹Adults refer to persons aged 15 and above.

Note: (1) Upper and lower bounds in parenthesis. (2) The observation values represent the 3-year averages – 2014-2016 for 2015, 2015-2017 for 2016 and 2016-2018 for 2017.

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

(c) Prevalence of severe food insecurity in the population
(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>
World	7.9 (7.6-8.2)	8.2 (7.9-8.4)	8.7 (8.4-8.9)
Sub-Saharan Africa	22.3 (21.9-22.7)	24.1 (23.7-24.6)	25.1 (24.6-25.5)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	8.7 (8.2-9.2)	9.2 (8.7-9.7)	9.5 (9.0-10.0)
Northern Africa	8.4 (7.6-9.1)	8.9 (8.1-9.6)	9.1 (8.4-9.8)
Western Asia	8.9 (8.4-9.5)	9.5 (8.9-10.1)	9.9 (9.2-10.5)
Central and Southern Asia	11.9 (10.8-12.9)	11 (10.1-11.9)	11.7 (10.8-12.5)
Central Asia	2.2 (1.8-2.5)	2.7 (2.3-3.1)	3.2 (2.8-3.6)
Southern Asia	12.2 (11.1-...)	11.3 (10.4-...)	12 (11.1-...)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1.6 (1.4-1.8)	1.9 (1.6-2.1)	2.2 (1.9-2.4)
Eastern Asia	0.6 (0.3-0.9)	0.8 (0.5-1.1)	1.0 (0.7-1.4)
South-Eastern Asia	4.1 (3.8-4.5)	4.6 (4.2-5)	5.1 (4.7-5.5)
Australia and New Zealand	2.7 (2.1-3.3)	3.2 (2.5-4)	3.6 (2.9-4.4)
Europe and Northern America	1.4 (1.3-1.5)	1.3 (1.2-1.4)	1.1 (1.1-1.2)
Europe	1.6 (1.4-1.7)	1.5 (1.3-1.6)	1.2 (1.1-1.3)
Northern America	1.0 (1.0-1.1)	1.0 (1.0-1.1)	1.0 (0.9-1.0)
Landlocked developing countries	17.4 (16.9-17.9)	18.7 (18.1-19.2)	19.6 (19.1-20.1)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>
Least developed countries	20.3 (19.7-20.9)	21.7 (21.1-22.3)	22.4 (21.8-23.0)

Note: (1) Upper and lower bounds in parenthesis. (2) The observation values represent the 3-year averages – 2014-2016 for 2015, 2015-2017 for 2016 and 2016-2018 for 2017.

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

(d) Prevalence of severe food insecurity in the adult¹ population, by sex

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>		<i>2016</i>		<i>2017</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	8.2 (7.7-8.6)	7.4 (6.9-7.9)	8.5 (8.1-8.9)	7.9 (7.4-8.3)	9.1 (8.7-9.5)	8.6 (8.2-9.0)
Sub-Saharan Africa	27.3 (26.2-28.3)	26.0 (24.9-27.1)	29.6 (28.5-30.5)	29 (27.9-30.1)	31.3 (30.3-32.3)	31.1 (30-32.2)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	8.8 (8.1-9.5)	7.6 (6.9-8.3)	9.3 (8.5-10.0)	8.0 (7.2-8.7)	9.5 (8.8-10.2)	8.1 (7.3-8.8)
Northern Africa	9.1 (8.0-10.3)	7.0 (5.9-8.1)	9.3 (8.2-10.5)	7.6 (6.6-8.7)	9.8 (8.6-10.9)	7.5 (6.5-8.6)
Western Asia	8.5 (7.7-9.4)	8.1 (7.2-8.9)	9.2 (8.3-10.1)	8.2 (7.3-9.2)	9.3 (8.5-10.2)	8.5 (7.4-9.6)
Central and Southern Asia	12.4 (10.6-14.1)	9.8 (8.3-11.3)	11.4 (10-12.8)	9.5 (8.2-10.9)	11.9 (10.5-13.3)	10.2 (8.9-11.5)
Central Asia	2.3 (1.8-2.8)	1.8 (1.3-2.4)	2.7 (2.1-3.2)	2.4 (1.8-3.1)	3.0 (2.5-3.5)	2.9 (2.2-3.6)
Southern Asia	12.8 (11.0-14.6)	10.1 (8.5-11.7)	11.7 (10.3-13.2)	9.8 (8.4-11.2)	12.3 (10.8-13.7)	10.4 (9.1-11.8)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2.1 (1.8-2.4)	2.5 (1.9-3.1)	2.4 (2.1-2.8)	2.8 (2.2-3.4)	2.8 (2.5-3.2)	3.3 (2.8-3.9)
Eastern Asia	0.4 (0.2-0.6)	0.7 (0.1-1.2)	0.6 (0.4-0.9)	0.8 (0.3-1.4)	0.8 (0.5-1.0)	1.2 (0.6-1.8)
South-Eastern Asia	6.7 (5.7-7.7)	7.8 (6.3-9.2)	7.5 (6.4-8.6)	8.5 (7.2-9.9)	8.6 (7.7-9.5)	9.5 (8.5-10.4)
Australia and New Zealand	2.3 (1.4-3.2)	2.0 (1.1-3.0)	2.6 (1.4-3.9)	2.6 (1.6-3.6)	2.8 (1.6-4.1)	2.9 (1.8-4.0)
Europe and Northern America	2.6 (2.1-3.2)	2.6 (2.2-3.1)	2.7 (2.1-3.3)	2.7 (2.2-3.2)	2.7 (2.4-3.0)	2.7 (2.3-3.1)
Europe	1.5 (1.3-1.7)	1.4 (1.2-1.7)	1.3 (1.2-1.5)	1.3 (1.1-1.6)	1.1 (0.9-1.2)	1.2 (1.0-1.4)
Northern America	5.1 (3.5-6.7)	5.2 (3.9-6.5)	5.8 (4.0-7.5)	5.5 (4.1-6.8)	6.3 (5.3-7.2)	5.8 (4.9-6.8)
Landlocked developing countries	17.6 (16.9-18.3)	16.1 (15.4-16.8)	18.7 (18-19.4)	17.7 (16.9-18.4)	19.7 (19-20.3)	19 (18.2-19.8)
Least developed countries	20.6 (19.7-21.4)	18.3 (17.6-19)	21.6 (20.8-22.4)	20.0 (19.3-20.7)	22.1 (21.4-22.8)	21.1 (20.3-21.8)

¹Adults refer to persons aged 15 and above.

Note: (1) Upper and lower bounds in parenthesis. (2) The observation values represent the 3-year averages – 2014-2016 for 2015, 2015-2017 for 2016 and 2016-2018 for 2017.

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>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
World	32.4 (30.9-34.0)	29.2 (27.7-30.8)	26.0 (24.6-27.5)	23.1 (21.6-24.6)	21.3 (19.7-22.8)
Sub-Saharan Africa	40.5 (38.1-42.9)	38.0 (35.7-40.3)	35.5 (33.3-37.7)	33.0 (30.7-35.3)	31.1 (28.7-33.5)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	23.6 (18.3-28.8)	21.0 (15.5-26.4)	18.7 (13.1-24.2)	16.7 (11.1-22.2)	15.2 (9.7-20.7)
Northern Africa	24.2 (18.1-31.6)	22.3 (16.2-29.9)	20.5 (14.5-28.3)	18.8 (12.8-26.8)	17.6 (11.6-25.7)
Western Asia	23.0 (16.0-31.8)	19.8 (12.7-29.5)	16.9 (9.9-27.4)	14.4 (7.7-25.5)	12.7 (6.2-24.0)
Central and Southern Asia	49.0 (45.0-53.1)	44.1 (40.1-48.0)	39.1 (35.0-43.1)	34.2 (30.1-38.4)	30.7 (26.4-35.0)
Central Asia	28.2 (21.5-36.0)	21.9 (17.0-27.8)	16.7 (13.2-20.9)	12.5 (10.0-15.6)	9.9 (7.9-12.3)
Southern Asia	49.7 (45.6-53.9)	44.7 (40.7-48.9)	39.9 (35.8-44.2)	35.2 (31.0-39.7)	31.7 (27.3-36.4)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia ²	26.2 (23.8-28.5)	21.5 (19.3-23.7)	17.5 (15.3-19.7)	14.3 (11.9-16.7)	12.3 (9.7-14.8)
Eastern Asia ²	19.2 (17.8-20.6)	13.4 (12.4-14.5)	9.2 (8.5-10.0)	6.2 (5.7-6.8)	4.5 (4.1-4.9)
South-Eastern Asia	38.5 (32.7-44.7)	34.6 (29.3-40.3)	30.8 (25.5-36.8)	27.3 (21.6-33.9)	24.7 (18.7-31.9)
Latin America and the Caribbean	16.8 (13.3-20.2)	14.3 (11.0-17.6)	12.2 (9.0-15.3)	10.3 (7.3-13.3)	9.0 (6.1-11.8)
Australia and New Zealand ³	0.8	1.7	...	...	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	37.0 (20.2-57.6)	37.3 (20.6-57.7)	37.7 (21.1-57.8)	38.1 (21.6-58.0)	38.4 (21.9-58.1)
Northern America ⁴	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6
Landlocked developing countries	44.7 (38.1-51.5)	40.7 (34.9-46.7)	36.8 (31.7-42.2)	33.1 (28.5-38.1)	30.3 (25.9-35.1)
Least developed countries	48.6 (45.3-51.9)	43.8 (40.7-46.9)	39.1 (36.2-42.1)	34.6 (31.7-37.6)	31.2 (28.2-34.3)

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

³Regional average is based only on Australia data; hence confidence intervals are not provided

⁴Regional average is based only on United States data; hence confidence intervals are not provided

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

Source: Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates (2020 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>2019</i>
World	6.9 (5.7-8.2)
Sub-Saharan Africa	6.3 (5.5-7.2)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	5.5 (2.5-8.5)
Northern Africa	7.2 (3.6-13.9)
Western Asia	3.7 (1.5-8.7)
Central and Southern Asia	13.8 (9.5-18.0)
Central Asia	2.4 (1.6-3.6)
Southern Asia	14.3 (10.4-19.3)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia ²	4.2 (3.2-5.2)
Eastern Asia ²	1.7 (1.6-1.8)
South-Eastern Asia	8.2 (5.9-11.4)
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.3 (0.8-1.7)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	9.5 (5.9-15.0)
Northern America ³	0.4
Landlocked developing countries	5.9 (4.4-7.9)
Least developed countries	10.9 (6.8-17.0)

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

³Regional average is based only on United States data; hence confidence intervals are not provided

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

Source: Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates (2020 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>2019</i>
World	4.9 (4.3-5.5)	5.0 (4.5-5.5)	5.2 (4.7-5.8)	5.5 (4.8-6.2)	5.6 (4.9-6.4)
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.3 (3.7-5.0)	4.1 (3.5-4.7)	3.9 (3.4-4.4)	3.7 (3.2-4.3)	3.6 (3.0-4.2)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	7.5 (5.1-10.0)	8.1 (5.3-10.8)	8.7 (5.4-11.9)	9.3 (5.3-13.3)	9.9 (5.3-14.5)
Northern Africa	8.4 (4.8-14.4)	9.1 (5.0-15.9)	9.8 (5.2-17.7)	10.6 (5.4-19.7)	11.3 (5.6-21.5)
Western Asia	6.7 (4.9-9.2)	7.1 (5.3-9.6)	7.6 (5.2-10.9)	8.0 (4.9-12.9)	8.4 (4.6-15.0)
Central and Southern Asia	2.7 (1.5-3.9)	2.7 (2.0-3.3)	2.7 (2.3-3.1)	2.7 (1.8-3.6)	2.7 (1.4-4.0)
Central Asia	9.6 (5.9-15.2)	8.5 (6.7-10.8)	7.6 (6.3-9.2)	6.8 (4.5-10.1)	6.2 (3.3-11.3)
Southern Asia	2.4 (1.5-4.1)	2.5 (1.9-3.2)	2.5 (2.1-3.0)	2.5 (1.8-3.6)	2.5 (1.5-4.4)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia ²	5.2 (4.8-5.7)	5.5 (4.9-6.1)	5.9 (5.0-6.7)	6.3 (5.1-7.5)	6.8 (5.2-8.4)
Eastern Asia ²	6.4 (5.8-7.1)	6.4 (5.7-7.1)	6.4 (5.7-7.1)	6.3 (5.6-7.2)	6.3 (5.5-7.2)
South-Eastern Asia	3.2 (2.5-4.0)	4.0 (3.0-5.4)	5.0 (3.4-7.3)	6.3 (3.9-9.9)	7.5 (4.3-12.6)
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.6 (5.5-7.7)	6.8 (5.9-7.8)	7.1 (6.3-7.9)	7.3 (6.6-8.1)	7.5 (6.7-8.4)
Australia and New Zealand	8.7 (0.0-22.4)	11.8 (1.3-22.3)	15.0 (5.0-25.0)	18.1 (5.6-30.7)	20.7 (4.8-36.5)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	4.7 (3.3-6.5)	5.6 (3.9-8.1)	6.8 (4.6-10.0)	8.2 (5.4-12.2)	9.4 (6.1-14.4)
Northern America	6.7 (6.4-6.9)	7.2 (6.9-7.5)	7.8 (7.5-8.1)	8.4 (8.1-8.7)	8.9 (8.6-9.2)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
Landlocked developing countries	3.9 (2.8-5.4)	3.6 (2.7-4.9)	3.4 (2.6-4.5)	3.2 (2.4-4.2)	3.0 (2.2-4.1)
Least developed countries	2.8 (1.9-4.1)	2.8 (2.2-3.5)	2.8 (2.3-3.4)	2.8 (2.0-3.9)	2.8 (1.7-4.5)

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 (2020 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>2016</i>	<i>2019</i>
World	3,413,097	4,205,899	4,795,761	5,218,943	5,428,650
Sub-Saharan Africa	142,064	171,588	189,786	200,839	205,904
Northern Africa and Western Asia	63,723	100,039	148,097	186,459	197,353
Northern Africa	6,261	34,524	76,548	106,527	113,113
Western Asia	57,462	65,515	71,549	79,932	84,240
Central and Southern Asia	288,024	393,117	433,828	476,112	491,901
Southern Asia	288,024	393,117	433,828	476,112	491,901
Latin America and the Caribbean	247,664	280,937	340,956	404,390	407,775
Oceania	197,493	231,511	244,403	261,595	288,751
Australia and New Zealand	196,146	229,264	241,543	257,924	285,026
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1,347	2,247	2,860	3,671	3,725
Europe and Northern America	1,591,773	2,054,368	2,413,886	2,604,582	2,672,595
Europe	1,036,060	1,472,630	1,760,676	1,912,070	1,979,289
Northern America	555,713	581,738	653,210	692,512	693,306
Landlocked developing countries	108,408	132,431	152,947	166,142	175,671
Least developed countries	113,221	140,151	159,136	182,129	189,405
Small island developing States	15,623	18,328	20,956	24,603	25,152

Note: Estimates based on the date of acquisition of each conserved accession as reported in 2014, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019.

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), 2020, 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	7,643	400	101
Sub-Saharan Africa	778	6	7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	490	14	4
Northern Africa	174	3	3
Western Asia	316	11	1
Central and Southern Asia	697	5	0
Central Asia	132	0	0
Southern Asia	565	5	0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1,159	4	0
Eastern Asia	795	2	0
South-Eastern Asia	364	2	0
Latin America and the Caribbean	633	21	1
Oceania	211	0	0
Australia and New Zealand	149	0	0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	62	0	0
Europe and Northern America	3,675	350	89
Europe	3,546	333	85
Northern America	129	17	4
Landlocked developing countries	731	5	0
Least developed countries	824	6	0
Small island developing States	235	0	0

Source: Domestic Animal Diversity Information System (DAD-IS), 2020, Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO).

Indicator 2.5.2**Proportion of local breeds classified as being at 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	77.9	80.5	82.8	85.3	85.9
Europe	77.4	80.1	82.2	85.0	85.6
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>2018</i>
World	0.42	0.39	0.28	0.31	0.28
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.23	0.25	0.18	0.19	0.20
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.58	0.32	0.31	0.41	0.43
Northern Africa	1.05	0.26	0.14	0.13	0.11
Western Asia	0.53	0.52	0.41	0.55	0.63
Central and Southern Asia	0.21	0.28	0.41	0.46	0.37
Central Asia	0.38	0.58	0.92	0.33	0.29
Southern Asia	0.21	0.27	0.39	0.46	0.38
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.96	0.67	0.33	0.45	0.33
Eastern Asia	1.58	1.72	0.40	0.43	0.28
South-Eastern Asia	0.50	0.33	0.22	0.51	0.43
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.28	0.22	0.18	0.32	0.25
Oceania	0.23	0.30	0.36	0.24	0.22
Australia and New Zealand	0.24	0.30	0.37	0.24	0.22
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.10	0.24	0.22	0.36	0.32
Europe and Northern America	0.59	0.58	0.50	0.43	0.46
Europe	0.59	0.58	0.47	0.43	0.46
Northern America	...	...	0.98	0.54	0.54
Landlocked developing countries	0.23	0.34	0.40	0.31	0.30
Least developed countries	0.17	0.25	0.16	0.23	0.18
Small island developing States	0.42	1.06	0.94	0.53	0.60

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. An AOI smaller than 1 indicates that the share of Government expenditure devoted to agriculture is smaller than the GDP share of the sector, while an AOI greater than 1 indicates that public expenditure in agriculture is relatively higher than the sector's GDP share.

Note: Combined Budgetary and Central Government Expenditure.

Source: Food and Agriculture Organisation of the 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 2018 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000¹</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>
Total official flows	7,840.0	5,467.3	11,348.5	11,824.6	12,815.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	2,005.9	1,526.4	2,802.1	3,267.9	3,689.4
Northern Africa	577.8	254.5	309.7	742.1	683.6
Western Asia	564.2	194.0	457.3	654.7	588.9
Central Asia	111.9	83.0	164.0	201.5	621.8
Southern Asia	777.6	839.5	1,962.8	2,178.4	1,583.9
Eastern Asia	343.1	363.8	369.4	430.2	535.0
South-Eastern Asia	920.5	547.8	1,598.2	972.3	1,241.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,770.8	826.2	1,700.2	1,218.8	1,200.0
Oceania	92.7	44.9	58.0	85.7	95.9
Europe	197.9	113.5	298.4	285.2	333.1
Landlocked developing countries	1,825.1	1,281.0	2,603.5	2,633.7	3,132.8
Least developed countries	2,241.6	1,716.6	3,446.7	3,768.9	3,984.4
Small island developing States	606.2	127.5	360.8	262.6	330.2
Residual/Unallocated ODA	477.7	673.7	1,628.5	1,788.0	2,242.4

¹Based on commitments.

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

Source: Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database, 2020, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Target 2.b

Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round

Indicator 2.b.1

Agricultural export subsidies

Agricultural export subsidies

(Millions of current United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>
World	2976.5	2734.6	504.6	217.7	33.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	36.2	21.2	20.1	8.3	0.2
Northern Africa	6.3	10.1	7.7	7.1	...
Western Asia	29.9	11.1	12.4	1.1	0.2

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>
Central and Southern Asia	1.5	30.6	0.0	0.0	...
Southern Asia	1.5	30.6	0.0	0.0	...
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	16.9	28.2	34.1	29.1	0.0
Eastern Asia	16.9	28.2	34.1	29.1	...
South-Eastern Asia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	33.7	14.3	15.7	0.0	17.6
Oceania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Australia and New Zealand	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Europe and Northern America	2885.0	2640.2	434.8	179.2	15.4
Europe	2869.7	2556.8	349.2	115.8	15.4
Northern America	15.3	83.4	85.6	63.4	...
Small island developing States	0.0	0.0	...	1.1	...

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, 2020, 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 abnormally high or moderately high food prices (Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>
World	25.3	15.1	17.1	8.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	30.6	25.0	22.2	8.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	29.4	11.8	29.4	5.9
Northern Africa	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Western Asia	30.8	7.7	30.8	7.7
Central and Southern Asia	0.0	10.0	20.0	10.0
Central Asia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Southern Asia	0.0	14.3	28.6	14.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	38.5	23.1	0.0	23.1
Eastern Asia	25.0	25.0	0.0	0.0
South-Eastern Asia	44.4	22.2	0.0	22.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	11.5	3.9	0.0	11.5
Europe and Northern America	25.0	10.0	25.0	0.0
Europe	23.7	10.5	26.3	0.0
Landlocked developing countries	12.0	28.0	28.0	4.0
Least developed countries	32.1	28.6	21.4	0.0

Source: Food and Agriculture Organisation of the 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>	<i>2017</i>
World	342	296	248	219	211
Sub-Saharan Africa	878	754	635	566	542
Northern Africa and Western Asia	158	133	101	88	84
Northern Africa	244	193	145	118	112
Western Asia	81	78	58	56	55
Central and Southern Asia	375	293	220	166	151
Central Asia	49	40	30	25	24
Southern Asia	384	301	228	172	157
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	114	100	86	73	69
Eastern Asia	56	43	35	29	28
South-Eastern Asia	214	194	171	145	137
Latin America and the Caribbean	95	90	84	76	73
Oceania	106	84	69	62	60
Australia and New Zealand	8	6	6	7	7
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	223	180	151	135	129
Europe and Northern America	17	16	13	12	12
Europe	20	17	13	10	10
Northern America	12	13	14	17	18
Landlocked developing countries	787	666	525	435	407
Least developed countries	763	635	520	442	415
Small island developing States	249	233	226	214	210

Source: Trends in maternal mortality: 2000 to 2017: estimates by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank Group and the United Nations Population Division. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2019.

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>2004</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2019</i>
World	64.4	70.8	81.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	42.7	51.2	60.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	76.0	84.4	92.0
Northern Africa	63.2	76.1	87.2
Western Asia	89.7	94.0	97.9
Central and Southern Asia	43.8	51.5	77.8
Central Asia	95.4	97.6	99.0

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2019</i>
Southern Asia	42.4	49.8	76.9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	86.2	92.8	95.9
Eastern Asia	97.5	99.6	99.9
South-Eastern Asia	67.6	81.7	89.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	89.6	91.8	93.8
Oceania	98.0	98.5	96.7
Australia and New Zealand	98.3	98.7	96.7
Europe and Northern America	99.2	99.3	99.1
Europe	99.2	99.3	99.2
Northern America	99.3	99.3	99.0
Landlocked developing countries	35.1	46.9	61.1
Least developed countries	34.0	46.7	61.3
Small island developing states	69.8	73.5	76.6

Note: Figures are based on the latest country-level data available in the 2000-2006 period for 2004, 2007-2013 for 2010 and 2014-2019 for 2019.

Source: Joint global database on skilled attendance at birth, 2020, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and World Health Organisation (WHO); 2020.

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>2018</i>
World	76.4	63.0	51.3	42.4	38.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	154.7	126.8	102.2	85.5	78.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	50.2	40.0	32.4	28.0	25.9
Northern Africa	59.2	48.4	39.2	32.9	30.2
Western Asia	42.1	32.4	25.5	22.7	21.3
Central and Southern Asia	91.3	74.8	59.6	46.5	40.2
Central Asia	62.7	47.2	34.9	26.4	22.8
Southern Asia	92.2	75.7	60.6	47.4	41.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	39.7	29.1	21.8	17.0	14.9
Eastern Asia	34.6	22.6	15.1	10.4	8.4
South-Eastern Asia	48.4	39.8	33.0	27.9	25.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	32.8	25.5	24.4	17.9	16.4
Oceania	32.2	29.0	25.2	22.5	21.1
Australia and New Zealand	6.4	5.9	5.0	4.2	4.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	62.7	57.2	51.5	46.0	42.7
Europe and Northern America	9.6	8.0	6.8	6.0	5.6
Europe	10.4	8.2	6.6	5.7	5.1
Northern America	8.3	7.8	7.2	6.7	6.4
Landlocked developing countries	137.1	108.8	83.4	64.7	57.5
Least developed countries	136.6	110.2	89.3	71.5	64.2

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>
Small island developing States	60.7	54.4	79.2	42.8	39.6

Source: United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME), 2019.

(b) Under-five mortality rate, by sex

(Deaths per 1,000 live births)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>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	74.3	78.3	49.3	53.1	40.2	44.4	36.4	40.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	146.3	162.7	95.5	108.6	79.4	91.3	72.4	83.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	47.1	53.2	30.0	34.6	25.8	30.0	23.9	27.8
Northern Africa	55.6	62.5	36.5	41.8	30.5	35.2	27.9	32.4
Western Asia	39.4	44.7	23.5	27.5	20.8	24.5	19.5	22.9
Central and Southern Asia	93.4	89.3	60.2	58.9	46.1	46.8	39.4	40.9
Central Asia	55.4	69.6	30.4	39.3	22.9	29.6	19.8	25.7
Southern Asia	94.6	89.9	61.4	59.7	47.1	47.6	40.3	41.6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	36.8	42.3	20.0	23.6	15.5	18.4	13.5	16.1
Eastern Asia	32.5	36.6	13.9	16.1	9.7	11.1	7.8	8.9
South-Eastern Asia	44.0	52.6	29.6	36.3	24.8	30.9	22.5	28.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	29.4	35.9	22.2	26.5	16.0	19.7	14.7	18.1
Oceania	29.6	34.7	23.0	27.3	20.4	24.4	19.1	23.0
Australia and New Zealand	5.7	7.1	4.5	5.5	3.8	4.6	3.6	4.4
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	58.1	67.1	47.4	55.5	42.1	49.8	38.9	46.4
Europe and Northern America	8.5	10.6	6.1	7.5	5.4	6.6	5.0	6.1
Europe	9.2	11.5	5.9	7.3	5.1	6.3	4.6	5.6
Northern America	7.4	9.1	6.5	7.8	6.1	7.2	5.8	7.0
Landlocked developing countries	129.4	144.3	77.7	88.9	59.7	69.4	52.9	61.9
Least developed countries	129.4	143.4	83.5	94.7	66.3	76.3	59.4	68.9
Small island developing States	56.2	65.0	75.2	82.9	39.1	46.3	36.1	42.9

Source: United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME), 2019.

(c) Infant 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>2018</i>
World	53.2	44.6	37.1	31.4	28.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	93.4	78.6	66.0	57.2	53.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	38.3	31.1	25.5	22.3	20.7
Northern Africa	43.9	36.5	30.0	25.7	23.7
Western Asia	33.3	26.2	21.1	18.6	17.5
Central and Southern Asia	67.5	56.7	46.7	37.6	33.0
Central Asia	52.1	40.3	30.4	23.2	20.1
Southern Asia	67.9	57.3	47.3	38.2	33.6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	31.5	23.8	18.1	14.1	12.4
Eastern Asia	28.2	19.1	12.9	8.9	7.1
South-Eastern Asia	37.3	31.4	26.6	22.8	20.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	27.2	21.4	18.3	15.2	14.0
Oceania	24.7	22.5	19.8	17.9	16.9
Australia and New Zealand	5.3	4.9	4.2	3.5	3.4

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	47.6	44.1	40.3	36.5	34.2
Europe and Northern America	8.1	6.8	5.8	5.1	4.7
Europe	8.8	6.9	5.6	4.8	4.3
Northern America	7.0	6.6	6.1	5.7	5.5
Landlocked developing countries	83.2	67.5	54.2	44.0	40.0
Least developed countries	85.9	71.3	59.4	50.0	45.7
Small island developing States	44.7	40.6	42.7	33.0	30.9

Source: United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME), 2019.

(d) Infant mortality rate, by sex

(Deaths per 1,000 live births)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</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	50.0	56.2	34.7	39.3	29.1	33.6	26.7	31.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	85.5	100.9	59.7	72.0	51.6	62.6	47.8	58.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	35.2	41.3	23.3	27.7	20.3	24.2	18.8	22.5
Northern Africa	40.2	47.4	27.4	32.5	23.4	27.8	21.6	25.8
Western Asia	30.7	35.8	19.2	22.8	17.0	20.3	15.9	19.0
Central and Southern Asia	65.9	68.8	45.7	47.6	36.3	38.8	31.6	34.3
Central Asia	45.3	58.5	26.2	34.3	20.0	26.1	17.4	22.7
Southern Asia	66.6	69.1	46.5	48.1	37.0	39.3	32.3	34.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	28.9	34.0	16.4	19.6	12.8	15.3	11.2	13.4
Eastern Asia	26.3	29.9	11.9	13.8	8.2	9.5	6.7	7.6
South-Eastern Asia	33.3	41.1	23.6	29.4	20.1	25.3	18.4	23.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	24.2	30.1	16.3	20.2	13.5	16.8	12.5	15.5
Oceania	22.4	26.9	17.9	21.6	16.2	19.6	15.3	18.5
Australia and New Zealand	4.7	5.8	3.8	4.6	3.2	3.8	3.1	3.7
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	43.5	51.5	36.6	43.7	33.1	39.7	30.9	37.2
Europe and Northern America	7.2	9.0	5.2	6.4	4.6	5.6	4.3	5.2
Europe	7.7	9.8	5.0	6.2	4.3	5.3	3.9	4.7
Northern America	6.3	7.6	5.6	6.7	5.2	6.2	5.0	6.0
Landlocked developing countries	75.8	90.2	48.7	59.3	39.4	48.4	35.7	44.0
Least developed countries	79.0	92.5	54.0	64.5	45.3	54.5	41.3	49.9
Small island developing States	40.6	48.6	39.1	46.0	29.7	36.1	27.8	33.8

Source: United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME), 2019.

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>2018</i>
World	30.6	26.0	22.1	19.1	17.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	40.7	36.1	32.3	29.2	27.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	23.1	19.7	16.8	14.6	13.6
Northern Africa	26.4	23.3	19.9	17.1	15.9
Western Asia	20.2	16.5	13.7	12.0	11.2
Central and Southern Asia	45.3	38.6	32.9	27.4	24.5

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>
Central Asia	26.5	22.3	17.9	13.3	11.7
Southern Asia	45.9	39.1	33.5	28.1	25.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	20.3	15.0	11.1	8.5	7.4
Eastern Asia	19.9	12.9	8.0	5.3	4.2
South-Eastern Asia	21.0	18.4	16.2	13.9	12.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	15.8	12.6	11.0	9.8	9.1
Oceania	13.4	12.6	11.3	10.4	10.0
Australia and New Zealand	3.5	3.2	2.8	2.5	2.5
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	25.1	24.1	22.5	20.6	19.6
Europe and Northern America	5.2	4.4	3.7	3.3	3.0
Europe	5.6	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.8
Northern America	4.5	4.5	4.0	3.8	3.5
Landlocked developing countries	41.3	36.2	31.2	26.6	24.6
Least developed countries	41.8	36.5	31.8	27.8	25.8
Small island developing States	23.1	22.4	21.8	19.7	18.7

Source: United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME), 2019.

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>2018</i>
World	0.47	0.38	0.31	0.26	0.24
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.26	2.44	1.81	1.32	1.10
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05
Northern Africa	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05
Western Asia	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04
Central and Southern Asia	0.22	0.13	0.09	0.08	0.08
Central Asia	0.07	0.16	0.23	0.26	0.28
Southern Asia	0.23	0.13	0.09	0.07	0.07
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.11	0.11	0.09	0.09	0.08
Eastern Asia	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06
South-Eastern Asia	0.26	0.26	0.21	0.16	0.14
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.28	0.22	0.20	0.19	0.19
Oceania	0.19	0.15	0.09	0.10	0.09
Australia and New Zealand	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.73	0.50	0.23	0.27	0.25
Europe and Northern America	0.12	0.14	0.15	0.17	0.17
Europe	0.12	0.14	0.16	0.19	0.20
Northern America	0.13	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.11
Landlocked developing countries	1.91	1.38	1.04	0.74	0.63
Least developed countries	1.39	1.08	0.86	0.67	0.58
Small island developing States	0.77	0.61	0.47	0.42	0.37

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>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	0.47	0.46	0.31	0.31	0.25	0.27	0.22	0.25
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.70	2.81	2.08	1.54	1.52	1.12	1.27	0.93
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.06
Northern Africa	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.06
Western Asia	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.06
Central and Southern Asia	0.17	0.27	0.07	0.11	0.06	0.10	0.06	0.10
Central Asia	0.04	0.11	0.14	0.31	0.16	0.36	0.18	0.39
Southern Asia	0.18	0.28	0.07	0.11	0.06	0.09	0.05	0.09
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.07	0.14	0.06	0.12	0.05	0.12	0.05	0.11
Eastern Asia	0.03	0.07	0.03	0.07	0.03	0.08	0.03	0.08
South-Eastern Asia	0.19	0.33	0.15	0.27	0.11	0.22	0.08	0.20
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.20	0.36	0.12	0.27	0.11	0.27	0.11	0.27
Oceania	0.18	0.20	0.06	0.11	0.08	0.11	0.07	0.11
Australia and New Zealand	0.01	0.08	0.01	0.08	0.01	0.07	0.01	0.07
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.82	0.65	0.25	0.21	0.30	0.24	0.27	0.22
Europe and Northern America	0.06	0.19	0.08	0.23	0.09	0.25	0.09	0.25
Europe	0.07	0.18	0.09	0.24	0.11	0.28	0.12	0.29
Northern America	0.06	0.21	0.05	0.21	0.04	0.19	0.04	0.18
Landlocked developing countries	2.07	1.75	1.13	0.95	0.81	0.68	0.68	0.58
Least developed countries	1.55	1.24	0.97	0.76	0.75	0.59	0.65	0.51
Small island developing States	0.74	0.81	0.43	0.52	0.37	0.46	0.33	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>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2018</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	0.25	0.71	0.15	0.48	0.10	0.42	0.09	0.39
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.51	5.36	0.73	3.04	0.41	2.29	0.34	1.90
Northern Africa and Western Asia	<0.01	0.05	0.01	0.07	0.01	0.07	0.01	0.08
Northern Africa	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.08	0.01	0.08	0.01	0.08
Western Asia	<0.01	0.04	<0.01	0.06	<0.01	0.07	<0.01	0.07
Central and Southern Asia	0.04	0.38	0.02	0.15	0.01	0.13	0.01	0.13
Central Asia	0.01	0.13	0.05	0.36	0.06	0.42	0.06	0.47
Southern Asia	0.04	0.39	0.02	0.14	0.01	0.12	0.01	0.12
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.01	0.18	0.02	0.15	0.01	0.15	0.01	0.14
Eastern Asia	<0.01	0.09	<0.01	0.08	<0.01	0.10	<0.01	0.10
South-Eastern Asia	0.04	0.44	0.04	0.36	0.03	0.28	0.03	0.24
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.07	0.46	0.04	0.32	0.03	0.32	0.03	0.31
Oceania	0.07	0.32	0.06	0.13	0.04	0.16	0.03	0.16
Australia and New Zealand	<0.01	0.08	<0.01	0.08	<0.01	0.08	<0.01	0.08
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.22	1.21	0.17	0.30	0.12	0.41	0.08	0.39

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2018</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 and Northern America	0.01	0.22	0.01	0.28	0.01	0.32	0.02	0.33
Europe	0.01	0.22	0.01	0.30	0.02	0.37	0.03	0.40
Northern America	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.23	<0.01	0.22	<0.01	0.20
Landlocked developing countries	1.14	2.88	0.55	1.61	0.27	1.24	0.20	1.07
Least developed countries	0.76	2.14	0.42	1.35	0.26	1.11	0.21	0.96
Small island developing States	0.34	1.20	0.22	0.73	0.15	0.67	0.13	0.61

Source: The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS).

(d) Estimated HIV incidence rate, youth aged 15-24 years, by sex

(Per 1,000 uninfected population)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</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	1.05	0.62	0.71	0.41	0.62	0.36	0.56	0.33
Sub-Saharan Africa	7.78	3.39	4.54	1.92	3.37	1.42	2.76	1.16
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.07	0.04	0.07
Northern Africa	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.07
Western Asia	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.07	0.02	0.07
Central and Southern Asia	0.27	0.31	0.10	0.11	0.09	0.10	0.08	0.10
Central Asia	0.05	0.06	0.14	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.20
Southern Asia	0.28	0.32	0.10	0.11	0.08	0.10	0.08	0.09
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.16	0.23	0.15	0.21	0.13	0.22	0.12	0.22
Eastern Asia	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
South-Eastern Asia	0.43	0.68	0.41	0.65	0.32	0.58	0.26	0.56
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.30	0.42	0.19	0.31	0.17	0.30	0.17	0.29
Oceania	0.39	0.24	0.11	0.09	0.15	0.11	0.15	0.11
Australia and New Zealand	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.05
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1.32	0.73	0.33	0.18	0.45	0.25	0.43	0.25
Europe and Northern America	0.12	0.24	0.13	0.22	0.12	0.21	0.11	0.20
Europe	0.14	0.24	0.15	0.21	0.15	0.20	0.14	0.19
Northern America	0.08	0.24	0.08	0.24	0.06	0.23	0.06	0.22
Landlocked developing countries	4.28	1.98	2.26	1.01	1.71	0.76	1.47	0.64
Least developed countries	3.02	1.45	2.00	0.89	1.64	0.76	1.41	0.66
Small island developing States	1.47	1.01	0.81	0.58	0.73	0.53	0.66	0.48

Source: The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS).

(e) Estimated HIV incidence rate, adults aged 15-49 years, by sex

(Per 1,000 uninfected population)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</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	0.73	0.69	0.48	0.47	0.42	0.43	0.38	0.41
Sub-Saharan Africa	6.38	4.35	3.64	2.45	2.74	1.85	2.27	1.54
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.03	0.06	0.05	0.09	0.05	0.10	0.05	0.11
Northern Africa	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.09	0.06	0.09	0.06	0.10
Western Asia	0.02	0.06	0.03	0.08	0.03	0.11	0.03	0.11
Central and Southern Asia	0.29	0.47	0.11	0.18	0.10	0.17	0.09	0.16
Central Asia	0.08	0.19	0.22	0.50	0.25	0.58	0.29	0.65
Southern Asia	0.30	0.48	0.10	0.17	0.09	0.15	0.09	0.14

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</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>
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.12	0.23	0.10	0.21	0.09	0.20	0.08	0.20
Eastern Asia	0.05	0.12	0.05	0.11	0.06	0.14	0.06	0.14
South-Eastern Asia	0.32	0.56	0.25	0.47	0.18	0.38	0.14	0.35
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.31	0.61	0.19	0.45	0.18	0.45	0.18	0.44
Oceania	0.30	0.33	0.09	0.17	0.13	0.19	0.13	0.19
Australia and New Zealand	0.02	0.14	0.02	0.14	0.02	0.14	0.02	0.13
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1.39	1.04	0.34	0.26	0.47	0.36	0.45	0.34
Europe and Northern America	0.11	0.33	0.15	0.40	0.18	0.46	0.18	0.48
Europe	0.12	0.31	0.18	0.42	0.22	0.52	0.24	0.55
Northern America	0.10	0.36	0.10	0.37	0.08	0.35	0.07	0.34
Landlocked developing countries	3.26	2.50	1.80	1.42	1.38	1.10	1.19	0.96
Least developed countries	2.49	1.80	1.57	1.13	1.27	0.94	1.10	0.82
Small island developing States	1.15	1.26	0.65	0.80	0.60	0.73	0.54	0.67

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>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>
World	172 (144-204)	156 (131-183)	141 (124-158)	132 (118-146)
Sub-Saharan Africa	341 (304-378)	322 (289-355)	269 (241-298)	238 (212-263)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	50 (47-53)	39 (36-41)	39 (35-42)	35 (32-38)
Northern Africa	55 (49-60)	48 (43-53)	53 (46-61)	48 (42-54)
Western Asia	47 (43-50)	32 (30-34)	26 (24-27)	24 (22-25)
Central and Southern Asia	258 (147-370)	229 (134-325)	206 (145-268)	193 (145-240)
Central Asia	136 (111-162)	114 (91-136)	83 (69-97)	73 (61-86)
Southern Asia	263 (147-378)	234 (135-332)	211 (147-275)	198 (148-247)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	177 (154-201)	150 (134-166)	139 (124-154)	133 (118-148)
Eastern Asia	106 (82-130)	79 (70-89)	69 (61-77)	65 (57-73)
South-Eastern Asia	381 (321-441)	337 (285-388)	317 (268-366)	305 (256-353)
Latin America and the Caribbean	54 (49-58)	43 (39-46)	41 (38-44)	43 (40-46)
Oceania	91 (60-122)	96 (63-129)	98 (82-115)	100 (82-117)
Australia and New Zealand	7.0 (6.2-7.8)	6.8 (5.9-7.6)	6.2 (5.5-7.0)	6.8 (5.9-7.6)
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	314 (201-427)	324 (207-441)	331 (272-391)	330 (270-390)
Europe and Northern America	34 (28-39)	26 (22-31)	21 (17-25)	18 (15-20)
Europe	46 (38-54)	37 (30-44)	29 (24-35)	24 (20-29)
Northern America	6.7 (5.8-7.5)	4.2 (3.7-4.8)	3.5 (3.0-3.9)	3.3 (2.9-3.7)
Landlocked developing countries	272 (234-310)	205 (180-231)	162 (145-178)	145 (129-160)
Least developed countries	314 (278-350)	270 (241-299)	230 (207-253)	213 (192-235)
Small island developing States	120 (96-145)	124 (100-148)	124 (110-137)	122 (108-135)

Note: Lower and upper bounds in parentheses.

Source: WHO Global Tuberculosis Report 2019, 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>2018</i>
World	80.6	75.8	71.1	57.4	57.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	361.9	322.1	290.8	230.6	226.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	17.8	10.6	10.1	8.1	11.4
Northern Africa	19.2	11.1	7.0	8.3	10.9
Western Asia	14.0	9.6	17.4	7.6	12.8
Central and Southern Asia	18.9	19.8	15.6	8.8	5.3
Central Asia	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Southern Asia	9.7	10.1	8.0	4.5	2.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	5.4	4.6	5.3	1.9	1.4
Eastern Asia	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
South-Eastern Asia	6.6	5.6	6.3	2.3	1.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	7.1	5.5	3.2	2.1	3.4
Oceania	279.7	259.5	167.0	123.4	175.5
Australia and New Zealand	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	279.7	259.5	167.0	123.4	175.5
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	246.2	212.9	210.3	162.0	168.4
Least developed countries	271.4	235.0	212.8	172.7	175.0
Small island developing States	119.4	94.3	67.3	44.5	64.3

Source: The World Malaria Report, 2019, 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>2018</i>
World	1.01	0.91
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.12	2.76
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.59	0.48
Central and Southern Asia	0.39	0.25
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.44	0.32
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.13	0.08
Australia and New Zealand	0.20	0.17
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1.19	1.86
Europe and Northern America	0.18	0.16

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>2018</i>
World	2,190,414,971	1,801,358,718	1,755,331,611
Sub-Saharan Africa	632,128,842	645,415,908	594,845,191
Northern Africa and Western Asia	79,518,653	39,840,824	35,402,415
Central and Southern Asia	1,049,222,256	794,689,566	818,362,161
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	329,452,489	242,190,834	235,334,170
Latin America and the Caribbean	88,382,477	70,756,727	62,905,583
Australia and New Zealand	89,786	20,769	20,126
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	10,536,459	8,439,657	8,460,790
Europe and Northern America	1,084,009	4,433	1,175
Landlocked developing countries	249,364,741	249,666,308	233,500,652
Least developed countries	662,782,809	583,843,018	530,056,149
Small island developing States	26,175,055	24,301,964	21,317,864

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

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

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>
Central Asia	14.8	15.3	13.1	11.4	10.7
Southern Asia	14.7	14.7	13.6	13.2	13.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	12.2	11.3	10.9	9.6	9.5
Eastern Asia	14.2	13.3	12.8	11.1	11.0
South-Eastern Asia	6.1	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.5	6.4	6.5	7.1	6.8
Oceania	11.7	10.8	10.7	11.5	11.1
Australia and New Zealand	13.2	12.4	12.6	13.5	13.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	7.2	5.8	5.5	5.9	5.9
Europe and Northern America	20.3	19.5	17.6	16.5	16.4
Europe	24.2	22.9	19.6	17.4	17.1
Northern America	11.4	12.0	13.2	14.7	15.0
Landlocked developing countries	10.1	9.7	8.7	8.0	7.9
Least developed countries	7.7	7.3	6.8	6.6	6.6
Small island developing States	10.5	9.2	9.3	9.5	9.6

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

(b) Suicide rate, by sex

(Per 100,000 population)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2005</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2016</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	9.7	16.0	9.3	15.3	8.6	14.3	7.7	13.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	6.0	11.0	5.5	10.6	5.4	10.1	4.9	10.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2.7	6.9	2.7	7.0	2.7	7.1	2.5	6.8
Northern Africa	3.2	6.5	2.9	6.4	2.6	6.2	2.3	6.4
Western Asia	2.3	7.2	2.5	7.5	2.8	7.9	2.7	7.2
Central and Southern Asia	13.2	16.2	13.8	15.6	12.2	14.8	11.5	14.4
Central Asia	5.5	24.4	5.5	25.3	5.4	20.9	4.9	16.6
Southern Asia	13.5	15.9	14.2	15.2	12.5	14.5	11.8	14.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	12.0	12.3	10.8	11.8	10.3	11.5	8.5	10.6
Eastern Asia	14.8	13.7	13.4	13.3	12.9	12.7	10.5	11.5
South-Eastern Asia	4.1	8.2	3.6	7.8	3.6	8.1	3.5	8.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.8	10.2	2.9	10.0	3.0	10.2	3.1	10.7
Oceania	5.6	17.8	5.5	16.0	5.7	15.8	5.9	16.3
Australia and New Zealand	5.9	20.5	6.2	18.8	6.5	18.6	6.9	19.2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	4.4	9.8	3.4	8.1	3.1	7.8	3.2	8.5
Europe and Northern America	8.4	33.0	8.1	31.6	7.4	28.4	7.2	26.1
Europe	9.8	39.6	9.2	37.6	8.0	32.2	7.3	27.6
Northern America	5.0	18.0	5.5	18.7	6.1	20.5	7.2	23.1
Landlocked developing countries	5.9	14.4	5.6	13.9	5.1	12.3	4.7	11.1
Least developed countries	6.0	9.4	5.7	8.8	5.3	8.3	4.8	8.3
Small island developing States	5.4	15.7	4.6	13.7	4.5	14.1	4.4	14.8

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

Target 3.5**Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol****Indicator 3.5.1****Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders****Alcohol use disorders¹, 12-month prevalence**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions²</i>	<i>2016</i>
World	5.1
Africa	3.7
Americas	8.2
South-East Asia	3.9
Europe	8.8
Eastern Mediterranean	0.8
Western Pacific	4.7

¹For persons aged 15 years and above.²Data are aggregated according to the WHO regions.

Source: World Health Organisation (WHO).

Indicator 3.5.2**Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol****(a) Alcohol consumption per capita¹**

(Litres of pure alcohol)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>
World	5.5	5.4	6.3	6.3	6.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	6.3	6.1	6.3	6.1	6.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2
Northern Africa	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Western Asia	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6
Central and Southern Asia	2.0	2.0	3.4	4.2	4.2
Central Asia	6.4	6.1	4.2	3.8	3.7
Southern Asia	1.8	1.8	3.3	4.2	4.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	4.0	4.1	6.2	6.5	6.4
Eastern Asia	4.5	4.6	7.1	7.3	7.2
South-Eastern Asia	2.4	2.6	3.5	4.1	4.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	7.3	7.2	7.0	6.6	6.3
Oceania	9.6	9.8	10.0	8.7	8.5
Australia and New Zealand	11.5	11.9	12.2	10.8	10.5
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6
Europe and Northern America	12.2	12.3	11.5	10.9	10.7
Europe	13.3	13.4	12.4	11.4	11.1
Northern America	9.2	9.5	9.4	9.7	9.8
Landlocked developing countries	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.7
Least developed countries	2.5	2.6	3.0	3.3	3.3

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>
Small island developing States	4.6	4.4	4.1	4.3	4.3

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

¹ For persons aged 15 and above.

(b) Alcohol consumption per capita¹, by sex

(Litres of pure alcohol)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</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	2.4	8.5	2.7	9.9	2.7	9.9	2.6	9.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.4	10.3	2.4	10.2	2.4	9.9	2.3	9.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.4	2.2	0.4	2.1	0.4	2.0	0.4	1.9
Northern Africa	0.2	1.0	0.2	1.1	0.2	1.1	0.2	1.1
Western Asia	0.6	3.2	0.6	2.9	0.6	2.7	0.5	2.6
Central and Southern Asia	0.7	3.2	1.1	5.5	1.4	6.8	1.4	6.8
Central Asia	2.3	10.9	1.5	7.1	1.3	6.5	1.3	6.3
Southern Asia	0.6	2.9	1.1	5.4	1.4	6.8	1.4	6.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1.7	6.3	2.6	9.8	2.8	10.1	2.8	10.0
Eastern Asia	1.9	7.0	3.0	11.1	3.2	11.2	3.1	11.1
South-Eastern Asia	1.0	3.9	1.4	5.6	1.7	6.6	1.8	6.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	3.2	11.6	3.1	11.0	2.9	10.4	2.8	10.0
Oceania	4.6	14.6	4.9	15.2	4.3	13.3	4.2	13.0
Australia and New Zealand	5.6	17.6	6.0	18.5	5.3	16.4	5.2	16.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.7	3.3	0.6	3.1	0.5	2.7	0.6	2.7
Europe and Northern America	5.7	19.2	5.4	18.1	5.0	17.2	4.9	16.9
Europe	6.2	21.1	5.8	19.7	5.2	18.2	5.1	17.7
Northern America	4.3	14.3	4.4	14.7	4.6	15.1	4.6	15.1
Landlocked developing countries	1.9	8.1	1.8	7.7	1.8	7.7	1.8	7.7
Least developed countries	1.0	4.1	1.2	4.9	1.3	5.3	1.3	5.4
Small island developing States	1.9	7.4	1.7	6.6	1.8	6.8	1.8	6.9

Source: Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH), 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>	<i>2016</i>
World	18.8	19.2	18.7	18.3	18.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	29.9	28.7	27.4	26.3	26.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	16.7	17.1	17.4	16.6	17.8
Central and Southern Asia	14.7	17.8	19.3	19.6	20.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	20.5	19.6	19.0	18.2	17.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	17.5	18.3	19.0	18.8	17.8
Australia and New Zealand	10.3	8.6	7.0	5.4	6.0

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2016</i>
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	16.5	17.0	16.0	15.1	13.7
Europe and Northern America	16.2	15.6	11.1	10.3	9.6

Source: Global Status Report on Road Safety 2018, 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>2020</i>
World	73.6	74.8	75.7	76.5	76.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	35.8	40.4	45.7	51.6	55.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	55.0	58.4	60.2	61.2	62.9
Northern Africa	66.0	68.6	69.8	70.2	71.3
Western Asia	45.9	49.8	52.2	53.8	55.7
Central and Southern Asia	64.5	67.4	68.6	70.2	71.7
Central Asia	73.6	74.8	74.9	75.6	76.2
Southern Asia	64.2	67.2	68.4	70.0	71.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	85.9	85.9	86.1	86.2	86.3
Eastern Asia	89.7	89.3	89.4	89.4	89.5
South-Eastern Asia	69.9	72.7	74.3	75.6	76.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	76.1	79.0	80.8	82.1	82.9
Oceania	77.4	76.7	76.9	77.8	78.0
Australia and New Zealand	84.6	83.9	84.1	85.0	85.2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	42.5	44.9	47.3	49.7	52.1
Europe and Northern America	73.5	75.6	77.7	79.3	80.6
Europe	70.1	73.0	75.9	78.0	79.5
Northern America	81.2	81.6	82.2	82.4	83.2
Landlocked developing countries	43.6	48.2	54.0	59.5	62.9
Least developed countries	38.6	44.1	49.8	55.2	58.7
Small island developing states	67.1	68.1	69.8	70.0	70.5

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2020). Estimates and Projections of Family Planning Indicators 2020

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>2020</i>
World	56.4	51.1	47.9	44.6	41.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	129.5	123.3	116.7	108.8	100.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	51.1	46.8	44.9	42.3	38.5
Northern Africa	49.2	47.3	46.4	44.8	40.5
Western Asia	53.0	46.4	43.5	40.1	36.8
Central and Southern Asia	70.2	55.8	43.6	31.9	23.7
Central Asia	34.7	25.5	28.1	30.9	31.1
Southern Asia	71.6	57.1	44.2	32.0	23.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	20.0	18.7	19.4	20.4	20.2
Eastern Asia	9.6	7.6	6.9	7.0	7.1
South-Eastern Asia	43.8	44.4	45.1	44.4	42.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	82.9	77.0	70.9	65.6	60.7
Oceania	35.3	33.1	30.9	28.5	26.8
Australia and New Zealand	20.0	19.1	16.8	13.6	11.9
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	62.6	57.9	54.9	52.2	49.5
Europe and Northern America	28.5	25.7	22.6	17.4	13.2
Europe	21.6	19.5	17.6	14.2	11.6
Northern America	44.2	38.6	31.8	22.7	15.8
Landlocked developing countries	111.1	102.4	96.3	89.7	82.3
Least developed countries	121.9	114.6	106.6	98.3	91.0
Small island developing states	70.0	65.1	61.0	57.3	53.7

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

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2019). World Population Prospects 2019, Online Edition.

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****Universal health coverage (UHC) service coverage index**

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
World	45	50	58	64	66
Sub-Saharan Africa	23	28	37	43	44
Northern Africa and Western Asia	46	52	60	65	67
Northern Africa	46	50	59	64	66
Western Asia	45	54	61	66	68
Central and Southern Asia	32	35	44	52	55
Central Asia	52	56	64	71	73
Southern Asia	31	35	43	51	54
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	46	53	65	72	75

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
Eastern Asia	50	57	70	77	79
South-Eastern Asia	36	42	51	61	64
Latin America and the Caribbean	56	63	68	75	75
Oceania	65	68	72	74	75
Australia and New Zealand	77	81	84	85	87
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	31	31	38	44	43
Europe and Northern America	66	72	75	79	80
Europe	62	68	72	76	78
Northern America	76	80	80	84	84
Landlocked developing countries	28	32	41	47	48
Least developed countries	23	27	36	42	44
Small island developing States	41	50	58	64	64

Source: Tracking universal health coverage: 2019 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>	<i>2015</i>
World	1.7	2.5	2.6	2.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.9
Central and Southern Asia	2.2	3.1	3.0	4.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2.1	3.3	3.6	3.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.9	2.6	3.0	2.5
Oceania	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Europe	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1
Northern America	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7

Source: Global database on financial protection, World Health Organisation (WHO); Key indicator of the 2019 global report on Global Monitoring Report on Financial Protection in Health 2019, World Health Organization (WHO) and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) 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>	<i>2015</i>
World	9.4	11.4	12.0	12.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	6.0	7.0	7.4	7.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	8.3	10.3	11.4	12.1
Central and Southern Asia	12.5	13.7	13.6	16.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	9.7	13.0	14.0	14.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	11.2	15.7	18.6	15.2
Oceania	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.7
Europe	6.1	6.4	6.7	7.6
Northern America	5.5	5.3	4.6	4.4

Source: Global database on financial protection, World Health Organisation (WHO); Key indicator of the 2019 global report on Global Monitoring Report on Financial Protection in Health 2019, World Health Organization (WHO) and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and The World Bank.

Target 3.9

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

Indicator 3.9.1

Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution

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

(Per 100,000 population)

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

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

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

(Per 100,000 population)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016</i>		
	<i>Household air pollution</i>	<i>Ambient air pollution</i>	<i>Joint ambient and air pollution</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	138	82	187
Northern Africa and Western Asia	22	73	86
Northern Africa	25	81	99
Western Asia	19	65	75
Central and Southern Asia	100	100	170
Central Asia	19	69	85
Southern Asia	103	102	174
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	60	58	106

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

Regions	2000		2005		2010		2016	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
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

(a) Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older, both sexes

(Percentage)

Regions	2000	2005	2010	2015	2018
World	33.3	30.1	27.3	24.9	23.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	18.4	16.3	14.6	13.2	12.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	26.9	25.3	23.7	22.5	21.8
Central and Southern Asia	46.0	39.0	33.2	28.6	26.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	32.5	30.8	29.5	28.4	27.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	30.2	25.0	20.8	17.4	15.6
Australia and New Zealand	27.8	23.8	20.3	17.4	15.9
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	36.8	34.8	32.9	31.2	30.3
Europe and Northern America	34.2	31.7	29.3	27.2	26.1

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

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

(Percentage)

Regions	2000		2010		2015		2018	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
World	16.7	50.0	11.4	43.2	9.5	40.3	8.5	38.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	9.6	27.1	6.1	23.1	4.9	21.5	4.3	20.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	7.2	46.6	6.1	41.3	5.7	39.2	5.6	38.1
Central and Southern Asia	32.2	59.8	17.9	48.5	13.4	43.9	11.2	41.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	7.5	57.5	5.2	53.9	4.4	52.5	4.0	51.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	20.8	39.7	13.5	28.1	11.0	23.7	9.7	21.4
Australia and New Zealand	25.8	29.7	18.0	22.6	15.0	19.8	13.6	18.2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	19.4	54.3	16.2	49.5	15.0	47.5	14.2	46.4
Europe and Northern America	25.2	43.2	22.2	36.4	20.9	33.5	20.3	31.9

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>2018</i>
World	72	77	84	85	86
Sub-Saharan Africa	50	61	70	72	75
Northern Africa and Western Asia	85	87	91	89	90
Northern Africa	86	91	95	94	94
Western Asia	84	84	87	82	85
Central and Southern Asia	62	69	78	86	88
Central Asia	96	96	98	98	97
Southern Asia	61	68	77	86	87
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	83	85	94	92	91
Eastern Asia	85	88	99	99	99
South-Eastern Asia	81	81	85	81	79
Latin America and the Caribbean	91	94	93	90	85
Oceania	79	84	83	86	82
Australia and New Zealand	90	91	92	93	95
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	65	75	72	76	66
Europe and Northern America	94	96	94	93	93
Europe	94	96	94	91	92
Northern America	94	96	94	95	94
Landlocked developing countries	55	66	77	81	80
Least developed countries	57	69	76	80	80
Small island developing States	71	78	81	82	81

Source: WHO/UNICEF coverage estimates 2018 revision, July 2019, 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>2018</i>
World	18	33	42	63	69
Sub-Saharan Africa	3	2	2	15	24
Northern Africa and Western Asia	35	72	69	83	84
Northern Africa	53	68	56	89	87
Western Asia	18	75	82	77	80
Central and Southern Asia	6	6	12	69	79
Central Asia	92	88	78	98	98

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>
Southern Asia	3	4	10	68	79
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	5	57	85	83	88
Eastern Asia	2	78	98	98	99
South-Eastern Asia	10	22	63	55	69
Latin America and the Caribbean	60	55	60	71	77
Oceania	0	43	45	58	59
Australia and New Zealand	0	70	72	92	93
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1	8	9	10	13
Europe and Northern America	60	74	79	89	91
Europe	51	71	78	87	90
Northern America	78	79	82	92	93
Landlocked developing countries	12	12	13	26	39
Least developed countries	0	1	5	30	40
Small island developing States	5	23	26	27	43

Source: WHO/UNICEF coverage estimates 2018 revision, July 2019, 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>2018</i>
World	4	11	38	47
Sub-Saharan Africa	0	4	63	71
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1	19	45	58
Northern Africa	0	0	33	50
Western Asia	1	38	59	67
Central and Southern Asia	0	0	18	30
Central Asia	0	0	18	71
Southern Asia	0	0	18	28
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0	0	7	13
Eastern Asia	0	0	7	7
South-Eastern Asia	0	0	6	23
Latin America and the Caribbean	3	35	82	79
Oceania	43	53	65	75
Australia and New Zealand	75	91	93	95
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0	1	27	48
Europe and Northern America	40	56	61	81
Europe	12	37	45	75
Northern America	89	90	92	91
Landlocked developing countries	0	2	58	72
Least developed countries	0	1	62	76
Small island developing States	0	1	18	37

Source: WHO/UNICEF coverage estimates 2018 revision, July 2019, World Health Organisation (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

(d) Proportion of the target population with access to human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>
World	3	7	8	12
Sub-Saharan Africa	0	1	4	8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0	0	0	1
Northern Africa	0	0	0	0
Western Asia	0	0	0	2
Central and Southern Asia	0	0	0	1
Central Asia	0	0	0	9
Southern Asia	0	0	0	1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0	2	2	3
Eastern Asia	0	1	0	2
South-Eastern Asia	0	5	4	4
Latin America and the Caribbean	0	28	35	61
Oceania	5	43	46	48
Australia and New Zealand	8	70	75	76
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0	0	0	4
Europe and Northern America	23	29	34	35
Europe	19	25	26	27
Northern America	29	36	46	49
Landlocked developing countries	0	3	3	12
Least developed countries	0	1	1	5
Small island developing States	0	0	1	5

Source: WHO/UNICEF coverage estimates 2018 revision, July 2019, 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 2018 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>
Total net ODA	6,896.2	9,467.5	9,398.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	2,767.0	5,132.1	4,639.9
Northern Africa	168.0	131.9	157.2
Western Asia	277.3	281.8	425.1
Central Asia	93.0	77.0	92.0
Southern Asia	1,027.2	1,029.8	1,010.3
Eastern Asia	148.8	85.4	67.1
South-Eastern Asia	496.7	489.5	415.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	246.7	165.8	197.2
Oceania	49.0	120.3	79.3
Europe	48.5	73.4	77.4
Landlocked developing countries	1,388.1	2,147.4	2,464.3
Least developed countries	2,797.9	4,643.0	4,425.4
Small island developing States	134.0	236.3	217.0
Residual/Unallocated ODA	1,573.9	1,880.5	...

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

Source: Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database, 2020, 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 2018 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>
Total gross ODA	2,262.3	4,039.5	7,038.3	9,851.3	9,902.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	706.1	1,140.8	2,782.9	5,179.1	4,756.7
Northern Africa	65.6	120.1	169.8	138.9	169.9
Western Asia	98.9	661.2	281.6	286.0	452.7
Central Asia	21.5	43.6	95.0	78.9	98.0
Southern Asia	492.6	617.4	1,064.0	1,183.5	1,151.2
Eastern Asia	54.1	60.4	162.1	116.3	123.5
South-Eastern Asia	205.1	227.5	533.9	534.8	468.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	149.6	226.8	272.2	240.0	221.8
Oceania	132.8	62.3	51.3	124.9	80.9
Europe	45.1	42.8	49.3	77.4	86.3
Landlocked developing countries	434.3	715.4	1,400.9	2,167.8	2,515.6
Least developed countries	823.5	1,331.4	2,814.6	4,696.4	4,526.5
Small island developing States	164.4	109.0	138.6	243.6	224.0
Residual/Unallocated ODA	413.9	864.8	1,554.5	1,953.5	2,374.3

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, 2020, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Target 3.c

Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States

Indicator 3.c.1

Health worker density and distribution

Health worker density, by type of occupation

(Per 10,000 population)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2018</i>	
	<i>Medical doctors</i>	<i>Nursing and midwifery personnel</i>
World	15.6	37.6
Northern Africa	7.8	17.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.3	9.8
Central Asia	27.3	84.3
Eastern Asia	20.5	35.8
South-Eastern Asia	6.4	26.3
Southern Asia	8.7	14.4
Western Asia	19.3	30.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	22.9	50.6
Oceania	27.2	93.7
Europe	36.1	88.4
Northern America	25.8	140.8

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

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****(a) Global average of 13 International Health Regulations (IHR) core capacity scores, by IHR core capacity**

(Percentage)

<i>IHR Core Capacity</i>	<i>2010¹</i>	<i>2015¹</i>	<i>2018²</i>	<i>2019²</i>
IHR01: National legislation, policy and financing	58	83	...	...
IHR02: Coordination and National Focal Point communications	69	84	...	...
IHR03: Surveillance	63	88	...	...
IHR04: Response	69	86	...	...
IHR05: Preparedness	50	75	...	...
IHR06: Risk communication	63	83	...	...
IHR07: Human resources	42	66	...	...
IHR08: Laboratory	66	84	...	...
IHR09: Points of entry	53	64	...	...
IHR10: Zoonotic events	69	87	...	...
IHR11: Food safety	66	78	...	...
IHR12: Chemical events	40	58	...	...
IHR13: Radionuclear emergencies	45	60	...	...
SPAR01: Legislation and Financing	...	...	62	66
SPAR02: IHR Coordination and National IHR Focal Point Functions	...	...	67	70
SPAR03: Zoonotic Events and the Human–animal Interface	...	...	63	67
SPAR04: Food safety	...	...	61	64
SPAR05: Laboratory	...	...	70	72
SPAR06: Surveillance	...	...	72	73
SPAR07: Human resources	...	...	63	63
SPAR08: National Health Emergency Framework	...	...	59	62
SPAR09: Health Service Provision	...	...	60	63
SPAR10: Risk Communication	...	...	57	60
SPAR11: Points of entry	...	...	52	56
SPAR12: Chemical events	...	...	50	54
SPAR13: Radiation emergencies	...	...	52	55

¹ Reporting countries varies and may not be the same each year. For 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.

² Reporting countries varies and may not be the same each year. From 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: e-SPAR database, Global Health Observatory (GHO), World Health Organisation (WHO)

(b) 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>	<i>2019²</i>
World	57.9	76.6	71.3	60.5	63.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	39.5	59.9	54.8	40.8	43.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	63.5	83.4	80.9	73.4	72.6
Northern Africa	63.6	68.3	75.9	67.9	69.9
Western Asia	63.5	87.8	83.0	75.3	73.6
Central and Southern Asia	52.3	71.8	64.1	54.7	57.8
Central Asia	...	83.6	...	59.4	63.5
Southern Asia	52.3	68.5	64.1	52.1	53.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	69.7	85.9	86.1	70.5	70.9
Eastern Asia	78.9	89.4	90.2	84.4	87.5
South-Eastern Asia	65.5	84.5	83.8	64.3	62.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	49.9	76.0	79.0	63.3	69.2
Oceania	54.0	75.9	69.0	57.5	65.6
Australia and New Zealand	89.5	99.0	99.0	90.0	91.5
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	45.2	69.3	60.5	52.5	56.7
Europe and Northern America	68.7	83.8	78.9	74.4	77.1
Europe	67.4	82.5	77.1	73.3	76.1
Northern America	78.7	98.3	100.0	95.2	95.9

¹ Reporting countries vary and may not be the same each year. For 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.

² Reporting countries vary and may not be the same each year. From the year 2018 onward the scores used a new version of the questionnaire – the IHR State Party Self-Assessment Annual Reporting (SPAR) Tool – with the 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: e-SPAR database, Global Health Observatory (GHO), 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 aged 24-59 months 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>2019</i>
World ² (74 countries, 30 per cent population coverage)	72.0
Sub-Saharan Africa (25 countries, 59 per cent population coverage)	61.7
Western Asia (7 countries, 55 per cent population coverage)	75.7
South-Eastern Asia (6 countries, 68 per cent population coverage)	87.8
Small island developing States (15 countries, 68 per cent population coverage)	76.3

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

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 2011-2019 period.

Source: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) global databases, 2020.

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>2018</i>
World	...	...	61.9	66.9	67.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	...	...	35.5	42.8	42.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	34.3	36.3	44.4	49.3	49.6
Northern Africa	28.0	29.1	47.4	55.6	53.9
Western Asia	40.2	42.7	41.8	43.2	45.2
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	...	...	58.5
Central Asia	...	...	35.7	41.6	47.2
Southern Asia	...	...	...	...	59.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	...	...	...	87.7	...
South-Eastern Asia	...	75.1	82.7	91.6	91.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	84.5	88.8	92.5	92.9	95.8
Oceania	57.3	63.4	60.6	79.8	79.8
Australia and New Zealand	58.9	65.8	57.9	87.5	88.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	...	68.6	68.2

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>
Europe and Northern America	94.4	92.0	93.7	94.1	93.5
Europe	93.2	91.3	94.5	95.5	94.9
Northern America	...	93.1	92.3	91.6	91.0
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	32.5	41.6	38.0
Least developed countries	...	...	37.3	49.3	49.5
Small island developing States	74.8	77.5	78.9	81.6	80.3

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

(b) Adjusted net enrolment rate, one year before the official primary entry age, by sex

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>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	...	...	61.7	62.1	66.5	67.2	67.0	67.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	...	...	35.3	35.7	42.6	43.1	42.5	42.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	33.1	35.5	43.9	45.0	48.3	50.2	49.2	49.9
Northern Africa	25.3	30.7	46.1	48.6	54.2	57.0	53.1	54.7
Western Asia	40.5	39.9	41.9	41.7	42.7	43.8	45.4	45.1
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	...	...	...	...	57.8	59.2
Central Asia	...	...	36.2	35.1	42.2	41.1	47.3	47.1
Southern Asia	...	...	...	...	...	...	58.2	59.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	...	...	...	...	88.4	87.0	...	...
South-Eastern Asia	...	...	83.0	82.3	92.2	91.0	93.1	89.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	85.0	84.0	93.1	91.9	93.5	92.3	95.6	96.1
Oceania	57.8	56.8	60.5	60.7	79.8	79.8	79.8	79.9
Australia and New Zealand	59.8	58.2	57.8	58.1	87.5	87.5	87.8	88.2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	...	...	68.6	68.7	68.2	68.1
Europe and Northern America	...	...	94.1	93.2	93.7	94.5	93.5	93.5
Europe	93.1	93.4	94.6	94.4	95.2	95.7	94.7	95.1
Northern America	...	...	93.3	91.3	90.9	92.3	91.4	90.7
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	32.6	32.4	41.3	41.9	37.7	38.2
Least developed countries	...	...	37.3	37.3	49.3	49.3	49.9	49.0
Small island developing States	74.9	74.7	78.4	79.3	81.7	81.5	80.0	80.6

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

Target 4.5

By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations

Indicator 4.5.1

Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated

Gender parity index of trained teachers in pre-primary education

(Ratio)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>
World	...	...	...	...	...
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.54	1.14	0.84	...	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.94	...	0.99	0.97	...
Northern Africa	0.97	...	0.95	0.94	...
Western Asia	...	...	1.08	1.05	...
Central Asia	0.99	...	0.92	0.94	...
South-Eastern Asia	...	...	1.00	0.98	1.01
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	...	...	...	...
Landlocked developing countries	1.78	1.39	1.88	1.39	1.42
Least developed countries	...	1.14	0.85	0.90	...
Small island developing States	1.94	2.20	2.25	2.06	...

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

Gender parity index of trained teachers in primary education

(Ratio)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>
World	...	...	1.07	1.07	1.08
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.11	1.08	0.99	0.96	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	...	1.01	0.99	0.98
Northern Africa	...	...	1.03	0.99	0.95
Western Asia	...	...	0.99	...	...
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	1.03	1.01	1.01
Central Asia	1.08	1.00	...	1.00	1.01
Southern Asia	...	...	1.01	0.99	0.99
South-Eastern Asia	...	...	1.01	1.01	1.01
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	...	1.05	1.03	...
Landlocked developing countries	1.26	1.21	1.21	1.14	1.16
Least developed countries	1.07	1.08	1.02	1.02	1.03
Small island developing States	1.27	1.28	1.31	1.34	1.34

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

Gender parity index of trained teachers in lower secondary education

(Ratio)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2018</i>
World	1.04	...
Sub-Saharan Africa	...	1.11	...	...	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1.03	1.03	1.02
Northern Africa	1.05	1.05	1.02
Western Asia	1.01	...	...
Central and Southern Asia	1.03	1.02	1.02
Central Asia	1.00	1.00
Southern Asia	1.02	0.99	0.99
South-Eastern Asia	1.00	1.00	1.01
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.99	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)
Landlocked developing countries	1.17	1.18
Least developed countries	1.17	1.18	1.17	1.17	1.22
Small island developing States	1.03	0.98	1.14	1.11	...

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).**Gender parity index of trained teachers in secondary education**

(Ratio)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2018</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	...	1.13	1.15	1.19	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	...	1.05	...	1.02
Northern Africa	...	...	1.05	1.05	1.02
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	...	1.10	1.09
Central Asia	1.01	0.99	1.01	1.07	1.06
Southern Asia	...	...	...	1.08	1.07
South-Eastern Asia	...	...	...	1.00	1.00
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	...	1.01	1.01	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.97	0.94	...	...	...
Landlocked developing countries	1.07	1.16	1.19	1.20	1.21
Least developed countries	1.21	1.25	1.26	1.27	1.29
Small island developing States	1.16	1.04	1.24	1.24	1.25

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).**Gender parity index of trained teachers in upper secondary education**

(Ratio)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.13	...	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1.08	1.04
Northern Africa	1.05	1.04
Central and Southern Asia	1.16
Central Asia
Southern Asia	1.15

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
South-Eastern Asia	...	...	...	...	1.00
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	...	...	...	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	...	...	...
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	...	...	1.24
Least developed countries	1.14	1.18	1.25	1.38	1.30
Small island developing States	1.22	1.29	1.08	1.31	...

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 offering basic services, by type of service

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>			<i>2017</i>			<i>2018</i>		
	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>
World	67.3	77.1	87.9	68.5	78.4	89.0	68.6	78.4	89.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	30.8	47.3	56.2	32.5	47.2	...	33.8	47.0	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	89.1	87.1	94.9	88.3	86.3	98.1	...	86.0	98.1
Northern Africa	85.7	79.4	91.6	85.7	79.6	99.3	...	...	...
Western Asia	...	...	97.3	91.1	94.6	97.2	90.7	93.9	97.2
Central and Southern Asia	51.5	66.6	87.5	53.2	69.0	89.2	53.1	69.1	89.2
Central Asia	...	...	...	100.0	99.3	...	100.0	99.3	...
Southern Asia	50.5	65.1	87.0	52.2	67.6	88.8	52.1	67.7	88.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	87.6	94.0	...	89.2	95.1	96.1	89.0	95.0	96.3
Eastern Asia	...	...	...	97.2	97.9	97.9	97.1	97.9	97.9
South-Eastern Asia	80.6	91.2	...	83.8	93.2	95.1	83.8	93.1	95.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	87.0	92.1	92.3	87.9	92.1	92.5	88.3	92.3	92.6
Oceania	89.5	98.8	98.4	89.5	98.2	99.0	...	...	...
Australia and New Zealand	97.7	99.8	99.6	97.7	99.6	99.8	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	...	99.9	99.8	...	99.9	99.8	...	...	...
Europe	99.7	99.9	99.8	99.7	99.9	99.8	...	...	...
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	77.6	43.5	67.2	77.8	44.0	66.5	...
Least developed countries	32.9	49.6	58.7	33.6	51.1	62.8	...	51.0	63.0

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			2018		
	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary
World	...	...	60.0	...	61.7	61.1	...	...	61.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	...	...	23.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	...	82.7	73.0	80.5	83.4	...	81.6	84.9
Northern Africa	66.2	...	73.3	66.8	75.7	73.5	...	...	...
Western Asia	...	...	...	79.6	86.4	91.4	80.3	87.8	93.1
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	44.0	...	...	47.9	...	...	48.2
Central Asia	...	...	...	78.4	78.8	...	77.6	77.9	...
Southern Asia	...	...	42.3	...	...	46.6	...	...	46.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	79.9	76.4	...	82.8	73.8	86.1	83.8	73.7	85.7
Eastern Asia	85.6	93.7	92.9	91.3	94.4	93.8	94.3	94.6	93.6
South-Eastern Asia	...	...	...	...	60.1	81.5	...	59.7	80.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	40.8	62.8	69.1	43.4	63.4	68.2	44.0	63.8	68.8
Oceania	...	85.7	92.9	68.3	85.4	93.0	...	...	...
Australia and New Zealand	93.1	96.9	98.3	93.0	96.9	98.3	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	...	95.8	97.5	...	96.4	97.7	...	...	...
Europe	...	95.7	97.5	...	96.3	97.7	...	...	...
Least developed countries	16.5	...	...	17.0	35.7	31.9	...	...	32.6
Small island developing States	...	...	...	57.2	...	...	...	...	...

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

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

Regions	2015			2017			2018		
	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary
World	44.2	59.7	74.8	45.3	59.9	74.3	...	...	...
Sub-Saharan Africa	...	...	40.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	73.1	74.8	94.0	71.7	74.0	93.8	71.2	73.8	93.8
Northern Africa	63.9	59.2	94.0	63.2	59.9	94.1	62.9	60.3	94.1
Western Asia	...	...	94.1	80.8	91.8	93.5	79.9	91.0	93.5
Central and Southern Asia	17.1	43.3	70.9	17.5	43.9	70.6	...	...	...
Central Asia	...	...	...	95.7	95.0	...	95.6	94.8	...
Southern Asia	15.5	40.9	69.6	16.0	41.6	69.6	...	...	...
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	64.9	79.6	82.1	65.6	78.7	81.5	68.8	80.4	81.1
Eastern Asia	87.8	96.7	92.9	91.7	97.1	92.9	94.1	97.1	93.6
South-Eastern Asia	...	...	75.9	48.0	66.5	74.7	52.6	69.3	73.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	59.6	74.9	77.0	60.6	73.6	75.5	62.0	74.0	76.0
Oceania	...	85.1	93.8	65.8	84.7	93.7	...	...	...
Australia and New Zealand	92.5	96.8	98.5	92.4	96.7	98.5	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	...	98.6	99.2	...	98.7	99.2	...	...	...

Regions	2015			2017			2018		
	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary
Europe	...	98.6	99.2	...	98.7	99.2	...	...	...
Least developed countries	21.0	37.7	47.6	22.3	39.9	47.6	...	...	48.3

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

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

(Percentage)

Regions	2015			2017			2018		
	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary
World	75.5	85.3	84.8	74.5	84.6	85.0	74.5	84.6	85.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	...	...	54.7	44.0	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	93.6	96.3	86.5	93.5	96.3	...	...	95.6
Northern Africa	83.0	93.0	96.5	85.2	93.1	96.9	...	...	...
Western Asia	...	...	96.1	87.8	94.1	95.8	88.5	93.9	95.5
Central and Southern Asia	78.1	90.1	91.2	75.6	89.3	91.6	75.8	89.3	91.6
Central Asia	...	...	...	94.3	93.5	...	94.3	93.5	...
Southern Asia	77.8	90.0	90.8	75.2	89.1	91.2	75.4	89.1	91.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	77.9	79.8	81.3	77.1	80.3	80.9	76.6	81.8	81.8
Eastern Asia	96.8	97.2	...	96.8	97.2	96.6	96.8	97.3	96.7
South-Eastern Asia	64.2	66.7	72.6	63.9	69.1	71.6	63.6	71.5	72.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	...	75.2	...	...	74.9	...	...	...
Oceania	78.6	93.9	94.4	78.3	93.4	94.3	...	...	...
Australia and New Zealand	95.3	98.7	98.7	95.2	98.7	98.7	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	...	99.0	98.6	...	99.1	98.6	...	...	...
Europe	...	98.9	98.6	97.2	99.0	98.6	...	...	...
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	...	61.3	...	...	...	...	...
Least developed countries	55.6	68.9	63.3	56.8	69.7	65.0	...	...	65.3

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

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

(Percentage)

Regions	2015			2017			2018		
	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary
World	79.3	87.9	88.9	77.9	87.1	88.4	77.8	86.8	88.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	88.1	89.8	98.7	89.6	90.0	98.9	...	...	99.0
Northern Africa	86.5	87.0	98.8	89.1	87.3	98.9	...	...	...
Western Asia	...	...	98.6	90.0	93.4	98.9	89.8	93.3	99.0
Central and Southern Asia	82.7	93.3	94.0	79.4	92.2	93.1	79.5	92.2	93.2
Central Asia	...	...	...	95.5	94.7	...	95.5	94.7	...
Southern Asia	82.4	93.3	93.7	79.1	92.1	92.8	79.1	92.1	92.9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	73.5	86.1	...	72.7	85.4	82.4	72.3	85.3	82.2
Eastern Asia	95.8	98.4	...	96.0	98.3	98.1	96.2	98.4	97.9
South-Eastern Asia	...	...	...	57.0	76.7	73.0	57.0	76.6	72.7

<i>Regions</i>	2015			2017			2018		
	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>
Latin America and the Caribbean	81.9	...	...	81.3	...	...	...	...	...
Oceania	83.9	92.8	96.2	83.9	92.7	96.5	...	...	...
Australia and New Zealand	96.6	98.4	99.2	96.6	98.4	99.2	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	...	99.9	99.4	...	99.9	99.5	...	...	...
Europe	...	99.8	99.4	...	99.9	99.4	...	...	...
Least developed countries	53.6	...	...	54.0	76.8	81.4	...	...	81.1

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

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

<i>Regions</i>	2015			2017			2018		
	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary</i>
World	64.6	68.4	73.4	65.5	70.5	75.1	65.2	71.1	76.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	...	...	...	38.3	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	79.2	76.8	99.7	80.8	76.5	99.7	...	76.6	99.6
Northern Africa	72.5	62.1	99.8	74.1	62.8	99.7	...	...	...
Western Asia	...	...	99.6	88.0	93.7	99.7	89.4	93.5	99.6
Central and Southern Asia	48.1	53.2	61.4	50.3	57.5	65.8	50.2	58.3	67.2
Central Asia	...	...	...	95.0	93.7	...	95.0	93.7	...
Southern Asia	47.1	51.3	59.6	49.4	55.9	64.5	49.3	56.7	65.9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	...	...	...	77.8	83.5	85.3	77.2	83.2	84.7
Eastern Asia	...	...	...	94.6	96.3	96.2	94.4	96.2	96.0
South-Eastern Asia	...	...	...	66.5	74.9	78.9	66.2	74.5	77.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	...	...	...	92.4	90.0	...	93.6	...
Oceania	...	...	100.0	...	100.0	100.0	...	...	...
Australia and New Zealand	98.0	...	100.0	98.0	100.0	100.0	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	...	99.1	99.2	...	99.3	99.2	...	...	...
Europe	96.5	99.0	99.2	97.0	99.3	99.2	...	...	...
Landlocked developing countries	...	...	...	54.9	68.7	...	53.7	...	...
Least developed countries	37.7	35.4	36.8	38.4	37.7	40.8	...	...	45.3

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 2018 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>
Total ODA	441.9	1,299.4	1,257.5	1,632.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	37.2	114.1	139.6	161.7
Northern Africa	9.2	28.7	71.6	84.5
Western Asia	26.3	49.3	75.2	87.9
Central Asia	3.6	12.7	13.9	13.6
Southern Asia	18.8	88.2	86.9	82.4
Eastern Asia	15.5	280.7	30.9	34.4
South-Eastern Asia	119.6	207.7	187.6	226.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	20.6	77.4	68.6	64.1
Oceania	39.0	48.6	61.6	46.7
Europe	6.2	17.6	57.6	73.0
Landlocked developing countries	32.3	128.1	128.6	148.9
Least developed countries	68.4	198.0	209.6	190.6
Small island developing States	49.4	85.4	95.2	78.0
Residual/Unallocated ODA	145.8	374.3	464.0	757.2

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

Source: Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database, 2020, 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 with the minimum required qualifications, by education level

(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>	<i>2018</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	54.3	47.7	49.2	48.7	...	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	92.4	...	84.8	81.9	...
Northern Africa	...	97.0	...	83.2	81.3	...
Western Asia	90.1	...	...	85.9	82.3	...
Central Asia	...	94.5	96.4	91.0	89.2	...

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>
South-Eastern Asia	91.4	95.8	94.6	95.6
Latin America and the Caribbean
Landlocked developing countries	...	79.8	77.8	63.7	74.4	62.2
Least developed countries	59.3	54.8	62.7	...
Small island developing States	80.9	85.1	87.5	63.9	63.9	...

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>	<i>2018</i>
World	...	...	...	85.1	85.9	85.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	84.5	71.4	70.1	61.6	63.9	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	...	...	86.4	85.9	86.0
Northern Africa	...	98.2	...	86.1	87.4	88.3
Western Asia	93.8	...	...	86.7	...	...
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	...	73.7	72.7	73.0
Central Asia	...	93.5	96.5	99.0	98.5	97.5
Southern Asia	...	...	...	72.6	71.7	71.9
South-Eastern Asia	...	...	...	98.2	98.7	97.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	...	88.5	89.4	89.6	...
Landlocked developing countries	72.9	76.1	74.2	70.5	76.2	73.6
Least developed countries	73.5	73.2	72.5	69.3	72.2	70.6
Small island developing States	81.6	81.6	78.6	78.4	79.7	79.1

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2018</i>
World	83.7	...
Sub-Saharan Africa	64.0	...	...	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	82.1	80.7	84.1
Northern Africa	80.4	78.9	86.4
Western Asia	83.2	...	...
Central and Southern Asia	84.9	78.5	77.6
Central Asia	95.5	95.4
Southern Asia	82.9	75.6	74.5
South-Eastern Asia	97.7	96.2	96.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	82.6	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)
Landlocked developing countries	81.3	82.2
Least developed countries	70.6	65.8	66.2	62.4	61.3	59.6
Small island developing States	80.5	83.5	81.7	81.7	74.2	...

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>	<i>2018</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	54.0	...	...	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	82.3	84.2	86.1
Northern Africa	78.1	83.5	87.1
Central and Southern Asia	84.9	81.0
Central Asia	94.9	94.1
Southern Asia	84.0	80.0
South-Eastern Asia	99.8	84.4
Latin America and the Caribbean
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)
Landlocked developing countries	81.0	78.4
Least developed countries	54.4	51.5	49.3	52.2	57.8	50.3
Small island developing States	82.9	75.2	75.1	75.9	88.6	...

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>	<i>2018</i>
World	...	...	...	...	86.0	...
Sub-Saharan Africa	...	78.9	60.0	48.8	49.8	...
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	...	...	82.2	83.5	85.0
Northern Africa	...	...	...	79.3	83.5	86.7
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	...	...	80.3	79.1
Central Asia	...	89.8	95.1	94.9	95.3	95.0
Southern Asia	...	...	...	...	78.3	77.0
South-Eastern Asia	...	...	...	...	97.2	92.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	...	...	81.5	83.2	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	88.6	91.7	89.5	...	...	...
Landlocked developing countries	...	85.2	84.0	81.5	81.1	80.9
Least developed countries	64.5	60.2	59.5	58.3	58.2	55.6
Small island developing States	81.6	79.5	78.1	78.7	80.4	79.2

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 the 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 were 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)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2019</i>
World (91 countries, 77 per cent population coverage)	8.0	7.4	6.5	4.9
Sub-Saharan Africa (34 countries, 92 per cent population coverage)	12.7	13.7	12.7	10.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia (13 countries, 83 per cent population coverage)	5.7	4.8	4.7	4.0
Northern Africa (5 countries, 97 per cent population coverage)	5.0	4.1	4.2	3.5
Western Asia (8 countries, 69 per cent population coverage)	6.6	5.8	5.3	4.5
Central and Southern Asia (11 countries, 95 per cent population coverage)	18.7	16.7	12.7	7.5
Central Asia (4 countries, 51 per cent population coverage)	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Southern Asia (7 countries, 96 per cent population coverage)	19.1	17.2	13.0	7.6
South-Eastern Asia (8 countries, 94 per cent population coverage)	4.2	3.5	2.4	2.2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand) (4 countries, 90 per cent population coverage)	8.7	10.1	9.1	7.6
Landlocked developing countries (22 countries, 80 per cent population coverage)	13.7	13.5	11.8	8.9
Least developed countries (36 countries, 92 per cent population coverage)	18.9	17.9	15.6	11.6
Small island developing States (14 countries, 77 per cent population coverage)	7.5	7.8	7.4	6.4

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 2013-2019 period.

Source: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) global databases, 2020.

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2019</i>
World (91 countries, 77 per cent population coverage)	25.6	23.8	22.0	20.2
Sub-Saharan Africa (34 countries, 92 per cent population coverage)	37.1	38.9	36.5	34.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia (13 countries, 83 per cent population coverage)	22.3	20.8	20.3	18.7
Northern Africa (5 countries, 97 per cent population coverage)	19.9	18.5	17.7	17.3
Western Asia (8 countries, 69 per cent population coverage)	25.5	23.9	23.7	20.5

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2019</i>
Central and Southern Asia (11 countries, 95 per cent population coverage)	51.6	46.2	37.8	28.9
Central Asia (4 countries, 51 per cent population coverage)	14.1	7.9	7.2	8.3
Southern Asia (7 countries, 96 per cent population coverage)	52.3	47.1	38.5	29.2
South-Eastern Asia (8 countries, 94 per cent population coverage)	20.9	18.4	16.2	16.4
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand) (4 countries, 90 per cent population coverage)	29.3	28.1	27.5	26.5
Landlocked developing countries (22 countries, 80 per cent population coverage)	43.1	41.6	37.2	33.8
Least developed countries (36 countries, 92 per cent population coverage)	49.1	48.1	43.6	38.4
Small island developing States (14 countries, 77 per cent population coverage)	29.0	29.9	26.8	25.2

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 2013-2019 period.

Source: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) global databases, 2020.

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)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2019</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa (25 countries, 69 per cent population coverage)	34.5	32.3	29.5	24.9
Northern Africa (2 countries, 65 per cent population coverage)	91.4	88.7	82.9	73.9
Landlocked developing countries (7 countries, 50 per cent population coverage)	54.4	49.6	44.0	36.4

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

Note: Based on the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and other national surveys conducted in the 2004-2019 period.

Source: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) global databases, 2020.

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

(a) Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (single and lower chambers)

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	13.3	15.9	19.0	22.3	24.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	11.5	14.4	18.4	22.6	24.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	5.3	7.5	10.9	17.2	17.4
Northern Africa	5.4	10.9	13.2	24.6	20.1
Western Asia	5.2	5.7	9.3	12.8	15.6
Central and Southern Asia	6.9	9.3	18.5	18.4	18.9

Regions	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Central Asia	7.0	11.6	20.0	21.8	25.4
Southern Asia	6.8	8.8	18.2	17.6	17.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	16.4	17.2	18.9	19.5	21.2
Eastern Asia	18.2	18.1	18.7	20.4	21.6
South-Eastern Asia	12.3	15.5	19.3	17.8	20.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	15.2	19.0	22.7	27.4	32.1
Oceania	11.3	11.2	13.2	13.2	16.6
Australia and New Zealand	25.5	26.3	30.2	28.8	35.1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	3.6	3.0	2.5	4.4	6.2
Europe and Northern America	16.8	20.3	22.9	26.4	31.0
Europe	16.8	20.5	23.3	26.7	31.4
Northern America	16.3	17.5	19.0	21.8	25.9
Landlocked developing countries	7.8	13.4	21.6	24.9	27.3
Least developed countries	9.3	13.1	19.3	21.7	23.1
Small island developing States	14.0	18.0	20.5	23.3	25.6

Note: The data concern single and lower chambers and are as at 1 January for 2020, 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, 1 January 2020, Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU).

(b) Proportion of elected seats held by women in deliberative bodies of local government

(Percentage)

Regions	2019
World (133 countries and areas)	36.3
World excluding India (132 countries and areas)	27.6
Sub-Saharan Africa (29 countries and areas)	29.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia (16 countries and areas)	17.7
Central and Southern Asia (11 countries and areas)	41.3
Central Asia and Southern Asia excluding India (10 countries and areas)	15.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia (11 countries and areas)	25.3
Latin America and the Caribbean (20 countries and areas)	24.5
Oceania (9 countries and areas)	32.0
Australia and New Zealand (2 countries and areas)	34.9
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand) (7 countries and areas)	22.8
Europe and Northern America (37 countries and areas)	35.1
Landlocked developing countries (23 countries and areas)	30.7
Least developed countries (25 countries and areas)	30.2
Small island developing states (18 countries and areas)	28.8

¹The number of countries and areas used to calculate the regional values is presented in parentheses.

Note: The data are based on the most recent local elections as at 1st of January 2020.

Source: United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)

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>2019</i>
World	25.1	26.6	27.2	27.1	27.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	28.0	26.9	27.3	29.4	30.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	10.4	10.2	12.9	11.0	11.8
Northern Africa	9.3	9.8	12.7	7.5	7.9
Western Asia	11.5	10.6	13.1	14.9	15.5
Central and Southern Asia	12.7	13.2	12.2	12.7	13.2
Central Asia	23.7	27.4	29.8	30.8	31.4
Southern Asia	12.3	12.6	11.6	12.3	12.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	23.4	25.3	28.3	30.4	32.1
Eastern Asia	19.1	21.1	23.7	26.4	28.0
South-Eastern Asia	36.1	36.8	41.0	39.5	41.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	32.1	35.4	36.9	38.9	39.0
Oceania	32.2	33.9	34.5	37.2	37.4
Australia and New Zealand	32.7	34.4	35.1	37.9	38.1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	24.4	25.2	25.9	26.8	27.4
Europe and Northern America	33.0	35.5	36.8	36.8	37.8
Europe	31.4	34.3	35.7	35.6	36.2
Northern America	35.0	37.0	38.4	38.3	39.6
Landlocked developing countries	24.1	26.4	28.0	29.7	30.2
Least developed countries	24.5	20.6	19.9	21.5	22.3
Small island developing States	29.7	33.2	34.5	34.5	35.6

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2019, 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 (married or in-union) who make their own decisions regarding sexual and reproductive health and rights (including deciding on their own health care, deciding on the use of contraceptive; and can say no to sex)¹

(Percentage)

Regions	2020			
	Decision-making on sexual and reproductive health and right	Decision-making on women's own health care	Decision-making on use of contraceptive	Say no to sex
World ² (57 countries, 13 per cent population coverage)	55.0	75.2	91.1	75.1
Sub-Saharan Africa (36 countries, 97 per cent population coverage)	47.7	71.3	89.6	70.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia ² (2 countries, 2 per cent population coverage)	62.1	94.5	91.9	70.3
Western Asia ² (2 countries, 5 per cent population coverage)	62.1	94.5	91.9	70.3
Central and Southern Asia ² (5 countries, 8 per cent population coverage)	42.6	59.1	91.9	70.1
Central Asia ² (2 countries, 13 per cent population coverage)	52.9	72.3	88.3	71.9
Southern Asia ² (3 countries, 8 per cent population coverage)	42.0	58.3	92.2	70
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia ² (5 countries, 6 per cent population coverage)	75.8	92.3	94.3	86.2
Eastern Asia ² (1 country, 0.1 per cent population coverage)	63.2	85.0	83.9	80.3
South-Eastern Asia ² (4 countries, 22 per cent population coverage)	76.0	92.5	94.5	86.4
Latin America and the Caribbean ² (7 countries, 10 per cent population coverage)	74.1	87.2	91.2	91.4
Europe and Northern America ² (2 countries, 5 per cent population coverage)	80.5	97.4	94.4	86.2
Europe ² (2 countries, 7 per cent population coverage)	80.5	97.4	94.4	86.2
Landlocked developing countries (18 countries, 66 per cent population coverage)	47.4	71.7	90.5	68.7
Least developed countries (30 countries, 57 per cent population coverage)	49.6	71.1	90.3	72.4
Small island developing States (7 countries, 37 per cent population coverage)	68.3	84	92.1	86.1

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, 2020, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

Indicator 5.6.2

Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education

(a) Extent to which countries have laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education, total (Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2019</i>
World ¹	73
Sub-Saharan Africa	72
Northern Africa and Western Asia	62
Northern Africa	45
Western Asia	70
Central and Southern Asia	62
Central Asia	68
Southern Asia	60
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	82
Eastern Asia	83
South-Eastern Asia	81
Latin America and the Caribbean	66
Oceania	94
Australia and New Zealand	94
Europe and Northern America	84
Europe	84
Landlocked developing countries	69
Least developed countries	71
Small island developing States	57

¹Based on 75 countries with complete data.

Note: (1) Data are based on official responses to the United Nations 12th Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development. (2) The indicator measures the legal and regulatory environment across four thematic sections, defined as the key parameters of sexual and reproductive health care, information and education.

Source: UNFPA Global Database, 2020, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

(b) Extent to which countries have laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education, by thematic areas (sections)

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2019</i>			
	<i>Section 1: Maternity Care</i>	<i>Section 2: Contraceptive Services</i>	<i>Section 3: Sexuality Education</i>	<i>Section 4: HIV and HPV</i>
World	71 ¹	75 ²	56 ³	80 ⁴
Sub-Saharan Africa	70	77	49	81
Northern Africa and Western Asia	63	70	29	69
Northern Africa	53	27	0	58
Western Asia	67	85	48	75
Central and Southern Asia	66	64	37	67
Central Asia	76	68	47	70

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2019</i>			
	<i>Section 1: Maternity Care</i>	<i>Section 2: Contraceptive Services</i>	<i>Section 3: Sexuality Education</i>	<i>Section 4: HIV and HPV</i>
Southern Asia	62	63	34	66
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	67	88	89	88
Eastern Asia	67	100	81	83
South-Eastern Asia	67	82	92	90
Latin America and the Caribbean	66	65	61	75
Oceania	81	97	50	88
Australia and New Zealand	81	97	50	88
Europe and Northern America	80	81	76	90
Europe	80	81	76	90
Landlocked developing countries	75	72	59	75
Least developed countries	71	73	47	78
Small island developing States	60	42	49	71

¹Based on 79 countries with complete data.

²Based on 104 countries with complete data.

³Based on 98 countries with complete data.

⁴Based on 101 countries with complete data.

Note: (1) Data are based on official responses to the United Nations 12th Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development. (2) Each of the four thematic areas (sections) is represented by individual components, reflecting topics that are: (i) critical from a substantive perspective, (ii) span a broad spectrum of sexual and reproductive health care, information and education, and (iii) the subject of national legal and regulatory frameworks.

Source: UNFPA Global Database, 2020, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

(c) Extent to which countries have laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women aged 15 years and older to *maternity care*, by component
(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2019</i>			
	<i>Component 1: Maternity Care</i>	<i>Component 2: Life-Saving Commodities</i>	<i>Component 3: Abortion</i>	<i>Component 4: Post-Abortion Care</i>
World	87 ¹	88 ²	31 ³	76 ⁴
Sub-Saharan Africa	83	96	29	75
Northern Africa and Western Asia	85	85	3	82
Northern Africa	94	79	-17	75
Western Asia	81	89	11	86
Central and Southern Asia	78	85	28	81
Central Asia	92	77	67	75
Southern Asia	71	88	11	83
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	89	83	22	75
Eastern Asia	92	74	50	67
South-Eastern Asia	88	87	13	79
Latin America and the Caribbean	86	85	25	60
Oceania	100	100	13	100
Australia and New Zealand	100	100	13	100
Europe and Northern America	98	80	59	83
Europe	98	80	59	83
Landlocked developing countries	83	94	41	84
Least developed countries	78	94	25	87
Small island developing States	69	86	29	63

¹Based on 101 countries with complete data.

²Based on 100 countries with complete data.

³Based on 87 countries with complete data.

⁴Based on 101 countries with complete data.

Note: Data are based on official responses to the United Nations 12th Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development.

Source: UNFPA Global Database, 2020, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

(d) Extent to which countries have laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to *contraceptive services*, by component

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2019</i>		
	<i>Component 5: Contraceptive Services</i>	<i>Component 6: Contraceptive Consent</i>	<i>Component 7: Emergency Contraception</i>
World	78 ¹	79 ²	69 ²
Sub-Saharan Africa	77	79	76
Northern Africa and Western Asia	77	64	70
Northern Africa	55	0	42
Western Asia	88	88	81
Central and Southern Asia	75	73	45
Central Asia	87	100	17
Southern Asia	70	63	56
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	91	89	83
Eastern Asia	100	100	100
South-Eastern Asia	87	83	75
Latin America and the Caribbean	67	76	50
Oceania	90	100	100
Australia and New Zealand	90	100	100
Europe and Northern America	85	86	74
Europe	85	86	74
Landlocked developing countries	78	78	60
Least developed countries	75	73	72
Small island developing States	42	54	31

¹Based on 105 countries with complete data.

²Based on 104 countries with complete data.

Note: Data are based on official responses to the United Nations 12th Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development.

Source: UNFPA Global Database, 2020, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

(e) Extent to which countries have laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women aged 15 years and older to *sexuality education*, by component

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2019</i>	
	<i>Component 8: Sexuality Education Curriculum Laws</i>	<i>Component 9: Sexuality Education Curriculum Topics</i>
World	57 ¹	57 ¹
Sub-Saharan Africa	47	52
Northern Africa and Western Asia	30	28
Northern Africa	0	0
Western Asia	50	46
Central and Southern Asia	40	34
Central Asia	50	44
Southern Asia	38	31
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	88	91
Eastern Asia	100	63
South-Eastern Asia	83	100
Latin America and the Caribbean	59	64
Oceania	50	50
Australia and New Zealand	50	50
Europe and Northern America	80	74
Europe	80	74
Landlocked developing countries	59	63
Least developed countries	45	50
Small island developing States	46	51

¹Based on 99 countries with complete data.

Note: Data are based on official responses to the United Nations 12th Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development.

Source: UNFPA Global Database, 2020, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

(f) Extent to which countries have laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women aged 15 years and older to *HIV and HPV care, information and education*, by component

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2019</i>			
	<i>Component 10: HIV Counselling and Test Services</i>	<i>Component 11: HIV Treatment and Care Services</i>	<i>Component 12: HIV Confidentiality</i>	<i>Component 13: HPV Vaccine</i>
World	87 ¹	91 ¹	96 ¹	45 ²
Sub-Saharan Africa	85	92	95	48
Northern Africa and Western Asia	83	88	98	8
Northern Africa	70	70	94	0
Western Asia	90	98	100	13
Central and Southern Asia	76	84	98	10
Central Asia	80	100	100	0
Southern Asia	75	80	97	14
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	98	98	100	56
Eastern Asia	100	100	100	33
South-Eastern Asia	97	97	100	67
Latin America and the Caribbean	85	88	91	41

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2019</i>			
	<i>Component 10: HIV Counselling and Test Services</i>	<i>Component 11: HIV Treatment and Care Services</i>	<i>Component 12: HIV Confidentiality</i>	<i>Component 13: HPV Vaccine</i>
Oceania	100	100	100	50
Australia and New Zealand	100	100	100	50
Europe and Northern America	93	94	96	76
Europe	93	94	96	76
Landlocked developing countries	75	85	93	44
Least developed countries	85	88	95	41
Small island developing States	82	85	88	31

¹Based on 103 countries with complete data.

²Based on 104 countries with complete data.

Note: Data are based on official responses to the United Nations 12th Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development.

Source: UNFPA Global Database, 2020, 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
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	...	...	...

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2017</i>		
	<i>All areas</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
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 6.4

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

Indicator 6.4.1

Change in water-use efficiency over time

Water use efficiency

(United States dollars per cubic meter)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2013-2017</i>
World	18.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	12.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	11.8
Northern Africa	5.2
Central and Southern Asia	2.8
Central Asia	2.2
Southern Asia	23.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	16.9
Eastern Asia	25.5
South-Eastern Asia	4.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	14.1
Oceania	62.2
Australia and New Zealand	62.5
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	50.9
Europe and Northern America	49.2
Europe	58.9
Northern America	42.2
Landlocked developing countries	3.3
Least developed Countries	4.1
Small island developing States	4.5

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

Indicator 6.4.2**Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources****Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources**
(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>
World	16.5	16.6	17.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.8	5.5	5.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	71.0	71.7	67.5
Northern Africa	107.8	107.8	102.9
Western Asia	57.1	57.7	53.8
Central and Southern Asia	77.7	81.5	83.6
Central Asia	79.5	87.9	87.9
Southern Asia	63.2	69.5	70.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	26.3	26.3	29.0
Eastern Asia	45.8	45.8	45.8
South-Eastern Asia	14.6	14.6	19.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.0	5.4	5.3
Oceania	1.9	3.2	3.9
Australia and New Zealand	6.1	6.1	7.2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.1	0.2	0.2
Europe and Northern America	11.6	12.8	12.4
Europe	9.1	9.8	8.5
Northern America	12.4	18.1	18.9
Landlocked developing countries	14.1	14.4	15.5
Least developed countries	4.9	5.4	5.4
Small island developing states	2.0	3.2	3.5

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

Target 6.5

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

Indicator 6.5.1**Degree of integrated water resources management****(a) Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)**

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2018</i>
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)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2018</i>					
	<i>Very low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium-low</i>	<i>Medium-high</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Very high</i>
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
Aquifers component ³	48.5

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.

³Based on 65 countries out of 151 countries sharing transboundary aquifers

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

(b) Proportion of 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>	<i>Information not received</i>
World	14.4	7.8	3.9	2.0	2.0	10.5	29.4	30.1
Europe and Northern America	44.2	9.3	2.3	4.7	0.0	2.3	30.2	7.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	7.1	19.0	7.1	4.8	2.4	9.5	28.6	21.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.5	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	31.8	13.6	40.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	9.5	19.0	23.8	42.9
Central and Southern Asia	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	58.3
Eastern and South- eastern Asia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	25.0	66.7
Oceania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

¹Levels of transboundary cooperation (percentage)

Note: Based on 107 countries' response 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>2018</i>
World	2.10	2.12	2.16	2.17
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.10	1.09	1.10	1.09
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.77	0.78	0.96	0.97
Northern Africa	0.10	0.10	0.13	0.13
Western Asia	1.88	1.92	1.94	1.96
Central and Southern Asia	3.47	3.41	3.31	3.31
Central Asia	7.03	6.82	6.59	6.58
Southern Asia	1.28	1.31	1.30	1.30
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1.19	1.22	1.26	1.27
Eastern Asia	1.11	1.15	1.19	1.21
South-Eastern Asia	1.41	1.45	1.46	1.44
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.98	0.99	0.97	0.97
Oceania	0.31	0.30	0.33	0.31
Australia and New Zealand	0.26	0.24	0.27	0.25
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1.08	1.11	1.17	1.19
Europe and Northern America	4.00	4.06	4.07	4.12
Europe	2.95	3.03	3.06	3.12
Northern America	5.25	5.29	5.28	5.31
Landlocked developing countries	2.94	2.89	2.84	2.83
Least developed countries	1.07	1.06	1.21	1.21
Small island developing States	0.89	0.92	0.96	0.98

Source: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>
World	2.15	2.15	2.18	2.18
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.09
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.80	0.80	0.98	0.97
Northern Africa	0.10	0.10	0.13	0.13
Western Asia	1.98	1.99	1.98	1.96
Central and Southern Asia	3.57	3.49	3.38	3.33
Central Asia	7.25	7.01	6.75	6.63
Southern Asia	1.30	1.33	1.31	1.31
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1.19	1.23	1.26	1.27
Eastern Asia	1.11	1.15	1.19	1.21

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>
South-Eastern Asia	1.42	1.46	1.48	1.44
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.99	1.00	0.98	0.97
Oceania	0.32	0.31	0.33	0.31
Australia and New Zealand	0.26	0.24	0.27	0.25
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1.20	1.25	1.26	1.20
Europe and Northern America	4.12	4.12	4.12	4.13
Europe	3.12	3.12	3.11	3.13
Northern America	5.31	5.32	5.32	5.31
Landlocked developing countries	3.03	2.96	2.89	2.85
Least developed countries	1.07	1.07	1.21	1.21
Small island developing States	0.95	0.98	1.01	0.99

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 2018 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000¹</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>
Total ODA	5,440.0	5,449.2	7,216.9	8,982.6	9,435.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	979.6	1,204.4	1,989.2	2,476.1	2,954.3
Northern Africa	434.6	416.2	534.2	953.3	800.7
Western Asia	562.5	1,515.6	791.8	1,127.5	1,093.3
Central Asia	40.4	53.7	85.6	174.2	178.9
Southern Asia	451.1	710.9	1,059.5	1,313.8	1,579.5
Eastern Asia	577.7	420.3	315.4	214.9	99.8
South-Eastern Asia	964.2	345.0	867.4	1,096.6	1,116.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,015.9	399.6	780.2	551.1	680.1
Oceania	26.3	10.2	40.1	65.8	87.7
Europe	265.2	112.7	172.7	292.5	149.3
Landlocked developing countries	921.5	896.0	1,295.0	1,731.0	2,068.2
Least developed countries	1,137.4	1,287.6	2,127.6	2,741.6	3,234.1
Small island developing States	168.0	92.6	188.7	242.1	302.1
Residual/Unallocated ODA	122.4	260.5	580.7	716.7	695.7

¹Based on commitments.

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

Source: Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database, 2020, 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	...
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

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2019</i>
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	...

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2019</i>
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
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>2018</i>
World	77.8	80.4	83.3	86.6	89.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	25.3	29.3	33.6	38.9	47.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	87.2	89.8	92.2	93.4	93.6
Northern Africa	81.0	85.2	87.4	90.0	92.0
Western Asia	93.0	94.0	96.4	96.2	95.1
Central and Southern Asia	59.9	67.3	75.2	85.7	92.3
Central Asia	99.3	99.6	99.5	99.7	99.9
Southern Asia	58.4	66.1	74.3	85.1	92.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	91.3	93.3	95.8	97.3	98.1
Eastern Asia	95.8	97.2	98.6	99.0	99.2
South-Eastern Asia	78.7	82.6	88.6	93.0	95.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	91.7	93.6	96.0	97.3	98.3
Oceania	80.1	82.0	82.0	87.3	90.6
Australia and New Zealand	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	26.5	34.8	36.0	55.3	66.9
Europe and Northern America	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.4	100.0
Europe	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.1	100.0
Northern America	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Landlocked developing countries	34.6	37.4	45.1	49.0	58.7
Least developed countries	19.8	26.0	34.0	42.6	51.6
Small island developing states	70.4	72.3	74.3	78.9	82.5

Source: The World Bank, 2020.

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2018</i>	
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
World	63.4	94.4	70.3	95.7	80.4	97.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	8.8	61.8	14.3	69.6	27.2	77.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	74.1	97.3	82.8	98.4	85.5	98.8
Northern Africa	67.4	95.5	78.5	96.1	86.1	98.1
Western Asia	83.1	98.5	88.8	99.9	84.7	99.2
Central and Southern Asia	47.3	90.3	65.5	94.8	88.2	99.5
Central Asia	99.0	99.7	99.1	99.9	99.9	99.9
Southern Asia	45.8	89.8	64.5	94.5	87.8	99.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	87.5	96.9	93.4	98.1	97.2	98.6
Eastern Asia	94.5	97.8	99.0	98.2	100.0	98.4

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2018</i>	
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
South-Eastern Asia	69.3	94.2	81.3	97.7	92.1	99.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	70.7	98.6	83.9	99.3	92.9	99.6
Oceania	42.3	98.0	47.5	98.3	72.7	98.9
Australia and New Zealand	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	11.1	78.6	22.0	83.1	60.3	88.9
Europe and Northern America	100.0	99.8	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0
Europe	100.0	99.7	100.0	99.9	100.0	99.9
Northern America	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0
Landlocked developing countries	19.8	77.1	30.3	80.6	46.2	86.7
Least developed countries	8.4	56.4	20.4	69.0	39.0	78.1
Small island developing states	40.5	93.8	47.1	92.6	62.9	94.7

Source: The World Bank, 2020.

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>2018</i>
World	50	53	56	60	63
Sub-Saharan Africa	10	11	12	13	15
Northern Africa and Western Asia	82	86	89	91	91
Northern Africa	76	83	86	89	90
Western Asia	87	90	92	93	93
Central and Southern Asia	26	32	37	44	49
Central Asia	77	81	85	87	87
Southern Asia	24	30	35	42	47
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	42	47	54	62	67
Eastern Asia	49	52	58	64	67
South-Eastern Asia	23	31	45	59	66
Latin America and the Caribbean	80	83	85	87	88
Oceania	78	77	77	76	76
Australia and New Zealand	>95	>95	>95	>95	>95
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	11	11	11	11	11
Europe and Northern America	>95	>95	>95	>95	>95
Europe	>95	>95	>95	>95	>95
Northern America	>95	>95	>95	>95	>95
Landlocked developing countries	23	24	25	26	27
Small island developing States	48	49	50	50	50

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>2017</i>
World	17.21	16.20	16.35	17.00	17.32
Sub-Saharan Africa	72.32	70.10	70.67	68.47	68.53
Northern Africa and Western Asia	8.37	7.57	6.22	5.54	5.33
Northern Africa	14.94	13.69	11.16	10.23	9.82
Western Asia	6.08	5.26	4.48	3.95	3.76
Central and Southern Asia	37.78	34.79	30.65	27.22	25.84
Central Asia	3.68	4.03	3.07	3.05	3.41
Southern Asia	42.99	39.25	34.06	29.90	28.09
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	23.23	16.79	13.64	13.86	14.36
Eastern Asia	19.90	13.64	10.54	11.03	11.56
South-Eastern Asia	38.40	33.58	31.68	29.30	29.02
Latin America and the Caribbean	28.01	28.17	28.45	28.15	29.40
Oceania	13.12	11.66	12.74	13.47	13.66
Australia and New Zealand	11.35	10.01	11.34	12.20	12.44
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	47.96	41.73	38.62	35.79	34.67
Europe and Northern America	7.36	7.92	10.01	11.97	12.54
Europe	7.38	8.08	10.84	13.18	13.46
Northern America	7.30	7.72	9.10	10.72	11.56
Landlocked developing countries	43.43	43.46	42.54	43.48	43.98
Least developed countries	83.76	80.62	75.61	72.74	70.80
Small island developing States	23.93	20.92	17.55	17.87	17.95

Source: IEA (2019), World Energy Balances; Energy Balances, UN Statistics Division (2019).

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 USD constant 2011 purchasing power parity [PPP] GDP)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
World	6.59	6.26	5.87	5.24	5.01
Sub-Saharan Africa	9.60	8.39	7.50	6.73	6.81
Northern Africa and Western Asia	4.32	4.33	4.55	4.35	4.24
Northern Africa	3.89	4.09	3.78	3.88	3.87
Western Asia	4.48	4.42	4.86	4.51	4.37
Central and Southern Asia	6.65	5.99	5.67	5.13	4.74
Central Asia	17.55	13.51	10.98	8.85	8.33
Southern Asia	6.06	5.53	5.32	4.87	4.51

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	7.07	7.18	6.62	5.65	5.25
Eastern Asia	7.61	7.82	7.20	6.07	5.59
South-Eastern Asia	5.26	4.96	4.45	4.03	3.93
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.13	4.13	3.99	3.82	3.74
Oceania	6.65	5.91	5.78	5.10	4.85
Australia and New Zealand	6.67	5.89	5.78	5.09	4.84
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	5.88	6.42	5.63	5.28	4.98
Europe and Northern America	6.65	6.08	5.57	4.94	4.79
Europe	5.95	5.52	5.07	4.46	4.39
Northern America	7.54	6.81	6.21	5.56	5.30
Landlocked developing countries	12.52	10.46	8.32	7.15	6.95
Least developed countries	7.83	6.81	5.76	5.41	5.29
Small island developing States	4.11	3.84	3.40	3.25	3.23

Source: IEA (2019), World Energy Balances; Energy Balances, UN Statistics Division (2019); World Bank, World Development Indicators.

Target 7.a

By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology

Indicator 7.a.1

International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems

International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems¹

(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>
World	1,363.9	1,840.9	10,051.2	14,804.9	21,398.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	67.0	547.3	1,856.2	5,149.8	7,893.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	149.0	313.4	1,949.6	1,273.8	2,915.7
Central and Southern Asia	571.9	271.6	719.3	5,077.9	3,812.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	393.6	408.3	915.8	693.1	1,643.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	182.4	284.1	4,601.5	2,522.3	4,562.5
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	16.1	8.9	88.0	571.3
Landlocked developing countries	72.6	508.8	934.1	3,058.5	2,918.7
Least developed countries	60.2	613.8	1,501.9	4,009.5	2,682.4
Small island developing States	22.2	24.6	176.3	299.8	792.9

¹ Commitments.

Source: DAC Statistics database, 2020, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and IRENA Public Finance Database, 2020, The International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)

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>2018</i>
World	3.1	2.8	3.2	1.9	2.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.6	3.5	3.3	0.2	0.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	4.1	4.3	3.2	1.4	0.7
Northern Africa	2.4	4.3	2.9	-0.2	1.6
Western Asia	4.5	4.1	3.2	1.9	0.5
Central and Southern Asia	2.5	5.2	5.7	4.6	3.8
Central Asia	6.8	7.6	5.8	1.7	3.0
Southern Asia	2.2	5.0	5.6	4.9	3.9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	4.7	5.4	7.3	4.0	4.2
Eastern Asia	4.8	5.6	7.5	4.3	4.3
South-Eastern Asia	4.4	4.4	6.6	3.5	3.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.0	3.2	4.7	-0.9	-0.5
Oceania	0.6	1.3	0.6	1.6	0.7
Australia and New Zealand	0.9	1.4	0.5	1.6	0.8
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	-1.8	1.2	4.0	2.6	-0.6
Europe and Northern America	3.8	2.6	2.0	2.0	2.1
Europe	4.2	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.9
Northern America	3.1	2.5	1.7	2.0	2.2
Landlocked developing countries	2.0	6.1	5.1	1.3	2.2
Least developed countries	2.0	5.5	3.8	1.1	2.1
Small island developing states	4.1	3.6	5.8	1.7	1.2

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>2019</i>
World	2.6	2.2	3.3	1.6	1.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.6	3.2	3.4	-0.2	-0.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	4.7	3.3	1.7	2.0	-0.3
Northern Africa	2.8	2.7	1.9	3.3	-0.6
Western Asia	5.4	3.2	0.8	0.8	0.1
Central and Southern Asia	2.1	4.3	6.2	4.4	2.4
Central Asia	4.9	5.7	4.7	1.6	3.5
Southern Asia	1.9	4.1	6.3	4.7	2.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	3.6	4.6	6.7	3.8	3.9
Eastern Asia	3.7	4.6	7.2	4.0	4.2
South-Eastern Asia	3.7	4.8	5.5	3.8	3.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.7	1.4	4.2	-1.5	-1.7
Oceania	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.7
Australia and New Zealand	1.2	-0.1	0.2	0.5	0.8
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	-1.9	4.1	6.4	3.5	1.7
Europe and Northern America	2.6	1.5	2.7	1.2	1.5
Europe	2.6	1.2	2.5	1.0	1.2
Northern America	2.5	1.8	3.0	1.1	1.6
Landlocked developing countries	1.4	5.4	4.9	0.7	1.5
Least developed countries	1.5	5.5	3.4	1.0	1.5
Small island developing states	3.7	3.3	6.1	0.8	0.2

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

Source: ILO modeled estimates, November 2019, ILOSTAT, International Labour Organization (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 total employment, by sector and sex

(a) Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sex

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016</i>		
	<i>Both sexes</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	61.2	58.1	63.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	89.1	92.0	86.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	57.7	54.1	58.9
Northern Africa	67.3	62.2	68.5
Western Asia	47.7	47.7	47.9
Central and Southern Asia	86.4	88.0	85.8
Central Asia	54.6	51.5	57.0
Southern Asia	87.8	90.7	86.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	58.1	56.3	59.3
Eastern Asia	51.0	48.7	52.5
South-Eastern Asia	78.0	78.4	77.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	53.1	54.3	52.3
Europe and Northern America	20.3	18.8	21.6
Europe	21.4	19.6	23.0
Northern America	18.1	17.3	18.9
Landlocked developing countries	83.6	85.5	81.8
Least developed countries	90.0	93.4	87.4

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

(b) Proportion of informal employment in agriculture employment, by sex

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016</i>		
	<i>Both sexes</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	93.6	94.5	93.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	98.2	98.8	97.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	92.9	97.0	91.0
Northern Africa	95.5	96.9	94.9
Western Asia	88.6	97.0	84.0
Central and Southern Asia	98.9	99.1	98.9
Central Asia	86.5	90.4	82.7
Southern Asia	99.3	99.5	99.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	88.0	89.3	88.1
Eastern Asia	82.4	83.6	82.0
South-Eastern Asia	91.9	95.8	90.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	79.2	87.7	76.7
Europe and Northern America	57.6	61.8	55.4
Europe	58.6	64.7	54.6

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016</i>		
	<i>Both sexes</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
Northern America	50.7	32.7	59.8
Landlocked developing countries	96.8	97.9	95.7
Least developed countries	97.5	98.5	96.7

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

(c) 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 Organization (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	64,057	76,255	87,334	91,880
Sub-Saharan Africa	2,456	3,007	3,614	3,959	4,187
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2,433	3,099	4,342	5,217	5,656
Northern Africa	826	--	1,663	1,816	1,815
Western Asia	1,654	2,153	3,033	3,626	3,913
Central and Southern Asia	6,003	7,121	8,815	10,629	11,237
Central Asia	531	675	793	941	997
Southern Asia	5,472	6,446	8,022	9,687	10,240
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	17,388	23,380	33,465	40,258	43,258
Eastern Asia	14,275	19,398	28,414	34,722	37,343
South-Eastern Asia	3,066	3,928	4,988	5,463	5,841
Latin America and the Caribbean	5,374	6,110	7,311	8,115	8,505
Oceania	1,054	1,108	1,093	1,131	1,141
Australia and New Zealand	964	1,025	998	1,033	1,041
Europe and Northern America	18,979	20,232	17,615	18,025	17,896
Europe	9,621	10,478	9,728	10,179	10,258
Northern America	9,358	9,753	7,887	7,847	7,638
Landlocked developing countries	1,471	1,880	2,331	2,811	3,004
Least developed countries	1,563	...	2,597	3,176	3,435
Small island developing States	...	...	526	577	576

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	8.74	9.79	10.96	11.83	12.17
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.81	4.08	4.28	4.08	4.09
Northern Africa and Western Asia	6.91	8.00	10.11	11.02	11.52
Northern Africa	4.79	---	6.72	7.39	7.78
Western Asia	8.94	10.47	13.03	14.05	14.62
Central and Southern Asia	3.98	4.34	4.98	5.62	5.79
Central Asia	9.55	11.50	12.56	13.70	14.07
Southern Asia	3.77	4.07	4.70	5.31	5.48
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	8.61	11.13	15.37	17.85	18.59
Eastern Asia	9.58	12.66	18.07	21.54	22.99
South-Eastern Asia	5.84	6.99	8.35	8.61	9.00
Latin America and the Caribbean	10.22	10.88	12.24	12.83	13.17
Oceania	33.75	33.01	29.83	28.61	28.04
Australia and New Zealand	42.06	42.06	37.66	36.34	35.71
Europe and Northern America	18.25	19.13	16.31	16.43	16.22
Europe	13.23	14.35	13.20	13.74	13.82
Northern America	29.91	29.78	23.00	20.04	21.15
Landlocked developing countries	4.39	4.98	5.48	5.85	5.97
Least developed countries	2.35	...	3.06	3.32	3.42
Small island developing States	...	...	8.30	8.61	8.42

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

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>2019</i>
World	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.6	5.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	6.3	5.9	5.7	5.4	5.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	11.2	10.9	9.6	10.5	10.7
Northern Africa	15.1	12.8	10.6	13.1	12.1
Western Asia	7.8	9.2	8.8	8.5	9.7
Central and Southern Asia	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.4
Central Asia	12.1	7.9	6.1	5.7	5.8
Southern Asia	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	3.5	4.5	4.2	4.1	3.8
Eastern Asia	3.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.1
South-Eastern Asia	3.9	4.4	3.2	2.9	3.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	9.1	7.9	7.0	6.7	8.1
Oceania	5.7	4.5	5.0	5.5	4.7
Australia and New Zealand	6.3	4.8	5.4	5.9	5.1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	4.0	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.3
Europe and Northern America	8.1	7.6	9.2	7.6	5.4
Europe	9.8	8.7	9.1	8.6	6.2
Northern America	4.3	5.3	9.5	5.5	3.9
Landlocked developing countries	6.4	5.4	4.9	4.6	4.5
Least developed countries	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.4
Small island developing States	6.6	6.9	7.1	7.1	6.2

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2019, ILOSTAT, International Labour Organization (ILO).

(b) Unemployment rate, both sexes, by age⁴

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2019</i>	
	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>
World	4.0	12.5	4.3	13.3	4.2	13.6	4.0	13.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.9	10.1	4.4	9.4	4.4	8.5	5.0	8.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	7.7	22.9	6.8	21.8	7.7	25.1	8.1	25.7
Northern Africa	10.4	30.5	7.2	24.2	9.4	31.5	9.0	30.2
Western Asia	5.4	16.2	6.4	19.6	6.4	19.9	7.5	22.4
Central and Southern Asia	2.4	15.6	2.6	16.0	2.9	17.6	3.0	18.4
Central Asia	9.5	21.6	5.1	10.1	4.8	9.7	4.9	11.0
Southern Asia	2.0	15.4	2.5	16.2	2.8	18.0	2.9	18.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2.5	8.0	3.2	9.7	3.2	10.3	3.0	10.1

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2019</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>
Eastern Asia	2.6	7.1	3.6	9.8	3.7	10.4	3.5	9.8
South-Eastern Asia	1.8	10.6	1.8	9.5	1.5	10.0	1.6	10.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.7	16.7	5.1	14.3	4.9	14.8	6.1	17.9
Oceania	4.4	10.8	3.7	11.1	4.1	11.8	3.5	10.6
Australia and New Zealand	4.9	12.3	3.9	12.4	4.5	13.2	3.8	11.9
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	2.8	7.2	2.4	6.7	2.6	7.1	2.4	6.6
Europe and Northern America	6.8	15.6	7.8	19.2	6.5	16.2	4.6	12.1
Europe	8.4	19.3	7.7	20.0	7.5	19.7	5.4	14.9
Northern America	3.2	9.6	8.0	17.9	4.4	11.7	3.1	8.8
Landlocked developing countries	5.0	9.6	3.9	7.5	3.6	7.2	3.5	7.0
Least developed countries	2.8	7.4	3.3	7.5	3.2	7.8	3.2	7.9
Small island developing States	5.0	13.7	5.4	15.4	5.5	16.1	4.9	14.4

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2019, ILOSTAT, International Labour Organization (ILO).

(c) Unemployment rate, by sex³

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2019</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	5.7	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.6	5.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	6.4	6.2	6.1	5.4	5.9	5.0	6.3	5.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	14.2	10.2	15.6	7.6	17.0	8.3	17.7	8.4
Northern Africa	20.7	13.5	20.1	7.5	22.2	10.2	21.5	9.1
Western Asia	9.4	7.3	12.1	7.7	13.2	6.9	15.1	7.9
Central and Southern Asia	5.8	5.5	5.6	5.2	6.1	5.2	5.8	5.3
Central Asia	12.4	11.8	6.1	6.1	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.9
Southern Asia	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.2	6.2	5.2	5.8	5.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	3.2	3.8	3.8	4.5	3.6	4.4	3.4	4.1
Eastern Asia	3.0	3.8	3.9	5.0	3.9	4.9	3.6	4.6
South-Eastern Asia	4.0	3.8	3.4	3.1	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	11.5	7.7	8.7	5.8	8.0	5.8	9.6	6.9
Oceania	5.4	6.0	5.1	5.0	5.4	5.5	4.7	4.8
Australia and New Zealand	6.1	6.4	5.6	5.3	6.0	5.9	5.2	5.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	3.3	4.5	3.0	3.8	2.9	4.2	2.6	3.9
Europe and Northern America	8.6	7.6	8.7	9.7	7.5	7.7	5.4	5.4
Europe	10.7	9.2	8.8	9.3	8.5	8.7	6.2	6.1
Northern America	4.4	4.2	8.5	10.3	5.3	5.6	3.8	4.0
Landlocked developing countries	6.6	6.1	5.3	4.7	4.8	4.3	4.7	4.2
Least developed countries	4.1	4.2	4.9	4.2	4.9	4.1	4.7	4.1
Small island developing States	8.3	5.6	8.3	6.2	8.6	6.0	7.6	5.2

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2019, ILOSTAT, International Labour Organization (ILO).

(d) Unemployment rate, female, by age⁴

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2019</i>	
	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Youth</i>
World	4.3	12.0	4.6	13.0	4.5	13.1	4.3	13.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	5.2	9.7	4.8	9.7	4.8	9.0	5.3	9.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	10.0	26.0	11.5	32.3	13.7	32.3	14.5	34.3
Northern Africa	14.4	36.1	14.4	40.9	18.0	39.1	17.5	39.7
Western Asia	6.9	17.0	9.3	24.3	10.7	26.3	12.5	29.9
Central and Southern Asia	2.6	15.9	3.0	15.9	3.8	17.4	3.6	17.9
Central Asia	9.9	22.5	5.2	10.3	4.8	9.8	4.8	11.3
Southern Asia	2.0	15.5	2.8	16.3	3.7	18.0	3.5	18.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2.1	7.3	2.8	9.0	2.8	9.5	2.6	9.4
Eastern Asia	2.2	6.2	3.0	8.7	3.2	9.3	3.0	8.7
South-Eastern Asia	1.9	10.5	1.8	9.8	1.3	10.1	1.5	10.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.5	21.0	6.4	18.1	5.8	18.7	7.2	22.1
Oceania	4.1	10.0	3.8	10.8	4.2	10.8	3.6	9.9
Australia and New Zealand	4.7	11.4	4.2	12.1	4.8	12.2	4.0	11.2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	2.1	6.7	1.9	6.3	1.8	6.4	1.6	6.0
Europe and Northern America	7.4	15.8	7.5	17.7	6.5	15.2	4.8	11.1
Europe	9.3	20.0	7.6	19.3	7.5	19.1	5.5	14.2
Northern America	3.4	9.1	7.3	15.3	4.4	10.4	3.2	7.6
Landlocked developing countries	5.3	9.6	4.3	7.8	3.8	7.5	3.8	7.4
Least developed countries	2.9	6.6	3.8	7.7	3.9	7.7	3.6	7.9
Small island developing States	6.3	16.3	6.4	18.0	6.7	19.3	6.0	17.6

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2019, ILOSTAT, International Labour Organization (ILO).

(e) Unemployment rate, male, by age⁴

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2019</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	3.8	12.9	4.2	13.5	4.0	13.9	3.8	14.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.7	10.3	4.1	9.0	4.1	7.9	4.7	8.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	7.0	21.8	5.3	18.2	5.7	22.4	6.1	22.5
Northern Africa	9.3	28.4	5.0	18.3	6.7	28.4	6.3	26.4
Western Asia	4.9	15.9	5.5	18.0	5.0	17.7	5.9	19.9
Central and Southern Asia	2.3	15.5	2.5	16.0	2.7	17.6	2.8	18.5
Central Asia	9.2	21.0	5.1	10.0	4.8	9.6	5.0	10.7
Southern Asia	2.0	15.3	2.4	16.2	2.6	17.9	2.7	18.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2.7	8.7	3.5	10.3	3.5	10.9	3.3	10.6
Eastern Asia	3.0	7.9	4.0	10.8	4.1	11.4	3.9	10.8
South-Eastern Asia	1.8	10.7	1.8	9.3	1.6	9.9	1.7	10.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	5.6	14.1	4.2	11.8	4.3	12.4	5.2	15.2
Oceania	4.7	11.5	3.6	11.3	4.1	12.6	3.5	11.2
Australia and New Zealand	5.0	13.2	3.7	12.6	4.3	14.1	3.6	12.7
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	3.4	7.7	2.8	7.0	3.3	7.8	3.0	7.2
Europe and Northern America	6.3	15.5	8.2	20.4	6.5	17.1	4.5	13.0
Europe	7.7	18.7	7.9	20.5	7.5	20.2	5.3	15.4
Northern America	3.1	10.0	8.7	20.2	4.4	12.9	3.1	9.9

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2010</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2019</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>
Landlocked developing countries	4.8	9.5	3.7	7.3	3.4	6.9	3.4	6.7
Least developed countries	2.8	7.9	3.0	7.3	2.8	7.8	2.8	7.8
Small island developing States	4.1	11.9	4.8	13.5	4.5	13.8	4.0	12.1

Source: ILO modeled estimates, November 2019, ILOSTAT, International Labour Organization (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 Data refer 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

(a) 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>2019</i>
World	23.3	22.0	21.7	22.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	19.4	18.9	18.7	19.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	31.9	30.0	27.8	28.7
Northern Africa	29.6	29.1	26.5	26.9
Western Asia	34.2	30.9	29.0	30.2
Central and Southern Asia	31.1	28.5	28.9	30.1
Central Asia	20.1	18.4	18.4	18.7
Southern Asia	31.5	28.9	29.3	30.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	20.1	18.6	17.6	17.4
Eastern Asia	19.5	18.1	17.1	16.8
South-Eastern Asia	21.6	19.7	18.7	18.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	20.9	20.2	21.0	21.5
Oceania	13.9	16.1	15.8	15.2
Australia and New Zealand	10.6	11.7	10.1	9.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	20.3	25.2	26.4	25.8
Europe and Northern America	15.0	15.6	13.6	12.6
Europe	14.3	13.7	12.6	11.8
Northern America	16.4	19.3	15.3	13.7
Landlocked developing countries	19.9	18.0	17.8	18.2
Least developed countries	21.5	21.1	21.2	20.9
Small island developing States	23.4	23.1	24.2	24.1

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2019, ILOSTAT, International Labour Organization (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>2019</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	33.6	13.4	31.8	12.8	31.0	12.9	31.1	13.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	24.2	14.7	23.4	14.4	23.2	14.1	23.8	15.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	45.5	18.8	44.3	16.4	39.6	16.6	40.1	17.9
Northern Africa	41.6	17.8	43.4	15.3	36.0	17.3	36.1	18.1
Western Asia	49.2	19.8	45.2	17.4	42.8	16.0	43.7	17.7
Central and Southern Asia	54.0	9.9	48.9	9.7	48.0	11.4	47.9	13.9
Central Asia	23.6	16.6	22.3	14.6	22.5	14.5	23.1	14.5
Southern Asia	55.3	9.6	50.1	9.5	48.9	11.3	48.7	13.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	25.2	15.2	24.0	13.5	22.8	12.9	22.7	12.5
Eastern Asia	24.1	15.1	23.2	13.4	22.2	12.5	22.1	12.2
South-Eastern Asia	27.8	15.4	25.8	13.8	24.1	13.5	23.7	13.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	29.6	12.4	28.3	12.3	29.0	13.2	28.9	14.3
Oceania	15.7	12.2	17.5	14.8	16.9	14.6	16.0	14.5
Australia and New Zealand	12.2	9.1	12.6	10.8	10.7	9.4	8.9	9.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	22.5	18.1	27.5	23.0	28.5	24.3	28.0	23.6
Europe and Northern America	16.9	13.2	16.6	14.7	14.4	12.9	13.2	11.9
Europe	16.2	12.5	15.1	12.4	13.4	11.9	12.7	11.0
Northern America	18.3	14.7	19.6	19.1	16.0	14.7	14.1	13.4
Landlocked developing countries	25.8	14.1	24.0	12.0	23.9	11.8	24.4	12.1
Least developed countries	31.4	11.7	29.3	12.9	29.7	12.9	28.9	13.0
Small island developing States	29.8	17.2	29.0	17.4	30.5	18.1	30.4	18.1

Source: ILO modeled estimates, November 2019, ILOSTAT, International Labour Organization (ILO).

Target 8.8

Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment

Indicator 8.8.2

Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status

Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation

(Score)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>
World	5.5	5.4	5.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.2	2.2	2.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	6.5	6.3	6.4
Northern Africa	7.1	7.1	7.1
Western Asia	6.0	5.6	5.8
Central and Southern Asia	5.3	5.6	5.5
Central Asia	3.9	4.7	4.6

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>
Southern Asia	5.4	5.6	5.5
South-Eastern Asia	5.8	5.2	5.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	3.0	3.0	2.8
Oceania	0.8	1.7	1.6
Australia and New Zealand	0.6	1.6	1.6
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1.9	1.9	1.9
Europe and Northern America	1.5	1.5	1.5
Europe	0.8	0.8	0.7
Northern America	2.6	2.6	2.6
Landlocked developing countries	2.5	2.6	2.5
Least Developed Countries	3.3	3.3	3.7
Small island developing States	3.7	3.6	3.5

Note: (1) SDG indicator 8.8.2 seeks to measure the level of national compliance with fundamental labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining). It is based on six International Labour Organization (ILO) supervisory body textual sources and also on national legislation. National law is not enacted for the purpose of generating a statistical indicator of compliance with fundamental rights, nor were any of the ILO textual sources created for this purpose. Indicator 8.8.2 is compiled from these sources, and its use does not constitute a waiver of the respective ILO Constituents' divergent points of view on the sources' conclusions. (2) SDG indicator 8.8.2 is not intended as a tool to compare compliance among ILO member States. It should specifically be noted that reporting obligations of an ILO member State to the ILO's supervisory system and thus ILO textual sources are different for ratifying and non-ratifying ILO member States.

Source: International Labour Organization (ILO).

Revision note: As of 20 October 2020, data in table for "Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation" were replaced due to a computation error.

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

(Per 100,000 adults)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>
World	14.6	15.1	14.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.1	4.9	5.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	10.6	11.1	10.6
Central and Southern Asia	10.7	13.5	14.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	9.6	11.3	11.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	15.8	17.1	16.1
Oceania	25.4	23.3	22.5
Europe and Northern America	35.3	30.9	27.9
Landlocked developing countries	7.8	8.9	10.2
Least developed countries	3.6	4.9	5.6
Small island developing States	8.2	8.5	8.2

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>2018</i>
World	45.3	64.7	69.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	9.1	12.3	12.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	25.2	33.9	36.2
Central and Southern Asia	8.1	19.6	22.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	38.5	77.0	90.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	64.4	73.3	72.2
Oceania	121.8	118.4	106.0
Europe and Northern America	122.4	142.9	144.5
Landlocked developing countries	8.4	12.2	14.8
Least developed countries	2.6	5.2	6.4
Small island developing States	23.3	27.1	28.8

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 2018 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2002-05¹</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>
Total ODA	23,997.7	42,059.2	58,316.3	57,769.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	5,566.9	11,318.5	14,361.2	15,533.9
Northern Africa	1,239.4	3,796.4	3,640.8	2,673.9
Western Asia	3,382.6	3,020.0	4,219.1	2,698.6
Central Asia	341.0	1,032.4	1,098.4	931.2
Southern Asia	4,317.8	7,310.3	9,815.1	14,619.0
Eastern Asia	831.5	883.9	978.4	531.2
South-Eastern Asia	3,535.5	3,598.8	11,206.6	6,939.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,487.6	2,753.2	3,976.3	3,272.3
Oceania	215.7	380.3	834.9	739.4
Europe	884.4	1,446.3	1,311.2	1,708.2
Landlocked developing countries	4,126.1	8,372.4	9,405.6	11,151.5
Least Developed Countries	6,514.1	13,037.5	18,601.2	21,216.0
Small island developing States	710.2	1,203.4	1,849.2	2,080.6
Residual/Unallocated ODA	2,195.4	6,519.2	6,874.4	8,121.7

¹2002-2005 average.

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, 2020, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

(b) Total official development assistance for trade, disbursements

(Millions of constant 2018 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>
Total ODA	20,260.5	31,373.8	42,729.7	45,363.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	4,484.3	7,151.8	10,529.0	11,034.8
Northern Africa	1,166.3	2,364.7	2,793.1	3,408.6
Western Asia	4,142.0	2,488.7	4,061.8	3,153.5
Central Asia	183.1	390.4	724.5	770.2
Southern Asia	2,845.3	5,474.1	7,993.3	7,806.1
Eastern Asia	751.4	607.5	564.0	543.8
South-Eastern Asia	2,474.4	3,464.0	4,744.9	4,800.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,006.0	2,458.2	2,731.5	2,899.0
Oceania	153.1	294.4	490.0	615.9
Europe	703.3	954.0	1,378.9	1,791.4
Landlocked developing countries	3,470.1	6,039.5	6,653.3	7,656.7
Least developed countries	5,118.6	8,915.3	11,244.5	13,484.2
Small island developing States	409.1	1,161.1	1,136.5	1,457.2
Residual/Unallocated ODA	2,351.3	5,726.1	6,718.6	8,539.8

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, 2020, 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)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2018</i>		
	<i>Air</i>	<i>Rail</i>	<i>Road</i>
World	8,257,634.6	9,876,627.3	57,305,098.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	116,381.9	35,518.7	1,174,805.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	991,275.2	20,858.0	2,048,001.2
Northern Africa	59,536.1	4,047.1	750,736.3
Western Asia	931,739.1	16,810.9	1,297,264.9
Central and Southern Asia	329,309.4	985,280.5	3,661,248.6
Central Asia	30,761.6	1,388.4	211,766.8
Southern Asia	298,547.8	983,892.1	3,449,481.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2,365,141.9	3,683,574.0	8,393,502.2
Eastern Asia	1,708,663.2	1,910,304.2	7,617,448.2
South-Eastern Asia	656,478.7	1,773,269.8	776,054.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	424,422.1	62,598.2	3,636,215.5
Oceania	204,259.5	28,556.4	157,893.6
Australia and New Zealand	195,809.1	26,547.6	127,480.3
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	8,450.3	2,008.7	30,413.3
Europe and Northern America	3,826,844.7	5,060,241.5	38,233,431.3
Europe	1,974,661.8	5,002,702.5	27,171,791.5
Northern America	1,852,182.9	57,539.1	11,061,639.8
Landlocked developing countries	92,271.0	46,051.4	604,921.9
Least developed countries	75,444.7	171,045.7	982,211.8
Small island developing States	169,710.2	129,340.5	452,481.2

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>2018</i>			
	<i>Air</i>	<i>Inland waterways</i>	<i>Rail</i>	<i>Road</i>
World	230,967.4	4,303,975.1	17,275,052.1	36,985,778.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	3,585.9	13,410.9	173,397.0	410,499.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	38,856.2	28,708.7	63,985.8	710,832.1
Northern Africa	576.9	16,542.0	22,764.3	110,657.1
Western Asia	38,279.4	12,166.7	41,221.5	600,175.0
Central and Southern Asia	3,913.8	100,646.3	1,080,092.1	3,286,929.9
Central Asia	158.9	2,914.2	313,032.8	239,166.9
Southern Asia	3,754.9	97,732.2	767,059.3	3,047,763.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	80,693.4	1,483,108.0	2,916,941.7	8,776,622.2
Eastern Asia	68,842.3	1,444,992.3	2,868,516.1	7,905,544.5
South-Eastern Asia	11,851.1	38,115.7	48,425.7	871,077.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	6,389.3	90,070.6	514,989.5	1,954,874.3
Oceania	3,528.4	2,384.7	451,037.8	296,253.8
Australia and New Zealand	3,376.9	2,384.7	451,037.8	291,612.4
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	151.5	...	...	4,641.4
Europe and Northern America	94,000.4	2,585,645.9	12,074,608.1	21,549,767.5
Europe	47,581.0	2,026,678.4	9,001,291.4	17,813,702.9
Northern America	46,419.4	558,967.5	3,073,316.7	3,736,064.5
Landlocked developing countries	2,428.8	14,651.0	361,073.3	424,859.6
Least developed countries	2,390.3	51,154.8	35,927.0	210,820.3
Small island developing States	5,696.7	...	1,375.9	50,213.5

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

(c) Freight loaded and unloaded, maritime transport

(Millions of metric tons)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>
World	20,575.5	21,421.8	22,010.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	791.7	812.7	837.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2,540.3	2,561.9	2,658.6
Northern Africa	394.4	425.1	446.5
Western Asia	2,145.9	2,136.8	2,212.1
Central and Southern Asia	1,075.8	1,108.5	1,124.8
Central Asia	3.7	3.3	3.1
Southern Asia	1,072.1	1,105.2	1,121.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	7,299.9	7,712.0	7,926.8
Eastern Asia	5,266.4	5,584.6	5,743.9
South-Eastern Asia	2,033.5	2,127.4	2,182.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,902.8	1,989.0	2,056.2
Oceania	1,516.4	1,652.3	1,720.7
Australia and New Zealand	1,493.9	1,629.3	1,696.6
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	22.5	23.1	24.1
Europe and Northern America	5,448.5	5,585.5	5,686.2
Europe	3,722.4	3,833.2	3,887.7
Northern America	1,726.1	1,752.3	1,798.4
Least developed countries	346.9	364.8	379.5

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>
Small island developing States	764.3	762.7	760.2

Source: UNCTAD Review of Maritime Transport, 2019, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

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 2015 United States dollars
(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
World	15.3	15.5	16.0	16.3	16.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	11.1	10.0	9.3	9.8	9.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	11.8	11.7	11.8	12.3	12.5
Northern Africa	12.2	11.4	11.3	12.5	12.2
Western Asia	11.6	11.8	12.0	12.2	12.5
Central and Southern Asia	12.8	13.4	14.7	15.0	15.3
Central Asia	19.6	17.4	17.9	17.0	17.2
Southern Asia	12.2	13.0	14.4	14.8	15.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	21.7	22.9	25.2	25.7	25.8
Eastern Asia	21.5	22.9	25.6	26.4	26.5
South-Eastern Asia	22.7	22.9	21.8	21.0	21.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	17.0	16.6	15.2	14.0	13.1
Oceania	10.2	9.4	8.1	6.7	5.9
Australia and New Zealand	10.3	9.4	8.1	6.7	5.9
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	7.0	7.0	6.2	5.7	5.0
Europe and Northern America	13.8	13.5	13.0	12.8	12.8
Europe	14.7	14.3	13.8	14.2	14.5
Northern America	13.0	12.7	12.3	11.5	11.2
Landlocked developing countries	14.1	12.9	11.9	11.6	11.9
Least developed countries	10.5	10.2	10.0	10.9	12.4
Small island developing States	22.8	22.8	21.4	19.3	18.5

Source: UNIDO MVA 2020 Database, United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO).

(b) Manufacturing value added per capita at constant 2015 United States dollars
(Constant 2015 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
World	1197.3	1331.7	1486.2	1653.2	1797.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	122.0	130.7	138.9	160.6	159.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	700.7	789.0	841.8	938.6	979.7
Northern Africa	366.2	399.2	432.0	407.2	422.4
Western Asia	961.1	1083.0	1198.8	1399.2	1467.9
Central and Southern Asia	122.8	159.4	219.5	270.8	327.5
Central Asia	373.2	472.5	636.5	749.1	838.0
Southern Asia	113.3	147.9	204.2	252.9	308.0

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	947.1	1233.9	1755.6	2243.5	2655.0
Eastern Asia	1104.7	1462.4	2152.0	2802.1	3339.3
South-Eastern Asia	497.5	606.1	705.3	815.3	950.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	1183.3	1229.3	1264.3	1228.2	1099.9
Oceania	3113.9	3148.8	2812.8	2491.3	2280.0
Australia and New Zealand	4141.2	4218.1	3779.6	3351.8	3092.6
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	240.2	249.8	235.4	238.5	201.6
Europe and Northern America	4014.8	4349.0	4316.4	4540.3	4855.5
Europe	3078.8	3343.7	3377.3	3659.6	4003.1
Northern America	6187.8	6588.0	6329.9	6372.5	6592.0
Landlocked developing countries	114.2	132.1	158.1	179.9	197.7
Least developed countries	57.9	67.8	89.0	107.9	132.3
Small island developing States	1757.8	1987.8	2127.0	2102.4	2077.5

Source: UNIDO MVA 2020 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>2019</i>
World	15.0	14.6	14.4	14.4	14.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	7.2	6.5	6.0	6.2	6.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	11.8	12.0	11.8	11.4	11.3
Northern Africa	11.6	11.2	11.6	11.0	11.3
Western Asia	12.0	12.7	11.9	11.7	11.3
Central and Southern Asia	10.9	11.9	11.6	12.8	13.1
Central Asia	11.5	11.3	11.4	11.6	12.5
Southern Asia	10.9	12.0	11.6	12.9	13.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	17.8	17.8	19.1	18.8	18.2
Eastern Asia	19.5	19.3	21.3	20.6	19.6
South-Eastern Asia	12.1	12.7	12.5	13.6	14.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	14.6	14.1	13.0	12.5	11.9
Oceania	10.4	9.3	8.2	7.1	6.7
Australia and New Zealand	12.7	11.0	9.3	8.1	7.6
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	2.9	3.0	3.4	3.1	3.0
Europe and Northern America	18.2	16.2	13.9	13.5	13.3
Europe	19.7	18.0	15.4	14.9	14.8
Northern America	15.2	12.5	10.9	10.8	10.4
Landlocked developing countries	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.0	7.1
Least developed countries	5.9	6.6	7.1	7.4	7.5
Small island developing States	10.1	9.1	8.2	7.3	6.6

Source: ILO modeled estimates, November 2019, ILOSTAT, International Labour Organization (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>2017</i>
World ²	23,240	27,075	30,571	32,431	32,840
Sub-Saharan Africa	412	531	613	687	701
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1,116	1,384	1,776	2,099	2,196
Northern Africa	251	334	405	470	484
Western Asia	865	1,050	1,371	1,629	1,711
Central and Southern Asia	1,597	1,973	2,665	3,248	3,444
Central Asia	270	318	387	421	421
Southern Asia	1,326	1,655	2,278	2,827	3,024
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	5,483	8,044	10,665	12,238	12,472
Eastern Asia	4,786	7,160	9,616	10,923	11,073
South-Eastern Asia	697	884	1,049	1,315	1,398
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,189	1,324	1,531	1,658	1,596
Oceania	371	410	424	421	433
Australia and New Zealand	364	399	414	405	417
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	7	11	10	16	17
Europe and Northern America	11,999	12,157	11,513	10,632	10,439
Europe	5,753	5,913	5,633	5,145	5,130
Northern America	6,246	6,244	5,881	5,486	5,309
Landlocked developing countries	361	416	489	555	571
Least developed countries	88	125	175	247	289
Small island developing States	125	130	142	152	150

¹CO₂ Fuel Combustion represents total CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion.²World aggregate includes the data for international aviation and navigation bunkers, which are not reported separately in this table.**Source:** CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion, 2019. 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>2017</i>
World	0.38	0.37	0.35	0.31	0.29
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.27	0.26	0.23	0.21	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	0.32	0.29	0.27
Central Asia	1.10	0.86	0.74	0.60	0.55
Southern Asia	0.31	0.29	0.29	0.27	0.26
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.42	0.47	0.45	0.39	0.36

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
Eastern Asia	0.47	0.53	0.51	0.43	0.40
South-Eastern Asia	0.23	0.23	0.21	0.21	0.20
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.18	0.18
Oceania	0.46	0.43	0.39	0.34	0.33
Australia and New Zealand	0.46	0.42	0.38	0.33	0.32
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
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	0.28
Landlocked developing countries	0.64	0.54	0.44	0.38	0.36
Least developed countries	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.14
Small island developing States	0.27	0.22	0.18	0.16	0.15

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

Source: CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion, 2019. 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>2017</i>
World	0.51	0.55	0.57	0.50	0.46
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.72	0.71	0.62	0.52	0.49
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1.00	0.91	0.92	0.80	0.80
Northern Africa	0.78	0.84	0.65	0.54	0.58
Western Asia	1.06	0.93	1.01	0.86	0.85
Central and Southern Asia	1.58	1.46	1.57	1.40	1.37
Central Asia	1.71	1.86	1.67	1.24	1.19
Southern Asia	1.56	1.42	1.56	1.42	1.39
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.72	0.94	0.87	0.69	0.58
Eastern Asia	0.75	0.99	0.91	0.70	0.59
South-Eastern Asia	0.54	0.58	0.55	0.53	0.48
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.42	0.40	0.42	0.38	0.38
Oceania	0.50	0.44	0.38	0.41	0.39
Australia and New Zealand	0.49	0.42	0.37	0.38	0.37
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1.14	1.16	0.98	1.28	1.40
Europe and Northern America	0.35	0.28	0.25	0.23	0.22
Europe	0.37	0.31	0.27	0.25	0.24
Northern America	0.33	0.24	0.23	0.20	0.19
Landlocked developing countries	1.47	1.53	1.41	1.08	1.03
Least developed countries	0.45	0.41	0.41	0.42	0.36
Small island developing States	0.41	0.32	0.36	0.36	0.37

Source: UNIDO MVA 2020 Database and IEA CO₂ Emissions from Fuel Combustion Statistics 2019, 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>2017</i>
World	1.51	1.53	1.62	1.69	1.72
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.34	0.37	0.36	0.37	0.38
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.58	0.60	0.66	0.76	0.81
Northern Africa	0.29	0.32	0.45	0.61	0.61
Western Asia	0.70	0.71	0.75	0.82	0.88
Central and Southern Asia	0.57	0.67	0.67	0.54	0.54
Central Asia	0.22	0.26	0.16	0.16	0.14
Southern Asia	0.59	0.69	0.70	0.57	0.56
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1.51	1.68	1.83	2.07	2.13
Eastern Asia	1.85	2.04	2.17	2.42	2.47
South-Eastern Asia	0.56	0.64	0.75	0.88	0.97
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.54	0.55	0.66	0.73	0.67
Oceania	1.46	1.84	2.16	1.77	1.78
Australia and New Zealand	1.50	1.90	2.23	1.83	1.85
Europe and Northern America	2.05	2.00	2.16	2.22	2.25
Europe	1.60	1.59	1.74	1.84	1.86
Northern America	2.57	2.47	2.66	2.63	2.69
Landlocked developing countries	0.24	0.24	0.22	0.23	0.21
Least developed countries	0.20	0.18	0.21	0.21	0.20
Small island developing States	0.80	0.95	0.95	1.04	0.96

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>2017</i>
World	801	903	1,018	1,154	1,198
Sub-Saharan Africa	63	71	81	94	99
Northern Africa and Western Asia	534	555	618	803	854
Northern Africa	473	473	501	692	723
Western Asia	591	629	721	899	967
Central and Southern Asia	131	151	175	238	287
Central Asia	459	472	401	513	475
Southern Asia	118	139	167	228	280
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	689	875	1,138	1,384	1,468
Eastern Asia	839	1,082	1,390	1,677	1,766

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
South-Eastern Asia	279	329	497	662	740
Latin America and the Caribbean	239	357	430	505	515
Oceania	2,450	2,928	3,208	3,404	3,332
Australia and New Zealand	3,305	3,992	4,396	4,690	4,602
Europe and Northern America	2,776	3,060	3,295	3,623	3,707
Europe	2,464	2,732	2,985	3,301	3,446
Northern America	3,498	3,791	3,960	4,292	4,246
Landlocked developing countries	140	139	133	159	156
Least developed countries	42	47	57	66	71
Small island developing States	493	608	720	808	832

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 2018 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000¹</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>
Total official flows	23,705.2	17,450.7	46,253.0	60,950.3	61,414.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	3,165.2	3,089.0	5,884.8	9,097.3	9,038.4
Northern Africa	1,134.7	1,082.1	3,715.1	3,963.4	5,910.9
Western Asia	2,479.3	3,042.1	6,450.1	7,152.0	5,600.8
Central Asia	408.3	163.9	1,440.6	1,555.8	1,524.2
Southern Asia	4,608.9	3,459.2	8,557.3	9,667.3	12,259.5
Eastern Asia	2,481.7	1,416.5	2,542.0	2,656.2	2,874.4
South-Eastern Asia	3,457.8	1,977.0	3,610.1	10,240.7	6,141.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	3,394.6	1,503.4	6,871.8	8,641.1	6,995.3
Oceania	259.0	138.7	244.7	721.6	768.2
Europe	831.0	749.4	3,213.6	3,150.7	2,928.4
Landlocked developing countries	2,208.4	2,374.4	5,481.4	6,011.9	7,758.2
Least developed countries	3,642.6	3,553.1	5,923.5	8,171.3	10,911.5
Small island developing States	654.5	308.0	1,202.3	1,690.2	1,743.6
Residual/Unallocated ODA	1,484.6	829.3	3,723.0	4,104.3	7,373.3

¹Based on commitments.

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

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

Source: Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database, 2020, 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>2017</i>
World	46.7	45.6	45.0	45.3	44.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	19.8	20.5	20.8	21.8	20.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	31.3	32.4	31.9	31.6	32.3
Northern Africa	27.7	22.5	22.9	19.4	20.1
Western Asia	32.2	34.4	33.9	34.4	34.3
Central and Southern Asia	36.8	35.7	36.0	37.3	37.3
Central Asia	5.0	6.6	12.0	13.1	12.1
Southern Asia	37.8	36.9	37.1	38.4	38.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	49.9	50.4	47.7	46.2	45.9
Eastern Asia	50.4	50.9	48.1	46.6	46.3
South-Eastern Asia	44.9	45.8	44.8	42.8	41.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	37.6	36.1	35.4	35.3	35.8
Oceania	24.8	23.0	26.3	27.1	26.1
Australia and New Zealand	24.9	23.1	26.4	27.3	26.2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	9.8	9.3	9.9	9.9	9.7
Europe and Northern America	47.7	46.1	47.1	48.8	48.0
Europe	44.7	44.5	47.3	50.2	49.2
Northern America	50.5	48.1	46.7	47.1	46.4
Landlocked developing countries	8.6	8.3	11.4	13.7	12.7
Least developed countries	16.5	11.2	9.2	8.7	8.8
Small island developing States	74.7	78.1	79.2	78.1	76.3

Source: Estimates based on the UNIDO CIP 2019 and MVA 2020 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>2001</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>
World	56.2	63.7	87.6	94.9	96.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	26.8	51.8	69.7	86.5	88.5

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	81.2	94.2	96.1	97.8
Northern Africa	...	71.8	93.9	96.3	97.1
Western Asia	83.9	89.6	94.5	95.9	98.5
Central and Southern Asia	25.1	39.3	79.3	94.0	96.1
Central Asia	51.9	60.2	86.9	...	96.8
Southern Asia	24.5	38.5	79.0	94.1	96.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	61.0	...	92.2	97.7	99.4
Eastern Asia	55.8	...	98.0	99.5	99.8
South-Eastern Asia	...	...	76.0	93.0	98.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	79.1	89.3	...	93.5	94.0
Oceania	92.4	95.8	97.4	96.2	96.8
Australia and New Zealand	96.2	98.0	98.7	98.8	99.2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	46.3	62.5	78.3	89.3	90.5
Europe and Northern America	96.4	98.7	99.5	98.3	98.6
Europe	94.8	98.5	99.4	97.5	98.0
Northern America	98.3	98.8	99.7	99.8	99.9
Landlocked developing countries	37.8	45.4	60.3	88.9	92.3
Least developed countries	33.2	51.5	63.7	86.7	88.2
Small island developing States	66.4	80.7	85.9	89.7	88.9

Source: Data based on the World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database, 2019, International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>
World	63.1	78.6	84.8	88.7	91.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	42.0	51.0	58.8	64.2	71.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	75.2	80.7	87.9	90.2	93.0
Northern Africa	68.5	75.2	85.6	86.9	88.6
Western Asia	81.0	85.5	89.9	93.1	96.9
Central and Southern Asia	56.4	68.6	78.9	86.4	91.1
Central Asia	50.6	55.5	65.2	80.1	81.6
Southern Asia	56.6	69.0	79.4	86.6	91.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	55.5	89.0	94.0	97.1	98.6
Eastern Asia	50.9	95.6	98.2	98.2	99.5
South-Eastern Asia	67.1	72.2	83.2	94.2	96.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	84.2	86.5	88.8	90.6	91.6
Oceania	86.7	87.8	89.1	90.1	90.2
Australia and New Zealand	98.7	98.8	99.1	99.2	99.2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	56.0	59.5	63.8	67.1	67.6
Europe and Northern America	94.0	93.2	95.7	96.0	96.1
Europe	90.8	90.0	93.7	94.1	94.3
Northern America	99.4	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.9
Landlocked developing countries	42.1	49.8	58.1	64.7	69.2
Least developed countries	43.6	53.3	61.9	67.5	71.8
Small island developing States	55.3	60.7	63.2	72.2	79.6

Source: Data based on the World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database, 2019, International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>
World	32.8	43.9	64.2	75.1	79.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	9.9	11.0	15.2	19.9	27.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	14.8	18.1	38.6	58.3	68.4
Northern Africa	0.0	7.1	20.0	56.6	73.1
Western Asia	28.9	27.7	54.9	59.9	64.3
Central and Southern Asia	8.1	11.9	62.3	79.3	85.2
Central Asia	16.7	30.9	41.7	57.7	60.6
Southern Asia	7.7	11.2	63.0	80.1	86.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	40.6	66.0	80.3	92.9	95.9
Eastern Asia	50.8	85.5	95.6	96.5	97.8
South-Eastern Asia	14.5	15.7	40.6	83.5	91.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	40.4	57.8	65.3	71.6	79.3
Oceania	67.1	75.7	78.8	83.2	85.2
Australia and New Zealand	87.7	93.0	96.7	98.2	98.7
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	8.0	31.4	33.4	45.4	51.0
Europe and Northern America	77.6	83.8	87.2	89.4	91.0
Europe	67.8	76.3	81.2	84.4	86.8
Northern America	97.9	99.4	99.5	99.7	99.7
Landlocked developing countries	9.3	12.4	18.8	24.8	31.6
Least developed countries	17.0	15.4	19.5	23.5	32.8
Small island developing States	20.2	34.4	39.4	50.6	54.3

Source: Data based on the World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database, 2019, 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

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
Western Asia	32.2	32.3	34.3	35.1
Central and Southern Asia	49.7	50.0	46.3	45.8
Central Asia	46.7	47.1	43.1	41.3
Southern Asia	49.9	50.2	46.5	46.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	49.8	48.5	49.9	49.7
Eastern Asia	51.9	50.1	52.2	52.0
South-Eastern Asia	41.8	42.1	40.7	40.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	48.3	49.0	51.1	50.5
Oceania	57.7	56.2	56.8	55.6
Australia and New Zealand	58.5	57.0	57.7	56.4
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	44.5	42.6	42.2	42.3
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
Landlocked developing countries	47.1	45.6	45.4	44.3
Least developed countries	43.0	43.0	43.8	43.5
Small island developing States	49.1	48.5	49.4	49.1

Source: ILO modeled estimates, June 2019, ILOSTAT, International Labour Organization (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>2019</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	68.5
UN General Assembly	74.6	74.3	74.0	74.1	74.1
UN Security Council	53.3	46.7	53.3	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>2019</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	39.2
International Finance Corporation	30.1	30.1	30.1	32.2	31.9
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	68.5
UN General Assembly	74.6	74.3	74.0	74.1	74.1
UN Security Council	53.3	46.7	53.3	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 10.7**Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies****Indicator 10.7.2****Number of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people****(a) Proportion of countries with migration policies to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2019</i>
World (based on data from 111 countries)	54.1
Sub-Saharan Africa (based on data from 33 countries)	48.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia ¹ (based on data from 12 countries)	33.3
Northern Africa ^{1,2} (based on data from 2 countries)	0.0
Western Asia ¹ (based on data from 10 countries)	40.0
Central and Southern Asia ² (based on data from 5 countries)	80.0
Central Asia (based on data from 3 countries)	100.0
Southern Asia ² (based on data from 2 countries)	50.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia ^{1,2} (based on data from 7 countries)	42.9
Eastern Asia ¹ (based on data from 3 countries)	0.0
South-Eastern Asia ² (based on data from 4 countries)	75.0
Latin America and the Caribbean ² (based on data from 14 countries)	78.6
Oceania (based on data from 9 countries)	33.3
Australia and New Zealand ¹ (based on data from 2 countries)	50.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand) (based on data from 7 countries)	28.6
Europe and Northern America ¹ (based on data from 31 countries)	61.3
Europe ¹ (based on data from 30 countries)	60.0
Northern America (based on data from 1 country)	100.0
Landlocked developing countries (based on data from 20 countries)	55.0
Least developed countries (based on data from 28 countries)	57.1
Small island developing States ² (based on data from 12 countries)	41.7

¹Of the countries in the corresponding geographical or other aggregates, 20 per cent or more have item non-response for the overall SDG indicator 10.7.2 of 10 per cent or more.

²Data are available for less than 50 per cent of countries in the corresponding geographical or other aggregates.

Note: Data are as at September 2019.

Source: United Nations Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations.

(b) Proportion of countries with migration policies to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, by policy domain

(Percentage)

	Migrant rights	Whole-of-government/ Evidence-based policies	Cooperation and partnerships	Socioeconomic well-being	Mobility dimensions of crises	Safe, orderly and regular migration
World	55.0	67.6	79.3	58.6	62.2	77.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	48.5	48.5	78.8	45.5	75.8	69.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	33.3	75.0	66.7	41.7	41.7	66.7
Northern Africa	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0

	Migrant rights	Whole-of-government/ Evidence-based policies	Cooperation and partnerships	Socioeconomic well-being	Mobility dimensions of crises	Safe, orderly and regular migration
Western Asia	40.0	80.0	70.0	50.0	50.0	70.0
Central and Southern Asia	60.0	80.0	80.0	100.0	80.0	100.0
Central Asia	66.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7	100.0
Southern Asia	50.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	57.1	71.4	85.7	71.4	42.9	71.4
Eastern Asia	33.3	66.7	66.7	33.3	0.0	66.7
South-Eastern Asia	75.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	75.0	75.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	78.6	71.4	78.6	64.3	64.3	92.9
Oceania	55.6	55.6	77.8	66.7	44.4	66.7
Australia and New Zealand	50.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	100.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	57.1	42.9	71.4	57.1	42.9	57.1
Europe and Northern America	58.1	83.9	83.9	64.5	61.3	83.9
Europe	56.7	83.3	83.3	63.3	60.0	83.3
Northern America	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Landlocked developing countries	60.0	60.0	75.0	50.0	60.0	70.0
Least developed countries	50.0	50.0	78.6	53.6	75.0	78.6
Small island developing States	50.0	50.0	75.0	58.3	50.0	75.0

Note: Data are as at September 2019.

Source: United Nations Population Division, 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)

Regions	Type of product	2005	2010	2015	2018
Least developed countries	All products	48.1	53.8	63.9	67.4
	Agriculture products	57.8	64.4	69.1	74.5
	Arms	30.3	25.4	40.4	57.1
	Clothing	38.3	39.6	41.7	46.6
	Industrial	48.5	55.6	72.1	75.9
	Oil	68.6	83.3	91.2	90.2
	Textiles	42.7	51.7	60.1	64.7
Developing countries	All products	40.7	44.0	49.4	52.1
	Agriculture products	46.2	47.1	50.8	54.5
	Arms	47.5	43.9	43.1	47.2
	Clothing	24.5	28.1	32.9	37.6

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Type of product</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>
	<i>Industrial</i>	42.9	46.0	51.8	54.2
	<i>Oil</i>	68.0	76.7	81.9	88.0
	<i>Textiles</i>	28.7	34.8	40.6	44.2

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>2018</i>
Total resource flows	134,019.8	290,067.1	524,264.8	313,875.8	271,249.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	10,477.4	45,059.2	49,041.0	71,304.9	49,487.1
Northern Africa	4,475.1	8,480.9	14,091.4	18,614.6	11,846.3
Western Asia	12,419.3	41,484.6	24,328.9	35,055.5	37,763.9
Central Asia	1,789.6	2,517.8	2,673.0	9,162.8	-5,114.8
Southern Asia	4,191.6	23,071.8	40,312.4	25,670.8	26,052.9
Eastern Asia	1,145.5	23,674.0	50,709.0	18,884.2	27,073.7
South-Eastern Asia	4,524.7	27,468.1	31,743.9	31,420.3	29,066.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	43,346.6	56,917.1	97,500.8	97,376.6	59,314.4
Oceania	833.5	3,995.6	7,549.4	1,911.2	609.3
Europe	5,698.4	15,713.3	7,740.7	2,899.3	6,102.1
Landlocked developing countries	8,933.5	18,471.7	28,615.1	38,256.8	24,932.9
Least developed countries	13,115.4	25,372.1	46,302.2	48,595.5	58,393.7
Small island developing States	4,177.0	5,523.5	22,306.8	5,981.0	2,818.8
Residual/Unallocated ODA	45,118.1	41,684.6	198,574.4	1,575.7	29,048.0

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 the "Residual/Unallocated aid" row.

Source: DAC Statistics database, 2020, 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
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	28.0	23.0	23.5	24.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	65.0	56.0	55.6	56.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	23.0	22.0	22.6	25.6
Central and Southern Asia	46.0	32.0	32.3	31.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	38.0	28.0	28.0	27.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	29.0	21.0	20.8	20.9
Oceania	24.0	24.0	23.6	23.7
Australia and New Zealand	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01
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 11.2

By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons

Indicator 11.2.1

Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

Proportion of urban population with convenient access to public transport

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2019</i>		
	<i>Proportion of urban population with access to public transport</i>	<i>Proportion of urban population with access to low capacity systems within 500m</i>	<i>Proportion of urban population with access to high capacity systems within 1000m</i>
World	49.5	46.9	10.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	33.4	29.1	3.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	32.9	30.6	5.7
Central and Southern Asia	34.0	31.8	5.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	38.1	34.8	11.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	50.3	48.6	7.9

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2019</i>		
	<i>Proportion of urban population with access to public transport</i>	<i>Proportion of urban population with access to low capacity systems within 500m</i>	<i>Proportion of urban population with access to high capacity systems within 1000m</i>
Australia and New Zealand	82.8	81.9	10.6
Europe and Northern America	75.2	71.7	31.7

Note: Based on 2019 data from 610 cities constituting 28 in Australia and New Zealand, 94 in Central Asia and Southern Asia, 102 in Eastern Asia and South-eastern Asia, 63 in Latin America and the Caribbean, 97 in Northern America and Europe, 85 in Sub-Saharan Africa, and 141 in Western Asia and Northern Africa.

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

Target 11.3

By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

Indicator 11.3.1

Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate

Built-up area per capita

(Square meters)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2015</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	181.0	178.4	160.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	98.6	121.3	126.5
Central and Southern Asia	78.5	92.4	110.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	333.8	320.5	287.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	108.8	117.5	133.2
Australia and New Zealand	419.1	456.7	472.6
Europe and Northern America	190.7	237.9	289.1

Note: Based on data from 755 cities constituting 28 in Australia and New Zealand, 94 in Central Asia and Southern Asia, 102 in Eastern Asia and South-eastern Asia, 184 in Latin America and the Caribbean, 97 in Northern America and Europe, 109 in Sub-Saharan Africa, and 141 in Western Asia and Northern Africa.

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 municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal 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

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>
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 of MSW collected as a proportion of total MSW generated.

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

Indicator 11.6.2

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

Mean annual concentration of fine suspended particles with a diameter of 2.5 microns or less (PM2.5)
(Micrograms per cubic meter)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2016</i>
World	30.5	31.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	35.8	39.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	42.4	43.5
Central and Southern Asia	60.5	68.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	37.1	35.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	18.5	16.2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	9.1	9.9
Australia and New Zealand	7.5	7.2
Europe and Northern America	12.8	10.2

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

Target 11.7

By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

Indicator 11.7.1

Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

Proportion of population within 400m walking distance to open public spaces¹
(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2019</i>
World	46.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	29.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	44.8
Central and Southern Asia	33.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	26.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	56.5
Australia and New Zealand	78.0
Europe and Northern America	57.6

¹Based on data from 610 cities constituting 28 in Australia and New Zealand, 94 in Central Asia and Southern Asia, 102 in Eastern Asia and South-eastern Asia, 63 in Latin America and the Caribbean, 97 in Northern America and Europe, 85 in Sub-Saharan Africa, and 141 in Western Asia and Northern Africa

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

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 developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production

(a) 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>2019</i>
World	79
Sub-Saharan Africa	15
Northern Africa and Western Asia	9
Central and Southern Asia	6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	8
Latin America and the Caribbean	17
Europe and Northern America	24

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

(b) Countries with policy instruments for sustainable consumption and production (SCP)

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2019</i>			
	<i>Economic and fiscal instruments</i>	<i>Macro policies</i>	<i>Regulatory and legal instruments</i>	<i>Voluntary and self-regulation schemes</i>
World	10	70	24	21
Sub-Saharan Africa	2	9	4	1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1	9	1	1
Central and Southern Asia	1	6	...	1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	...	8	2	2
Latin America and the Caribbean	2	16	7	6
Europe and Northern America	4	22	10	10

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

(c) Countries with a coordination mechanism for sustainable consumption and production (SCP)

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2019</i>
World	20
Sub-Saharan Africa	6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	3
Central and Southern Asia	1
Latin America and the Caribbean	6
Europe and Northern America	4

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	64,057	76,255	87,334	91,880
Sub-Saharan Africa	2,456	3,007	3,614	3,959	4,187
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2,433	3,099	4,342	5,217	5,656
Northern Africa	826	...	1,663	1,816	1,815
Western Asia	1,654	2,153	3,033	3,626	3,913
Central and Southern Asia	6,003	7,121	8,815	10,629	11,237
Central Asia	531	675	793	941	997
Southern Asia	5,472	6,446	8,022	9,687	10,240
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	17,388	23,380	33,465	40,258	43,258
Eastern Asia	14,275	19,398	28,414	34,722	37,343
South-Eastern Asia	3,066	3,928	4,988	5,463	5,841
Latin America and the Caribbean	5,374	6,110	7,311	8,115	8,505
Oceania	1,054	1,108	1,093	1,131	1,141
Australia and New Zealand	964	1,025	998	1,033	1,041

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
Europe and Northern America	18,979	20,232	17,615	18,025	17,896
Europe	9,621	10,478	9,728	10,179	10,258
Northern America	9,358	9,753	7,887	7,847	7,638
Landlocked developing countries	1,471	1,880	2,331	2,811	3,004
Least developed countries	1,563	...	2,597	3,176	3,435
Small island developing States	...	...	526	577	576

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	8.74	9.79	10.96	11.83	12.17
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.81	4.08	4.28	4.08	4.09
Northern Africa and Western Asia	6.91	8.00	10.11	11.02	11.52
Northern Africa	4.79	...	6.72	7.39	7.78
Western Asia	8.94	10.47	13.03	14.05	14.62
Central and Southern Asia	3.98	4.34	4.98	5.62	5.79
Central Asia	9.55	11.50	12.56	13.70	14.07
Southern Asia	3.77	4.07	4.70	5.31	5.48
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	8.61	11.13	15.37	17.85	18.59
Eastern Asia	9.58	12.66	18.07	21.54	22.99
South-Eastern Asia	5.84	6.99	8.35	8.61	9.00
Latin America and the Caribbean	10.22	10.88	12.24	12.83	13.17
Oceania	33.75	33.01	29.83	28.61	28.04
Australia and New Zealand	42.06	42.06	37.66	36.34	35.71
Europe and Northern America	18.25	19.13	16.31	16.43	16.22
Europe	13.23	14.35	13.20	13.74	13.82
Northern America	29.91	29.78	23.00	20.04	21.15
Landlocked developing countries	4.39	4.98	5.48	5.85	5.97
Least developed countries	2.35	...	3.06	3.32	3.42
Small island developing States	...	...	8.30	8.61	8.42

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

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
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

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

Target 12.3

By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses

Indicator 12.3.1

(a) Food loss index and (b) food waste index

Food loss percentage

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016</i>
World	13.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	14
Northern Africa and Western Asia	10.8
Central and Southern Asia	20.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	7.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	11.6
Australia and New Zealand	5.8
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	8.9
Europe and Northern America	15.7

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

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	2020				
	Basel Convention ¹	Minamata Convention ²	Montreal Protocol ³	Rotterdam Convention ⁴	Stockholm Convention ⁵
World	60.7	...	100.0	75.2	50.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	42.6	...	100.0	66.8	43.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	77.4	...	100.0	69.3	48.9
Northern Africa	80.0	...	100.0	...	52.1
Western Asia	75.6	...	100.0	70.1	47.8
Central and Southern Asia	55.7	...	100.0	...	46.9
Central Asia	44.0	...	100.0	...	31.3
Southern Asia	62.2	...	100.0	64.5	54.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	62.5	...	100.0	74.0	52.7
Eastern Asia	48.0	...	100.0	73.1	62.5
South-Eastern Asia	70.0	...	100.0	...	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	60.7	...	100.0	72.7	53.2
Oceania	35.0	...	100.0	...	38.3
Australia and New Zealand	100.0	...	100.0	87.9	100.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	100.0	...	29.5
Europe and Northern America	79.1	...	100.0	93.2	61.3
Europe	78.6	...	100.0	93.1	60.3
Northern America	...	50.0	100.0	...	...
Landlocked developing countries	45.8	...	100.0	63.5	45.3
Least developed countries	40.0	...	100.0	65.3	42.7
Small island developing States	41.3	...	100.0	...	36.8

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

²The Minamata Convention on Mercury (Minamata Convention);

³The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (Montreal Protocol);

⁴The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (Stockholm Convention);

⁵The Rotterdam Convention on the prior informed consent procedure for certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides in international trade (Rotterdam Convention).

Source: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

Target 12.4

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 12.4.2

(a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment

(a.1) Electronic waste generated per capita

(Kilograms)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
World	3.0	3.9	5.3	6.6	7.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.5	1.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	3.1	4.2	5.6	7.0	7.6
Northern Africa	2.0	2.8	4.0	5.1	5.4
Western Asia	4.1	5.4	7.0	8.8	9.6
Central and Southern Asia	0.5	0.8	4.8	6.2	7.1
Southern Asia	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.8	2.6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2.0	2.9	3.2	4.4	5.3
Eastern Asia	2.1	3.1	5.1	7.3	8.6
South-Eastern Asia	1.7	2.3	3.5	4.7	5.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	3.4	4.5	6.1	7.8	8.8
Oceania	8.6	11.1	13.6	15.7	15.9
Australia and New Zealand	11.3	14.8	18.1	20.9	21.3
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.5
Europe and Northern America	9.5	12.2	14.9	17.0	17.8
Europe	8.5	11.0	13.6	15.4	16.2
Northern America	11.7	14.7	17.8	20.2	20.9
Landlocked developing countries	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.6
Least developed countries	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.1

Source: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

(a.2) Electronic waste generated, total

(Thousands of tonnes)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
World	17,856.1	24,879.7	35,311.4	46,352.9	53,602.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	291.8	456.5	812.5	1,266.0	1,604.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1,068.5	1,579.7	2,415.4	3,322.1	3,901.7
Northern Africa	328.3	509.3	810.6	1,116.5	1,300.6
Western Asia	749.4	1,085.8	1,604.8	2,205.6	2,601.1
Central and Southern Asia	791.7	1,242.7	129.3	181.5	220.4
Southern Asia	729.6	1,157.0	2,049.0	3,302.1	4,846.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	3,893.7	5,993.4	11,950.8	17,694.2	22,074.8
Eastern Asia	3,020.3	4,678.0	7,808.5	11,435.4	13,686.3
South-Eastern Asia	864.2	1,300.1	2,084.9	2,945.9	3,530.1

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,718.2	2,395.2	3,451.8	4,679.8	5,444.9
Oceania	264.8	367.4	489.5	611.1	667.4
Australia and New Zealand	260.8	361.5	480.3	597.7	650.5
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	4.0	5.9	9.2	13.4	16.9
Europe and Northern America	9,827.4	12,844.8	16,062.0	18,598.3	19,688.2
Europe	6,169.5	8,004.5	9,955.9	11,393.3	12,012.9
Northern America	3,657.9	4,840.3	6,106.1	7,205.0	7,675.3
Landlocked developing countries	151.9	226.4	377.9	584.0	751.7
Least developed countries	119.6	221.1	441.2	731.4	969.5

Source: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

(b.1) Proportion of electronic waste recycled

(Percent)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
World	15.7	17.4	17.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.3	2.5	4.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.1	3.9	4.0
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	4.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	8.6	12.2	12.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.0	1.5	1.3
Australia and New Zealand	...	9.0	9.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	27.9	30.3	31.8

Source: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

(b.2) Electronic waste recycled per capita

(Kilograms)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
World	0.8	1.1	1.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.0	0.0	0.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.0	0.3	0.3
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	0.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.3	0.5	0.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.1	0.1	0.1
Australia and New Zealand	...	1.9	1.9
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	4.2	5.2	5.7

Source: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

(b.3) Electronic waste recycled, total

(Thousands of tonnes)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
World	5,554.1	8,062.4	9,382.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.8	31.4	68.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2.6	128.0	155.4
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	10.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1,027.0	2,152.5	2,755.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	34.3	69.5	70.7
Australia and New Zealand	...	54.1	58.8

<i>Regions</i>	2010	2015	2019
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	4,487.4	5,626.9	6,262.7

Source: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

Target 12.5

By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

Indicator 12.5.1

National recycling rate, tons of material recycled

(a) Proportion of electronic waste recycled

(Percent)

<i>Regions</i>	2010	2015	2019
World	15.7	17.4	17.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.3	2.5	4.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.1	3.9	4.0
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	4.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	8.6	12.2	12.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.0	1.5	1.3
Australia and New Zealand	...	9.0	9.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	27.9	30.3	31.8

Source: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

(b) Electronic waste recycled per capita

(Kilograms)

<i>Regions</i>	2010	2015	2019
World	0.8	1.1	1.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.0	0.0	0.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.0	0.3	0.3
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	0.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.3	0.5	0.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.1	0.1	0.1
Australia and New Zealand	...	1.9	1.9
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	4.2	5.2	5.7

Source: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

(c) Electronic waste recycled, total

(Thousands of tonnes)

<i>Regions</i>	2010	2015	2019
World	5,554.1	8,062.4	9,382.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.8	31.4	68.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2.6	128.0	155.4
Central and Southern Asia	...	...	10.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1,027.0	2,152.5	2,755.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	34.3	69.5	70.7
Australia and New Zealand	...	54.1	58.8

<i>Regions</i>	2010	2015	2019
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	...
Europe and Northern America	4,487.4	5,626.9	6,262.7

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)

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

<i>Regions</i>	2013	2015	2017
World	0.80	0.42	0.37
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.45	1.02	1.11
Northern Africa and Western Asia	4.11	2.84	2.05
Northern Africa	7.08	4.10	3.81
Western Asia	3.43	2.53	1.68
Central and Southern Asia	5.42	2.10	1.57
Central Asia	6.16	4.22	4.69
Southern Asia	5.33	1.88	1.34
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.34	0.15	0.29
Eastern Asia	0.05	0.07	0.16
South-Eastern Asia	2.18	0.67	1.15
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.54	1.00	0.76
Oceania	0.04	0.00	0.00
Australia and New Zealand	0.05	0.00	0.00
Europe and Northern America	0.19	0.10	0.09
Europe	0.30	0.19	0.17
Northern America	0.07	0.01	0.01
Landlocked developing countries	4.07	2.82	2.81
Least developed countries	2.02	1.06	0.85
Small island developing States	0.46	0.36	0.32

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

(b) Fossil-fuel pre-tax subsidies (consumption and production) per capita
(current United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	2013	2015	2017
World	77.0	41.6	39.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	25.4	16.3	16.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	389.4	225.8	163.2
Northern Africa	261.0	135.4	121.8
Western Asia	495.7	302.6	198.5
Central and Southern Asia	76.7	36.1	30.9

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>
Central Asia	298.1	174.3	168.6
Southern Asia	68.5	30.9	25.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	28.2	13.4	28.2
Eastern Asia	4.9	7.6	19.1
South-Eastern Asia	85.5	26.0	49.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	122.6	74.8	63.1
Oceania	20.4	0.3	0.3
Australia and New Zealand	27.8	0.4	0.4
Europe and Northern America	68.4	35.8	32.3
Europe	84.3	50.2	45.7
Northern America	34.9	5.6	4.6
Landlocked developing countries	66.0	40.6	38.7
Least developed countries	20.5	11.4	9.7
Small island developing States	55.7	43.3	40.1

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 13.1.2

Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030

Number of countries that reported having a National DRR Strategy which is aligned to the Sendai Framework to a certain extent

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015 - 2019</i>
World	85
Sub-Saharan Africa	20
Northern Africa and Western Asia	12
Central and Southern Asia	8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	7
Latin America and the Caribbean	9
Australia and New Zealand	2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	2
Europe and Northern America	25

Source: United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) as per the Sendai Framework Monitor.

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	2006	2009	2013	2015	2017
World	72.8	72.4	69.6	68.0	66.7	65.8
Atlantic, Eastern Central	57.1	57.1
Atlantic, Northeast	73.5	79.3
Atlantic, Northwest	73.9	56.3
Atlantic, Southeast	67.6	67.6
Atlantic, Southwest	41.2	46.7
Atlantic, Western Central	60.3	61.4
Indian Ocean, Eastern	73.1	68.6
Indian Ocean, Western	66.7	68.3
Mediterranean and Black Sea	37.8	37.5
Pacific, Eastern Central	86.7	86.7
Pacific, Northeast	85.7	83.9
Pacific, Northwest	82.7	65.4
Pacific, Southeast	38.5	45.5
Pacific, Southwest	74.1	84.6
Pacific, Western Central	82.6	77.6

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 the 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	2019
World	2.26	3.19	7.68	12.50	16.96
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.29	1.34	8.72	12.32	12.84

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.77	0.84	1.13	1.15	1.22
Central and Southern Asia	1.47	1.48	1.49	1.53	1.53
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.95	1.13	1.68	2.13	2.27
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.43	2.16	3.69	9.93	23.62
Australia and New Zealand	3.08	4.41	13.17	34.00	34.00
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.50	0.56	7.02	12.97	22.27
Europe and Northern America	5.56	8.27	12.78	13.43	14.46
Landlocked developing countries	21.22	21.22	21.22	21.22	21.22
Least developed countries	0.22	0.26	3.53	3.66	3.74
Small island developing States	1.12	1.27	3.33	8.70	14.41

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

(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>2019</i>
World	30.5	36.5	41.5	44.8	46.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	22.7	25.5	37.0	39.2	41.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	10.0	13.5	19.7	24.2	25.0
Northern Africa	14.2	21.6	27.8	39.2	40.2
Western Asia	7.5	9.0	15.2	15.7	16.4
Central and Southern Asia	30.3	33.7	33.7	34.3	34.3
Southern Asia	30.3	33.7	33.7	34.3	34.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	20.2	24.0	26.7	30.5	32.6
Eastern Asia	27.8	33.9	35.2	38.8	38.9
South-Eastern Asia	13.2	15.1	19.1	23.1	27.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	25.2	31.1	35.9	39.5	41.5
Oceania	22.5	24.6	31.4	35.1	36.2
Australia and New Zealand	41.6	44.0	49.1	53.8	54.5
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	6.4	8.1	16.4	19.3	20.6
Europe and Northern America	45.7	55.4	60.1	63.5	64.4
Europe	49.3	60.8	65.2	69.7	70.5
Northern America	36.4	41.4	46.7	47.3	48.1
Least developed countries	12.8	13.6	21.3	22.3	25.4
Small island developing States	10.5	14.0	19.1	22.7	23.7

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

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 the 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 14.7

By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism

Indicator 14.7.1

Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries

Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP*(Percentage)*

Regions	2011	2013	2015	2017
World	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.25	0.32	0.42	0.46
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.19	0.18	0.23	0.25
Northern Africa	0.46	0.47	0.56	0.60
Western Asia	0.13	0.12	0.15	0.17
Central and Southern Asia	0.25	0.25	0.24	0.22
Southern Asia	0.25	0.25	0.24	0.22
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.76	0.63	0.63	0.57
South-Eastern Asia	0.76	0.63	0.63	0.57
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.12	0.12	0.09	0.11
Oceania	0.58	0.64	0.65	0.58
Australia and New Zealand	0.50	0.56	0.58	0.55
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1.57	1.75	1.54	1.34
Europe and Northern America	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Europe	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.05
Northern America	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
Least developed countries	1.14	1.11	1.13	1.06
Small island developing states	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.50

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

Target 14.a

Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries

Indicator 14.a.1

Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology

National ocean science expenditure as a share of total research and development funding*(Percentage)*

Regions	2013-2017¹
World	1.09
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.60
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1.30

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2013-2017¹</i>
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.40
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.42
Europe and Northern America	0.65

¹Simple average of annual observations in the 2013-2017 period.

Source: Data based on the Global Ocean Science Report (GOSR) 2020 questionnaire, the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO (IOC-UNESCO).

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 the 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>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	31.9	31.5	31.4	31.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	31.0	29.5	28.7	27.8
Northern Africa and Western Asia	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6
Northern Africa	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.5
Western Asia	5.8	6.1	6.2	6.3
Central and Southern Asia	10.4	10.7	10.8	11.0
Central Asia	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3
Southern Asia	14.9	15.3	15.5	15.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	28.5	29.7	29.8	30.1
Eastern Asia	19.8	21.8	22.7	23.5
South-Eastern Asia	51.5	50.5	49.0	47.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	50.8	48.1	47.4	46.7
Oceania	21.6	21.3	21.7	21.8
Australia and New Zealand	17.8	17.5	18.0	18.1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	77.0	76.9	76.7	76.4
Europe and Northern America	40.5	40.9	41.0	41.0
Europe	45.3	45.8	45.9	46.0
Northern America	34.9	35.2	35.2	35.2
Landlocked developing countries	18.2	17.5	17.2	16.8
Least developed countries	29.9	28.4	27.4	26.4
Small island developing States	73.2	73.5	73.4	73.2

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>2019</i>
World	30.1	36.2	40.9	43.1	43.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	31.6	34.2	39.2	40.5	41.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	9.4	12.4	16.8	21.0	21.3
Northern Africa	13.9	18.8	22.0	34.5	34.9
Western Asia	7.9	10.4	15.2	16.6	17.0
Central and Southern Asia	21.2	21.8	22.7	24.6	24.7
Central Asia	11.6	11.6	12.1	12.2	12.6
Southern Asia	23.9	24.7	25.7	28.1	28.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	20.1	24.2	27.3	30.0	30.9
Eastern Asia	18.5	22.0	24.0	25.7	26.2
South-Eastern Asia	21.7	26.3	30.7	34.2	35.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	25.5	30.6	34.9	36.9	38.0
Oceania	22.0	24.5	29.7	33.2	33.7
Australia and New Zealand	37.0	40.9	46.5	52.5	53.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	6.6	7.8	12.6	13.5	14.0
Europe and Northern America	42.6	53.2	59.3	61.3	61.8
Europe	44.9	56.7	63.0	65.2	65.6
Northern America	30.7	34.4	39.6	40.9	41.4
Landlocked developing countries	28.5	30.7	32.8	33.3	33.5
Least developed countries	27.4	29.5	33.2	33.9	34.6
Small island developing States	12.3	16.3	20.9	23.1	23.6

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>2019</i>
World	28.7	35.0	38.4	40.3	40.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	35.6	38.1	41.4	42.6	42.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	7.5	9.8	11.9	18.5	18.6
Northern Africa	12.8	19.3	22.4	44.5	44.5
Western Asia	5.8	6.8	8.6	10.3	10.4
Central and Southern Asia	17.5	18.1	18.9	20.1	20.1
Central Asia	10.2	10.2	11.2	11.3	11.3
Southern Asia	21.4	22.4	23.0	24.8	24.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	17.5	22.5	24.8	26.5	27.3
Eastern Asia	14.5	17.2	18.9	20.3	21.2
South-Eastern Asia	22.7	31.7	34.9	36.8	37.6

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
Latin America and the Caribbean	28.1	36.9	42.0	44.7	45.7
Oceania	22.3	27.4	30.9	34.4	34.7
Australia and New Zealand	22.9	27.9	30.9	34.9	35.1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Europe and Northern America	38.0	47.8	52.3	53.6	54.1
Europe	40.7	51.3	56.3	57.6	58.2
Northern America	18.6	22.6	23.7	25.0	25.2
Landlocked developing countries	23.0	24.8	26.2	26.6	26.8
Least developed countries	29.5	32.2	34.8	35.0	35.0
Small island developing States	18.4	48.2	54.9	56.1	56.1

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 annual net change rate

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000-2010</i>	<i>2010-2015</i>	<i>2015-2020</i>
World	-0.13	-0.11	-0.12
Sub-Saharan Africa	-0.49	-0.59	-0.61
Northern Africa and Western Asia	-0.02	-0.07	-0.06
Northern Africa	-0.41	-0.58	-0.56
Western Asia	0.39	0.43	0.42
Central and Southern Asia	0.31	0.30	0.27
Central Asia	0.30	0.74	0.55
Southern Asia	0.32	0.24	0.24
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.41	0.12	0.19
Eastern Asia	0.97	0.74	0.72
South-Eastern Asia	-0.19	-0.61	-0.48
Latin America and the Caribbean	-0.55	-0.30	-0.29
Oceania	-0.13	0.38	0.09
Australia and New Zealand	-0.16	0.50	0.13
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	-0.01	-0.06	-0.07
Europe and Northern America	0.10	0.04	0.01
Europe	0.12	0.04	0.03
Northern America	0.07	0.04	-0.01
Landlocked developing countries	-0.36	-0.44	-0.42
Least developed countries	-0.52	-0.69	-0.71
Small island developing States	0.04	-0.01	-0.06

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

(b) Above-ground biomass stock in forest

(Tonnes per hectare)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	115.9	116.7	117.7	118.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	133.0	133.5	133.5	133.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	48.4	50.2	51.5	52.5
Northern Africa	50.8	50.9	50.4	50.5
Western Asia	45.7	49.6	52.6	54.3
Central and Southern Asia	83.2	83.0	83.5	83.2
Central Asia	38.3	42.1	42.9	43.3
Southern Asia	88.7	88.0	88.5	88.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	106.6	104.8	106.5	107.0
Eastern Asia	58.6	61.8	66.6	70.1
South-Eastern Asia	155.8	154.3	155.6	155.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	173.0	176.0	177.2	178.0
Oceania	115.7	117.2	115.6	114.6
Australia and New Zealand	99.0	100.7	99.0	98.5
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	173.2	173.1	173.9	171.5
Europe and Northern America	80.5	83.6	85.9	87.5
Europe	74.2	79.2	82.3	84.3
Northern America	90.1	90.5	91.5	92.4
Landlocked developing countries	104.2	104.3	104.4	103.7
Least developed countries	120.5	120.8	121.0	120.8
Small island developing States	269.1	268.0	267.9	266.7

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>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	14.2	16.9	17.5	17.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	23.9	24.4	26.1	26.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	20.7	24.2	25.0	25.3
Northern Africa	12.5	18.7	18.8	18.8
Western Asia	30.1	30.6	32.2	33.0
Central and Southern Asia	20.3	25.6	26.9	27.5
Central Asia	29.5	47.1	53.3	58.8
Southern Asia	19.4	23.5	24.3	24.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	18.8	23.9	24.4	25.0
Eastern Asia	8.3	13.1	13.9	14.6
South-Eastern Asia	32.8	38.1	38.4	38.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	25.0	30.0	30.5	31.3
Oceania	12.5	15.2	16.0	16.1
Australia and New Zealand	14.7	18.1	19.2	19.3
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
Europe and Northern America	4.2	6.0	6.3	6.5
Europe	3.1	3.9	4.4	4.5
Northern America	5.9	8.9	9.0	9.3
Landlocked developing countries	32.9	34.2	34.8	34.6

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
Least developed countries	26.2	27.5	29.7	29.7
Small island developing States	6.1	6.8	7.8	7.7

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

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

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	51.6	54.4	56.1	58.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	18.9	21.2	25.1	27.7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	52.9	60.2	62.5	64.9
Northern Africa	20.5	30.7	32.9	34.9
Western Asia	89.5	93.7	96.1	98.7
Central and Southern Asia	61.2	64.0	64.7	66.0
Central Asia	74.7	76.8	89.0	98.3
Southern Asia	60.0	62.9	62.6	63.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	47.2	54.3	58.7	62.8
Eastern Asia	54.8	63.6	70.0	76.5
South-Eastern Asia	35.4	40.0	41.2	41.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.4	12.4	14.8	17.1
Oceania	26.2	27.1	27.0	27.1
Australia and New Zealand	71.1	75.3	74.6	75.3
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Europe and Northern America	80.7	81.7	82.0	83.4
Europe	95.8	96.2	96.4	96.7
Northern America	58.4	60.4	60.8	64.0
Landlocked developing countries	31.4	34.6	38.2	39.2
Least developed countries	22.7	26.4	30.2	33.2
Small island developing States	36.0	36.1	36.3	36.9

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

(e) Forest area under an independently verified forest management certification scheme

(Thousands of hectares)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
World	51,311.0	239,424.2	343,428.2	397,541.4	426,141.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	1,112.4	2,327.9	7,346.5	6,348.4	6,779.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.0	0.0	20.3	2,359.5	3,121.4
Northern Africa	0.0	0.0	20.3	0.0	0.0
Western Asia	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,359.5	3,121.4
Central and Southern Asia	17.5	31.9	38.0	833.6	652.2
Central Asia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Southern Asia	17.5	31.9	38.0	833.6	651.8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	272.4	872.7	8,435.0	17,427.3	21,016.8
Eastern Asia	12.4	704.2	2,805.1	9,118.3	9,968.5
South-Eastern Asia	260.0	168.5	5,629.9	8,308.9	11,048.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,598.1	8,471.5	13,808.2	14,500.3	15,479.8
Oceania	25.4	6,646.2	11,584.1	12,033.2	12,984.4
Australia and New Zealand	19.7	6,579.4	11,581.4	11,844.7	12,825.1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	5.7	66.8	2.7	188.5	159.3

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>
Europe and Northern America	48,285.2	221,074.0	302,196.1	344,039.1	366,107.0
Europe	45,975.2	83,355.8	115,682.9	142,248.8	161,248.6
Northern America	2,309.9	137,718.2	186,513.3	201,790.3	204,858.4
Landlocked developing countries	595.6	1,490.3	2,103.4	1,202.0	776.6
Least developed countries	1.4	245.1	411.5	452.1	446.4
Small island developing States	110.6	171.6	568.4	703.8	802.1

Source: Global Forest Resources Assessment, Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO), Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC).

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>2015</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 the 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).

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>2015</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 the 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	29.0	33.8	38.3	40.5	41.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	33.4	35.7	39.8	40.2	40.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	8.5	11.5	16.4	19.5	19.5
Northern Africa	11.5	15.5	16.7	28.9	28.9
Western Asia	7.9	10.7	16.3	17.6	17.7
Central and Southern Asia	26.0	26.5	27.6	31.1	31.3
Central Asia	19.8	19.8	19.8	20.1	21.1
Southern Asia	27.2	27.8	29.0	33.0	33.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	21.6	26.2	30.0	32.6	33.5
Eastern Asia	14.9	17.8	20.6	21.6	22.1
South-Eastern Asia	27.3	33.4	38.2	42.2	43.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	28.8	33.6	37.5	39.5	40.7
Oceania	13.9	14.8	18.2	20.7	20.9
Australia and New Zealand	33.7	36.6	43.1	50.9	51.1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	5.0	5.1	7.0	7.1	7.3
Europe and Northern America	44.9	53.9	60.9	63.1	63.7
Europe	47.0	56.9	64.3	66.7	67.3
Northern America	29.9	32.7	36.5	37.2	38.1
Landlocked developing countries	36.4	38.0	40.2	40.7	40.8
Least developed countries	32.5	35.1	38.4	39.1	39.3
Small island developing States	12.0	16.4	21.6	22.9	23.4

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).

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>2020</i>
World	0.80 (0.80-0.81)	0.77 (0.76-0.77)	0.75 (0.73-0.77)	0.73 (0.70-0.76)
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.80 (0.79-0.80)	0.76 (0.75-0.77)	0.75 (0.72-0.76)	0.73 (0.69-0.76)
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.88 (0.88-0.89)	0.86 (0.84-0.86)	0.84 (0.81-0.86)	0.83 (0.79-0.86)
Northern Africa	0.92 (0.91-0.93)	0.90 (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 (0.79-0.84)	0.81 (0.77-0.84)
Central and Southern Asia	0.75 (0.73-0.76)	0.71 (0.70-0.72)	0.69 (0.67-0.72)	0.67 (0.63-0.71)
Central Asia	0.94 (0.90-0.94)	0.94 (0.88-0.95)	0.93 (0.86-0.96)	0.93 (0.85-0.97)
Southern Asia	0.74 (0.73-0.76)	0.70 (0.69-0.72)	0.69 (0.66-0.71)	0.67 (0.63-0.71)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.81 (0.80-0.81)	0.77 (0.75-0.77)	0.74 (0.72-0.77)	0.72 (0.68-0.76)
Eastern Asia	0.80 (0.80-0.81)	0.77 (0.75-0.78)	0.75 (0.72-0.77)	0.73 (0.69-0.77)
South-Eastern Asia	0.81 (0.80-0.82)	0.77 (0.75-0.78)	0.75 (0.72-0.77)	0.72 (0.68-0.76)
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.78 (0.78-0.78)	0.76 (0.75-0.77)	0.75 (0.74-0.76)	0.74 (0.72-0.76)
Oceania	0.86 (0.85-0.87)	0.83 (0.82-0.83)	0.81 (0.79-0.83)	0.80 (0.76-0.83)
Australia and New Zealand	0.86 (0.86-0.87)	0.83 (0.82-0.84)	0.82 (0.80-0.83)	0.80 (0.78-0.83)
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 (0.75-0.82)
Europe and Northern America	0.87 (0.86-0.87)	0.85 (0.84-0.86)	0.84 (0.83-0.85)	0.84 (0.81-0.85)
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 (0.84-0.85)	0.84 (0.83-0.85)	0.84 (0.82-0.85)
Landlocked developing countries	0.81 (0.81-0.81)	0.80 (0.80-0.80)	0.80 (0.79-0.80)	0.79 (0.78-0.80)
Least developed countries	0.81 (0.81-0.82)	0.78 (0.77-0.79)	0.77 (0.74-0.78)	0.75 (0.72-0.78)
Small island developing States	0.78 (0.77-0.78)	0.74 (0.73-0.75)	0.73 (0.71-0.74)	0.71 (0.68-0.74)

¹The Red List Index for each region represents an index of aggregate survival probability (the inverse of extinction risk) for all birds, mammals, amphibians, corals and cycads occurring within the region, weighted by the fraction of each species' distribution occurring within the region. It shows how adequately species are conserved or not in the region relative to its potential contribution to global species conservation.

²Lower and upper confidence intervals in parentheses.

Source: IUCN Red List Index, 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

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015 Measures</i>	<i>2018 Measures</i>	<i>2019 Measures</i>
World	5	61	63
Sub-Saharan Africa	1	17	18
Northern Africa	0	2	3
Western Asia	0	1	1
Central and Southern Asia	1	2	2
Central Asia	1	2	2
Southern Asia	1	2	2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	1	3	3
Eastern Asia	0	1	1
South-Eastern Asia	1	2	2
Latin America and the Caribbean	1	12	12
Oceania	0	0	0
Australia and New Zealand	0	0	0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0	0	0
Europe and Northern America	0	23	23
Europe	0	23	23
Northern America	0	0	0
Landlocked developing countries	0	9	9
Least developed countries	0	2	3
Small island developing States	0	14	14

¹ABS measures reported refers to legislative, administrative and policy framework or measures reported to the ABS Clearing-House. Data as of 15 February 2020.

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)

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>
World	12	23	45	56
Sub-Saharan Africa	1	4	10	11
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1	3	4	6
Northern Africa	1	1	2	3
Western Asia	0	1	1	2
Central and Southern Asia	0	1	3	4
Central Asia	0	0	0	0
Southern Asia	0	1	3	4

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0	2	3	4
Eastern Asia	0	1	1	1
South-Eastern Asia	0	1	2	3
Latin America and the Caribbean	2	2	10	14
Oceania	0	0	1	2
Australia and New Zealand	0	0	1	1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0	0	0	1
Europe and Northern America	8	11	14	15
Europe	8	10	12	13
Northern America	0	1	2	2
Landlocked developing countries	1	6	10	11
Least developed countries	0	4	10	11
Small island developing States	1	1	2	3

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

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

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>
World	69	115	122
Sub-Saharan Africa	28	41	43
Northern Africa	2	2	2
Western Asia	3	6	6
Central and Southern Asia	6	8	9
Central Asia	3	3	3
Southern Asia	3	5	6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	7	11	12
Eastern Asia	1	2	3
South-Eastern Asia	6	9	9
Latin America and the Caribbean	9	15	15
Oceania	5	7	8
Australia and New Zealand	0	0	0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	5	7	8
Europe and Northern America	9	25	26
Europe	9	25	26
Northern America	0	0	0
Landlocked developing countries	15	24	24
Least developed countries	25	38	41
Small island developing States	12	17	20

¹“Parties” refers to Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity that have ratified, accepted, approved or acceded the Nagoya Protocol, including those for which the Protocol has not yet entered into force following the 90 days period set out in Article 33.2 of the Protocol. Data as of 15 February 2020.

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)
(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2019</i>
World	126	135	143	145
Sub-Saharan Africa	37	38	38	38
Northern Africa and Western Asia	18	19	19	20

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2019</i>
Northern Africa	6	6	6	6
Western Asia	12	13	13	14
Central and Southern Asia	9	10	10	10
Central Asia	1	1	1	1
Southern Asia	8	9	9	9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	8	9	9	10
Eastern Asia	2	3	3	4
South-Eastern Asia	6	6	6	6
Latin America and the Caribbean	16	16	21	21
Oceania	6	9	10	10
Australia and New Zealand	1	1	1	1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	5	8	9	9
Europe and Northern America	32	34	36	36
Europe	31	33	34	34
Northern America	1	1	2	2
Landlocked developing countries	20	22	23	24
Least developed countries	37	37	38	38
Small island developing States	14	17	20	20

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

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

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2019</i>
World	34,462	59,106	71,328	76,748
Sub-Saharan Africa	3,140	5,408	7,272	8,307
Northern Africa	2,838	4,847	5,142	5,226
Western Asia	2,618	4,408	4,786	4,928
Central and Southern Asia	7,624	13,455	16,456	17,530
Central Asia	790	1,273	1,394	1,437
Southern Asia	6,834	12,182	15,062	16,093
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2,806	4,782	5,842	6,332
Eastern Asia	1,465	2,547	3,084	3,344
South-Eastern Asia	1,341	2,235	2,758	2,988
Latin America and the Caribbean	4,574	7,003	8,305	8,949
Oceania	306	529	678	766
Australia and New Zealand	274	454	599	685
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	32	75	79	81
Europe and Northern America	10,073	17,805	21,855	23,692
Europe	8,128	14,693	18,152	19,808
Northern America	1,933	3,099	3,681	3,861
Landlocked developing countries	5,798	10,219	12,276	13,160
Least developed countries	3,094	5,483	6,614	7,127
Small island developing States	241	390	449	476

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

Target 15.9**Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020****Indicator 15.9.1**

(a) Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with or similar to Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets; and (b) integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting

**(a) Number of countries that established national targets in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 (ABT2) of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 in their National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans
(Number)**

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2020</i>					
	National target reflecting ABT2 exists, and progress is on track to exceed it	National target reflecting ABT2 exists, and progress is on track to achieve it	National target reflecting ABT2 exists, and progress is insufficient to meet the target	National target reflecting ABT2 exists, but no progress	National target reflecting ABT2 exists, but moving away from it	No national target reflecting ABT 2
World	2	39	64	6	2	16
Sub-Saharan Africa	1	9	21	...	...	4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	...	5	3	3	...	1
Northern Africa	...	3	1	1	...	...
Western Asia	...	3	2	2	...	1
Central and Southern Asia	...	3	7	...	...	2
Central Asia	3	...	...	1
Southern Asia	...	3	4	...	...	1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	...	6	4	...	...	1
Eastern Asia	...	2	1	...	...	...
South-Eastern Asia	...	3	3	...	...	1
Latin America and the Caribbean	1	6	15	1	...	1
Oceania	...	2	2	...	1	1
Australia and New Zealand	...	1	...	...	...	...
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	1	2	...	1	1
Europe and Northern America	...	8	11	2	1	6
Europe	...	7	11	2	1	6
Landlocked developing countries	...	5	18	1	...	2
Least developed countries	1	8	23	1	...	5
Small island developing States	...	6	10	...	1	3

Source: Environment Live database, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); The Clearing-House Mechanism (CHM), Convention on Biological Diversity.

(b) Number of countries with integrated biodiversity values into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting
(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2017</i>
World	48	53	69
Western Asia	3	4	6
Latin America and the Caribbean	4	6	9
Oceania	4	3	6
Australia and New Zealand	...	...	2
Europe and Northern America	26	29	35
Europe	...	...	34

Source: Environment Live database, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); System of Environmental Economic Accounting (SEEA), United Nations Statistics Division.

Target 15.a

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

Indicator 15.a.1

(a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments

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

(Millions of constant 2018 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>
Total ODA	3,148.5	5,298.5	12,026.3	18,204.9	17,413.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	307.6	497.2	1,179.9	2,520.8	2,704.4
Northern Africa	38.3	97.0	106.0	127.8	70.4
Western Asia	30.1	71.6	80.4	1,130.3	216.6
Central Asia	47.4	6.3	10.3	0.8	18.5
Southern Asia	134.7	406.8	727.5	368.9	669.5
Eastern Asia	531.9	603.8	243.1	191.0	44.7
South-Eastern Asia	204.7	290.9	451.6	392.3	583.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	208.6	294.1	1,293.8	1,293.8	984.0
Oceania	1.0	19.5	123.3	47.1	215.1
Europe	14.0	7.5	51.8	1,016.5	75.2
Landlocked developing countries	187.9	254.1	1,105.3	1,006.2	1,612.3
Least developed countries	291.9	509.6	1,487.9	2,172.6	2,987.5
Small island developing States	15.4	131.5	531.3	251.0	441.4
Residual/Unallocated ODA	1,630.2	3,003.7	7,758.5	11,115.6	11,831.7

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

Source: Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database, 2020, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Indicator 15.b.1**(a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments****Total official development assistance commitments on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems**

(Millions of constant 2018 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>
Total ODA	3,148.5	5,298.5	12,026.3	18,204.9	17,413.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	307.6	497.2	1,179.9	2,520.8	2,704.4
Northern Africa	38.3	97.0	106.0	127.8	70.4
Western Asia	30.1	71.6	80.4	1,130.3	216.6
Central Asia	47.4	6.3	10.3	0.8	18.5
Southern Asia	134.7	406.8	727.5	368.9	669.5
Eastern Asia	531.9	603.8	243.1	191.0	44.7
South-Eastern Asia	204.7	290.9	451.6	392.3	583.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	208.6	294.1	1,293.8	1,293.8	984.0
Oceania	1.0	19.5	123.3	47.1	215.1
Europe	14.0	7.5	51.8	1,016.5	75.2
Landlocked developing countries	187.9	254.1	1,105.3	1,006.2	1,612.3
Least developed countries	291.9	509.6	1,487.9	2,172.6	2,987.5
Small island developing States	15.4	131.5	531.3	251.0	441.4
Residual/Unallocated ODA	1,630.2	3,003.7	7,758.5	11,115.6	11,831.7

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

Source: Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database, 2020, 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

(a) 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>2018</i>
World	6.8	6.3	6.0	5.9	5.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	16.9	15.7	15.0	15.0	15.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	3.1	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.3
Central and Southern Asia	4.6	4.1	4.0	3.5	3.1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2.2	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	21.0	19.9	22.4	22.5	22.4
Australia and New Zealand	1.8	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.9
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	6.7	7.9	8.1	7.9	7.9
Europe and Northern America	7.0	6.1	3.8	3.8	3.4
Landlocked developing countries	8.5	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.4
Least developed countries	7.2	7.0	7.1	7.5	7.4
Small island developing states	9.3	13.6	13.3	11.3	9.7

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

(b) Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex

(Per 100,000 population)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</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	2.6	10.9	2.3	9.6	2.2	9.7	2.1	9.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	5.5	28.3	5.7	24.5	5.2	24.9	5.1	25.3
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1.3	5.0	1.2	5.4	1.2	5.4	1.1	5.3
Central and Southern Asia	2.8	6.3	3.0	5.0	2.5	4.4	2.5	3.7
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.9	3.5	0.5	2.4	0.4	2.0	0.3	1.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	3.7	38.8	4.0	41.3	4.0	41.6	4.4	40.8
Australia and New Zealand	1.4	2.3	0.9	1.2	0.7	1.3	0.7	1.1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	5.7	7.6	4.0	12.0	6.0	9.8	5.9	9.9
Europe and Northern America	3.6	10.6	2.0	5.7	1.9	5.9	1.7	5.1
Landlocked developing countries	3.3	13.8	3.1	12.5	2.8	12.8	2.9	12.1
Least developed countries	2.1	12.4	2.2	12.0	2.2	12.8	2.4	12.5
Small island developing states	2.5	16.1	2.8	23.7	2.5	19.9	2.4	16.9

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

Indicator 16.1.2**Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause****Conflict-related deaths (civilians), by sex, age and cause**

	2015-2017		
	Total count (Number)	Percentage (%)	Annual average civilian death rate (Per 100,000 population)
Total	106,806	100.0	11.9
By sex			
Male	84,115	78.8	
Female	13,268	12.4	
Unknown	9,423	8.8	
By age			
Adult (18 and above)	75,801	71.0	
Child (below 18)	12,797	12.0	
Unknown	18,208	17.0	
By main causes of death			
Heavy weapons and explosive munitions	37,165	34.8	
Planted explosives and unexploded ordnance (UXO)	25,860	24.2	
Unknown	23,978	22.5	
Small arms and light weapons	13,891	13.0	
Others ¹	5,912	5.5	

¹Incendiary; Chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear (CBRN); Electromagnetic weapons; Less lethal weapons; Denial of access to/ destruction of objects indispensable to survival; Accidents related to conflict; Use of objects and other means; Multiple Weapons Used; Other

Note: This figure includes only documented and verified civilian deaths caused directly by war operations for the armed conflicts in Afghanistan, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Iraq, Israel, Libya, Mali, State of Palestine, Somalia, South Sudan, Syria, Ukraine, and Yemen. This figure may vary from other UN civilian casualty figures due to the methodology used that build on UN casualty data while integrating new data sources.

Source: Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).

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>2019</i>
World ¹ (69 countries, 28 per cent population coverage)	78.9
Sub-Saharan Africa (23 countries, 56 per cent population coverage)	82.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia (10 countries, 63 per cent population coverage)	82.9
Northern Africa (4 countries, 85 per cent population coverage)	84.1
Central Asia (4 countries, 57 per cent population coverage)	58.4
Least developed countries (26 countries, 59 per cent population coverage)	81.2

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2019</i>
Small island developing States (<i>12 countries, 61 per cent population coverage</i>)	68.4

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 2012-2019 period.

Source: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) global databases, 2020.

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>2019</i>
World ² (<i>45 countries, 44 per cent population coverage</i>)	2.7
Sub-Saharan Africa (<i>24 countries, 79 per cent population coverage</i>)	5.4
Central and Southern Asia (<i>7 countries, 92 per cent population coverage</i>)	1.5
Southern Asia (<i>6 countries, 95 per cent population coverage</i>)	1.5
Landlocked developing countries (<i>12 countries, 68 per cent population coverage</i>)	4.2
Least developed countries (<i>25 countries, 79 per cent population coverage</i>)	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) and other nationally representative surveys conducted in the 2012-2019 period.

Source: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) global databases, 2020.

Target 16.3

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

Indicator 16.3.2

Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population

Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>
World	30.7	29.6	30.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	44.3	40.6	41.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	37.1	20.6	24.1
Central and Southern Asia	59.4	62.1	63.6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	32.3	29.5	32.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	40.6	42.4	39.3
Australia and New Zealand	19.7	23.2	29.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	25.8	30.2	33.0
Europe and Northern America	21.6	18.4	19.5
Landlocked developing countries	33.6	33.6	33.6
Least developed countries	55.3	50.0	49.8
Small island developing States	30.2	40.8	38.6

Note: Figures are the averages for 3 years (2003-2005 for 2005, 2013-2015 for 2015, 2016-2018 for 2018).

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>	2019
World	18.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	23.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	17.4
Northern Africa	19.1
Western Asia	16.9
Central and Southern Asia	29.4
Central Asia	29.4
Southern Asia	29.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	32.0
Eastern Asia	25.1
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	11.1
Europe	11.1
Landlocked developing countries	21.7
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 2006-2019 period is used in this computation.

Source: World Development Indicators database, the World Bank

Target 16.7**Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels****Indicator 16.7.1****Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups****(a.1) Ratio for female members of parliaments (ratio of the proportion of women in parliament in the proportion of women in the national population (with the age of eligibility as a lower bound boundary)), by type of chamber¹**

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2020</i>	
	<i>Lower chamber²</i>	<i>Upper chamber</i>
World	0.50	0.48
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.48	0.47
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.36	0.22
Northern Africa	0.40	0.18
Western Asia	0.33	0.26
Central and Southern Asia	0.38	0.36
Central Asia	0.49	0.31
Southern Asia	0.35	0.37
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.42	0.31
Eastern Asia	0.44	0.44
South-Eastern Asia	0.40	0.25
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.62	0.59
Oceania	0.33	0.87
Australia and New Zealand	0.69	0.96
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.12	0.33
Europe and Northern America	0.59	0.57
Europe	0.60	0.55
Northern America	0.51	0.71
Landlocked developing countries	0.53	0.55
Least developed countries	0.45	0.39
Small island developing States	0.51	0.56

¹The data for chambers are as at 1 January for 2020.²The data concern single and lower chambers.**Note:** A ratio of 1 would indicate that the proportion of women in parliament is equal of the proportion of women in the national population**Source:** Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU).

(a.2) Number of speakers in parliament, by type of chamber, sex and age¹

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2020</i>			
	<i>Female</i>		<i>Male</i>	
	<i>Lower chamber²</i>	<i>Upper chamber</i>	<i>Lower chamber²</i>	<i>Upper chamber</i>
World	34	23	160	60
Sub-Saharan Africa	9	7	39	14
Northern Africa and Western Asia	1	...	21	6
Northern Africa	...	...	5	2
Western Asia	1	...	16	4
Central and Southern Asia	2	2	11	6
Central Asia	1	2	4	1
Southern Asia	1	...	7	5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	3	1	13	5
Eastern Asia	...	1	5	...
South-Eastern Asia	3	...	8	5
Latin America and the Caribbean	6	8	27	10
Oceania	...	...	14	2
Australia and New Zealand	...	...	2	1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	12	1
Europe and Northern America	13	5	35	17
Europe	12	5	34	14
Northern America	1	...	1	3
Landlocked developing countries	6	7	25	8
Least developed countries	10	3	35	14
Small island developing States	4	4	33	7

¹The data for chambers are as at 1 January for 2020.²The data concern single and lower chambers.

Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU).

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>2019</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	68.5

International Organisations	2000	2005	2010	2015	2019
UN General Assembly	74.6	74.3	74.0	74.1	74.1
UN Security Council	53.3	46.7	53.3	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	2019
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	39.2
International Finance Corporation	30.1	30.1	30.1	32.2	31.9
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	68.5
UN General Assembly	74.6	74.3	74.0	74.1	74.1
UN Security Council	53.3	46.7	53.3	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	2019
World (166 countries, 84 per cent population coverage)	73.4
Sub-Saharan Africa (43 countries, 98 per cent population coverage)	44.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia (18 countries, 87 per cent population coverage)	89.1
Northern Africa (5 countries, 98 per cent population coverage)	92.0
Western Asia (13 countries, 76 per cent population coverage)	85.1
Central and Southern Asia (12 countries, 97 per cent population coverage)	71.8
Central Asia (4 countries, 58 per cent population coverage)	98.4
Southern Asia (8 countries, 99 per cent population coverage)	71.1

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2019</i>
South-Eastern Asia (9 countries, 95 per cent population coverage)	82.3
Latin America and the Caribbean (28 countries, 100 per cent population coverage)	94.3
Oceania (10 countries, 97 per cent population coverage)	69.2
Australia and New Zealand (2 countries, 100 per cent population coverage)	100.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand) (8 countries, 92 per cent population coverage)	22.1
Europe and Northern America (44 countries, 100 per cent population coverage)	100.0
Europe (42 countries, 100 per cent population coverage)	100.0
Northern America (2 countries, 100 per cent population coverage)	100.0
Landlocked developing countries (30 countries, 94 per cent population coverage)	41.8
Least developed countries (42 countries, 98 per cent population coverage)	43.3
Small island developing States (26 countries, 96 per cent population coverage)	70.6

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 2010-2019 period.

Source: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) global databases, 2020.

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

(a) Number of cases of killings of human rights defenders, journalists and trade unionists¹

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>		<i>2016</i>		<i>2017</i>		<i>2018</i>		<i>2019</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>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	46	303	44	344	46	324	46	430	43	314
Sub-Saharan Africa	6	21	1	18	0	16	0	19	3	13
Northern Africa and Western Asia	8	61	3	61	6	38	1	49	1	17
Central and Southern Asia	5	24	4	32	3	40	2	48	2	26
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	5	38	8	32	10	54	7	46	2	44
Latin America and the Caribbean	19	147	25	198	24	174	31	259	34	212
Oceania	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Europe and Northern America	2	12	3	3	3	2	5	9	1	2

¹Incidents that occurred from 1 January to 31 December of each reporting year.

Note: Data compiled as of 31 March 2020.

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 Organization of the United Nations (ILO).

(b) Number of cases of enforced disappearance of human rights defenders, journalists and trade unionists¹

(Number)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2015</i>		<i>2016</i>		<i>2017</i>		<i>2018</i>		<i>2019</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>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
World	4	10	0	25	1	4	9	23	3	27
Sub-Saharan Africa	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	3	0	0	24	0	2	5	16	1	3
Central and Southern Asia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	10
Latin America and the Caribbean	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	5	1	11
Oceania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Europe and Northern America	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

¹Incidents that occurred from 1 January to 31 December of each reporting year.**Note:** Data compiled as of 31 March 2020.**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 Organization 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)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2020</i>
World	127
Sub-Saharan Africa	21
Northern Africa and Western Asia	12
Central and Southern Asia	12
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	9
Latin America and the Caribbean	23
Australia and New Zealand	2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	4
Europe and Northern America	44
Landlocked developing countries	21
Least developed countries	20
Small island developing States	16

Note: Data as of 11 February 2020. The 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>2019</i>
World	16.2	27.9	32.9	35.5	39.6
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
Oceania	8.3	8.3	0.0	0.0	8.3
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	54.4
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>2019</i>
World	21.3	35.5	45.2	54.3	60.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	18.8	39.6	41.7	47.9	58.3
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
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	58.8
Oceania	8.3	8.3	0.0	0.0	8.3
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	68.8
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

(a) Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>
World	29.6	28.9	30.8	31.1	31.1
Northern Africa	28.5	30.4	27.1	19.6	26.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	22.9	22.4	24.6	23.3	18.9
Central Asia	15.8	22.6	24.0	29.0	29.3
Eastern Asia	22.3	24.2	29.2	29.8	31.8
South-Eastern Asia	16.9	16.2	23.7	22.6	21.3
Southern Asia	20.1	19.9	27.0	21.9	21.7
Western Asia	26.9	32.1	33.3	27.7	28.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	27.7	23.6	25.8	24.6	22.8
Oceania	27.7	31.3	38.5	46.9	39.5
Australia and New Zealand	32.1	35.8	33.5	35.3	35.8
Europe	40.5	41.2	40.7	41.8	41.8
Northern America	39.1	35.5	33.6	35.8	35.2
Landlocked developing countries	21.7	23.7	28.6	25.9	22.9
Least developed countries	20.4	19.6	27.3	27.4	21.2
Small island developing States	25.6	26.6	32.4	36.9	33.5

Note: The global and regional aggregates are based on the country-level data for the budgetary central government and/or the consolidated central government (with and without social security funds), and/or consolidated general government.

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

(b) Tax Revenue as a proportion of GDP

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2018</i>
World	18.0	18.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	15.3	14.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	12.6	14.3
Central and Southern Asia	14.1	15.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	14.0	16.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	17.3	18.6
Australia and New Zealand	31.3	29.3
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	20.9	22.0
Europe and Northern America	25.0	24.9

Note: The global and regional aggregates are based on the country-level data for the budgetary central government and/or the consolidated central government (with and without social security funds), and/or consolidated general government.

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

(a) Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes

(Percentage)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>
World	63.4	63.3	58.0	60.4	66.0
Northern Africa	84.6	72.1	61.8	63.6	73.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	72.2	61.6	58.4	62.5	67.6
Central Asia	75.9	85.8	75.2	68.6	75.0
Eastern Asia	62.1	75.5	88.1	74.6	86.9
South-Eastern Asia	68.6	74.5	78.4	64.5	68.4
Southern Asia	44.5	47.2	48.4	57.4	55.6
Western Asia	46.1	45.3	39.9	48.2	67.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	66.2	72.4	66.2	67.9	66.9
Oceania	80.8	86.6	50.4	54.2	68.6
Australia and New Zealand	89.9	90.8	70.1	77.7	82.1
Europe	60.0	60.3	52.1	56.6	60.4
Northern America	72.5	64.3	51.8	62.8	60.5
Landlocked developing countries	59.9	58.5	56.2	61.2	65.7
Least developed countries	57.6	53.6	53.9	57.4	61.5
Small island developing States	69.0	72.1	63.9	62.3	69.5

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

(b) Government expenditure funded by domestic taxes

(Percentage of GDP)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2018</i>
World	61.7	60.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	61.0	60.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	46.8	42.8
Central and Southern Asia	61.7	66.0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	66.1	69.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	71.0	68.4
Australia and New Zealand	87.8	82.1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	52.2	56.8
Europe and Northern America	61.0	60.2

Source: Government Finance Statistics (GFS) Database classified according to the Government Finance Statistics Manual 2014 (GFSM 2014) revenue and expenditure classifications, 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 Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)

Total net official development assistance (ODA) from DAC donors

(Billions of constant 2018 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>
Total net ODA	75.8	122.7	127.9	138.4	150.1	150.2*
Total net ODA to landlocked developing countries	11.6	16.8	23.5	22.9	26.1	...
Total net ODA to least developed countries	19.9	29.3	43.5	39.0	45.9	...
Total net ODA to small island developing states	3.1	3.1	6.6	3.9	4.2	...

*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/officialdevelopmentassistancedefinitionandcoverage.htm>

Source: DAC Statistics database, 2020, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Target 17.3

Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources

Indicator 17.3.1

Foreign direct investment, official development assistance and South-South cooperation as a proportion of gross national income

Foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows¹

(Millions of United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>
World	1,356,613.1	948,585.2	1,365,106.9	2,033,802.4	1,297,152.8
Developed economies	1,119,099.9	586,498.2	679,010.1	1,268,594.3	556,892.0
Europe	707,413.2	475,485.9	409,805.8	715,016.8	171,877.6
European Union	680,297.0	470,501.3	362,640.9	635,839.9	277,640.2
Other developed Europe	27,116.2	4,984.6	47,164.9	79,177.0	-105,762.6
North America	380,802.1	130,464.6	226,449.4	511,450.3	291,438.6
Other developed economies	30,884.6	-19,452.2	42,754.8	42,127.2	93,575.8
Developing economies	231,588.8	331,421.1	622,300.6	728,813.6	706,042.8
Africa	9,651.2	29,437.5	46,620.1	56,874.1	45,902.2
North Africa	3,250.1	11,613.1	15,745.9	12,255.7	14,307.0
Other Africa	6,401.0	17,824.4	30,874.2	44,618.5	31,595.1
West Africa	2,131.1	7,124.3	12,024.3	10,185.3	9,564.9
Central Africa	670.4	2,032.3	7,799.2	8,306.7	8,847.5
East Africa	1,123.9	1,868.3	5,496.3	6,872.8	8,965.6
Southern Africa	2,475.6	6,799.6	5,554.5	19,253.7	4,217.1

Asia	142,031.4	224,575.7	412,817.3	514,424.2	511,706.7
East and South-East Asia	133,546.6	165,896.0	314,806.4	432,028.6	428,215.6
East Asia	111,795.3	123,157.0	201,800.5	317,752.6	279,521.8
South-East Asia	21,751.3	42,739.0	113,005.9	114,276.0	148,693.8
South Asia	4,866.3	14,182.1	34,863.9	51,167.2	54,199.6
West Asia	3,618.4	44,497.6	63,147.0	31,228.4	29,291.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	79,790.0	77,127.0	160,915.4	155,912.0	146,720.5
South America	57,059.0	44,074.1	124,021.3	105,538.5	100,854.5
Central America	20,614.7	30,282.0	33,915.3	46,961.1	42,887.1
Caribbean	2,116.3	2,770.9	2,978.8	3,412.4	2,978.9
Oceania	116.4	280.9	1,947.7	1,603.4	1,713.4
Transition economies	5,924.3	30,665.9	63,796.2	36,394.5	34,218.0
South-East Europe	557.2	2,923.0	4,603.9	4,935.1	7,365.9
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	5,235.9	27,290.1	58,347.2	29,806.9	25,619.7
Landlocked developing countries	3,957.0	7,004.2	27,416.3	23,830.8	22,641.0
Least developed countries	3,887.3	5,847.6	23,417.7	37,633.6	23,833.4
Small island developing States	2,536.6	4,134.0	4,374.2	3,835.7	3,663.3

¹Data are aggregated according to the UNCTAD regional groupings.

Note: Totals exclude the financial centres in the Caribbean.

Source: FDI/MNE database, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

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>2018</i>
World	0.37	0.54	0.65	0.77	0.76
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.25	2.92	2.41	2.74	2.89
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2.22	1.71	1.65	1.69	1.83
Northern Africa	2.73	3.29	3.88	3.97	5.86
Western Asia	...	1.23	1.02	1.03	0.93
Central and Southern Asia	2.38	2.72	3.23	3.71	3.87
Central Asia	...	1.52	2.81	2.31	4.58
Southern Asia	2.44	2.77	3.26	3.86	3.82
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	0.24	0.39	0.44	0.61	0.48
Eastern Asia	0.09	0.12	0.17	0.32	0.18
South-Eastern Asia	2.29	3.11	2.48	2.96	2.88
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.92	1.81	1.1	1.41	1.75
Oceania	0.18	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.18
Australia and New Zealand	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.16	0.14
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	...	...	2.32	2.44	2.24
Europe and Northern America	0.22	0.28	0.35	0.38	0.39
Europe	0.41	0.48	0.6	0.72	0.74
Northern America	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04
Landlocked developing countries	2.15	3.79	3.94	3.8	4.64
Least developed countries	3.77	4.36	4.13	4.52	4.67

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>2018</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	9.1	8.5	2.5	4.9	7.7
Northern Africa	15.9	10.4	4.4	6.3	10.5
Central and Southern Asia	13.2	8.6	2.5	3.9	5
Central Asia	8.9	4.2	0.7	1.9	2.6
Southern Asia	13.6	9.4	2.8	4.1	5.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	22.2	16.1	6.9	9.9	10.5
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	6.0	...	...	3.5	2.7
Landlocked developing countries	8.2	4.5	1.6	4.0	4.9
Least developed countries	12.4	7.0	3.6	6.8	7.3

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 17.8

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>2018</i>
World	6.5	15.7	28.7	41.6	51.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.5	2.1	6.6	20.5	26.1
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2.0	10.2	28.9	48.3	56.7
Northern Africa	0.6	9.2	24.6	38.8	44.1
Western Asia	3.6	11.1	32.7	56.5	67.6
Central and Southern Asia	0.5	2.8	8.0	18.4	34.1
Central Asia	0.5	3.3	18.4	43.7	51.3
Southern Asia	0.5	2.8	7.6	17.5	33.5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	5.0	14.2	33.9	48.2	56.0
Eastern Asia	6.0	16.1	39.5	54.4	59.1
South-Eastern Asia	2.4	8.7	18.8	31.9	48.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	3.9	16.6	34.7	54.6	66.3
Oceania	34.7	46.9	57.3	65.7	...
Australia and New Zealand	46.9	63.0	76.7	85.2	86.9

Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	1.8	4.7	7.0	16.1	...
Europe and Northern America	23.9	48.6	64.9	74.9	84.4
Europe	15.2	39.8	61.3	74.3	82.0
Northern America	43.9	68.3	72.6	76.1	89.2
Landlocked developing countries	0.3	2.0	8.8	20.8	25.3
Least developed countries	0.1	0.8	4.1	13.7	17.6
Small island developing States	5.2	14.0	23.9	37.6	49.3

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 2018 United States dollars)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000¹</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>
Total ODA	20,497.1	19,076.9	31,242.3	34,834.2	36,406.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	4,076.6	3,557.9	4,865.5	5,575.0	6,001.9
Northern Africa	1,215.5	1,135.3	1,334.8	1,934.8	2,566.6
Western Asia	1,493.8	4,724.6	2,534.3	2,657.4	3,390.9
Central Asia	261.8	114.6	629.0	964.3	794.0
Southern Asia	1,546.5	2,020.3	4,255.5	4,151.3	3,082.1
Eastern Asia	375.0	315.1	626.8	776.0	1,450.5
South-Eastern Asia	920.7	1,300.6	3,564.4	5,873.5	3,640.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	7,862.5	1,883.1	6,614.4	5,448.8	6,476.1
Oceania	262.3	404.2	480.3	419.7	511.9
Europe	650.0	1,000.5	909.5	1,009.5	934.4
Landlocked developing countries	3,213.8	2,612.7	4,537.7	4,669.1	5,363.1
Least developed countries	3,565.5	4,157.5	5,971.0	6,643.5	6,912.4
Small island developing States	1,268.2	754.4	1,287.5	1,494.6	1,344.1
Residual/Unallocated ODA	1,832.5	2,620.9	5,427.9	6,023.9	7,557.9

¹Based on commitments.

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

Source: Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database, 2020, 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>2018</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>
World	3.2	2.5	2.6	2.1	4.6	3.5	3.8	3.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	8.3	8.0	7.4	7.1	9.4	8.8	8.6	8.5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	5.1	5.0	4.2	3.8	6.8	6.6	6.0	6.1
Northern Africa	10.9	9.9	6.5	5.6	13.5	12.2	11.0	10.6
Western Asia	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.4	5.0	5.0	4.8	5.0
Central and Southern Asia	12.8	7.6	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	7.4	14.1	8.0	9.2	8.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	3.5	3.2	3.3	2.6	3.9	3.9	5.0	4.3
Eastern Asia	3.8	3.5	3.8	3.0	4.0	3.8	5.4	4.1
South-Eastern Asia	2.8	2.5	2.0	1.6	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	5.0	5.1	4.1	3.6	10.9	10.8	7.4	7.0
Oceania	2.8	2.7	1.9	1.0	3.6	3.4	2.9	2.7
Australia and New Zealand	2.6	2.6	1.7	0.7	3.3	3.3	2.7	2.5
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	8.6	6.3	7.1	11.6	10.1	7.2	7.5	12.3
Europe and Northern America	1.9	1.2	1.2	1.1	3.2	1.8	1.8	1.9
Europe	2.3	1.1	0.9	0.9	3.9	1.6	1.5	1.5
Northern America	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.8
Landlocked developing countries	5.6	6.2	6.1	5.3	8.9	8.9	8.9	7.5
Least developed countries	9.8	9.2	8.7	7.7	11.0	10.3	10.6	9.6
Small island developing states	1.9	1.4	1.9	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.0

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).

(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>2018</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>
World	13.0	7.4	7.0	6.3	16.2	9.7	9.5	9.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	11.8	10.8	11.0	11.7	14.5	13.0	13.6	15.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	11.8	12.1	10.8	11.2	13.9	14.0	12.5	14.1
Northern Africa	13.7	16.3	9.8	8.9	16.1	18.3	11.5	11.3
Western Asia	10.9	10.2	11.2	12.1	12.7	12.1	13.0	15.3
Central and Southern Asia	27.1	19.6	22.5	14.4	28.6	21.1	24.0	16.4
Central Asia	8.6	6.2	7.2	3.4	16.7	14.6	14.0	5.2

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Preferential¹</i>				<i>MFN²</i>			
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>
Southern Asia	29.3	21.0	23.8	15.1	30.1	21.8	24.9	17.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	21.9	15.6	12.9	11.8	22.7	16.9	16.1	18.9
Eastern Asia	25.2	17.9	15.2	13.7	25.5	18.6	18.0	18.4
South-Eastern Asia	11.9	9.8	7.2	6.7	14.2	12.6	11.4	20.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.1	5.7	5.7	4.3	20.7	21.2	16.3	14.1
Oceania	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.3	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	12.2	24.6	10.8	12.3	12.6	25.1
Europe and Northern America	8.7	3.3	2.6	2.6	11.7	4.8	4.0	4.1
Europe	12.3	3.4	2.5	2.5	16.0	4.6	3.6	3.7
Northern America	3.9	2.8	3.1	2.8	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.4
Landlocked developing countries	8.0	7.6	7.0	6.6	13.9	13.3	12.8	11.6
Least developed countries	9.6	9.2	9.6	8.1	11.3	11.0	12.2	10.5
Small island developing states	7.5	5.8	7.2	7.6	8.6	7.6	9.4	10.3

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>2018</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>
World	5.0	2.8	2.8	2.7	5.6	3.5	3.6	3.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	18.8	15.6	16.6	14.0	19.0	15.7	16.9	15.0
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	4.8	4.1	3.3	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.4
Central and Southern Asia	35.6	17.9	10.4	10.8	35.7	19.0	14.7	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	5.0	5.4	3.7	7.3	6.2	6.3
Eastern Asia	3.1	3.2	2.0	1.2	3.1	3.2	2.2	1.5
South-Eastern Asia	7.6	10.8	6.6	7.8	8.2	14.6	8.5	9.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	13.7	13.0	8.1	8.2	16.9	15.8	11.9	14.5
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	26.4	30.2
Europe and Northern America	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.3
Europe	1.5	0.8	0.4	0.4	2.4	1.0	0.7	0.8
Northern America	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.6
Landlocked developing countries	25.9	13.2	18.9	16.0	26.5	14.0	21.0	17.5
Least developed countries	25.4	20.3	21.7	19.1	25.7	20.8	23.6	20.3
Small island developing states	18.1	18.7	18.0	19.9	18.3	19.0	19.7	20.3

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>2018</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>
World	9.1	7.6	7.3	6.5	12.9	10.3	10.7	10.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	27.8	29.2	23.0	23.8	34.6	31.7	26.8	28.0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	10.4	8.6	7.6	6.6	12.7	11.2	9.3	9.5
Northern Africa	27.3	23.5	17.9	18.7	31.4	28.5	23.1	29.3
Western Asia	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.0	7.8	8.2	6.9	6.8
Central and Southern Asia	22.1	18.1	17.8	15.9	23.0	18.4	19.1	17.2
Central Asia	10.7	12.4	17.1	10.1	12.1	12.6	17.7	11.1
Southern Asia	27.9	22.8	18.3	17.9	28.4	23.3	20.1	19.2
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	5.9	6.0	5.0	4.1	6.6	6.9	8.0	8.2
Eastern Asia	5.8	6.0	5.2	4.2	6.4	6.7	8.0	8.0
South-Eastern Asia	6.6	5.2	3.4	3.3	8.2	9.1	7.9	9.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	12.3	16.9	15.8	13.7	22.7	22.1	20.7	17.8
Oceania	15.3	15.3	4.0	1.0	16.4	16.3	5.9	5.7
Australia and New Zealand	15.2	15.3	3.8	0.9	16.3	16.2	5.6	5.6
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	18.3	20.3	21.4	14.8	19.5	21.0	21.7	14.9
Europe and Northern America	9.5	7.0	7.1	6.5	14.0	10.1	10.7	10.7
Europe	4.9	4.1	3.6	3.3	11.5	6.8	7.0	7.3
Northern America	13.9	12.9	13.4	13.4	16.3	16.6	17.5	17.9
Landlocked developing countries	14.9	14.6	17.3	14.9	25.3	16.7	19.7	17.3
Least developed countries	18.8	20.1	19.4	22.4	21.7	22.3	21.1	24.4
Small island developing states	5.5	4.8	5.0	3.9	5.7	5.2	5.2	4.1

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).

(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>2018</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>
World	2.5	2.1	2.0	1.6	3.7	2.9	3.1	2.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	8.0	7.8	6.8	6.1	8.9	8.4	7.7	7.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	4.1	4.1	3.1	2.7	5.7	5.6	5.0	4.8
Northern Africa	9.6	8.4	5.7	4.7	11.9	10.8	10.9	10.3
Western Asia	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.2	4.3	4.2	3.7	3.6
Central and Southern Asia	11.4	8.0	8.1	7.1	11.8	8.5	8.5	8.0
Central Asia	3.4	5.6	5.5	2.4	6.8	8.4	7.7	2.6
Southern Asia	12.4	8.3	8.3	7.4	12.5	8.5	8.6	8.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2.4	2.6	2.7	1.9	2.8	3.2	4.4	3.2
Eastern Asia	2.5	2.8	3.1	2.2	2.6	3.2	4.7	3.1
South-Eastern Asia	2.3	2.0	1.5	1.1	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.9	5.0	3.7	3.3	10.0	9.8	6.2	6.1
Oceania	2.6	2.5	1.9	0.9	3.4	3.3	2.8	2.6

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Preferential¹</i>				<i>MFN²</i>			
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>
Australia and New Zealand	2.4	2.4	1.7	0.7	3.2	3.1	2.6	2.5
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	8.2	5.2	5.8	8.1	9.8	6.2	6.2	8.9
Europe and Northern America	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.7	2.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
Europe	1.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	2.9	1.1	1.0	1.0
Northern America	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.9
Landlocked developing countries	5.0	5.9	5.6	4.8	7.8	8.1	8.0	6.5
Least developed countries	9.4	8.6	7.9	6.8	10.6	9.7	9.6	8.5
Small island developing states	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.8	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>2018</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</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	0.2	0.7	2.1	0.9	0.3
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
South-Eastern Asia	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.3
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	4.1	4.0	0.0	0.0	4.1
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	0.0	3.9	4.3	6.6	0.1
Least developed countries	3.7	3.1	2.1	1.4	3.7	3.3	2.1	1.5
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>2018</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>
World	6.6	5.2	4.9	4.5	9.2	6.8	6.9	6.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	17.7	16.1	16.1	16.4	19.6	17.0	17.4	17.9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	9.5	6.7	4.8	4.3	12.2	8.9	7.4	7.3
Northern Africa	23.0	13.6	6.5	6.1	27.5	17.0	12.3	11.9
Western Asia	3.9	3.7	4.0	3.5	5.9	5.4	5.4	5.1
Central and Southern Asia	17.6	14.6	15.8	14.2	18.1	15.0	16.1	15.2
Central Asia	11.8	13.3	15.4	5.7	16.6	15.2	16.8	6.2
Southern Asia	18.0	14.7	15.9	14.7	18.2	15.0	16.2	15.6
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	7.1	4.5	3.7	3.0	8.3	6.2	6.8	7.2
Eastern Asia	5.5	4.1	3.8	3.4	6.4	5.3	5.7	5.8
South-Eastern Asia	12.2	5.4	3.6	2.5	14.2	8.5	8.6	9.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.6	9.9	8.3	8.2	14.0	15.7	12.1	12.0
Oceania	5.8	6.2	3.4	1.3	7.1	7.0	4.6	4.6
Australia and New Zealand	5.7	6.1	3.2	1.2	7.0	6.9	4.5	4.5
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	7.3	8.5	8.8	8.3	8.3	9.4	9.3	9.0
Europe and Northern America	4.8	3.5	3.4	3.3	7.5	4.5	4.6	4.6
Europe	3.2	2.2	1.9	1.9	6.7	3.2	3.2	3.3
Northern America	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.4	8.3	8.0	7.7	7.7
Landlocked developing countries	10.7	11.0	11.8	10.8	14.8	13.8	14.5	13.0
Least developed countries	14.1	15.7	13.8	14.4	15.1	16.3	15.7	16.7
Small island developing states	3.4	3.9	4.0	3.3	3.5	4.4	4.1	4.2

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>2018</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.08	1.15	1.19	1.17	1.15
Northern Africa and Western Asia	4.91	4.87	5.08	5.69	5.72
Northern Africa	1.10	1.17	1.23	0.85	0.87
Western Asia	3.81	3.71	3.85	4.84	4.86
Central and Southern Asia	1.62	2.60	3.85	4.07	4.42
Central Asia	0.20	0.17	0.23	0.28	0.29
Southern Asia	2.85	4.87	7.25	7.58	8.25
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	15.57	15.77	18.94	19.80	19.94
Eastern Asia	11.36	11.47	13.45	13.27	13.08

South-Eastern Asia	8.41	8.59	10.99	13.07	13.71
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.35	7.04	6.93	6.99	6.51
Oceania	1.71	1.71	1.71	1.47	1.55
Australia and New Zealand	1.65	1.59	1.62	1.39	1.47
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.12	0.23	0.17	0.15	0.16
Europe and Northern America	71.04	70.38	65.76	64.30	63.96
Europe	49.63	53.98	49.41	47.42	48.18
Northern America	21.08	16.40	16.35	16.88	15.79
Landlocked developing countries	0.51	0.50	0.69	0.78	0.81
Least developed countries	0.47	0.45	0.62	0.76	0.79
Small island developing States	2.76	2.94	3.57	4.10	4.05

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>2018</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.44	1.85	2.25	1.70	1.76
Northern Africa and Western Asia	5.05	6.54	7.38	6.64	6.93
Northern Africa	0.85	1.11	1.16	0.65	0.73
Western Asia	4.20	5.43	6.21	5.99	6.20
Central and Southern Asia	1.68	2.17	3.01	2.86	3.04
Central Asia	0.24	0.37	0.53	0.41	0.44
Southern Asia	1.44	1.80	2.48	2.45	2.61
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	26.17	26.60	29.70	32.64	31.82
Eastern Asia	19.51	20.34	22.84	25.58	24.38
South-Eastern Asia	6.67	6.25	6.86	7.06	7.43
Latin America and the Caribbean	5.70	5.58	5.83	5.58	5.58
Oceania	1.28	1.28	1.65	1.41	1.60
Australia and New Zealand	1.20	1.22	1.59	1.34	1.53
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	49.17	49.27
Europe	42.27	43.96	39.30	37.60	38.38
Northern America	16.41	12.02	10.89	11.57	10.88
Landlocked developing countries	0.53	0.74	1.08	0.93	0.98
Least developed countries	0.56	0.78	1.06	0.93	1.02
Small island developing States	2.56	2.55	2.58	2.41	2.39

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>2018</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.69	1.99	2.78	2.40	2.30
Northern Africa and Western Asia	5.66	5.69	7.35	8.06	7.30
Northern Africa	0.89	0.96	1.20	0.94	0.88
Western Asia	4.77	4.73	6.15	7.12	6.42
Central and Southern Asia	2.39	3.67	4.39	3.75	4.45
Central Asia	0.27	0.41	0.42	0.37	0.35
Southern Asia	4.23	6.52	7.94	6.78	8.18
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	21.43	19.69	20.73	24.25	24.51

Eastern Asia	15.90	14.31	14.79	17.59	17.77
South-Eastern Asia	11.10	10.75	11.89	13.31	13.47
Latin America and the Caribbean	9.43	7.46	9.16	8.84	7.93
Oceania	1.65	1.73	1.92	1.63	1.61
Australia and New Zealand	1.56	1.59	1.77	1.54	1.53
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.17	0.29	0.30	0.17	0.17
Europe and Northern America	62.32	63.51	58.25	55.49	55.87
Europe	45.53	49.28	44.99	43.31	43.86
Northern America	16.64	14.23	13.27	12.18	12.01
Landlocked developing countries	0.71	0.94	1.12	1.24	1.22
Least developed countries	0.88	1.09	1.58	1.54	1.40
Small island developing States	2.59	2.76	3.24	3.90	3.88

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)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.21	1.55	1.95	2.13	1.84
Northern Africa and Western Asia	4.00	4.82	5.90	6.92	5.93
Northern Africa	0.74	0.83	1.16	1.19	1.07
Western Asia	3.26	3.99	4.74	5.73	4.85
Central and Southern Asia	1.59	2.44	3.62	3.70	4.00
Central Asia	0.16	0.24	0.33	0.34	0.31
Southern Asia	1.42	2.20	3.29	3.36	3.69
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	22.62	23.48	27.07	27.98	29.21
Eastern Asia	16.90	17.89	20.88	21.41	21.99
South-Eastern Asia	5.72	5.59	6.18	6.57	7.22
Latin America and the Caribbean	5.84	4.99	5.81	6.17	5.67
Oceania	1.38	1.50	1.60	1.54	1.48
Australia and New Zealand	1.28	1.41	1.51	1.47	1.41
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.07
Europe and Northern America	63.36	61.21	54.06	51.56	51.87
Europe	40.74	42.13	38.67	35.12	36.28
Northern America	22.62	19.08	15.39	16.43	15.59
Landlocked developing countries	0.55	0.70	0.98	1.12	1.08
Least developed countries	0.65	0.81	1.10	1.43	1.38
Small island developing States	2.68	2.42	2.52	2.28	2.34

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

Weighted 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>2018</i>
Developing countries	All products	2.55	2.31	2.00	2.13	2.11
	<i>Agriculture products</i>	10.71	11.16	10.45	9.09	8.98
	<i>Arms</i>	1.57	1.54	1.73	1.83	1.83
	<i>Clothing</i>	13.17	11.78	11.72	11.62	11.62
	<i>Industrial products</i>	2.33	2.11	1.79	1.94	1.92
	<i>Oil</i>	0.30	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<i>Textiles</i>	8.30	7.24	7.11	7.10	7.26
Landlocked developing countries	All products	2.17	2.03	1.88	1.67	1.72
	<i>Agriculture products</i>	9.90	10.19	10.07	6.58	6.50
	<i>Arms</i>	1.25	1.29	1.27	1.67	1.67
	<i>Clothing</i>	16.67	11.63	11.53	11.46	11.46
	<i>Industrial products</i>	1.62	1.60	1.45	1.36	1.42
	<i>Oil</i>	0.30	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<i>Textiles</i>	6.05	5.71	5.63	5.59	5.59
Least developed countries	All products	3.55	3.30	3.15	3.11	3.09
	<i>Agriculture products</i>	5.60	5.94	6.10	4.69	4.64
	<i>Arms</i>	2.29	1.97	1.97	1.99	1.99
	<i>Clothing</i>	13.47	12.02	11.93	11.85	11.84
	<i>Industrial products</i>	2.18	2.10	1.94	1.93	1.91
	<i>Oil</i>	0.30	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<i>Textiles</i>	6.80	6.27	6.20	6.07	6.08
Small island developing States	All products	1.36	1.29	1.20	1.17	1.38
	<i>Agriculture products</i>	19.02	17.18	16.67	7.00	6.98
	<i>Arms</i>	0.95	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.83
	<i>Clothing</i>	13.07	11.96	11.88	11.76	11.75
	<i>Industrial products</i>	1.09	1.04	0.96	0.99	1.21
	<i>Oil</i>	0.30	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<i>Textiles</i>	7.50	7.01	6.88	6.76	6.80

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>2018</i>
Developing countries	All products	1.64	1.32	1.05	1.15	1.06
	<i>Agriculture products</i>	9.21	8.82	7.34	6.55	6.45
	<i>Arms</i>	0.92	0.80	0.97	0.92	0.93
	<i>Clothing</i>	10.79	8.36	8.01	7.71	7.56
	<i>Industrial products</i>	1.43	1.14	0.88	1.00	0.91
	<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	All products	1.15	0.95	0.73	0.77	0.79
	<i>Agriculture products</i>	8.61	7.99	4.54	3.05	3.02
	<i>Arms</i>	0.99	1.03	0.64	0.52	0.54
	<i>Clothing</i>	12.20	4.86	4.77	5.31	5.06
	<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	3.08
Least developed countries	All products	1.54	1.18	1.11	1.16	1.13
	<i>Agriculture products</i>	4.25	3.65	1.89	1.55	1.47
	<i>Arms</i>	0.95	0.82	0.87	0.88	0.88
	<i>Clothing</i>	7.79	5.97	6.25	5.96	5.93
	<i>Industrial products</i>	0.54	0.41	0.33	0.46	0.42
	<i>Oil</i>	0.22	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<i>Textiles</i>	3.86	2.69	2.61	2.50	2.45
Small island developing States	All products	0.95	0.60	0.43	0.40	0.50
	<i>Agriculture products</i>	15.24	12.82	6.13	3.03	3.15
	<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	0.45
	<i>Oil</i>	0.30	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<i>Textiles</i>	4.13	3.19	1.88	1.81	1.84

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 objectives 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>Use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools (average)</i>	
	<i>2016</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2018</i>
All bilateral providers in LDCs	82	79	51	53	47	42	60	58

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 in 2018</i>
Countries <i>providing</i> development cooperation	53 (20 out of 38 countries assessed)
Countries <i>receiving</i> development cooperation	47 (36 out of 76 countries assessed)
Extremely fragile countries <i>receiving</i> development cooperation	42 (5 out of 12 countries assessed)
Other fragile and non-fragile countries <i>receiving</i> development cooperation	48 (31 out of 64 countries assessed)

Note: In 2018, out of the 114 countries providing and/or receiving development co-operation that took part in consecutive multi-stakeholder assessments of progress made towards effective development co-operation, less than half (56) have made overall progress towards strengthening multi-stakeholder partnerships and the means of implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

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>2019</i>
World	132
Sub-Saharan Africa	27
Northern Africa and Western Asia	17
Northern Africa	4
Western Asia	13
Central and Southern Asia	8
Central Asia	3
Southern Asia	5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	12
Eastern Asia	6
South-Eastern Asia	6
Latin America and the Caribbean	15
Oceania	11
Australia and New Zealand	2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	9
Europe and Northern America	42
Europe	40
Northern America	2
Landlocked developing countries	16
Least developed countries	19
Small island developing States	19

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>2019</i>	
	<i>Under Implementation</i>	<i>Fully funded and under implementation</i>
World	141	92
Sub-Saharan Africa	36	9
Northern Africa and Western Asia	16	13

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2019</i>	
	<i>Under Implementation</i>	<i>Fully funded and under implementation</i>
Northern Africa	5	3
Western Asia	11	10
Central and Southern Asia	11	7
Central Asia	3	3
Southern Asia	8	4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	14	8
Eastern Asia	7	5
South-Eastern Asia	7	3
Latin America and the Caribbean	18	14
Oceania	8	5
Australia and New Zealand	2	2
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	6	3
Europe and Northern America	38	36
Europe	37	35
Northern America	1	1
Landlocked developing countries	24	8
Least developed countries	32	5
Small island developing States	21	12

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>2019</i>		
	<i>Government</i>	<i>Donors</i>	<i>Other sources</i>
World	139	57	21
Sub-Saharan Africa	27	22	5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	17	6	1
Northern Africa	5	3	1
Western Asia	12	3	...
Central and Southern Asia	10	7	2
Central Asia	4	3	2
Southern Asia	6	4	...
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	11	3	...
Eastern Asia	6	2	...
South-Eastern Asia	5	1	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	26	7	3
Oceania	9	3	2
Australia and New Zealand	2	...	1
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	7	3	1
Europe and Northern America	39	9	8
Europe	38	9	8
Northern America	1	...	...
Landlocked developing countries	20	16	4
Least developed countries	20	22	3
Small island developing States	21	9	2

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>2017</i>
World	689.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	437.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	16.1
Northern Africa	2.8
Western Asia	13.3
Central and Southern Asia	14.0
Central Asia	3.7
Southern Asia	10.3
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	7.1
Eastern Asia	0.5
South-Eastern Asia	6.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	36.3
Oceania	2.2
Australia and New Zealand	0.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	2.2
Europe and Northern America	33.3
Europe	33.3
Northern America	0.0
Landlocked developing countries	172.4
Least developed countries	362.2
Small island developing States	12.4

Note: Country-specific commitments and unallocated commitments received by all countries within the regions are included in the regional aggregations. Both country-specific commitments and unallocated commitments to multiple countries/regions are included in the global total.

Source: 2019 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 2010-2019</i>	<i>Proportion of countries that conducted a census 2010-2019 (Percentage)</i>
World	205	86.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	36	70.6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	16	64.0
Central and Southern Asia	10	71.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	18	100.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	47	94.0
Australia and New Zealand	3	100.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	22	100.0
Europe and Northern America	53	96.4

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, 2014-2018</i>	<i>Proportion of countries with birth registration data that are at least 90 per cent complete, 2014-2018 (Percentage)</i>
World	147	59.8
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
Eastern Asia	5	71.4
South-Eastern Asia	4	36.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	37	72.6
Oceania	14	48.3
Australia and New Zealand	3	50.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	11	47.8
Europe and Northern America	54	96.4
Europe	49	96.1
Northern America	5	100.0
Landlocked developing countries	10	31.3
Least developed countries	1	2.1

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Number of countries with birth registration data that are at least 90 per cent complete, 2014-2018</i>	<i>Proportion of countries with birth registration data that are at least 90 per cent complete, 2014-2018 (Percentage)</i>
Small island developing States	36	69.2

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, 2014-2018</i>	<i>Proportion of countries with death registration data that are at least 75 per cent complete, 2014-2018 (Percentage)</i>
World	153	62.2
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	41	80.4
Oceania	14	48.3
Australia and New Zealand	3	50.0
Oceania (exc. Australia and New Zealand)	11	47.8
Europe and Northern America	54	96.4
Europe	49	96.1
Northern America	5	100.0
Landlocked developing countries	10	31.3
Least developed countries	2	4.3
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.