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PEACE, JUSTICE
AND STRONG
INSTITUTIONS

one vision
one identity
one community



ASEAN Sustainable Development Goals Indicators Baseline Report 2020

**The ASEAN Secretariat
Jakarta**

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) was established on 8 August 1967. The Member States are Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam.

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Catalogue-in-Publication Data

ASEAN Sustainable Development Goals Indicators Baseline Report 2020

Jakarta, ASEAN Secretariat, November 2020

338.927

1. ASEAN – Statistics – Data Collection

2. Social – Economics – SDG

ISBN 978-602-5798-92-4



ASEAN: A Community of Opportunities for All

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Supported by the ASEAN Regional Integration Support by the European Union - (ARISE) Plus

Foreword

Since it was launched in 2015, the United Nations (UN) 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and improve the lives and prospects of everyone, everywhere. As countries are exerting their best efforts in implementing actions to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), reliable statistics is crucially needed to support the monitoring and evaluation of progress and achievements nationally, regionally and globally. This need is becoming even more urgent in the face of the current coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) crisis, which put the progress to date at risk of stagnation or even reversal.

There are various challenges in collecting SDGs related statistics, from limited statistical capacity and data sources as well as the need to strengthen cooperation and coordination among data producing agencies. The ASEAN Community Statistical System (ACSS), through the Working Group of SDG Indicators (WGS DGI), has made commendable progress in advancing the efforts to collect data on ASEAN SDG Indicators.

The ASEAN SDG Indicators Baseline Report brings together the latest data to present the SDG baseline for ASEAN both at national and regional level for selected SDG indicators. The Report also summarises key findings based on the latest data and supplementary information. In addition, the Report discusses the issues, challenges, and way forward to improve data collection of SDG indicators for ASEAN in the future. Therefore, this Report is useful not only for data users but also to provide insights for the strengthening of statistical inter-agency cooperation and coordination.

To complement the Report, ASEANstats has also launched an online database portal which provides users with user-friendly features for data exploration. The portal is attached in the ASEANstats website (www.aseanstats.org).

I would like to extend my appreciation to both ASEAN Member States and ASEANstats for the work and also for the support given by the ARISE Plus Project in the development of this report.



DATO LIM JOCK HOI

Secretary-General of ASEAN

Acknowledgements

This Report was made possible through the support of the ASEAN Regional Integration Support by the EU (ARISE) Plus Programme and the cooperation of the various ministries, departments, and agencies of the different ASEAN Member States (AMS), whose data were compiled by the following agencies:

- Department of Economic Planning and Statistics, Brunei Darussalam
- National Institute of Statistics, Cambodia
- BPS – Statistics Indonesia, Indonesia
- Lao Statistics Bureau, Lao PDR
- Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Central Statistical Organization, Myanmar
- Philippines Statistics Authority, Philippines
- Department of Statistics, Singapore
- National Statistics Office, Thailand
- General Statistics Office, Viet Nam

And the contributions of the following individuals:

Anang Laksono, Aslina Abdulkhan, Bernadette Buning Balamban, Chan Samrith, Cho Cho Win, Driesch Lucien Cortel, Dustin Adriel Sulat, Estee Amanda Tan, Hanik Aulia, Hataichanok Chinauparwat, Henri Asri Reagan, Hsiu Chin Tang, Julia Puspawati Tjaja, Lay Chhan, Lia Emalia, Mechelle Mendoza Viernes, Mochamad A. Soeharto, Md Adib Bahzi Majid, Muhamed Zulkhibri Abdul Majid, Nguyen Dinh Khuyen, Nguyen Ngoc Binh, Nur Azah Afnan Hanafi, Nyaung Tai, Phonesaly Souksavath, Phousavanh Chanthasombath, Som Bony, Riyan Saputra, Sueka Putra, Tran Thuy Linh, Vilaysook Sisoulath, Wichan Choorat, Wilma Ascano Guillen, Windhiarso Ponco Adi Putra, Yuet Mei Wong.

Prepared by : ASEAN Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals Indicators (WGSDGI) in collaboration with Lina Valencia Castro (ARISE Plus) and support from Statistics division of the ASEAN Secretariat (ASEANstats)

Photographs courtesy of : AMS' National Statistical Offices and ASEAN Secretariat

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List of Abbreviations

ACSS	ASEAN Community Statistical System
AMS	ASEAN Member States
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
BCP	Business Continuity Plan
BMI	Body Mass Index
BPS	Badan Pusat Statistik
BSFS	Brunei Selection Felling System
CAP	Climate Action Package
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing
CATI	Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews
CAWI	Computer Assisted Web Interviewing
CCDAQS	Central Committee for Data Accuracy and Quality of Statistics
CCRS	Centre for Climate Research Singapore
CDHS	Cambodia Demographic Health Survey
CLFS	Cambodia Labour Force Survey
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
CSD	Committee for Sustainable Development
CSES	Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey
CSO	Central Statistics Organization
DEPS	Department of Economic Planning and Statistics

List of Abbreviations

DHS	Demographic Health Survey
DOPU	Drop-Off Pick Up questionnaire
DOSM	Department of Statistics Malaysia
DTSS	Deep Tunnel Sewerage System
EPU	Economic Planning Unit
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
GDP	Gross Domestic Products
GER	Gross Enrolment Ratio
GOVN	Government of Viet Nam
GPI	Gender Parity Index
HBL	Home-based Learning
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
HLPF	High-level Political Forum
ICE	Internal Combustion Engine
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDHS	Indonesia Demographic Health Survey
IMC	Inter-Ministry Committee
IMCCC	Inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change
IMC-SDG	Inter-Ministry Committee on SDGs
IP	Internet Protocol
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IUU	Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated

JHS	Junior High School
Lao PDR	Lao People's Democratic Republic
LDC	Least Developed Country
LEDs	Low-Emissions Development Strategy
LFS	Labour Force Survey
LSB	Lao Statistics Bureau
MCO	Movement Control Order
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MDHS	Myanmar Demographic Health Survey
MDR	Multi Drug Resistance
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MLCS	Myanmar Living Conditions Survey
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MOD	Ministry of Development
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOI	Ministry of Interior
MOLISA	Ministry of Labour - Invalids and Social Affairs
MOP	Ministry of Planning
MPI	Minister of Planning and Investment
MSDP	Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan
MSDP	Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan
MSE	Ministry of Sustainability and Environment

List of Abbreviations

MT C02e	Million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent
MVA	Manufacturing Value Added
MW	Mega Watt
NAHPOA	National Adolescent Health Plan of Action
NAP	National Action Plan
NAWASIS	National Water and Sanitation Information Services
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NEDA	National Economic and Development Authority
NEET	Not in Education, Employment or Training
NEP	National Expenditure Program
NESD	National Economic and Social Development Council
NIF	National Indicator Framework
NIS	National Institut of Statistics
NKEA	National Key Economic Areas
NKRA	Education National Key Result Areas
NMR	Neonatal Mortality Rate
NRD	National Registration Department
NSC	National Steering Committee
NSDS	National Strategies for the Development of Statistics
NSEDP	National Socio-Economic Development Plan
NSO	National Statistics Office
NSS	National Statistical Systems

NTP	National Transport Policy
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PAPI	Pencil and Paper Interviewing
PARIS21	Partnership in statistics for development in the 21st century
PoU	Prevalence of Undernourishment
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
PSA	Philippines Statistics Authority
PSS	Philippines Statistics System
PSTLES	Public Sector Taking the Lead in Environmental Sustainability
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
SCC	Statistical Coordination Committee
SCP	Singapore Cooperation Programme
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SENA	Special Education Needs Assistant
SEP	Sufficiency Economy Philosophy
SHS	Senior High School
STI	Science, Technology and Innovation
TB	Tuberculosis
TCP	Transmission Control Protocol
TOE	Tonnes of Oil Equivalent
TPES	Total Primary Energy Supply
TWG-PPR	Technical Working Group on Planning and Poverty Reduction

List of Abbreviations

U5MR	Under-5 Mortality Rate
UHC	Universal Health Coverage
UN	United Nation
UNCT	United Nation Country Team
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
VNR	Voluntary National Review
WGSDGI	ASEAN Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals Indicators
WHO	World Health Organisation

Executive Summary

The United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a global aspirational roadmap towards achieving a sustainable future for all which¹ “requires a solid framework of indicators and statistical data to monitor progress, inform policy, and ensure accountability of all stakeholders”. The target for the 2030 Global Agenda is slightly less than a decade away and the ASEAN Community Statistical System (ACSS) needs to support the assessment of the situation in the region in relation to those aspirations.

The ACSS has set up a Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals Indicators (WGSDGI) in 2017 to support the ASEAN SDG monitoring through provision of relevant statistics. The WGSDGI has reviewed the SDG indicators to be collected, together with the National Statistical Offices (NSOs) and relevant institutions within the National Statistical Systems (NSSs) in the ASEAN Member States (AMS), and agreed on a list of SDG indicators comprising 63 SDG main indicators along with sub-indicators, forming a total set of 134 indicators in 2019. An assessment of the metadata of the 134 SDG indicators submitted by the AMS was conducted in May 2020 which trimmed the list to 67 indicators for inclusion in this report based on the following criteria²: (1) relevance of the indicators; (2) consistency or coherence in terms of (i) concepts and definitions, (ii) methods, (iii) coverage, and (iv) timeliness or frequency of data; (3) credibility in terms of data source; and (4) completeness of country entries or the number of countries that are able to provide the data. Details are provided in the “Technical Notes” section of this report.

This inaugural ASEAN report on SDG indicators aims to establish the baseline information of the SDGs being tracked and measured in the region which will aid the monitoring of progress in achieving the global agenda as well as supporting relevant policy making at the national and regional levels. The report presents the data for ASEAN and for the AMS as gathered and compiled by the NSSs and the NSOs in the region from 2016 – 2018³.

¹ The global indicator framework was adopted by the General Assembly on 6 July 2017 and is contained in the Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on Work of the Statistical Commission pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/RES/71/313).” <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/>

² References used included the following: (a) OECD Quality Framework and Guidelines for OECD Statistical Activities, OECD, 2002 at [http://www.oecd.org/officialdocuments/publicdisplaydocumentpdf/?cote=std/qfs\(2011\)1&doclanguage=en](http://www.oecd.org/officialdocuments/publicdisplaydocumentpdf/?cote=std/qfs(2011)1&doclanguage=en); and (b) Score Allocation Matrix on Quality Assessment of SDG Indicators done by the National Statistics Office of The Netherlands (reference culled out from “PARIS21 Concept Note on Citizen-Generated Data”, April 17, 2019, PARIS21)

³ 2016 was considered as the start-off year for SDGs after the 2015 MDG data reported in the 2017 ASEAN MDG Report. 2016-2018 were used as data for some SDG indicators were not available for some AMS.

Executive Summary

This report is organized in 3 parts as follows:

Part I highlights key findings by each SDG;

Part II presents a more detailed, goal-by-goal, description on the status of SDGs in the region; and

Part III on the way forward discusses: (a) current efforts of the AMS in the measurement and/or monitoring of SDGs in their respective countries; (b) challenges and issues, including the impact of the pandemic on SDG monitoring; and (c) strategies and measures that are required in moving forward.

Separate country reports by all 10 AMS are presented in Annex 1, with more detailed discussion on specific goals. Country tables, technical notes and metadata are presented in the Annex 2, Annex 3, and Annex 4 respectively.

Some key findings on the ASEAN SDG Indicators are given below:

On ending poverty in all its forms everywhere. Among the AMS with national poverty lines, an average of 13.0% of the total population were living below the countries' poverty lines in 2018, while the rural poverty rate was higher, with 18.0% of rural people living below the poverty line. Losses in terms of lives, missing persons, and directly affected persons attributed to climate-related disasters varied in the region, with some AMS more frequently hit than others.

On ending hunger and improving nutrition. The prevalence of stunting and wasting based on the WHO Child Growth Standards varied across AMS, with an average of 27.0% of children under 5 years of age experiencing stunting and an average of 8.6% experiencing wasting in the ASEAN region in 2016.

On ensuring healthy lives. Maternal mortality ratios varied widely in the region. In 2018, 83.3% of births in the region were attended to by skilled health personnel. There was a wide variation in the under-five mortality rate across ASEAN countries, from 2.6 to 64.0 of 1,000 children having passed away before they reached their fifth birthday in 2016. Across the region, neonatal mortality ranged from below 1 to 25 neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births during 2016-2018. Likewise, the incidence rate of tuberculosis across the region ranged from less than 40 to as high as 434 cases per 100,000 population during the same period. Incidence of malaria was very low in the region at about 0.5 per 1,000 population during 2016-2018. Across the region, road traffic deaths ranged from a low of 2.2 to a high of 84.0 per 100,000 population during the three years. In 2016, 25.4% of population 15 years old and over in ASEAN were users of tobacco.

On ensuring inclusive and equitable education. Participation of children aged 5 or 6 years old and below in organized learning averaged 78.8% in the region, with similar patterns observed for boys and girls in 2018. On average, ASEAN nearly reached gender parity in gross enrolment in primary education between males and females in 2018, with minimal or no inequality on access to primary education in all the AMS. On average, the literacy rate in the ASEAN region reached 93.4% in 2018, with 7 out of 10 countries having literacy rates above 90%. On average, access to basic facilities and services by primary schools in the region in 2018 were: (a) electricity – 86.1%; (b) computers for pedagogical purposes – 48.2%; and (c) single-sex basic sanitation facilities – 52.7%. On average, the proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications by level of education in the region were: (a) pre-primary – 84.5%; (b) primary – 90.3%; and (c) lower secondary – 95.3%.

On achieving gender equality. On child marriage, the proportions of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 were 1.6% and 14.0% respectively in 2016. The share of women in national parliaments was 19.6% while 43.6% of managerial positions in the region were held by women in 2018.

On ensuring availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation. People in the ASEAN region generally had access to improved drinking water and improved sanitation facilities, with averages of 83.8% and 79.7% of the population in 2018 respectively.

On ensuring access to affordable, reliable and sustainable energy. Overall, 92.0% of the people in the ASEAN region had access to electricity in their homes in 2018. In 2016, 22.6% of the region's final consumption of energy was derived from renewable resources. Energy intensity averaged 3.8 Tonnes of Oil Equivalent (TOE) per unit of output (in terms of thousand GDP in 2010 US dollar (USD)) in 2018.

On promoting sustainable and inclusive economic growth, full and productive and decent work. Overall, real GDP per capita in the ASEAN region grew by 4.5%, while real GDP per employed person rose by 4.3% in 2018. The unemployment rate averaged 3.7% in the ASEAN region for population aged 15 years and over, with similar patterns for males and females in the labour force. In 2018, 19.5% of youth aged 15-24 years in the ASEAN region was not in education, employment or training. On average, there were 12.8 commercial bank branches and 52.6 ATMs for every 100,000 adults in the ASEAN region.

On building resilient infrastructure and promoting inclusive industrialization. A total of 584.5 million people and 2.5 billion people travelled in the ASEAN region by air and rail transport

respectively in 2018. The volumes of freight/cargo by mode of transport in 2018 were: (a) by air – 7.8 million tonnes; (b) by rail – 81.2 million tonnes; and (c) by sea – 2.1 billion tonnes. Overall, the share of manufacturing value added in real GDP in the region was 19.1%, while the share of manufacturing employment in total employment was 12.6% in 2018. Coverage of mobile-cellular signals reached 78.6% of the region's population in 2018.

On protecting, restoring and promoting use of terrestrial ecosystems and sustainably manage forests. Overall, natural forests in the AMS have remained stable over 2016-2018 and accounted for 43.8% of the total land area in 2018. Based on the Red List Index, the risk of species extinction for the ASEAN region was at a level of 0.76 in 2018.

On promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, providing access to justice and building inclusive institutions. Through the implementation of birth registration with proof of legal identity, children's rights can be protected and universal access to justice and social services can be enabled. The protection of children in ASEAN is highly assured by this measure. Based on data from 2016 to 2018, the births of around 77 per 100 children under 5 years of age were officially recorded in the ASEAN region.

On strengthening means of implementation and revitalizing the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development. Overall, government revenue accounted for 16.8% of GDP in ASEAN in 2018. Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions averaged 7.2 per 100 population in the region, while 55.1% of population could be categorized as internet users in 2018. In ASEAN, all 10 AMS have adopted national statistical plans which are under implementation, and had conducted a population and housing census over the last 10 years.

Key highlights of the current efforts, issues and challenges, and way forward are:

Current efforts

Institutional mechanisms have been put in place in the respective AMS to implement and monitor the 2030 Agenda. These institutional mechanisms consist primarily of organizational structures and processes to coordinate plans, activities and responses for the production of SDG indicators. These institutional arrangements are supported by various coordinating mechanisms and other supportive measures, such as the establishment of focal points from relevant source agencies and data exchange between the NSOs and other source agencies, as well as inclusion of specific provisions in the national development plan.

Issues and challenges

Sustaining monitoring systems is not an easy task and the 2030 Agenda has put even more pressure on NSSs and NSOs, in terms of the vast data needs of the SDGs. Statistical offices in the region are at the core of data collection, coordination, reporting and validation of statistics for the SDGs. To effectively monitor progress, the quantity and the quality of the SDG indicators currently generated in the region may need to be increased, further refined and improved with granularity. The NSSs and the NSOs faced many challenges, including matching data production with increasing demand for data to monitor sustainable development given the limited statistical capacity, identifying appropriate data sources and methodologies to produce national SDG indicators, and aligning these indicators with the global standards and indicators.

In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic has affected many countries significantly, including AMS. The impact will be reflected in many SDG indicators in 2020 and the near future. Much resources have been diverted to deal with the crisis, which will have an effect on the achievement of various goals and targets. The pandemic has also led to changes in the way the region's NSOs handled their business processes, including the conduct of population censuses and regular surveys.

Way Forward

At the country level, the NSOs will have to continue playing a key role in data collection and monitoring national level data, and data at the local level in the near future, with the support of relevant agencies. NSOs are reporting on national progress and serve as the custodian agencies in organizing the report in formats and platforms accessible to policy-makers and other users, supported by various institutional mechanisms and measures. Engagement of multi-stakeholders will have to be enhanced along with establishing multi-sectoral linkages on reporting flows to create robust national monitoring systems. Consultations, dialogues, advocacies and discussion of issues and challenges will also have to be increased.

Apart from these horizontal linkages, vertical linkages for sub-national monitoring and local community monitoring systems should be explored and developed. The countries' statistical plans may need to be reformulated to include new statistical activities and harnessing data from the ecosystem to meet the growing demands of the SDGs. Statistical capacities, including financing and human resources, will have to be enhanced. NSOs recognize the need for increased investments, particularly on capacity building and technology, to improve national statistical systems in order to produce, analyse and disseminate quality data in support of monitoring, planning and policy formulation, not only within the context of the SDGs, but as part of the evolving data ecosystem.

Introduction and Key Findings

The United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a global aspirational roadmap towards achieving a sustainable future for all. It “requires a solid framework of indicators and statistical data to monitor progress, inform policy and ensure accountability of all stakeholders.”¹

The 2030 Global Agenda is slightly less than a decade away and the ASEAN Community Statistical System (ACSS) needs to do an assessment of the situation in the region in relation to those aspirations.

The ACSS, established in 2011, has as its vision, “A responsive ASEAN Community Statistical System providing high quality statistics”. ACSS Committee is the highest policy-making and coordinating body on statistical matters in the ASEAN region, and it implements initiatives according to the ACSS Strategic Plan 2016-2025 and its annual work plans, guided by an ACSS Code of Practice.

ASEAN comprises Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam, also known as ASEAN Member States (AMS). Though diverse in social, cultural, political and economic facets, ASEAN is built on a commitment to create a region of peace, freedom and shared prosperity.

In 2017, under the coordination of the ACSS, the National Statistical Offices (NSOs) and relevant institutions within the National Statistical Systems (NSSs) in ASEAN reviewed the SDG indicators which were discussed and agreed upon at the United Nations Statistical Commission 48th Session in New York in March 2017. The ASEAN NSSs and NSOs identified a preliminary set of 143 SDG indicators² for further discussion. This list was revised further in consideration of the availability of the indicators in the AMS to 63 SDG main indicators along with sub-indicators, forming a total set of 134 indicators in 2019.

¹ The global indicator framework was adopted by the General Assembly on 6 July 2017 and is contained in the “**Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on Work of the Statistical Commission pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development** (A/RES/71/313).” <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/>

² Published in the Annex 4 on “Preliminary ASEAN SDG Indicators” of the publication on “ASEAN Statistical Report on Millennium Development Goals 2017”, August 2017, ASEAN Secretariat. <https://www.aseanstats.org/publication/asean-mdg-report-2017/>

A quality assessment of the metadata of the 134 SDG indicators as submitted by the AMS in relation to the Global SDG Metadata was done in May 2020. As a result, the indicators were further trimmed down to 67 indicators for inclusion in this report based on the following dimensions³: (1) relevance; (2) consistency checks or coherence in terms of (i) concepts and definitions, (ii) methods, (iii) coverage and (iv) timeliness or frequency of data; (3) credibility in terms of data source; and (4) completeness of country entries or the number of countries that are able to provide the data. Details on the process are provided in the “Technical Notes” section of this report.

This inaugural ASEAN report on SDGs aims to establish the baseline information of the SDGs being tracked and measured in the region. It is also meant to aid future monitoring of the progress in achieving the global agenda as well as to support relevant policy making at both the national and regional levels.

The report presents the data for ASEAN and for the AMS as gathered and compiled by the NSSs and the NSOs in the region from 2016 – 2018⁴. Compared to the ASEAN Statistical Report on Millennium Development Goals 2017 with 25 Millennium Development Goals (MDG) indicators, this ASEAN Baseline SDG Report is much more data intensive. The SDG key areas/topics and findings are shown in the “ASEAN SDG Indicators Baseline Dashboard” while the ASEAN aggregates for each SDG indicator are summarised in the “ASEAN SDG Indicators Summary Table, 2016-2018”.

Details on the SDG indicators by each goal for ASEAN and the AMS are presented in the next part of this report. The country reports, tables, technical notes and metadata are given in the Annexes.

Some Notations on the Data Contained in this report:

“na” – indicates that data are not available.

“nap” – indicates that data are not applicable to the country and are not currently generated.

“ASEAN*” – indicates that the aggregate value for ASEAN was computed based on imputed values for missing data.

³ References used included the following: (a) OECD Quality Framework and Guidelines for OECD Statistical Activities, OECD, 2002 at [http://www.oecd.org/officialdocuments/publicdisplaydocumentpdf/?cote=std/qfs\[2011\]1&doclanguage=en](http://www.oecd.org/officialdocuments/publicdisplaydocumentpdf/?cote=std/qfs[2011]1&doclanguage=en) and (b) Score Allocation Matrix on Quality Assessment of SDG Indicators done by the National Statistics Office of The Netherlands (reference culled out from “PARIS21 Concept Note on Citizen-Generated Data”, April 17, 2019, PARIS21).

⁴ 2016 was considered as the start-off year for SDGs after the 2015 MDG data reported in the 2017 ASEAN MDG Report. 2016-2018 were used as data for some SDG indicators were not available for some AMS.

ASEAN SDG INDICATORS BASELINE DASHBOARD

SDG	KEY AREAS/TOPICS	KEY FINDINGS
Goal 1	<div>Total Poverty</div> <div>Rural Poverty</div> <div>Climate-related disasters</div>	On poverty <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Among the AMS with national poverty lines, 13.0 per 100 people were living below the countries' poverty line in 2018. The rural poverty rate was generally higher, with 18.0% of rural people living below the poverty line during the period. There were large variations in climate-related disaster losses across countries within the region and from year to year due to the randomness of extreme natural events. On average, the number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to climate-related disasters in the region was highest in 2016, reaching a level of 3,524 persons per 100,000 population.
Goal 2	<div>Stunting</div> <div>Wasting</div>	On hunger <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The prevalence of stunting based on the WHO Child Growth Standards varied across the AMS with an average of 27.0% or around 1 in every 4 children under 5 years of age in 2016. On average, the prevalence of wasting in the ASEAN region was 8.6 per 100 children under 5 years of age in 2016.
Goal 3	<div>Maternal Mortality</div> <div>Births attended</div> <div>Under Five Mortality</div> <div>Neonatal Mortality</div> <div>Tuberculosis</div> <div>Malaria</div>	On health <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maternal mortality ratios was 235 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 2016. In 2018, 83.3% of births in the region were attended to by skilled health personnel. About 30 out of 1,000 children who were born alive died before reaching age 5 in 2016-2018. Neonatal mortality rate in ASEAN averaged about 15 neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births in 2018. The incidence rate of tuberculosis in the AMS was 236 cases per 100,000 population in 2018.

	<div>Road Traffic Mortality</div> <div>Adolescent Fertility</div> <div>Tobacco Use</div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incidence of malaria was generally low in the region, at about 0.5 per 1,000 population during the period 2016-2018. Death rates due to road traffic injuries in the region stood at 13.7 deaths per 100,000 population. There were 37.6 adolescent births for every 1,000 females aged 15-19 years in ASEAN in 2016. In 2016, 25.4% of population 15 years old and over in ASEAN were users of tobacco.
Goal 4	<div>Organized Learning (Primary)</div> <div>Parity (Gross Enrolment)</div> <div>Organized Learning (Primary)</div> <div>Functional Literacy</div> <div>Access to Education Facilities</div> <div>Teacher's Training</div>	<p>On ensuring equitable and quality education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proportion of children 5 or 6 years old and below participating in organized learning at the pre-primary level stood at 78.8% in the region in 2018. Similar patterns were observed with respect to girls at 76.6% and boys at 76.1%, respectively. ASEAN had nearly reached gender parity in gross enrolment in primary education between males and females in 2018, with minimal or no inequality on access to primary education in all the AMS. Approximately the same proportion of females compared to males were enrolled in secondary education, with minimal or no inequality on access to secondary education in the majority of the AMS. Proportionately more females compared to males were enrolled in tertiary education, with more pronounced gender disparities in a few AMS in favor of females. Literacy rates for both sexes in the ASEAN region reached 93.4% in 2018, with 7 out of 10 countries having literacy rates above 90%. Literacy rate for males in the ASEAN region reached 94.8% in 2018. Literacy rate for females in the ASEAN region reached 91.9% in 2018. In 2018, 86.1% of primary schools in the region had access to electricity. In 2018, 48.2% of primary schools had access to computers for pedagogical purposes in the region. In 2018, 52.7% of primary schools in ASEAN had access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities.

Introduction and Key Findings

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2018, 84.5% of teachers in pre-primary education in the region had received at least the minimum organized teacher training (pedagogical) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the pre-primary level in respective countries. • In 2018, 90.3% of teachers in primary education had received at least the minimum organized teacher training (pedagogical) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the primary level in the respective countries. • In 2018, 95.3% of teachers in lower secondary education had received at least the minimum organized teacher training (pedagogical) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the lower secondary level in respective countries.
Goal 5	<div>Women in Parliaments</div> <div>Women Managers</div> <div>Child Marriage</div> <div>Mobile Phone Users</div>	<p>On achieving gender equality and women empowerment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2016, 1.6% of women aged 20-24 years were married or in a union before age 15 while 14.0% were married or in a union before age 18. • The share of women in national parliaments stood at 19.6% in 2018. • In 2018, 43.6% of managerial positions in 8 AMS were held by women. • In 2018, 73.9% of people in the ASEAN region owned a mobile telephone.
Goal 6	<div>Improved Sanitation</div> <div>Improved Drinking Water</div>	<p>On ensuring availability and sustaining management of water and sanitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proportion of the region's population having access to improved drinking water reached 83.8% in 2018. • On average, 79.7% of people in the ASEAN region had access to improved sanitation facilities in 2018.

Goal 7	<div>Improved Electricity Access</div> <div>Renewable Energy</div> <div>Energy Intensity</div>	<p>On ensuring access to affordable, reliable and sustainable energy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proportion of the people in the ASEAN region with access to electricity in their homes was 92.0% in 2018. • Based on data obtained from 6 AMS, 22.6% of the region's final consumption of energy in 2016 were derived from renewable resources. • Energy intensity in the ASEAN region averaged 3.8 Tonnes of Oil Equivalent (TOE) per unit output (in terms of thousand GDP in 2010 USD) in 2018.
Goal 8	<div>GDP Per Capita</div> <div>GDP Per Employed Person</div> <div>Informal Employment</div> <div>Unemployment</div> <div>Youth Unemployment</div> <div>Potential Youth Entrants to Labour Force</div> <div>Access to ATMs</div> <div>Access to Commercial Banks</div>	<p>On promoting sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive and decent work:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Real GDP per capita in the ASEAN region grew by 4.5% in 2018. • Real GDP per employed person in the ASEAN region grew by 4.3% in 2018. • The share of informal employment in non-agriculture employment was about 44% in the region during 2016-2018. • The ASEAN region recorded an average unemployment rate of 3.7% for both sexes aged 15 and above in 2018. The same pattern was observed for male and female unemployment rates of 4.0% and 3.7% respectively in 2018. • Overall, a high level of youth unemployment at 12.7% for both sexes was observed in the ASEAN region in 2018. • In 2018, 19.5% of youth aged 15-24 in the ASEAN region were not in education, employment or training, an indicator of potential youth labour market entrants. • On average, 12.8 commercial bank branches were accessible to every 100,000 adults in the ASEAN region in 2018. • On average, 52.6 ATMs were accessible to every 100,000 adults in the ASEAN region in 2018.

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Goal 9	<div> <div>Freight Volumes</div> <div>Passenger Volumes</div> <div>Mobile Network Coverage</div> <div>Manufacturing Value Added</div> <div>Manufacturing Value Added Per Capita</div> <div>Manufacturing Employment</div> </div>	<p>On building resilient infrastructure and promoting inclusive industrialization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A total of 584.5 million people travelled in the ASEAN region by air transport in 2018. • A total of 2.5 billion people travelled in the ASEAN region by rail transport in 2018. • A total of 7.8 million tonnes of freight/cargo were transported by air in the ASEAN region in 2018. • A total of 81.2 million tonnes of freight were transported via rail in the ASEAN region in 2018. • A total of 2.1 billion tonnes of freight were transported by sea in the ASEAN region in 2018. • The share of manufacturing value added (MVA) in GDP in the ASEAN region averaged 19.1% in 2018. • The MVA per capita in the ASEAN region stood at 775 USD at 2010 constant prices in 2018. • The share of manufacturing employment in total employment was 12.6% in ASEAN in 2018. • Coverage of mobile-cellular signals had expanded rapidly in ASEAN, and reaching the entire population in 5 out of 7 AMS. In 2018, 78.6% of the region's population lived within the reach of a mobile-cellular signal.
Goal 13	<div> <div>Manufacturing Employment</div> </div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There were large variations in climate-related disaster losses across countries within the region and from year to year due to the randomness of extreme natural events. On average, the number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to climate-related disasters in the region was highest in 2016, reaching a level of 3,524 persons per 100,000 population.

Goal 15	<div>Natural Forest Area</div> <div>Red List Index</div>	<p>On protecting, restoring and promoting use of terrestrial ecosystems and sustainably manage forests</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The area of natural forests as a proportion of total land area in ASEAN was 43.8% in 2018. • Based on the Red List Index, the risk of species extinction for the ASEAN region was at a level of 0.76 in 2018.
Goal 16	<div>Manufacturing Employment</div>	<p>On promoting peaceful and inclusive societies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The births of around 77 in 100 children under 5 years of age were officially recorded in the ASEAN region during 2016-2018.
Goal 17	<div>Government Revenue</div> <div>Internet Users</div> <div>Fixed Internet Broadband Subscriptions</div> <div>Countries with National Statistical Plans</div> <div>Countries that Conducted a Population and Housing Census</div>	<p>On strengthening means of implementation and revitalizing the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall in ASEAN, government revenue accounted for 16.8% of GDP in 2018 and did not vary much among AMS. • The number of fixed internet broadband subscriptions averaged 7.2 per 100 inhabitants in 2018. • In 2018, 55.1% of the population in ASEAN countries were internet users. • All AMS had adopted and were implementing their national statistical plans/strategies. • All AMS conducted a population and housing census over the last 10 years.

ASEAN SDG Indicators Summary Table, 2016-2018

GOALS AND INDICATORS		2016	2017	2018
Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere				
SDG 1.2.1	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, Both Sexes, Total (%)	14.8	14.6	13.0
SDG 1.2.1	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, Both Sexes, In rural areas (%)	20.1	19.9	18.0
SDG 1.5.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to climate-related disasters per 100,000 population (Number per 100,000 population)	3,524.3	2,281.0	3,522.4
Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture				
SDG 2.2.1	Prevalence of stunting (height for age) (%)	27.0	27.8	27.5
SDG 2.2.2	Prevalence of malnutrition – wasting (weight for height) (%)	8.6	8.0	7.9
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and well-being at all ages				
SDG 3.1.1	Maternal mortality ratio (Number per 100,000 live births)	234.6	233.9	234.6
SDG 3.1.2	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	83.1	83.1	83.3
SDG 3.2.1	Under-five mortality rate (Number per 1,000 live births)	30.6	30.5	30.4
SDG 3.2.2	Neonatal mortality rate (Number per 1,000 live births)	14.7	14.7	14.7
SDG 3.3.2	Tuberculosis incidence (Number per 100,000 population)	206.7	215.7	236.2
SDG 3.3.3	Malaria incidence (Number per 1,000 population)	0.52	0.57	0.51
SDG 3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries (Number per 100,000 population)	13.5	13.4	13.7

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SDG 3.7.2	Adolescent birth rate (Number per 1,000 women)	37.6	37.3	36.2
SDG 3.a.1	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use (%)	25.4	25.5	23.2
Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all				
SDG 4.2.2	Participation rate in organized learning, Both Sexes (%)	75.4	79.1	78.8
SDG 4.2.2	Participation rate in organized learning, Male (%)	71.8	76.0	76.1
SDG 4.2.2	Participation rate in organized learning, Female (%)	72.4	76.9	76.6
SDG 4.5.1	Gender Parity Index - Gross Enrolment Ratio, Primary Education (Number)	0.97	0.98	0.98
SDG 4.5.1	Gender Parity Index - Gross Enrolment Ratio, Secondary Education (Number)	1.04	1.03	1.04
SDG 4.5.1	Gender Parity Index - Gross Enrolment Ratio, Tertiary Education (Number)	1.17	1.17	1.17
SDG 4.6.1	Proportion of population achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional literacy skill, Both Sexes – Proxy (%)	93.5	93.4	93.4
SDG 4.6.1	Proportion of population achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional literacy skill, Male – Proxy (%)	94.9	94.8	94.8
SDG 4.6.1	Proportion of population achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional literacy skill, Female – Proxy (%)	92.0	91.9	91.9
SDG 4.a.1	Proportion of primary schools with access to electricity (%)	83.0	85.3	86.1
SDG 4.a.1	Proportion of primary schools with access to computers for pedagogical purposes (%)	42.9	48.3	48.2
SDG 4.a.1	Proportion of primary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities (%)	49.8	50.2	52.7

SDG 4.c.1	Proportion of teachers in pre-primary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (%)	74.2	76.5	84.5
SDG 4.c.1	Proportion of teachers in primary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (%)	85.9	89.0	90.3
SDG 4.c.1	Proportion of teachers in lower secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (%)	90.9	94.7	95.3
Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls				
SDG 5.3.1	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 (%)	1.61	1.58	1.62
SDG 5.3.1	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	14.0	14.2	14.0
SDG 5.5.1	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	19.0	19.0	19.6
SDG 5.5.2	Proportion of women in managerial positions (%)	39.8	42.9	43.6
SDG 5.b.1	Proportion of Individuals who own a mobile telephone (%)	70.8	73.0	73.9
Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all				
SDG 6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%)	81.2	82.8	83.8
SDG 6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	77.9	77.7	79.7
Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all				
SDG 7.1.1	Proportion of population with electricity access (%)	90.4	91.3	92.0
SDG 7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	22.6	21.0	20.6
SDG 7.3.1	Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP (TOE/Thousand GDP)	3.8	3.6	3.8

Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all				
SDG 8.1.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita (%)	4.2	4.6	4.5
SDG 8.2.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person (%)	4.9	5.5	4.3
SDG 8.3.1	Proportion of informal employment in non-agricultural employment (%)	43.8	44.1	44.2
SDG 8.5.2	Unemployment rate, Aged 15+, Both Sexes (%)	3.8	3.9	3.7
SDG 8.5.2	Unemployment rate, Aged 15+,Male (%)	4.3	4.3	4.0
SDG 8.5.2	Unemployment rate, Aged 15+,Female (%)	3.7	3.8	3.7
SDG 8.5.2	Unemployment rate, Ages 15-24, Both Sexes (%)	12.8	13.3	12.7
SDG 8.6.1	Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training (%)	20.3	19.4	19.5
SDG 8.10.1	Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults (Number per 100,000 adults)	12.8	12.7	12.8
SDG 8.10.1	Number of ATMs per 100,000 adults (Number per 100,000 adults)	51.9	52.6	52.6
Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation				
SDG 9.1.2	Number of passengers by air (Thousand)	506,874	555,632	584,507
SDG 9.1.2	Number of passengers by rail (Thousand)	2,303,513	2,407,294	2,520,819
SDG 9.1.2	Freight volumes by air (Thousand tonnes)	6,914	7,460	7,764
SDG 9.1.2	Freight volumes by rail (Thousand tonnes)	66,873	75,154	81,184
SDG 9.1.2	Freight volumes by sea (Thousand tonnes)	1,940,362	1,992,778	2,077,840
SDG 9.2.1	Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP (%)	19.0	19.1	19.1
SDG 9.2.1	Manufacturing value added per capita (Constant 2010 USD)	718.2	750.8	775.4
SDG 9.2.2	Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment (%)	11.7	12.4	12.6

SDG 9.c.1	Proportion of population covered by a mobile network (%)	75.2	77.0	78.6
Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts				
SDG 13.1.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to climate-related disasters per 100,000 population (Number per 100,000 population)	3,524.3	2,281.0	3,522.4
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				
SDG 15.1.1	Forest area as a proportion of total land area (%)	44.7	43.9	43.8
SDG 15.5.1	Red List Index (Number)	0.77	0.77	0.76
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				
SDG 16.9.1	Proportion of children under 5 whose births have been registered with civil authority (%)	77.1	77.1	76.5
Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development				
SDG 17.1.1	Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP (%)	16.4	16.5	16.8
SDG 17.6.2	Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants (Number per 100 inhabitants)	5.5	6.2	7.2
SDG 17.8.1	Proportion of individuals using the Internet (%)	45.7	49.7	55.1
SDG 17.18.3	Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation (Number)	All 10 AMS		
SDG 17.19.2	Population and housing census conducted in the last 10 years	All 10 AMS		

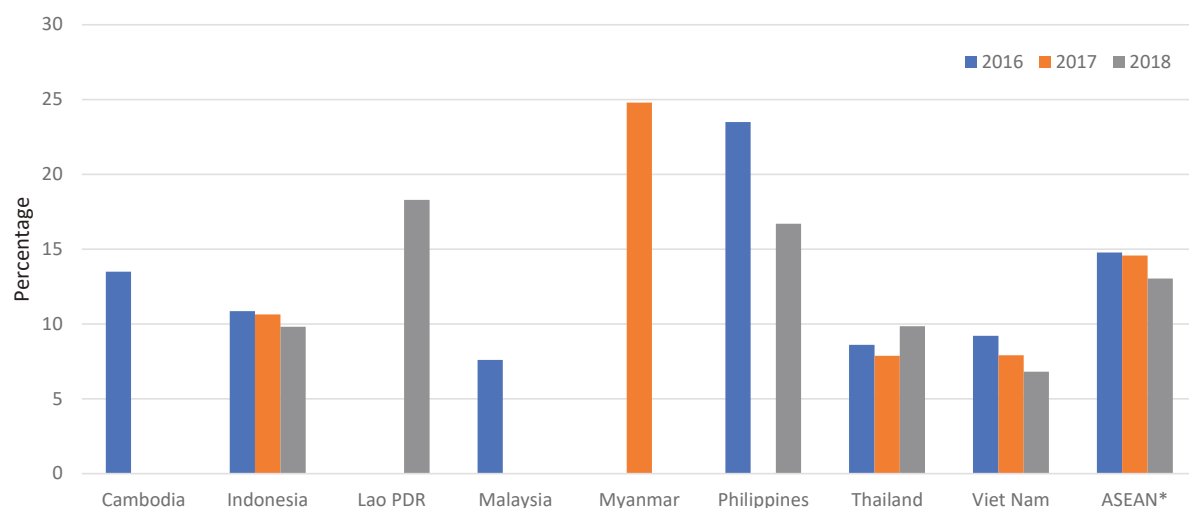


Goal 1

End poverty in all its forms
everywhere

1. SDG 1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line

Figure 1a. Proportion of population living below the national poverty line in ASEAN, 2016-2018⁵



In assessing poverty, it is best to focus on how poverty line is defined and considered appropriate for a particular country. National poverty estimates are typically produced by country governments. By definition, poverty rate is the proportion of the people whose average income (or expenditure) falls below the poverty line. In Malaysia, however, the poverty rate refers to the proportion of household living below the poverty line while in Viet Nam the poverty rate refers to the proportion of households living below the multidimensional poverty rate at the national level.

Among the 8 AMS with national poverty lines⁶, an average of 13.0 per 100 people were living below the countries' poverty lines in 2018. However, it should be noted that the levels of poverty lines are not comparable across countries. Myanmar registered the highest proportion of total population living below the national poverty line at 24.8 for every 100 people in 2017. In the Philippines, 23.5 out of 100 people were considered poor in 2016, which eased to 16.7 individuals in 2018. In Lao PDR, 18.3% were living below the national poverty line in 2018. Cambodia had 13.5% poor

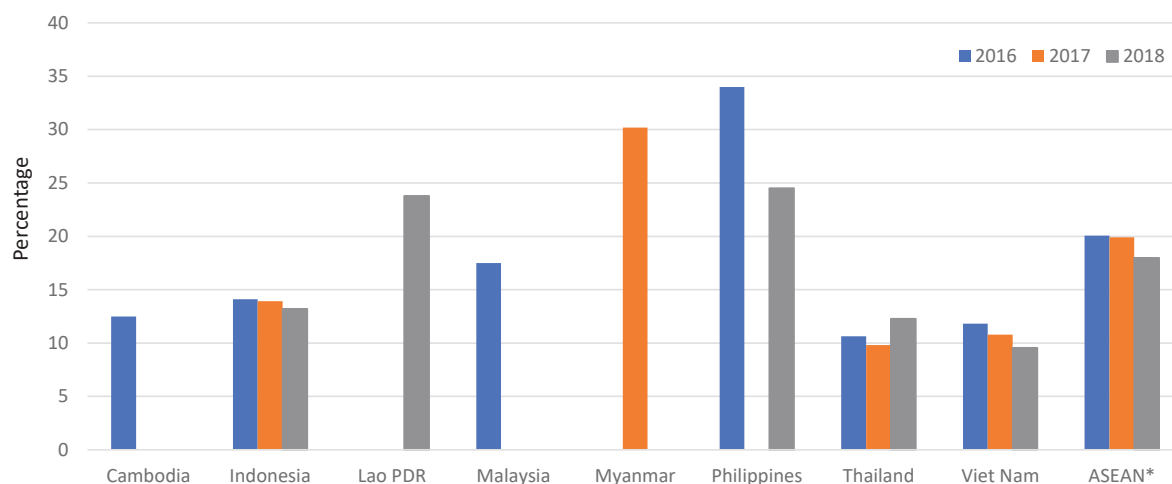
⁵ Data for all the charts are given in Annex 2 while the computation methodology of ASEAN aggregate is given in Annex 3.

⁶ This sub-indicator is not applicable to Brunei Darussalam and Singapore as they do not have national poverty lines.

population in 2016. In Indonesia and Thailand, around 10% each of their people were living below their respective country's poverty line in 2018. Malaysia's poor household was 7.6% in 2016. In Viet Nam, the proportion of households living below the national multidimensional poverty rate stood at 6.8% in 2018.

The rural poverty rate as shown Figure 1 is the percentage of the rural population living below the national poverty line (or in cases where a separate rural poverty line is used, the rural poverty line) in each country. However, it should be noted that the levels of poverty lines are not comparable across countries. Viet

Figure 1b. Proportion of population living below the national poverty line in rural areas in ASEAN, 2016-2018



Nam's poverty rates refer to the proportion of households in the rural areas living below the multi-poverty index line.

The rural poverty rate was generally higher than the poverty rate among the total popu-

lation⁷, with 18.0% of rural people living below the poverty line in 2018. Myanmar registered the highest proportion of rural poor at 30.2% in 2017. Lao PDR and the Philippines each recorded around 24% of rural poor population in 2018. In Malaysia, 17.5 per 100 households

⁷ This sub-indicator is not applicable to Brunei Darussalam and Singapore as they do not have national poverty lines.

Goal 1 End poverty in all its forms everywhere

were considered rural poor in 2016. Indonesia, Cambodia (2016) and Thailand each posted figures of a little more than 10% of persons whose incomes/expenditures were below

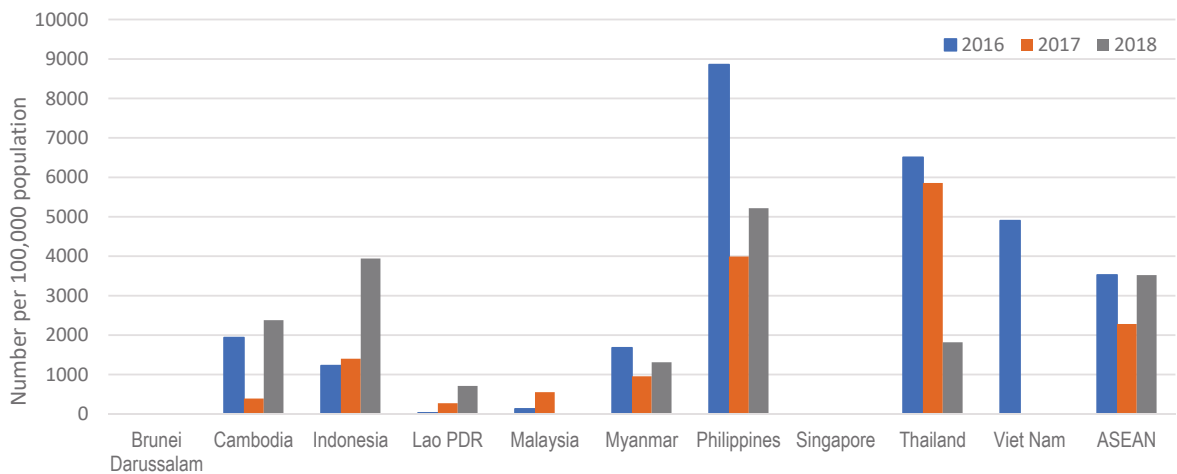
each country's rural poverty line in 2018. Viet Nam had a low proportion of rural poor with 9.6 for every 100 households living below the multidimensional poverty rate in 2018.

2. SDG 1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons, and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

This indicator measures the number of people who died, went missing, or were directly affected by disasters per 100,000 population. In ASEAN, the respective country reports on disasters are

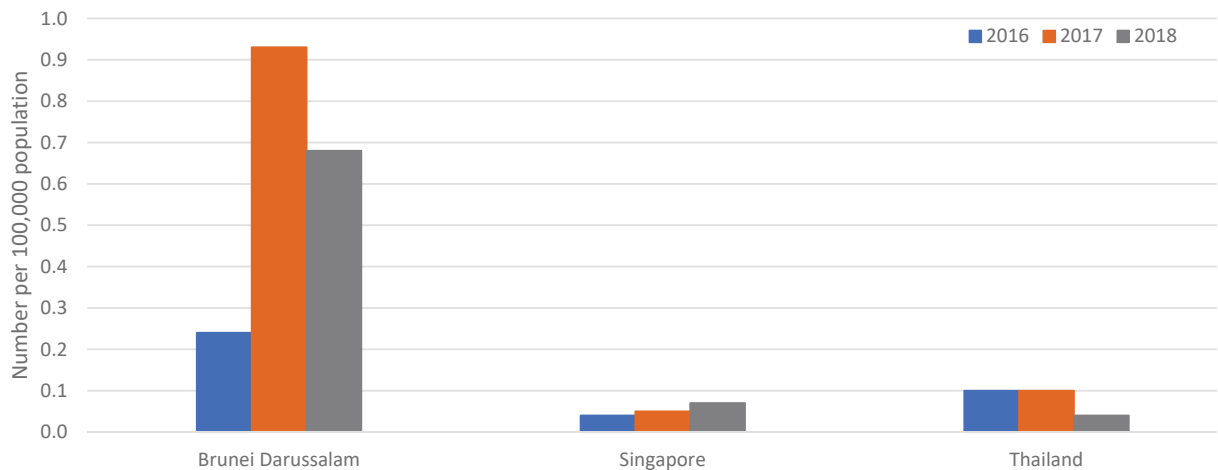
collected by line ministries and national disaster management agencies or by fire and rescue departments.

Figure 2a. Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to climate-related disasters per 100,000 population in ASEAN, 2016-2018⁸



⁸ The detail for number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to climate-related disasters per 100,000 population can be found in Table 2.

Figure 2b. Number of deaths attributed to non-climate disasters per 100,000 population in ASEAN, 2016-2018



Eight out of 10 countries in the region reported climate-related disaster losses during 2016-2018, which included deaths, missing persons, and directly affected people (Figure 2a). Millions of people across the ASEAN region were affected by devastating natural disasters including floods, earthquakes, and volcanic eruptions. Flooding alone left many without homes, possessions, and livelihoods. However, Brunei Darussalam continues to be free from severe natural hazards such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and typhoons, and experiences only low-level threats from thunderstorms, monsoon, and flash floods. Singapore is also not prone to natural disasters.

There were large variations in losses across countries within the region and from year to year due to the randomness of extreme natural events. On average, the number of deaths, missing persons, and directly affected persons attributed to climate-related disasters in the region was the highest in 2016, reaching a level of 3,524 persons per 100,000 population. The Philippines and Thailand were the hardest hit countries by natural calamities in 2016, with respectively 8,853 persons and 6,507 persons per 100,000 population who either died, went missing, or were directly affected. In the same year, Viet Nam suffered similar losses of 4,899

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persons per 100,000. In 2017, the highest number of casualties recorded was in Thailand where a total of 5,858 persons per 100,000 population died, went missing, or were directly affected by the climate-related disasters. During the same year, the Philippines and Indonesia suffered losses amounting to 3,993 and 1404 persons per 100,000 population, respectively. In 2018, the Philippines had the highest number of 5,218 persons per 100,000 population. During the same year, Indonesia and Cambodia suffered respective losses of 3,941 persons and 2,379

persons per 100,000 population who either died, went missing or were directly affected by climate-related disasters. Lao PDR recorded the lowest losses at 714 persons per 100,000 population.

While Brunei Darussalam and Singapore were free or not affected much by climate-related disasters, they recorded deaths from non-climate disasters/incidents such as fatalities arising from fire incidents. Thailand also reported some non-climate disasters (Figure 2b).

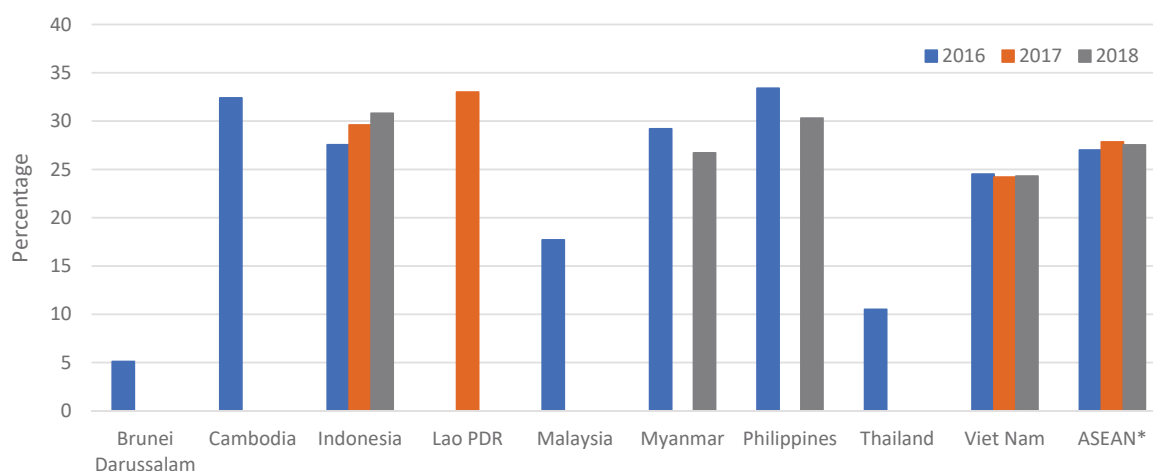


Goal 2

End hunger, achieve food security
and improved nutrition and promote
sustainable agriculture

3. SDG 2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height-for-age < -2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age

Figure 3. Prevalence of stunting (height-for-age < -2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age in ASEAN, 2016-2018



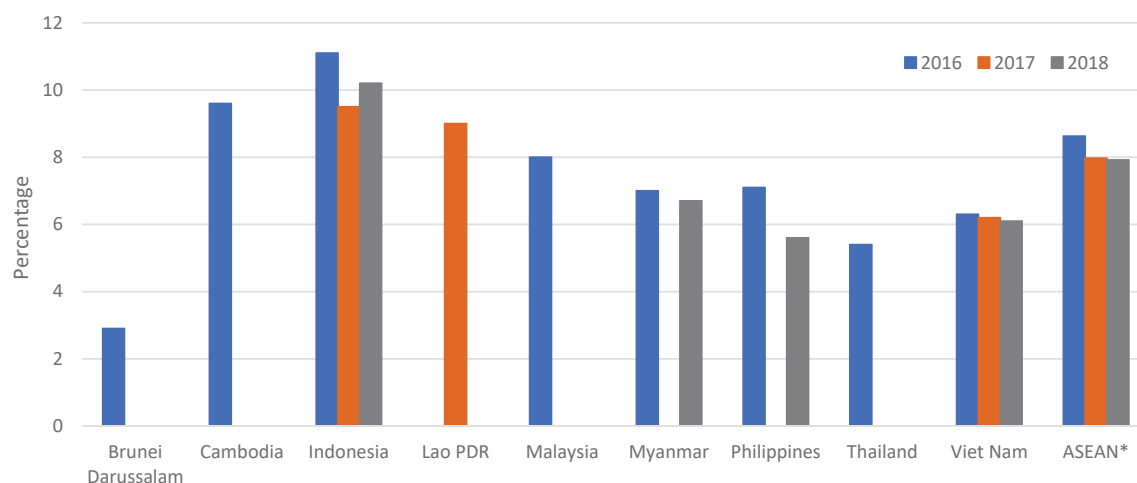
Prevalence of stunting using the height-for-age < -2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards, measures the percentage of malnutrition of children under 5 years of age.

The prevalence of stunting based on the WHO Child Growth Standards varied across AMS, with an average of 27.0% or around 1 in every 4 children under 5 years of age experiencing stunting in 2016. Higher prevalence of stunting

of children under 5 years of age was evident in Philippines (33.4%), Cambodia (32.4%) and Myanmar (29.2%). Indonesia and Viet Nam had similar levels with the regional average at 27.5% to 24.5% respectively. The prevalence of stunting was the lowest in Brunei Darussalam at 5.1 for every 100 children under 5 years of age. Thailand registered the second lowest prevalence with 10.5 for every 100 children under age 5. In 2016, Malaysia posted prevalence of stunting of children under five at 17.7%.

4. SDG 2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition – wasting (weight-for-height < -2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age

Figure 4. Prevalence of malnutrition - wasting (weight-for-height < -2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age in ASEAN, 2016-2018



The prevalence of wasting is measured using weight-for-height < -2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age. For the majority of the AMS, data are sourced through nationally representative household surveys.

On average, the prevalence of wasting in the ASEAN region was 8.6 per 100 children

under 5 years of age in 2016. Among the AMS, Brunei Darussalam had the lowest prevalence of wasting at 2.9 per 100 children under 5 years of age. Thailand, Viet Nam, Myanmar, Philippines, Malaysia, and Lao PDR (2017), each had prevalence rates of wasting between 5.4% to 9.0% of children under five years old. In Cambodia and Indonesia, the prevalence of wasting was around 10 for every 100 children.

Goal 2 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

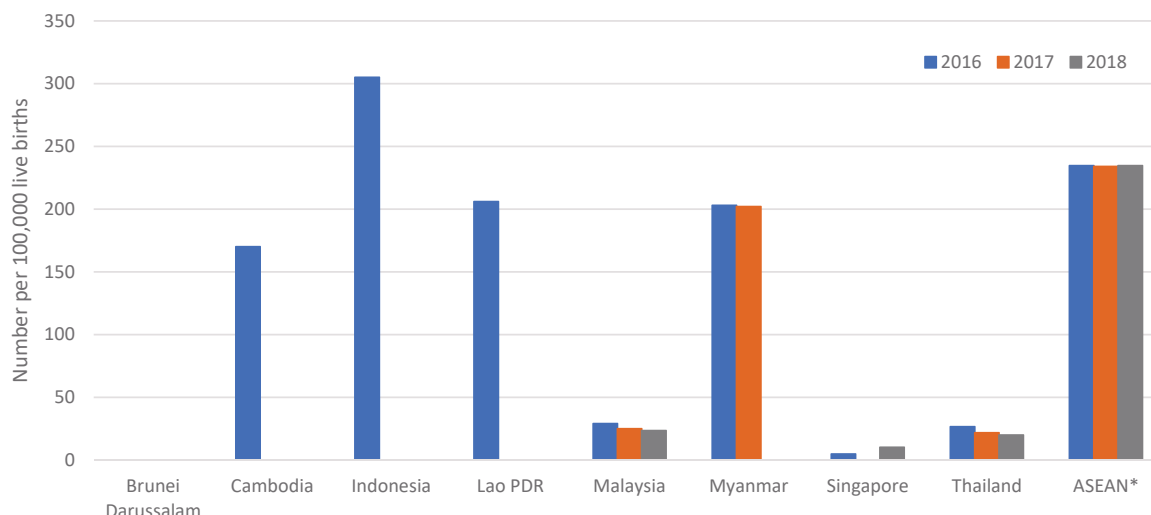


Goal 3

Ensure healthy lives and
well-being at all ages

5. SDG 3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio

Figure 5. Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births in ASEAN, 2016-2018

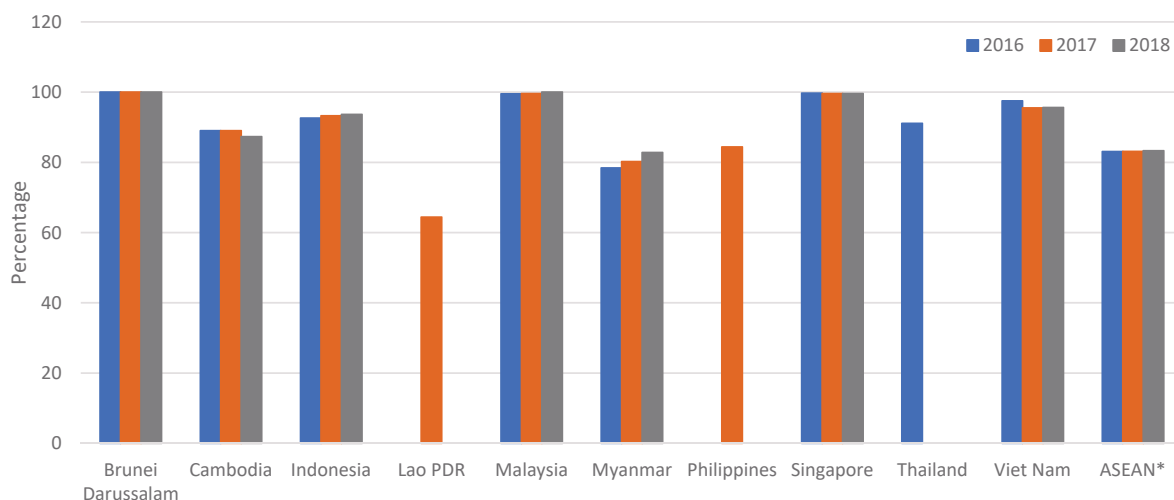


The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) is defined as the number of maternal deaths during a given time period per 100,000 live births during the same time period. It depicts the risk of maternal death relative to the number of live births and essentially captures the risk of death in a single pregnancy or a single live birth. The MMR can be calculated by dividing recorded (or estimated) maternal deaths by total recorded (or estimated) live births in the same period and multiplying by 100,000. Measurement requires information on pregnancy status, timing of death (during pregnancy, childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy) and cause of death.

MMR in ASEAN averaged at 235 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 2016. It varied widely among the ASEAN countries. Maternal deaths were low in Brunei Darussalam and Singapore at less than 5 per 100,000 live births. Indonesia recorded the highest at 305 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. Lao PDR and Myanmar both recorded around 200 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births while Cambodia's MMR was 170 per 100,000 live births. Thailand and Malaysia registered MMRs of 27 and 29 per 100,000 live births respectively.

6. SDG 3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

Figure 6. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel in ASEAN, 2016-2018



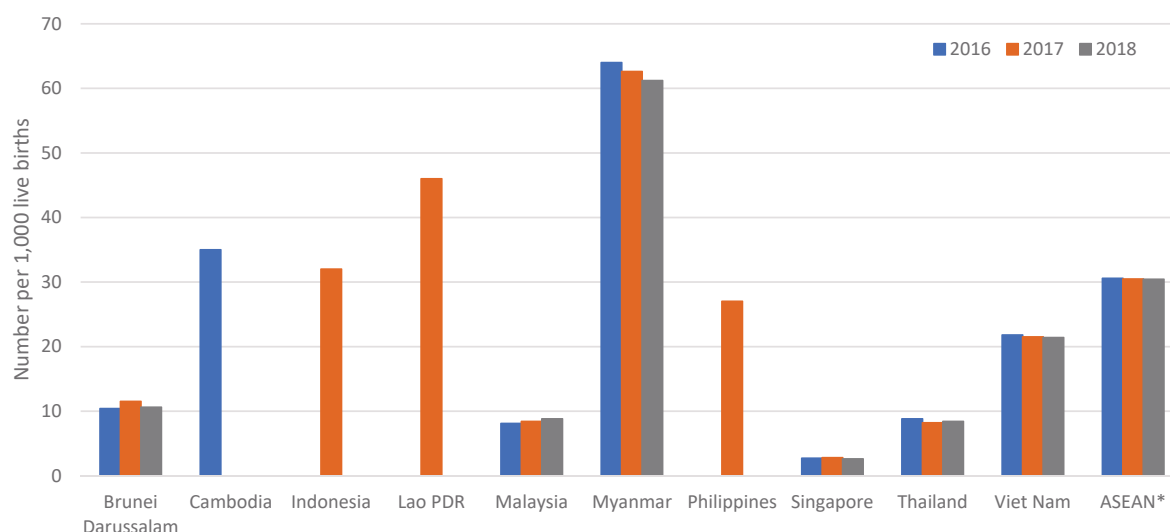
One of the main instruments to reduce maternal mortality is to ensure that births are attended by skilled health personnel. This is considered an instrumental goal that would help towards achieving reduced maternal mortality ratios.

The proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel refers to the number of deliveries that were attended by skilled health personnel, including physicians, medical assistants, midwives and nurses, as a percentage of all live births during the period under review. Traditional birth attendants, whether trained or not, are not considered as skilled personnel.

In 2018, 83.3% of births in the region were attended to by skilled health personnel. All births in Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia and Singapore were completely attended to by skilled health personnel during the period 2016-2018. Viet Nam, Indonesia and Thailand reached more than the 91% of births attended by skilled health personnel during this period. In Cambodia, 87.3% of births were attended to by skilled health personnel in 2018. A little more than 80% of births in Myanmar (2018) and Philippines (2017) were attended to by skilled health personnel. In Lao PDR (2017), 64.4% of total births were attended by skilled personnel.

7. SDG 3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate

Figure 7. Under-five mortality rate per 1,000 live births in ASEAN, 2016-2018



Under-five mortality is the probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of 5 years, if subject to the age-specific mortality rates of that period, expressed as the number of deaths per 1,000 live births. Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), and periodic population censuses have become the primary sources of data on under-five mortality for the AMS. These surveys, which ask women about the survival of their children, provide the basis of child mortality estimates. For Singapore, this indicator is derived from a life table while Thailand uses civil registration as the data source.

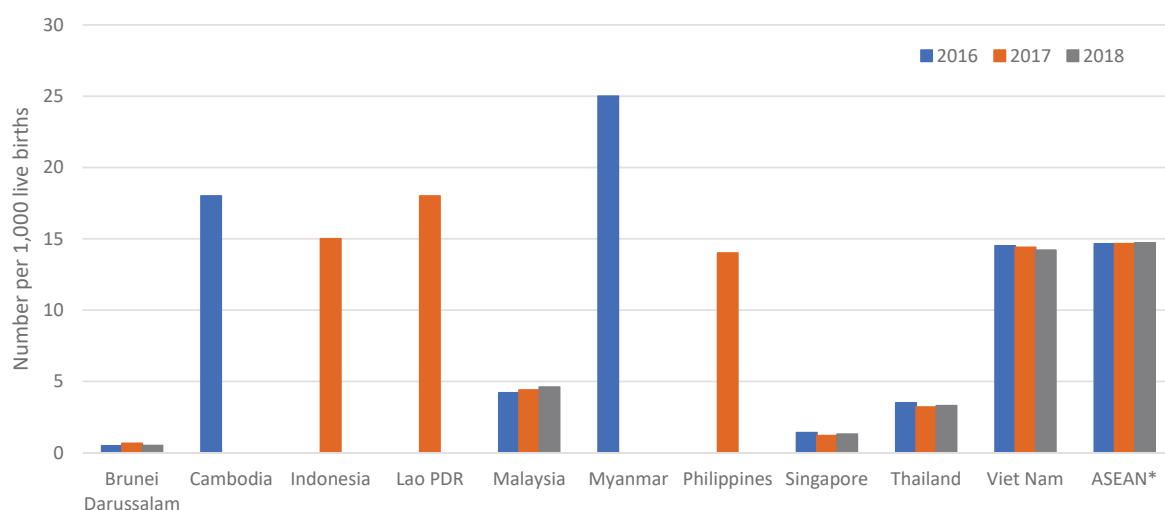
On average, under-five mortality rate in ASEAN was about 30 out of 1,000 children born alive in 2016-2018. However, there was a wide variation in the under-five mortality rate across ASEAN countries, from 2.6 to 64.0 of 1,000 children having passed away before they reached their fifth birthday in 2016. Singapore, Malaysia, and Thailand had lower under-five mortality rates ranging from 2.7 to 8.8 per 1,000 live births. Brunei Darussalam had a rate of 10.6 per 1,000 children dying before they reached the age 5 in 2018. Viet Nam and Philippines registered rates at 21.5 and 27.0 children dying before they reached

age 5, per 1,000 live births, respectively, in 2017. Indonesia (2017) and Cambodia (2016) registered figures at a little more than 30 under five mortality rates. Lao PDR posted a rate of 46.0 children dying before they reached

age 5 in 2017, while Myanmar posted the highest rate at 61.2 children dying before they reached age 5, per 1,000 live births in 2018.

8. SDG 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate

Figure 8. Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births in ASEAN, 2016-2018



The neonatal mortality rate is commonly defined by the AMS as the number of children who die before 28 days postpartum per 1,000 live births in a year. Viet Nam's neonatal mortality, on the other hand, refers to babies who died before reaching age one, per 1,000 live births, otherwise called infant deaths. Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand source this indicator

from the country's civil registration system that records births and deaths on a continuous basis. The other countries in the region source this indicator from Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) or other related surveys.

The neonatal mortality rate in ASEAN averaged about 15 neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births

Goal 3 Ensure healthy lives and well-being at all ages

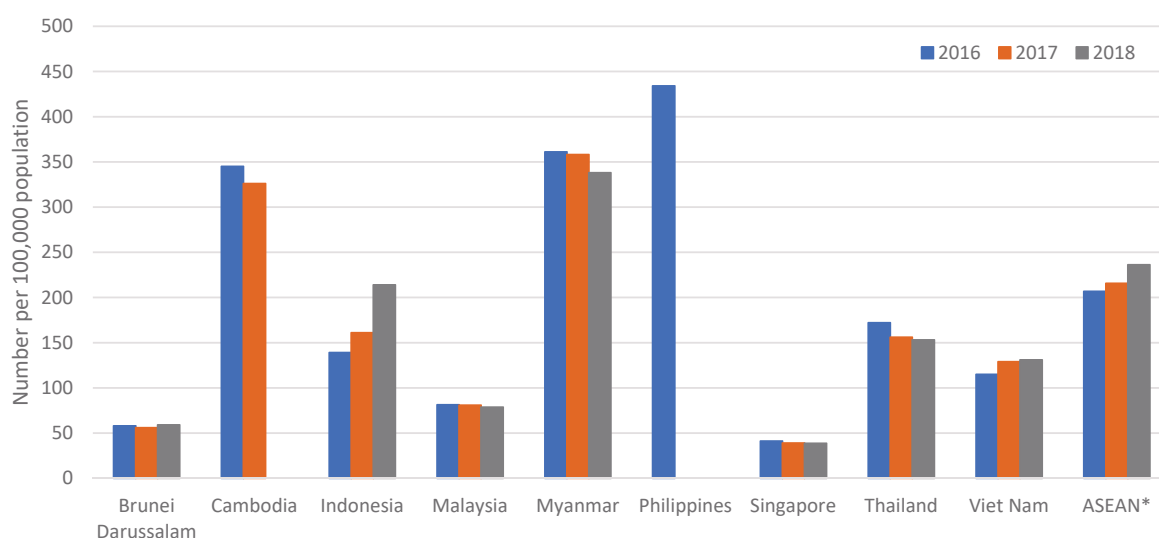
in 2018. Across ASEAN countries, neonatal mortality ranged from below 1 to 25 neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births during 2016 to 2018. Brunei Darussalam and Singapore recorded neonatal deaths of about 1 per 1,000 live births. Thailand and Malaysia both registered rates of below 5 neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births. The Philippines, Indonesia, Cambodia and Lao PDR

recorded neonatal deaths between 14 and 20 per 1,000 live births during the period. Myanmar recorded the highest rate at 25 neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births in 2016.

In Viet Nam, its infant deaths was 14.5 per 1,000 live births in 2016.

9. SDG 3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population

Figure 9. Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population in ASEAN, 2016–2018



The coverage of tuberculosis (TB) incidence differs across the region. While Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Singapore, and Viet Nam cover only new cases of TB

incidence, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, and Philippines cover both the new and relapsed TB cases arising in a given year. In all AMS, TB incidence is estimated based on annual

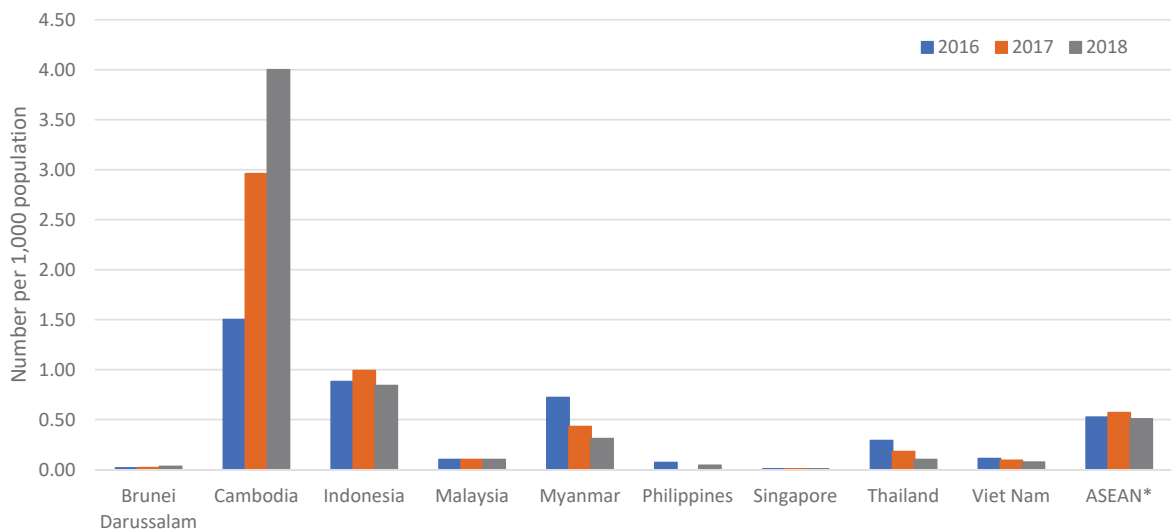
case notifications, assessments of the quality and coverage of TB notification data and/or national surveys of the prevalence of TB disease, as well as information from death (vital) registration systems.

On average, TB incidence rate in ASEAN was 236 per 100,000 population in 2018. Disparity was evident among the AMS, with TB incidence rates ranging from less than 40 to as high as 434 cases per 100,000 population during 2016 to 2018. Singapore and Brunei Darussalam had relatively low levels of below 60 cases of

TB incidence per 100,000 population, while Philippines posted the highest at 434 TB incidence rate per 100,000 population in 2016. Malaysia recorded incidence of infection of around 80 per 100,000 population during the period 2016-2018. Viet Nam and Thailand recorded rates of 131 and 153 TB infection per 100,000 population, respectively, in 2018. While Indonesia registered TB incidence rate of 214 per 100,000 population in 2018, Cambodia (2017) and Myanmar both registered figures of a little more than 300 TB incidence rate per 100,000 population.

10. SDG 3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population

Figure 10. Malaria incidence per 1,000 population in ASEAN, 2016-2018



Goal 3 Ensure healthy lives and well-being at all ages

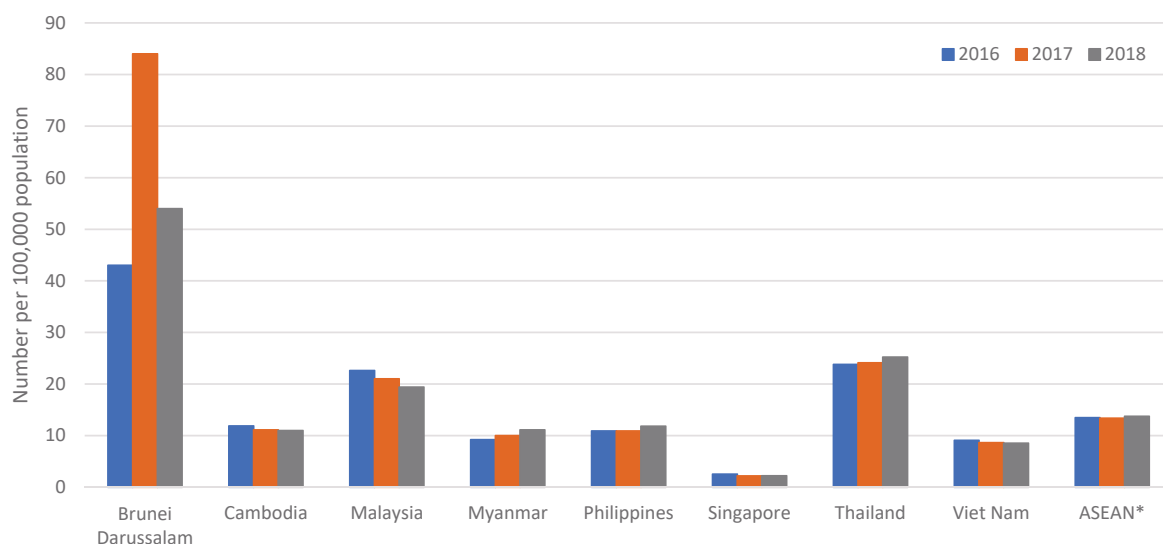
Incidence of malaria is defined as the number of new cases of malaria per 1,000 people at risk each year. The number of cases for this measure is usually obtained by each AMS's surveillance system administered by the health ministry or department.

On average, the incidence of malaria was very low in the region at about 0.5 per 1,000 population during 2016-2018. Except for Cambodia, all other countries in ASEAN recorded malaria incidence of below 1 per 1,000 people. In 2018, reported malaria incidence was the lowest in Singapore at

0.01 per 1,000 population, closely followed by Brunei Darussalam at 0.03 per 1,000 population. Low incidences of malaria were also reported by Philippines and Viet Nam at 0.04 and 0.07, respectively. Malaysia and Thailand each recorded incidence rate of malaria at 0.10 case per 1,000 population. Myanmar had malaria incidence of 0.31 per 1,000 population in 2018. Indonesia's figure stood at 0.84 incidence rate of malaria per 1,000 population. In 2018, Cambodia recorded the highest case incidence of malaria at 4.00 per 1,000 population.

11. SDG 3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries

Figure 11. Death rate due to road traffic injuries per 100,000 population in ASEAN, 2016-2018



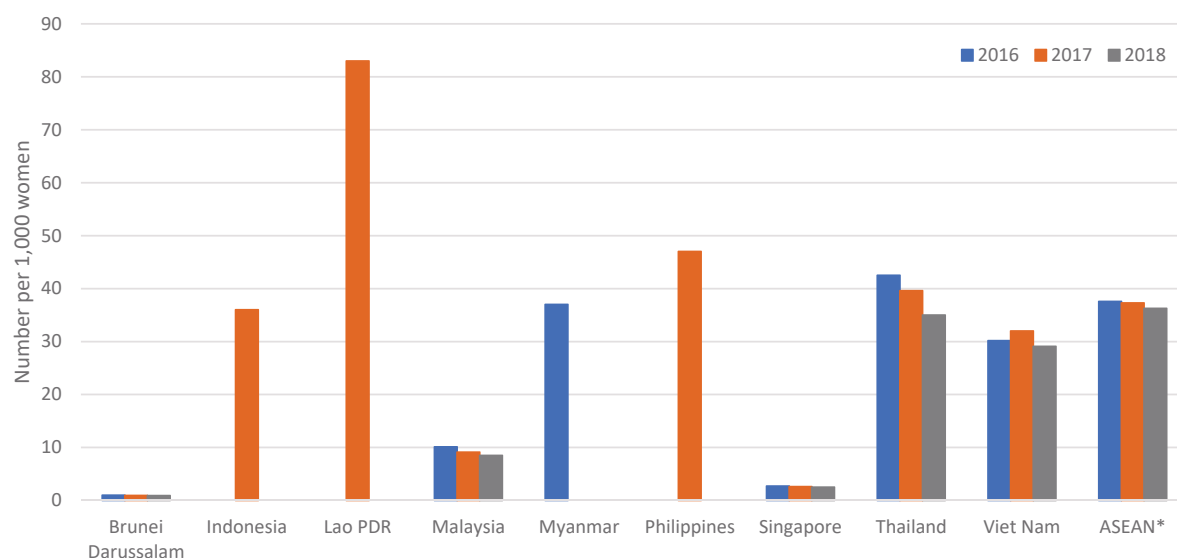
Death rate due to road traffic injuries is defined as the number of road traffic fatal injury deaths per 100,000 population. Estimates are based on administrative based reporting system either from the Traffic Authorities/Police or the Interior Ministries in the AMS. The Ministry of Health also serves as supplementary source of recorded deaths due to traffic accidents.

On average, the death rate due to road traffic injuries in the region was 13.7 per 100,000 population in 2018. Across the region, figures ranged from a low of 2.2 deaths to a high of

84.0 deaths per 100,000 population during 2016-2018. In 2017, death rates due to traffic injuries was the highest in Brunei Darussalam at 84.0 deaths per 100,000 population. This was followed by Thailand and Malaysia with 25.2 deaths and 19.4 deaths, respectively, per 100,000 population in 2018. Cambodia, Myanmar and Philippines recorded deaths due to road traffic injuries at around 11 per 100,000 population. Viet Nam's figure was 8.5 deaths per 100,000 population. In Singapore, deaths attributed to traffic accidents were 2.2 deaths per 100,000 population in the same year.

12. SDG 3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate aged 15-19 years per 1,000 women in that age group

Figure 12. Adolescent birth rate aged 15-19 years per 1,000 women in that age group in ASEAN, 2016-2018



Goal 3 Ensure healthy lives and well-being at all ages

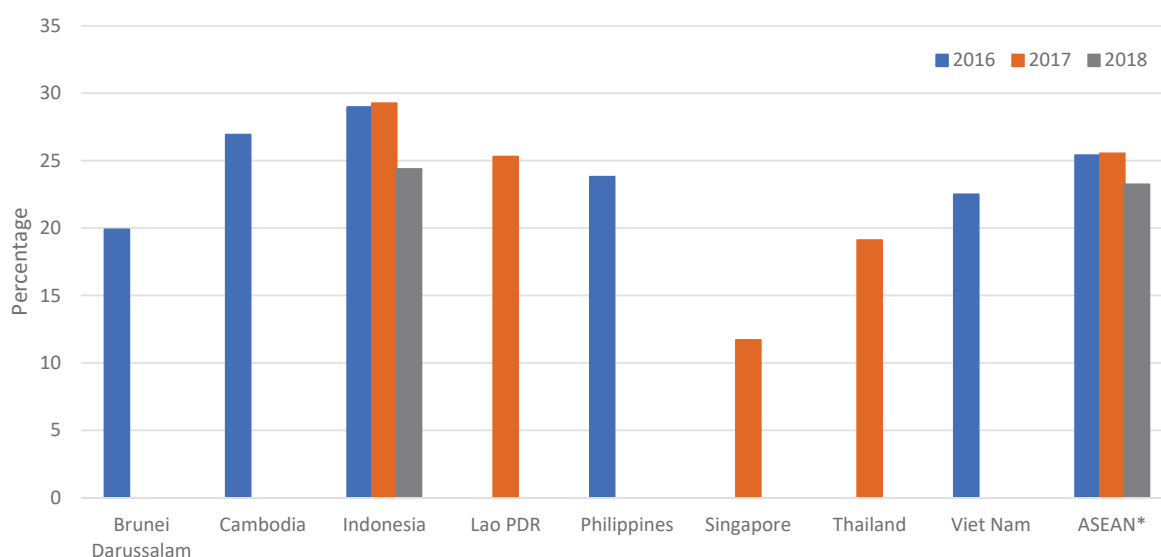
The adolescent birth rate represents the risk of childbearing among females in a particular age group. Adolescent birth rate (aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group refers to the annual number of births to females aged 15-19 years per 1,000 females in the age group. Data on births by age of mother are obtained from civil registration systems by some AMS, while others derive estimates from Demographic Health Surveys or Family Planning Surveys.

In 2016, there were on average 37.6 adolescent births for every 1,000 females aged 15-19 years in ASEAN. In 2017, Lao PDR had the highest

adolescent birth rate with 83.0 births per 1,000 females aged 15-19 years in ASEAN. Meanwhile, the lowest rate of adolescent births was recorded in Brunei Darussalam at around 1 per 1,000 females in the same age group over the period 2016-2018. This was followed by Singapore and Malaysia, with around 3 births and 9 births, respectively, per 1,000 females in the same age group. Viet Nam, Indonesia, Myanmar, and Thailand registered adolescent births, ranging from 29.1 to 42.5 per 1,000 females in the same age group. In 2017, the Philippines registered the second highest adolescent birth rate at 47.0 per 1,000 women in females aged 15-19 years.

13. SDG 3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older

Figure 13. Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older in ASEAN, 2016-2018

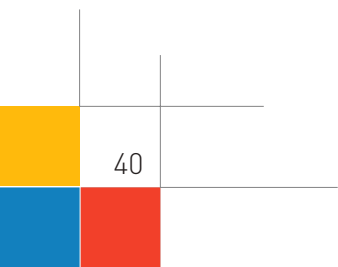


The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 15 years and over who currently use any tobacco product (smoked and/or smokeless tobacco) on a daily or non-daily basis. “Current use” is defined as use within the previous 30 days at the time of the survey, whether daily or non-daily use. This indicator is based on estimates either from official survey reports in the respective AMS or from the administrative reporting system of their Ministry of Health.

In 2016, 25.4% of population aged 15 years and over in ASEAN were current users of

tobacco. Singapore (2017) recorded the lowest prevalence of daily smoking of cigarettes at 11.7%, while Indonesia and Cambodia recorded the highest tobacco users of 29.0% and 26.9%, respectively. Lao PDR (2017) and the Philippines (2016) recorded tobacco users at 25.3% and 23.8%, respectively. While both Brunei Darussalam (2016) and Thailand recorded tobacco use by population aged 15 years and over at almost 20%, Viet Nam’s tobacco users accounted for a little more than 20% of its population aged 15 years and over.

Goal 3 Ensure healthy lives and well-being at all ages



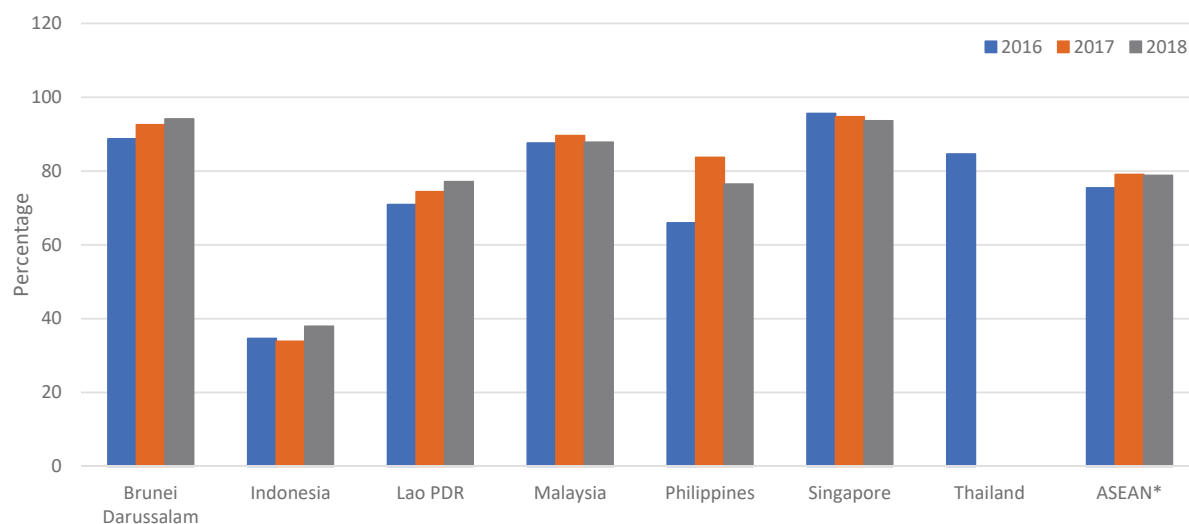


Goal 4

Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

14. SDG 4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex

Figure 14a. Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), both sexes in ASEAN, 2016-2018



Note: The ASEAN aggregate for both sexes is not directly comparable with the corresponding figures for males and females in the subsequent analyses as some AMS do not have figures by sex breakdown.

The participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age) by sex is defined as the percentage of children in the given age range who participate in one or more organized learning programme, including programmes which offer a combination of education and care. Participation in early childhood and in pre-primary education are both included. The age

range vary by AMS as this depends on the official age for entry to primary education in the country. Participation rate is generated mostly from administrative based data from ministries of education.

The proportion of children 5 or 6 years old and below participating in organized learning averaged 78.8% in ASEAN region

in 2018 (Figure 14a). Both Singapore and Brunei Darussalam had 9 out of 10 children participating in organized learning one year before the official primary entry age. Malaysia and Thailand (2016) posted participation levels at 87.8% and 84.6 %, respectively, while Philippines and Lao PDR both recorded around 77% participation rates in organized learning. Indonesia's participation rate in organized learning one year before the official primary entry age was 37.9% in 2018.

Boys participating in organized learning followed the same pattern as that of both

sexes, averaging 76.1% in the ASEAN region in 2018 (Figure 14b). Brunei Darussalam achieved 94.1% participation rate in organized learning for boys one year before the official entry age. Malaysia and Thailand (2016) came next with 87.2% and 84.2% participation for boys in organized learning, respectively. The Philippines and Lao PDR accounted around 77% boys participating in organized learning. Indonesia's rate was 37.4% for boys participating in organized learning one year before the official entry age.

Figure 14b. Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), male in ASEAN, 2016-2018

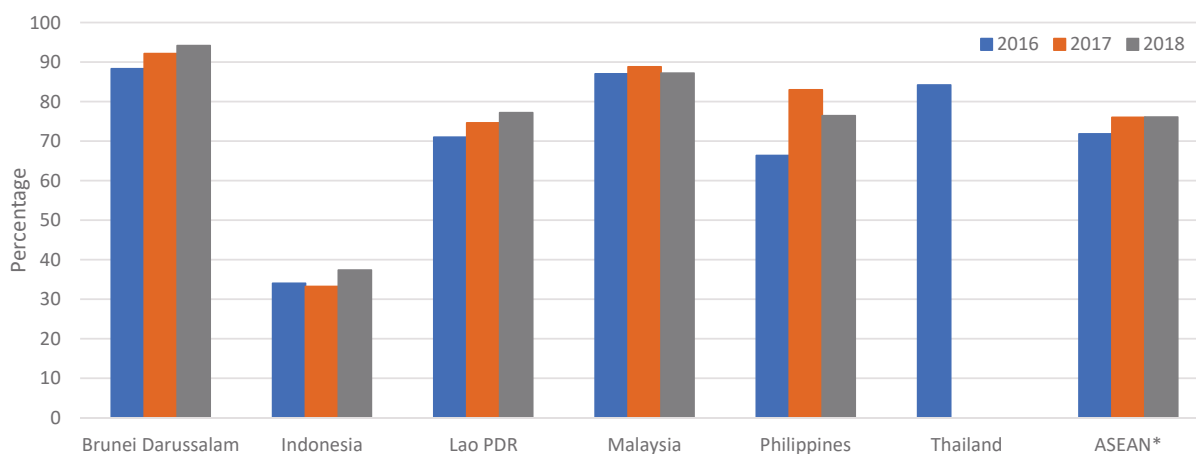
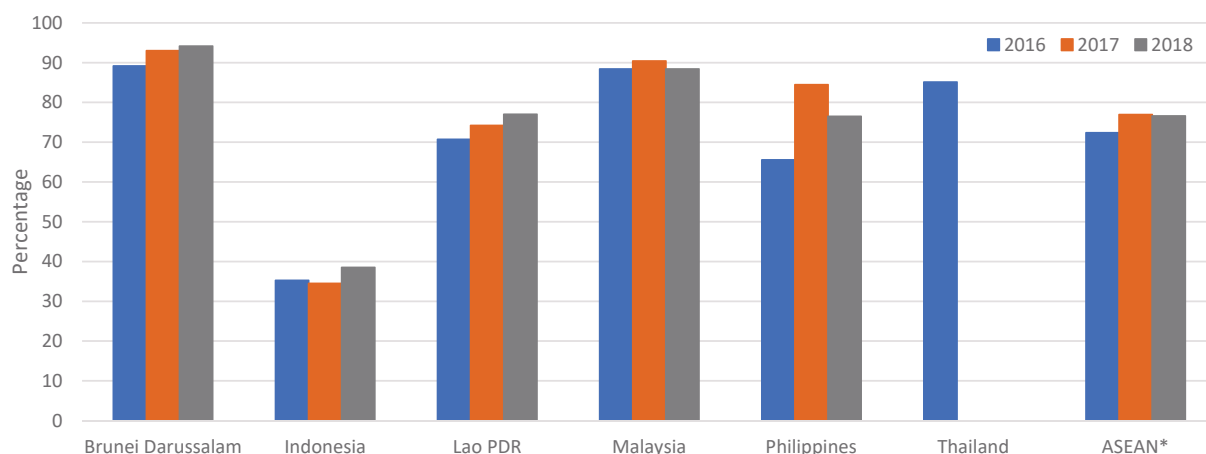


Figure 14c. Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), female in ASEAN, 2016-2018

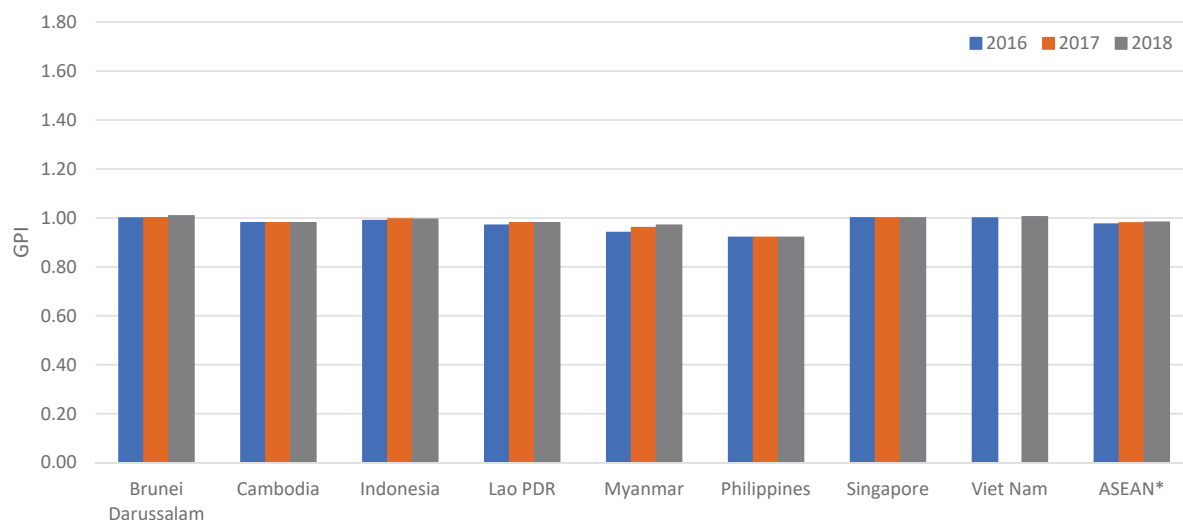


The participation rate of girls in organized learning followed a similar pattern, averaging 76.6% in the ASEAN region in 2018 (Figure 14c). Brunei Darussalam recorded 94.2% participation rate in organized learning of girls one year before the official entry age. Malaysia and Thailand (2016) came next with 88.4%

and 85.1% girls participating in organized learning, respectively. In Philippines and Lao PDR, nearly 8 out of every 10 girls participated in organized learning in 2018. Indonesia's rate stood at 38.5% girls participating in organized learning one year before the official entry age.

15. SDG 4.5.1 Gender Parity Index (GPI) Gross Enrolment Ratio, by education level

Figure 15a. Gender Parity Index (GPI) Gross Enrolment Ratio, primary education in ASEAN, 2016-2018



The Gender Parity Index (GPI) is a socioeconomic index designed to measure the relative access to education of males and females. In its simplest form, the GPI of the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) is calculated as the quotient of the female enrolment indicator by the male enrolment indicator for a given level of education. The GER for primary, secondary or tertiary level of education is the number of students (regardless of age) enrolled in the primary, secondary or tertiary

level of education, expressed as a percentage of the official school age group population corresponding to the same level of education. Data for this indicator are usually sourced from administrative reports from ministries of education and, in certain cases, from household living standards surveys.

On average, ASEAN had nearly reached parity in gross enrolment in primary education between males and females with a GPI index

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equal to 0.98 in 2018 (Figure 15a). There was minimal or no inequality of access to primary education in all the AMS. Singapore and Viet Nam both achieved exact parity with a GPI index equal to one for primary level of education. Brunei Darussalam's parity index was 1.01. Indonesia, Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar had parity indices all very close to parity at around 0.97 to 0.99. The Philippines' GPI is was 0.92 in primary education.

On average, approximately the same proportion of females compared to males in the ASEAN region was enrolled in secondary education with the GPI of the GER at 1.04 in 2018 (Figure 15b). There was minimal or no inequality on access to secondary education among the AMS, except for Cambodia and Myanmar whose corresponding GPI indicated slightly in favour of females at 1.15 and 1.10, respectively. In the Philippines, the GPI was

1.05. Brunei Darussalam and Indonesia each posted a GPI of 1.02. Viet Nam had reached gender parity for enrolment in secondary education. Singapore and Lao PDR posted GPIs equivalent to 0.99 and 0.96, respectively, for enrolment in secondary education in these countries.

On average, the GPI of the GER for tertiary education in the ASEAN region stood at 1.17 in 2018 (Figure 15c). Gender disparity was evident in Brunei Darussalam with a GPI in favour of females, equivalent to 1.56 in tertiary education. This was also the case in Philippines, with the GPI in favour of females at 1.20. In Cambodia and Singapore, the GPIs were 1.16 and 1.15, respectively, for enrolment at the tertiary level. Indonesia recorded a GPI of 1.01 in tertiary education enrolment. Lao PDR was the only AMS with GPI in favour of males at 0.91 in tertiary education enrolment.

Figure 15b. Gender Parity Index (GPI) Gross Enrolment Ratio, secondary education in ASEAN, 2016-2018

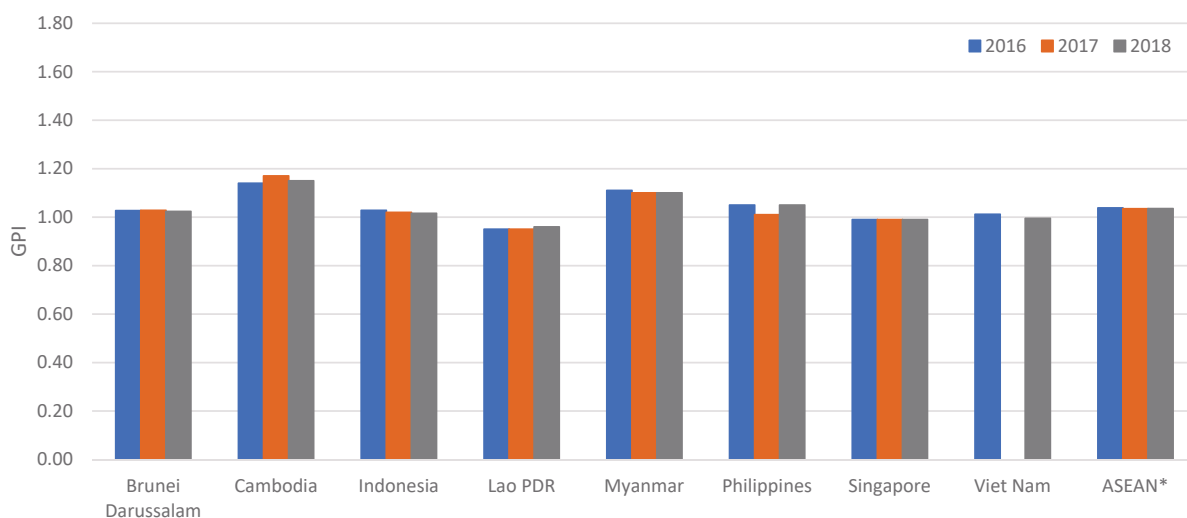
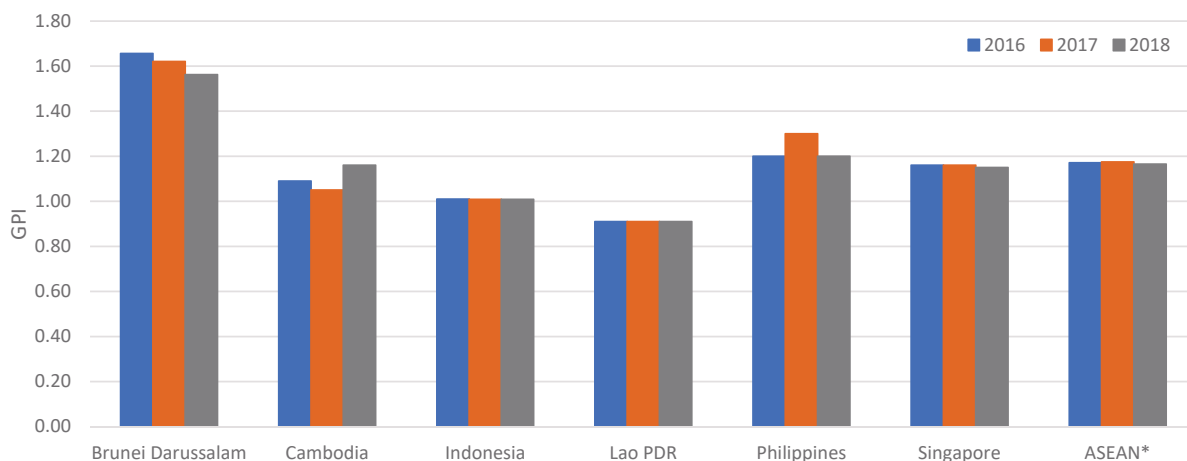
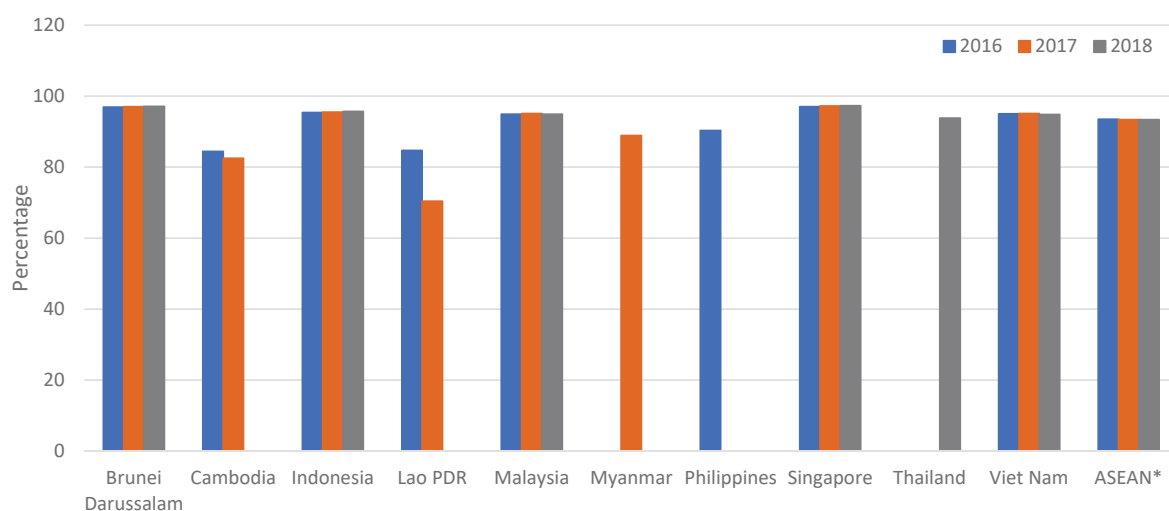


Figure 15c. Gender Parity Index (GPI) Gross Enrolment Ratio, tertiary education in ASEAN, 2016-2018



16. SDG 4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional literacy skill, by sex

Figure 16a. Proportion of population aged 15 years and above achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional literacy skill, both sexes in ASEAN, 2016-2018



As defined based on the global standard, this indicator refers to the proportion of adults (aged 15 years and above) who has achieved or exceeded a given level of proficiency in literacy. The minimum proficiency level will be measured relative to a new common literacy scale currently in development. In the ASEAN region, a proxy indicator of functional literacy is used as almost all AMS have not adopted a minimum proficiency level standard for literacy, except for Singapore. Hence the indicator presented for all AMS here refers to the basic literate population 15 years old and

over who can read, write and understand a simple sentence/message.

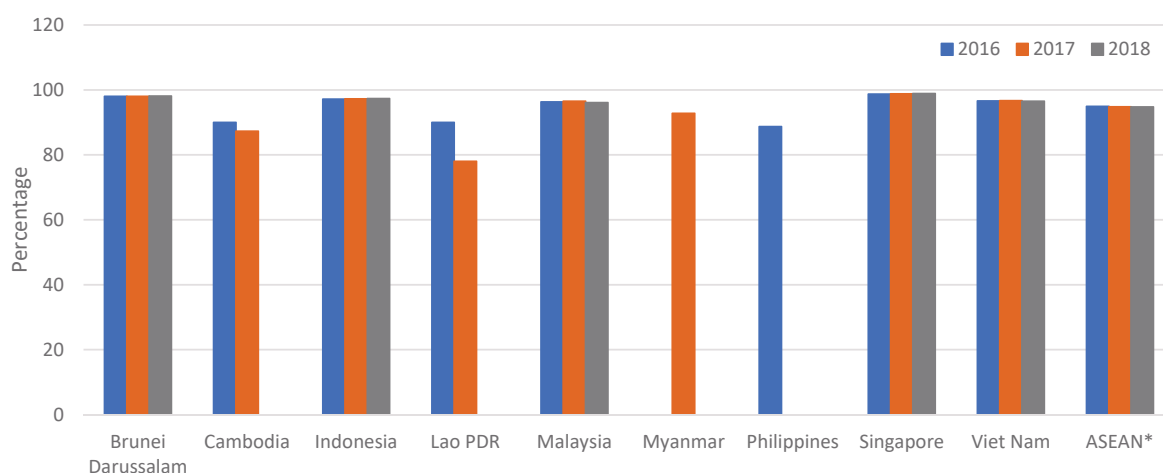
On average, the literacy rate for both sexes in the ASEAN region reached 93.4% in 2018 (Figure 16a). Seven out of ten countries had literacy rates above 90%. These are Singapore at 97.3%, Brunei Darussalam at 97.1%, Indonesia at 95.7%, Malaysia at 94.9%, Viet Nam at 94.8%, Thailand at 93.8%, and Philippines (2016) at 90.3%. Meanwhile, the proportion literate among population aged 15 years and above in Myanmar, Cambodia, and

Lao PDR stood at 88.9%, 82.5% and 70.4% respectively in 2017.

On average, literacy rate for male population in the ASEAN region reached 94.8% in 2018 (Figure 16b). Six out of nine countries had literacy levels for the male population above 90%. These are Singapore at 98.9%, Brunei Darussalam at 98.1%, Indonesia at 97.3%, Viet Nam at 96.5%, Malaysia at 96.1%, and Myanmar (2017) at 92.8%. Meanwhile, the proportion of literate among male population aged 15 years and above in Philippines and Cambodia stood at 88.7% and 87.3% respectively in 2016 and 2017. Lao PDR had a share of 78.0% literate among male population in 2017.

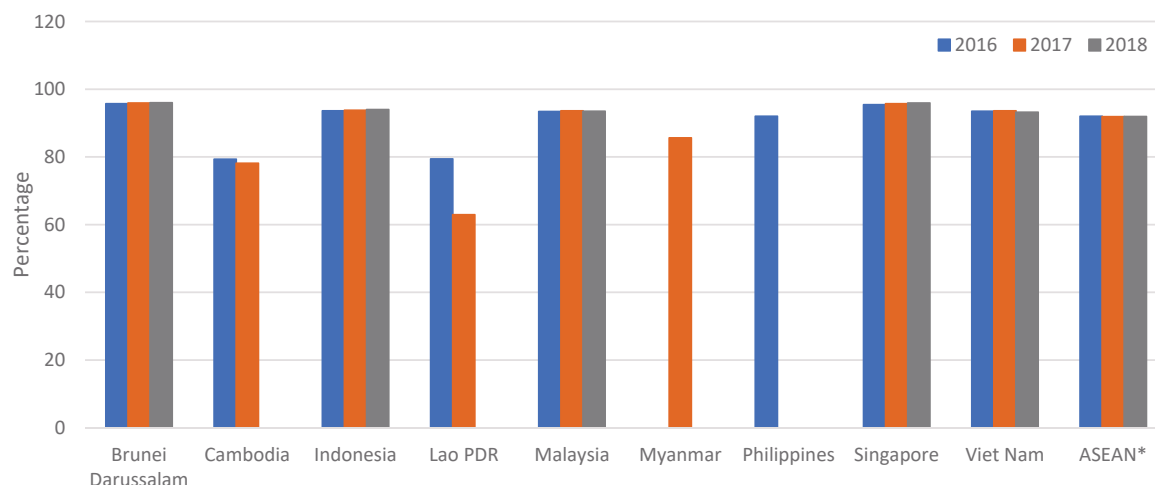
On average, literacy rate for female population in the ASEAN region reached 91.9% in 2018 (Figure 16c). Six out of nine countries had above 90% literacy rates for the female population. These are Brunei Darussalam at 96.0%, Singapore at 95.9%, Indonesia at 94.0%, Malaysia at 93.5%, Viet Nam at 93.2%, and Philippines (2016) at 92.0%. Meanwhile, the proportion of literate among female population aged 15 years and above in Myanmar and Cambodia stood at 85.6% and 78.1%, respectively, in 2017. Lao PDR recorded 62.9% of its female population as literate in 2017.

Figure 16b. Proportion of population aged 15 years and above achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional literacy skill, male in ASEAN, 2016-2018



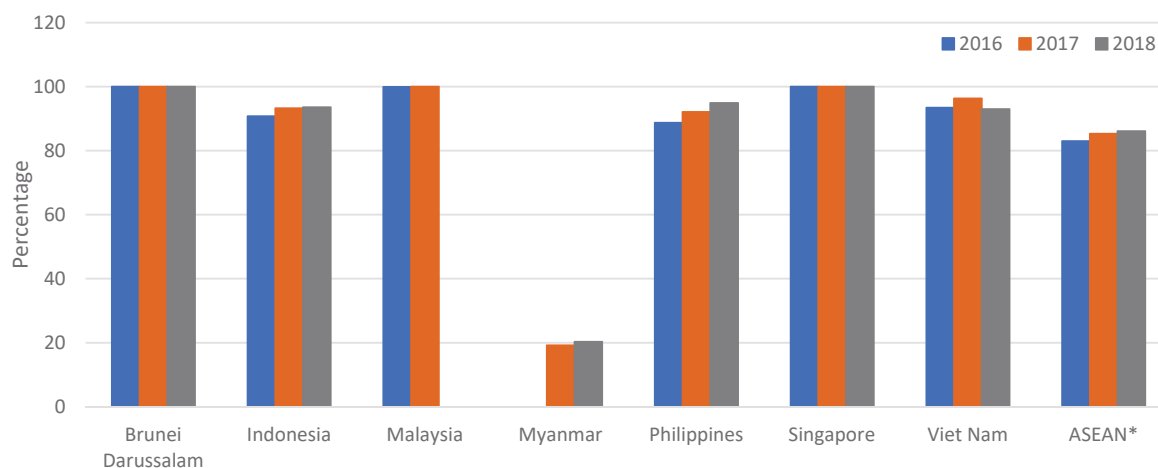
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Figure 16c. Proportion of population aged 15 years and above achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional literacy skill, female in ASEAN, 2016-2018



17. SDG 4.a.1 Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service

Figure 17a. Proportion of primary schools with access to electricity in ASEAN, 2016-2018

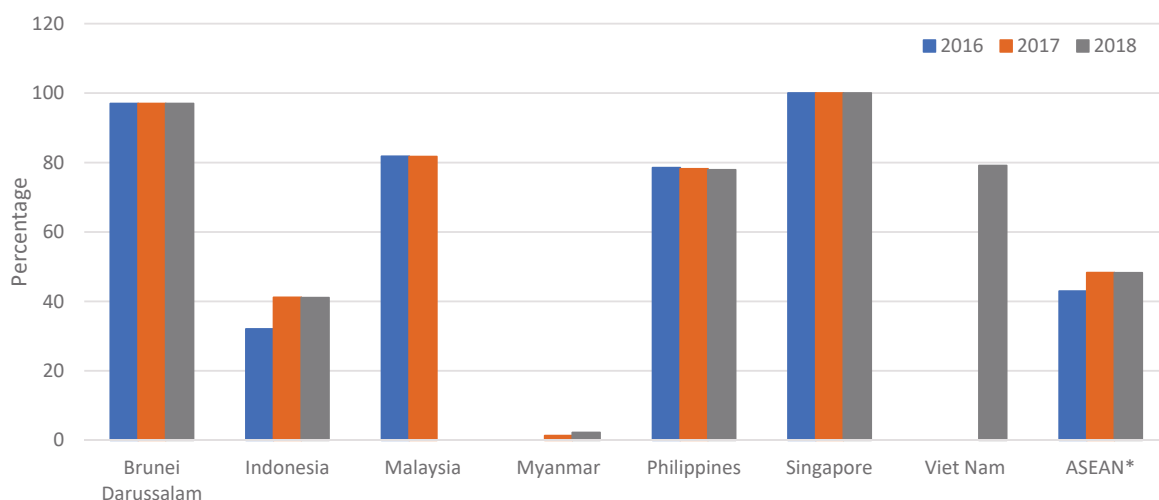


This indicator refers to the percentage of primary schools with access to electricity facility or service, computer for pedagogical purposes, and single-sex basic sanitation facilities. Data are sourced from administrative reports from ministries of education, schools, and other providers of education or training.

Based on data reported by seven AMS in ASEAN, 86.1% of primary schools in these countries had access to electricity in 2018 on

average (Figure 17a). All primary schools in Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, and Malaysia had access to electricity. Indonesia and the Philippines recorded around 94% of their primary schools with access to electrical facility/service in 2018. In Viet Nam, the proportion of primary schools with access to electrical facility/service stood at 93.0%, while only 20.3% of primary schools in Myanmar had access to electricity.

Figure 17b. Proportion of primary schools with access to computer for pedagogical purposes in ASEAN, 2016-2018

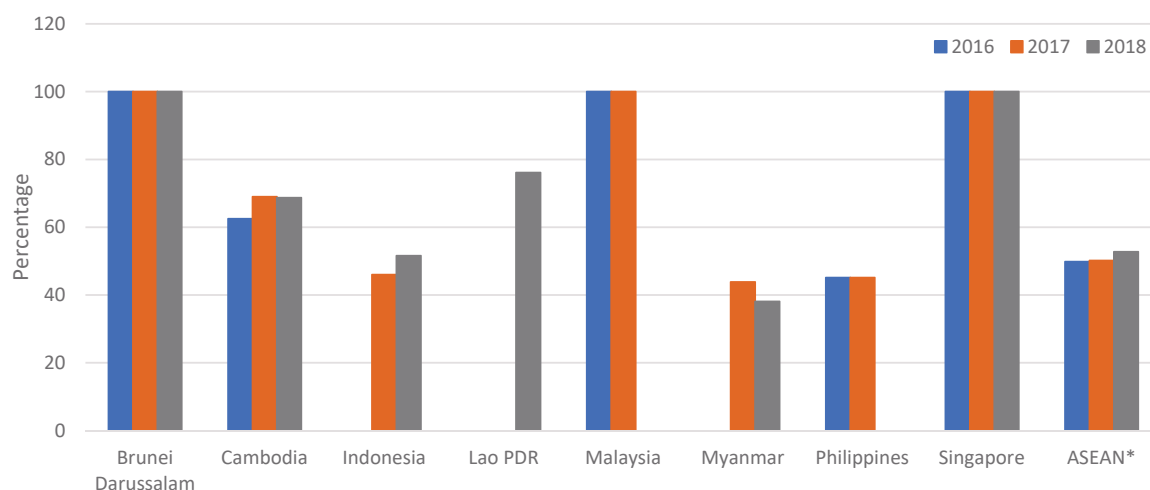


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Computers for pedagogical use refers to the use of computers to support course delivery or independent teaching and learning needs. Computers may include desktop computers, laptops, or tablets. Based on data reported by seven AMS in ASEAN, 48.2% of primary schools on average have access to computers for pedagogical purposes in the region in 2018 (Figure 17b). Disparity within AMS in ASEAN is observed. Singapore posted 100% access to computers for pedagogical purposes in

its primary schools. This is in contrast to the situation in Myanmar with only 2.2% access to computers in its schools in 2018. Nearly all of Brunei Darussalam's primary schools had computer access at 97.0% in 2018. In Malaysia, 81.7% of its primary schools had access to computers for pedagogical purposes in 2017. In Viet Nam, Philippines, and Indonesia, 79.1%, 77.9%, and 41.1% of their primary schools had access to computers for pedagogical purposes, respectively, in 2018.

Figure 17c. Proportion of primary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities in ASEAN, 2016-2018



Basic sanitation facilities are defined as functional sanitation facilities separated for males and females on or near school premises. Based on data reported by eight

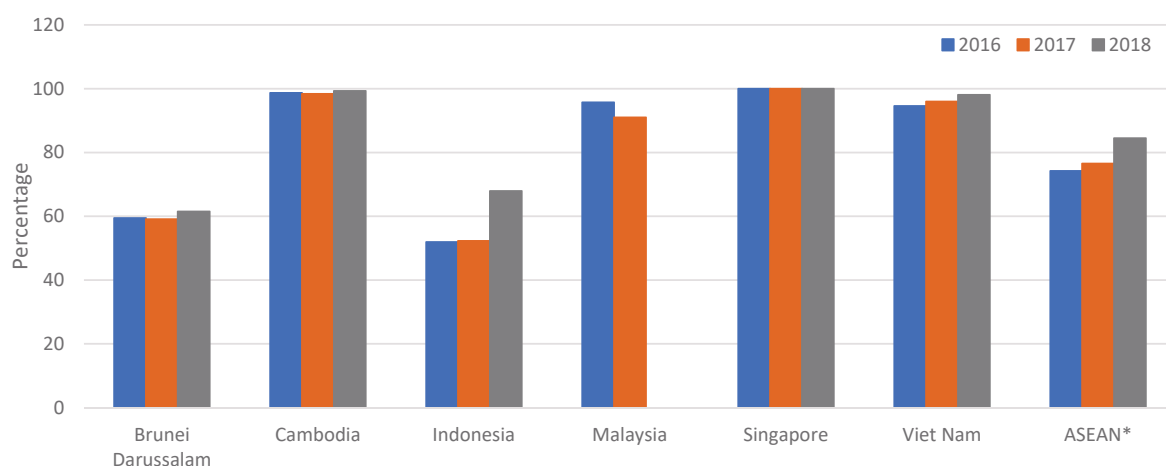
AMS in ASEAN, an average of 52.7% of primary schools in these countries had access to a single-sex basic sanitation facility in 2018 (Figure 17c). Brunei Darussalam, Singapore,

and Malaysia (2017) had full basic single-sex sanitation facility in their primary schools in 2018. Lao PDR accounted 76.1% of its primary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facility, while Indonesia reported

51.6% in 2018. Philippines reported 45.1% in 2017. Myanmar is a little far off at 38.1% of its primary schools having single-sex basic sanitation facilities in 2018.

18. SDG 4.c.1 Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level

Figure 18a. Proportion of teachers in pre-primary education with the minimum required qualifications in ASEAN, 2016-2018



This indicator refers to the percentage of teachers in pre-primary education, primary education and secondary education who had received at least the minimum organized pedagogical teacher training pre-service and in-service required for teaching at that education level in the country. Data on this

are sourced from administrative reports from ministries of education and other organized learning centres.

Based on data submitted by 6 AMS in ASEAN, an average of 84.5% of teachers in pre-primary education had received at least the minimum

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organized teacher training (pedagogical) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the pre-primary level in the respective countries in 2018 (Figure 18a). Singapore led with 100% of its teachers at the pre-primary level receiving organized training in pre-primary education. In Cambodia, Viet Nam, and Malaysia (2017), 99.3%, 98.1%, and 91.0%, respectively, of their pre-primary teachers had received organized teacher training for pre-primary level of education. Indonesia and Brunei Darussalam recorded proportions of 67.9% and 61.5% of pre-primary education teachers having received organized teacher training for pre-primary level of education, respectively.

Based on data submitted by 6 AMS in ASEAN, 90.3% of teachers in primary education on average had received at least the minimum organized teacher training (pedagogical) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the primary level in the respective countries in 2018 (Figure 18b). In Viet Nam, Cambodia, and Malaysia (2017), almost 100% of their teachers at the primary level had received at least the minimum organized training in primary education in 2018. In Singapore,

98.3% of its primary teachers had received at least the minimum organized teacher training for primary level of education. In both Brunei Darussalam and Indonesia, 86.4% and 86.0%, respectively, of their primary education teachers had received organized teacher training for primary education in 2018.

Based on data submitted by 5 AMS in ASEAN, an average of 95.3% of teachers in lower secondary education had received at least the minimum organized teacher training (pedagogical) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the lower secondary level in their respective countries in 2018 (Figure 18c). In Viet Nam and Cambodia, almost 100% of their teachers at the lower secondary level had received at least the minimum organized training in lower secondary education in 2018. In Singapore, 98.3% of its secondary teachers had received at least the minimum organized teacher training for both lower and upper secondary level of education⁹. Indonesia and Brunei Darussalam, respectively, recorded proportions of 93.2% and 91.2% of lower secondary education teachers having received organized teacher training for lower secondary level of education.

⁹ Singapore does not disaggregate the secondary school teacher data by lower secondary and upper secondary levels because the teachers could teach both levels. Hence data for teachers in lower secondary education refer to both lower and upper secondary education.

Figure 18b. Proportion of teachers in primary education with the minimum required qualifications in ASEAN, 2016-2018

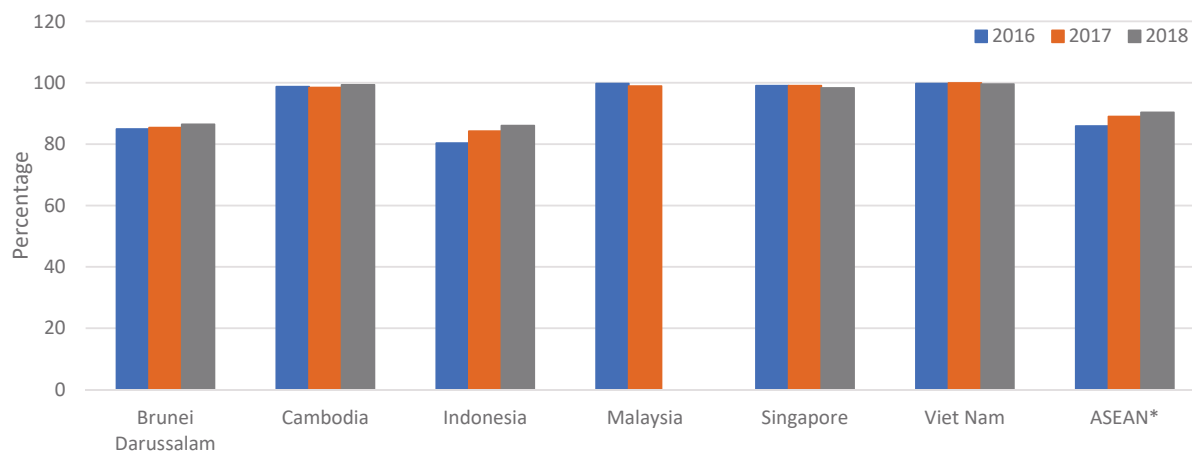
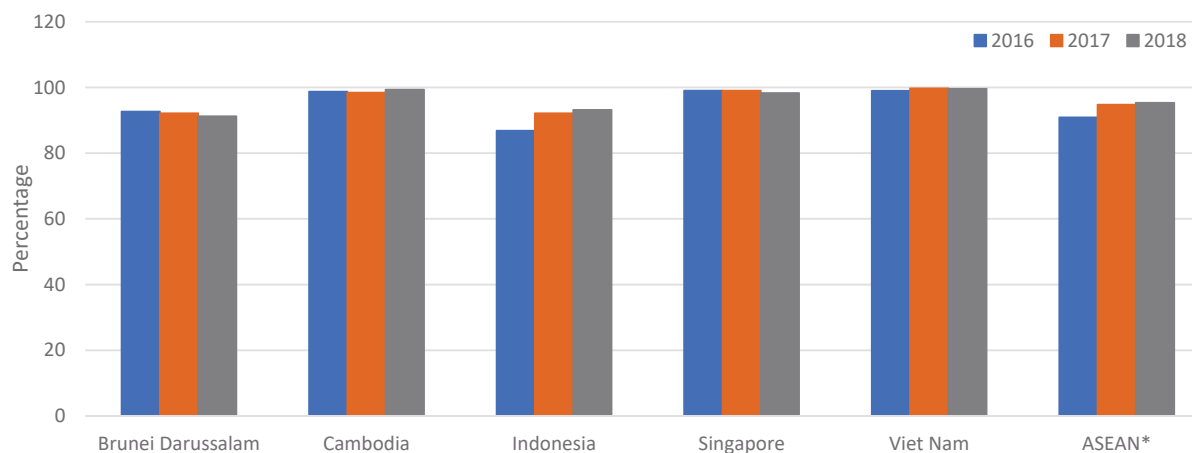


Figure 18c. Proportion of teachers in lower secondary education with the minimum required qualifications in ASEAN, 2016-2018



Goal 4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning

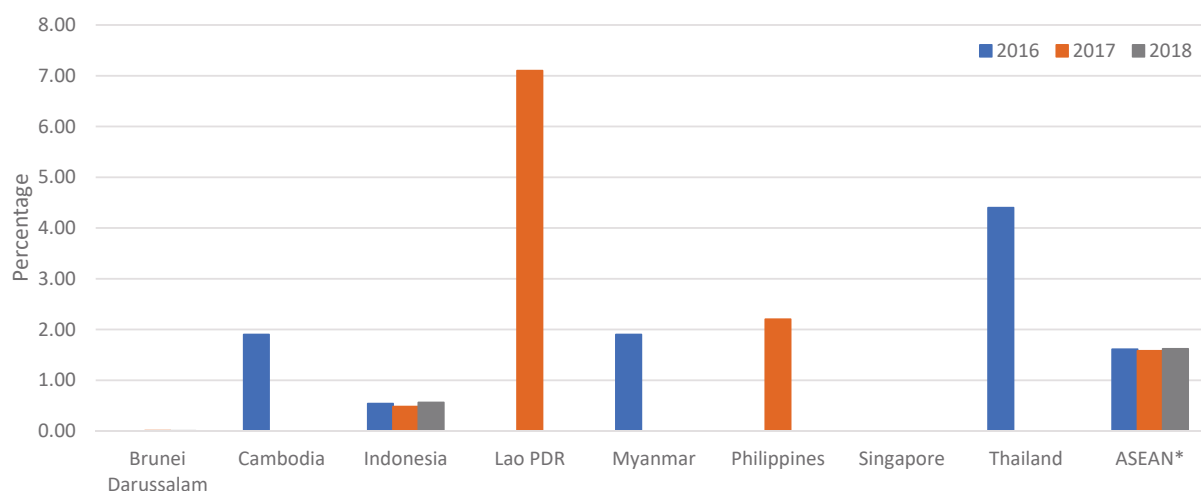


Goal 5

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

19. SDG 5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18

Figure 19a. Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 in ASEAN, 2016-2018



Marriage before the age of 18 may in certain circumstances constitute a violation of human rights. Often referred to as child marriage rate, this indicator refers to the proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in union before age 15 (or before age 18). Both formal (i.e. marriages via civil or religious ceremony) and informal unions are covered under this indicator. Informal unions are generally defined as those in which a couple lives together for some time or intends to have a lasting relationship, but for which there has been no formal union i.e. cohabitation.

Household surveys such as the Demographic and Health Surveys have been the source of this indicator. In Singapore, Malaysia, and Brunei Darussalam, such data are collected through national registration systems.

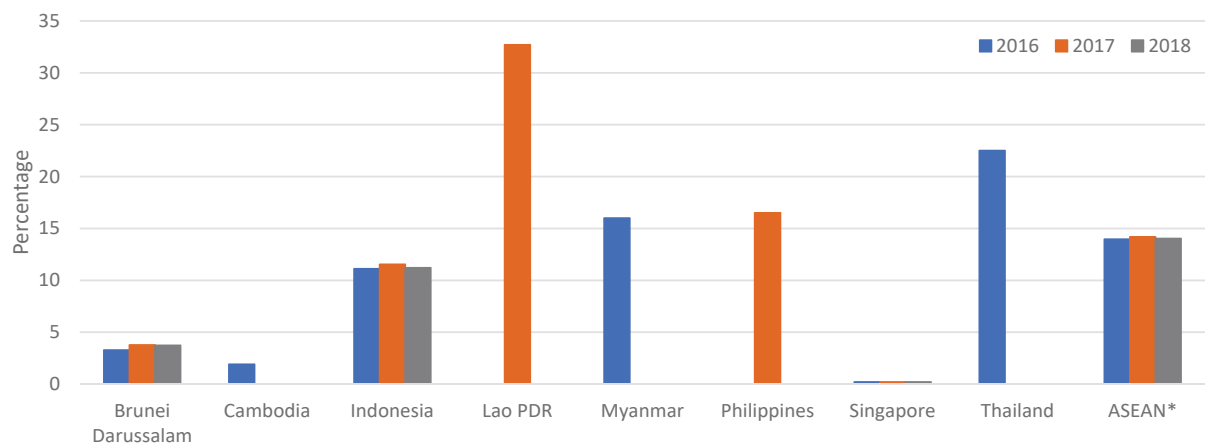
On average, based on data submitted by 8 countries in the region, 1.6% of women aged 20-24 years were married or in a union before age 15 in 2016 (Figure 19a). In Singapore, the proportions were nil during 2016-2018. During the same period, Brunei Darussalam posted the next lowest proportion of child marriages

before reaching age 15 among women aged 20-24 with almost zero values. This was followed by Indonesia at around 0.6%. The proportions of child marriages among women aged 20-24 years in Cambodia, Myanmar, and Philippines were around 2%. Thailand recorded 4.4% of child marriages before reaching age 15 among women aged 20-24 years in 2016. Lao PDR recorded the highest child marriage rate at 7.1% in 2017.

On average in the ASEAN region, 14.0% of women aged 20-24 years were married or in a union before age 18 in 2016 (Figure 19b).

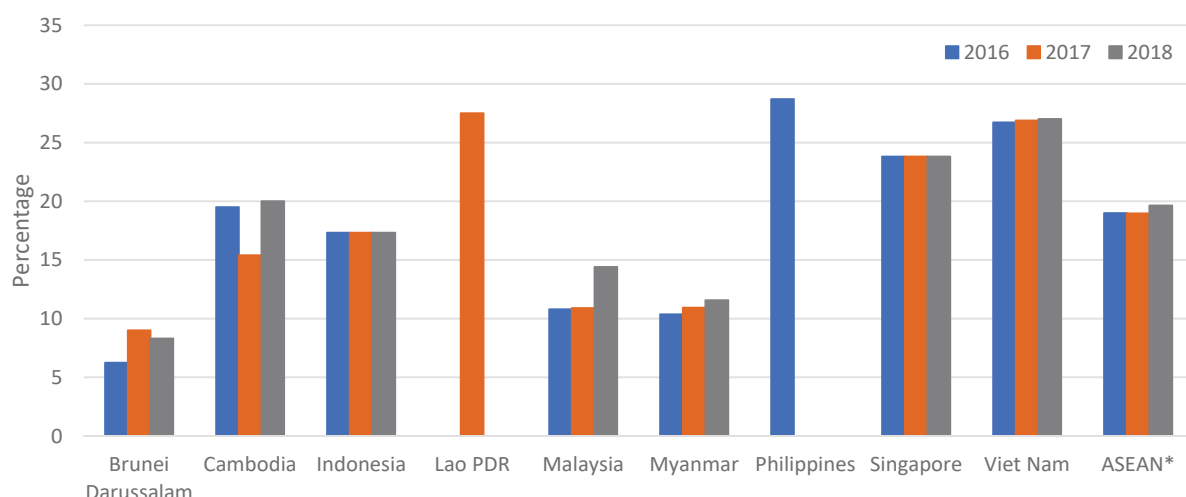
Singapore recorded the lowest proportion of 0.2% of child marriage before reaching age 18 among women aged 20-24 during the period 2016-2018. In 2016, Cambodia reported 1.9% of child marriages before reaching age 18 among women aged 20-24. Indonesia's child marriage rate was 11.1%, while the proportions of child marriage in Myanmar (2016) and Philippines (2017) were both around 16% among women aged 20-24. Thailand recorded 22.5% of child marriages before reaching age 18 among women aged 20-24. Lao PDR recorded the highest child marriage rate at 32.7% in 2017.

Figure 19b. Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 in ASEAN, 2016-2018



20. SDG 5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments

Figure 20. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments in ASEAN, 2016-2018



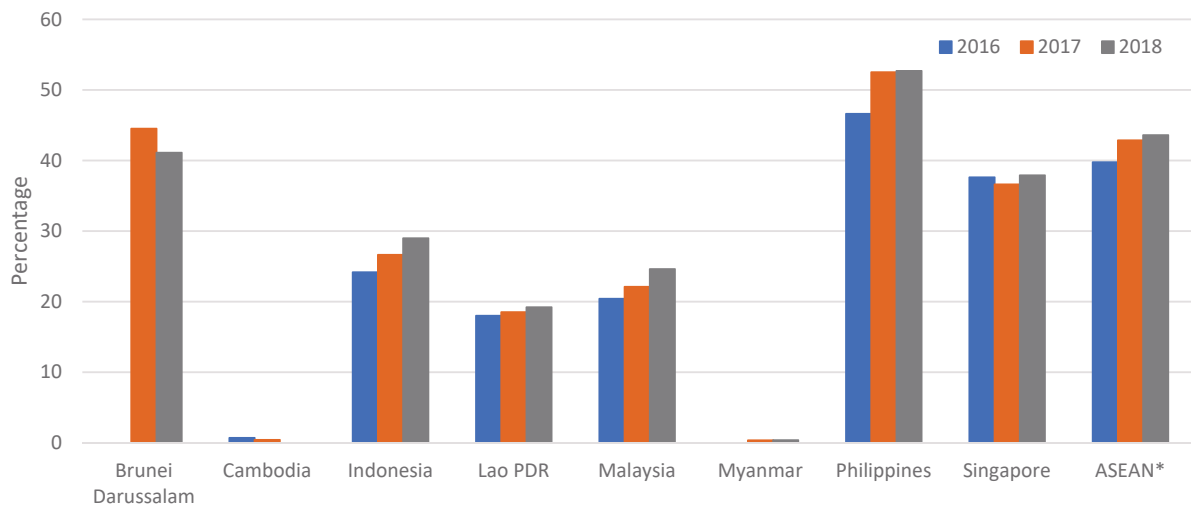
This indicator measures the proportion of positions held by women in national parliament. It is expressed as a percentage of elected positions held by women in legislative bodies of the national government. This indicator shows the extent to which women have equal access to key decision-making positions in the formal political process, especially in the legislative body at both the central and regional levels. Participation in elected positions is a key aspect of women's opportunities in political and public life and is linked to their empowerment.

The share of women in Philippines' national parliament (2016) was highest in the region at 28.7%, followed by Lao PDR (2017), and Viet Nam at 27.5% and 27.0% respectively. Singapore's share stood at 23.8% while that of Cambodia was 20.0% in 2018. The proportion of seats held by women in national parliament in Indonesia and Malaysia stood at 17.3% and 14.4%, respectively, in 2018. Lower shares of women in national parliaments were recorded in Myanmar and Brunei Darussalam, at 11.6% and 8.3%, respectively.

In the case of ASEAN, the share of women in national parliaments was 19.6% in 2018.

21. SDG 5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions

Figure 21. Proportion of women in managerial positions in ASEAN, 2016-2018



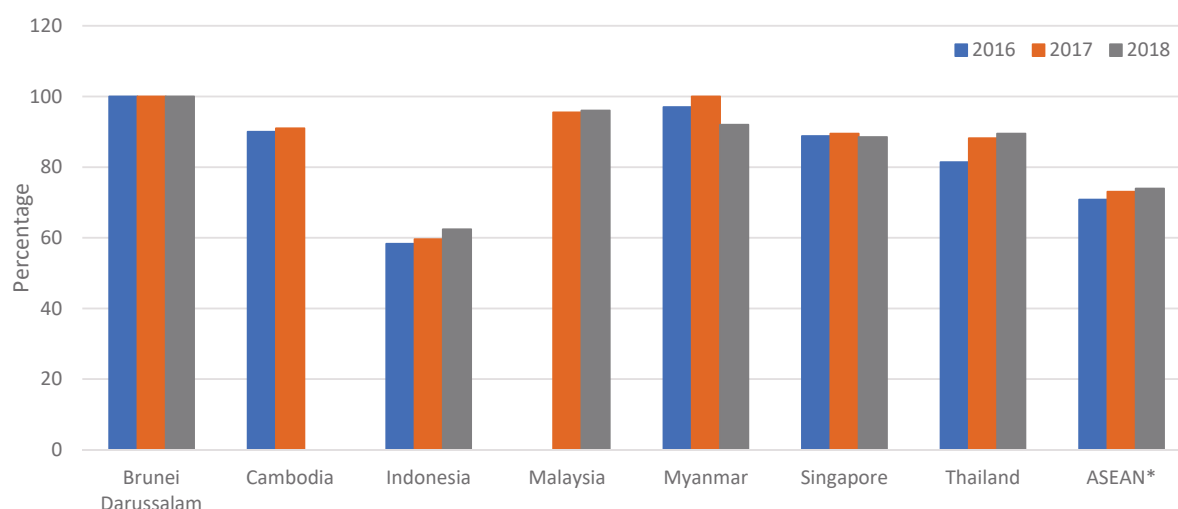
This indicator refers to the proportion of females in the total number of persons employed in managerial positions. The recommended data sources for this indicator for the AMS is a labour force survey or, if not available, other similar types of household surveys, including a module on employment.

On average, about 43.6% of managerial positions in 8 AMS in the region were held by

women in 2018. The highest share of managerial positions held by women stood at 52.7% in Philippines, followed by Brunei Darussalam and Singapore at 41.1% and 37.9%, respectively. Indonesia and Malaysia posted shares of women in managerial positions at 29.0% and 24.6%, respectively. In Lao PDR, the share was 19.2%. Cambodia (2017) and Myanmar (2018) both recorded shares of managerial positions held by women at 0.4%.

22. SDG 5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone

Figure 22. Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone in ASEAN, 2016-2018



In all AMS, this indicator refers to the proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, with the exception of Brunei Darussalam where it refers to the total number of subscriptions. In the region, data for this indicator are collected either through administrative reports from information and communication ministries or through socio-economic or ICT household- based surveys.

Based on data from 7 AMS, 73.9% of individuals in the ASEAN region owned a mobile telephone

in 2018. In 2017, everyone in Myanmar owned a mobile telephone unit. Malaysia and Cambodia registered shares of population owning a mobile telephone unit at 96.0% (2018) and 91.0% (2017), respectively. In 2018, 89.5% population of Thailand and 88.5% population of Singapore owned mobile telephones, while Indonesia's share stood at 62.4%.

In Brunei Darussalam, mobile telephone subscriptions stood at 100% over the period 2016-2018.

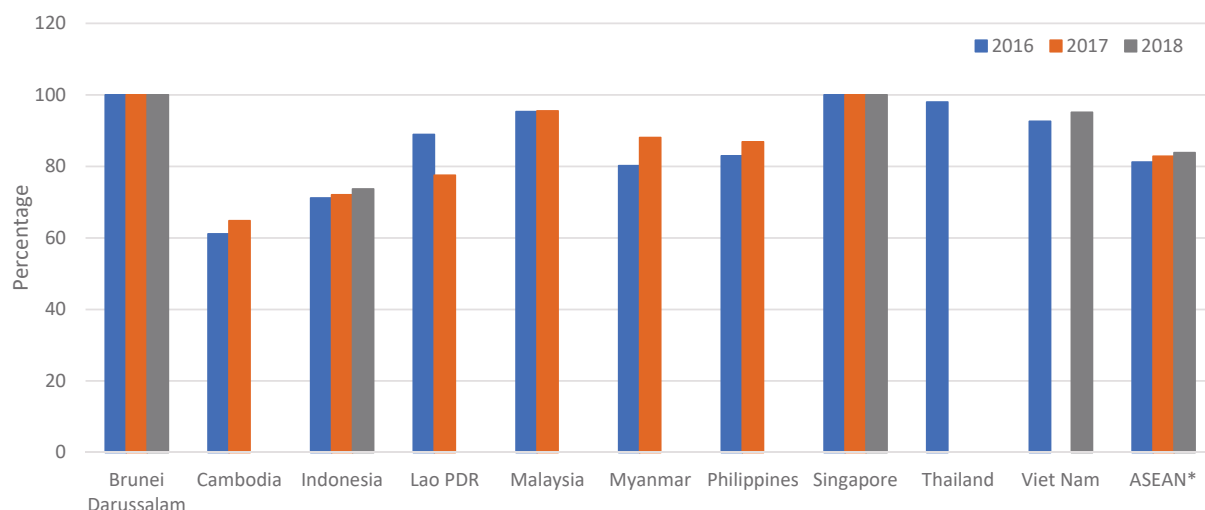


Goal 6

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

23. SDG 6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

Figure 23. Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services in ASEAN, 2016-2018



The proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services is measured as the proportion of population using an improved basic drinking water source which is located on premises and free of faecal (and priority chemical) contamination. 'Improved' drinking water sources include: piped water into dwelling, yard or plot; public taps or standpipes; boreholes or tube wells; protected dug wells; protected springs; packaged water; delivered water; and rainwater. Data for this

indicator are mostly generated from socio-economic surveys or population censuses.

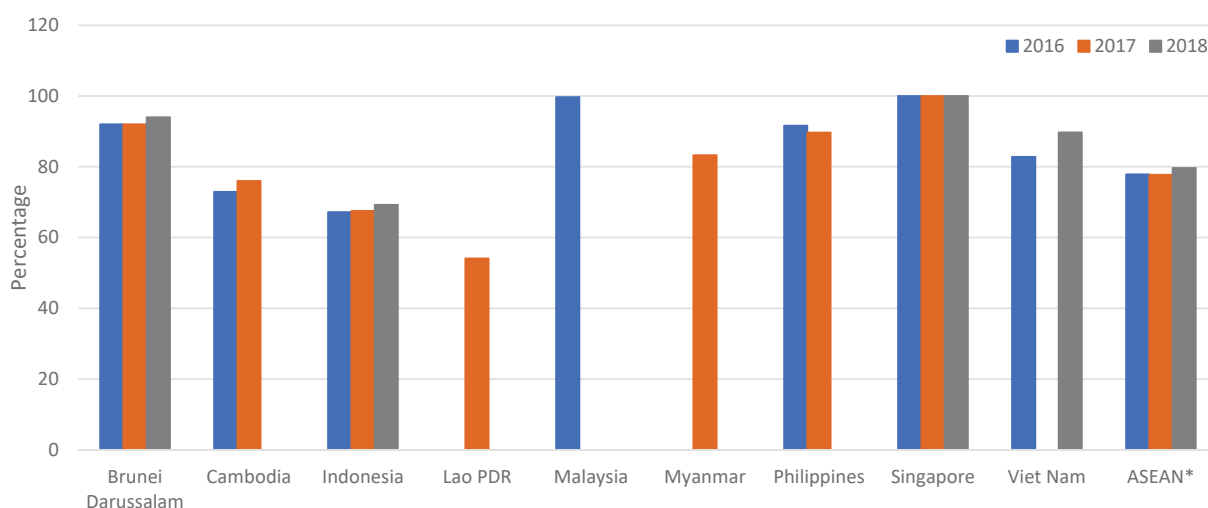
The proportion of the region's population having access to improved drinking water reached 83.8% in 2018. Brunei Darussalam and Singapore had enabled all their population to have access to clean water. In Thailand, almost all its people had access to clean water at 98.0% in 2016. Both Malaysia (2017) and Viet Nam (2018) also managed well with

their respective shares of 95.5% and 95.1%. Myanmar and the Philippines followed this trend with 88.1% and 86.9%, respectively, of their population having access to improved water source in 2017. In Lao PDR (2017),

Indonesia (2018), and Cambodia (2017) the proportions of population having access to improved drinking water sources were 77.5%, 73.7% and 64.8%, respectively.

24. SDG 6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services

Figure 24. Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services in ASEAN, 2016-2018



The proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services is measured by the proportion of the population using an improved sanitation facility which is not shared with other households. Data for this indicator are sourced from socio-economic surveys,

living standards surveys or from censuses of population and housing.

On average, 79.7% of people in the ASEAN region had access to improved sanitation facilities in 2018. Singapore and Malaysia (2016)

Goal 6 Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

had enabled around 100% of their population to have access to improved sanitation facilities. Brunei Darussalam, Philippines (2017) and Viet Nam likewise managed well with around 90% of their people having access to improved sanitation facilities. Myanmar

(2017), Cambodia (2017), and Indonesia (2018) managed their people's access to improved sanitation facilities at 83.3%, 76.0%, and 69.3%, respectively. Lao PDR also managed to provide 54.1% of its population with access to improved basic sanitation facilities in 2017.

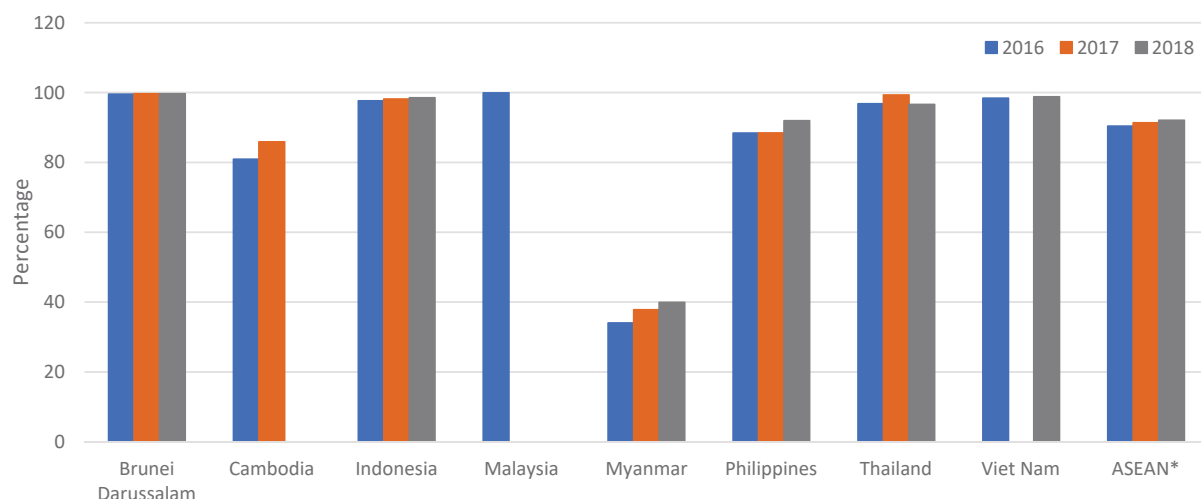


Goal 7

Ensure access to affordable, reliable,
sustainable and modern energy for all

25. SDG 7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity

Figure 25. Proportion of population with access to electricity in ASEAN, 2016-2018

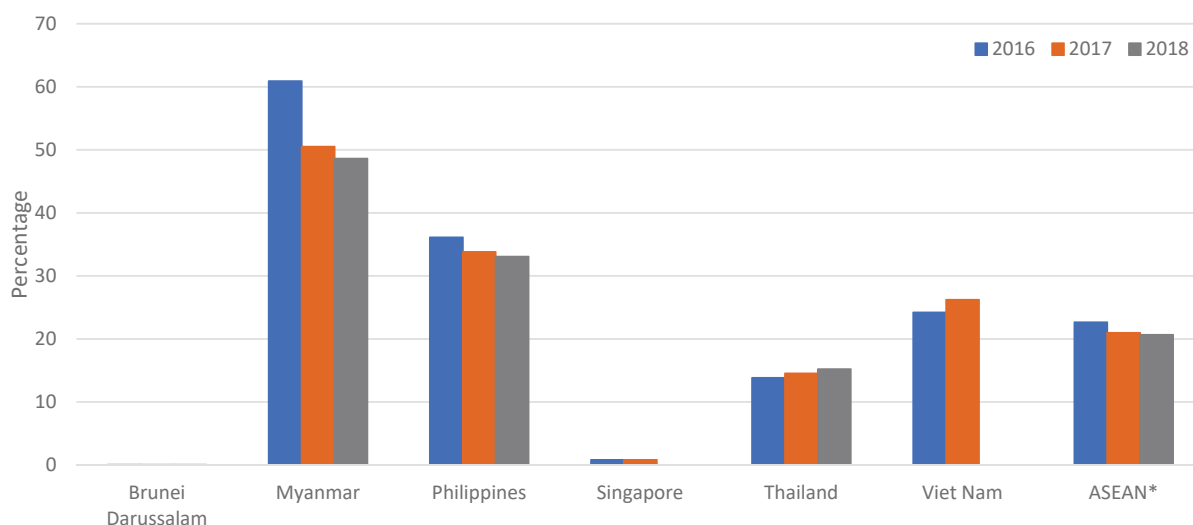


Proportion of population with access to electricity measures the share of people with electricity access at the household level, that is, people with electricity in their homes. Data on access to electricity are usually sourced from household surveys (and occasionally censuses) or from administrative reports of energy departments/ministries. It should be noted that Singapore does not track this indicator anymore, as almost 100% of its population have access to electricity.

The proportion of people in the ASEAN region with access to electricity in their homes was 92.0% in 2018. People in 5 out of 8 reporting countries in ASEAN had attained almost 100% electrification of their homes during the period 2016-2018. These are Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, and Viet Nam. The Philippines' share was 91.9% in 2018. In Cambodia, the people's access to electricity in their homes stood at 85.9% in 2017.

26. SDG 7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption

Figure 26. Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption in ASEAN, 2016-2018



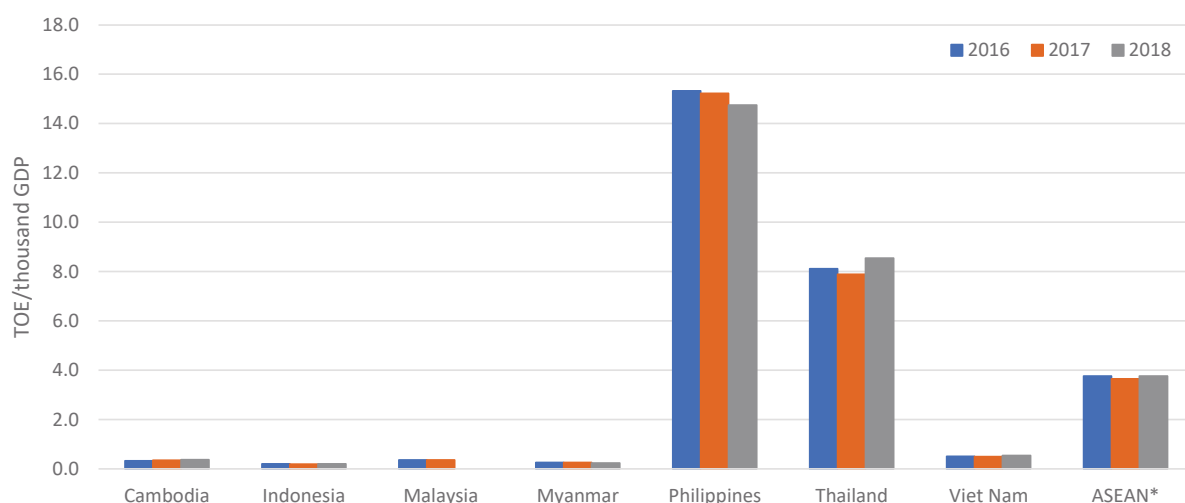
The renewable energy share in total final consumption is the percentage of final consumption of energy that is derived from renewable resources. Renewable energy consumption includes the consumption of energy derived from hydro, solid biofuels, wind, solar, liquid biofuels, biogas, geothermal, marine and waste. Total final energy consumption is calculated from national balances and statistics as total final consumption minus non-energy use. Data on renewable energy consumption are available through National Energy Balances compiled by energy departments/ministries.

Based on data obtained from 6 AMS in ASEAN, 22.6% of the region's final consumption of energy

were derived from renewable resources in 2016. Among the AMS, Myanmar topped the list with a 60.9% share of the country's final consumption being derived from renewable energy resources. The Philippines (2018), Viet Nam (2017), and Thailand (2018) posted shares of 33.1%, 26.2%, and 15.2% of final energy consumption derived from renewable energy resources, respectively. Singapore's share of final energy consumption derived from renewable energy resources was 0.8% in 2017. Brunei Darussalam recorded almost nil energy consumption derived from renewable energy sources.

27. SDG 7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP

Figure 27. Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP (TOE/thousand GDP) in ASEAN, 2016-2018



Energy intensity level measured in terms of primary energy is the ratio between energy supply and gross domestic product¹⁰ at constant¹¹ 2010 US dollars (USD). Energy intensity is an indication of how much energy is used to produce one unit of economic output. Lower ratio indicate that less energy is used to produce one unit of output. This indicator is usually derived by the NSOs in the region.

Energy intensity in the ASEAN region averaged 3.8 Tonnes of Oil Equivalent (TOE) per unit of output (in terms of thousand GDP in 2010 USD) in 2018. Indonesia and Myanmar recorded the lowest ratios of energy intensity each at 0.2 TOE per unit of output, followed by Malaysia (2017) and Cambodia at 0.3 and 0.4 TOE per unit of output, respectively. Viet Nam had a ratio of energy intensity at 0.5 TOE per unit of output. In 2018, Thailand needed a

¹⁰ For purposes of uniformity, the denominator used was GDP at constant prices in USD, and not by PPP.

¹¹ Malaysia use GDP 2015 prices.

Goal 7 Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

supply of 8.5 TOE per unit of output, while the Philippines needed a supply of 14.8 TOE per unit of output.

Singapore measures progress in this area through the proxy indicator of percentage

improvement of energy consumption per dollar GDP from 2005 levels. In 2018, Singapore recorded an improvement from 2005 levels in energy consumption per dollar GDP of 34.9%, an increase from 30.9% improvement in 2016.

Goal 7 Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

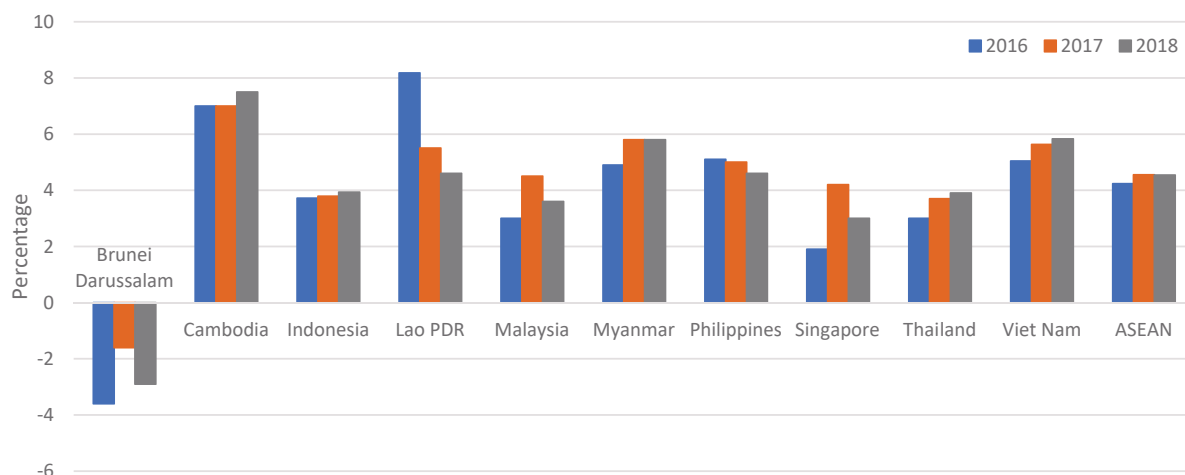


Goal 8

Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

28. SDG 8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

Figure 28. Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita in ASEAN, 2016-2018



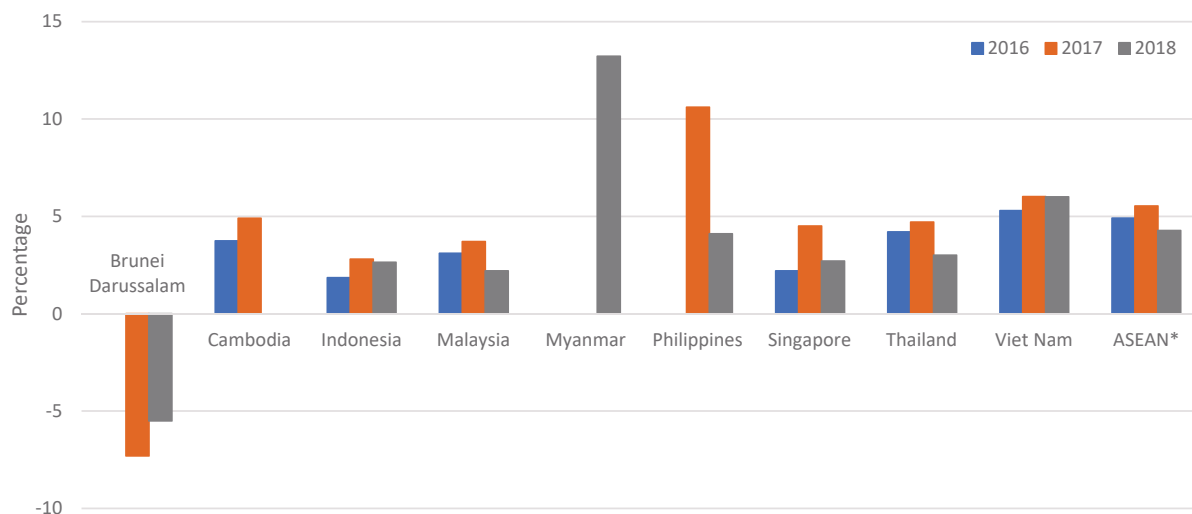
Annual growth rate of real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita is calculated as the percentage change in the real GDP per capita between two consecutive years. Real GDP per capita is calculated by dividing real GDP by the population. The data for real GDP are provided in constant US dollars (USD) to facilitate the calculation of country growth rates and aggregation of the country data at the regional level. These data are mostly derived by the NSOs in the ASEAN region.

the highest growth at 7.5%, while Myanmar and Viet Nam followed next with both at 5.8%. Lao PDR and the Philippines posted an annual growth rate of real GDP per capita at 4.6% each. In Indonesia and Thailand, the rate of annual growth in real GDP per capita was both at 3.9%. Malaysia and Singapore recorded annual growth rates of 3.6% and 3.0%, respectively, in 2018. Brunei Darussalam recorded an annual contraction of real GDP per capita by 2.9% in the same year.

Overall, real GDP per capita in the ASEAN region grew by 4.5% in 2018. Cambodia posted

29. SDG 8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person

Figure 29. Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person in ASEAN, 2016-2018



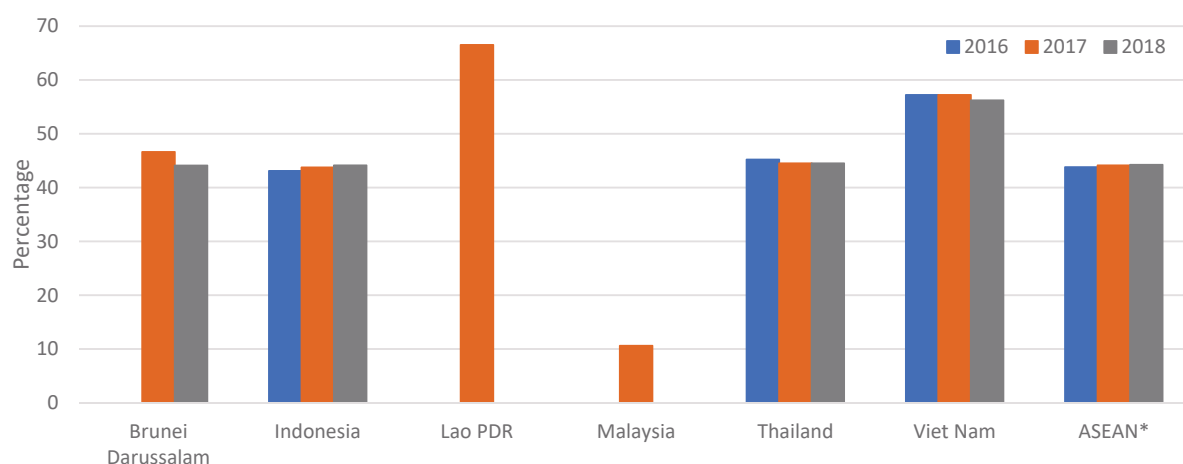
This indicator is measured as the annual percentage change in real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per employed person. It provides an overall measure of the change in productivity of a country's labour force and use of resources. In all AMS, measures of GDP are obtained from the production side of national accounts, while employment data are derived from labour force or other household surveys with an employment module.

had the highest annual change at 13.2%, followed by Viet Nam at 6.0%, Cambodia (2017) at 4.9%, and Philippines at 4.1%. Thailand posted an annual rate of change at 3.0%, followed by Singapore and Indonesia at 2.7% and 2.6%, respectively. The annual percentage change in Malaysia was 2.2%. In contrast, Brunei Darussalam recorded an annual contraction in real GDP per employed person by 5.5%.

Overall, real GDP per employed person in the ASEAN region rose by 4.3% in 2018. Myanmar

30. SDG 8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agricultural employment

Figure 30. Proportion of informal employment in non-agricultural employment in ASEAN, 2016-2018



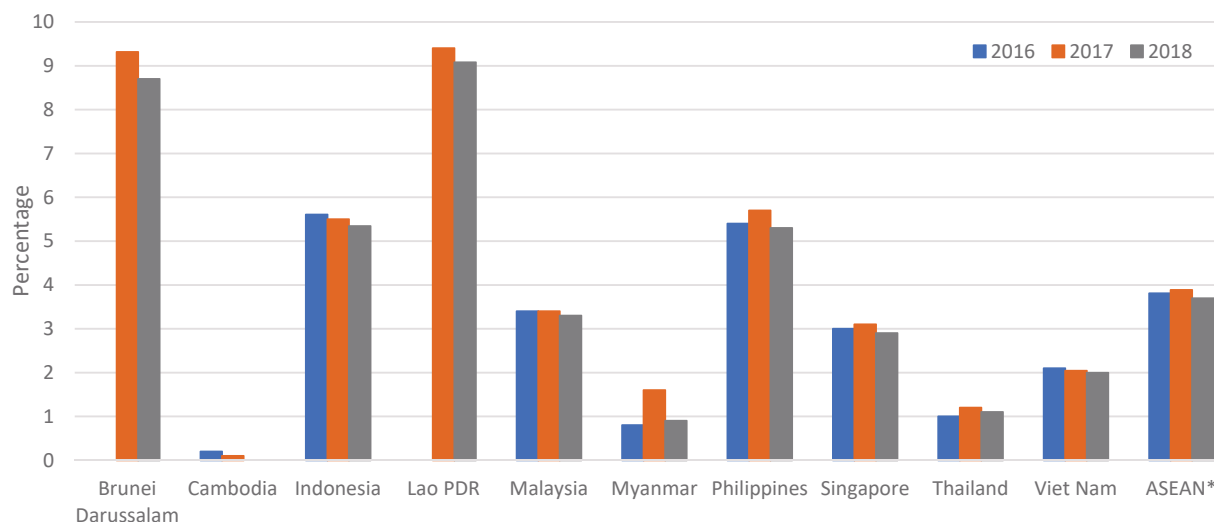
This indicator presents the share of non-agricultural employment which is classified as informal employment to total employed in non-agricultural activities. Data for this indicator are sourced from labour force surveys.

On average, based on data from 6 AMS in ASEAN, the share of informal employment in non-agriculture employment was about

44% in the region over 2016 to 2018. Lao PDR accounted for the highest share of informal employment at 66.5% in 2017, followed by Viet Nam at 56.2% of informal employment in 2018. Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, and Thailand each posted a share of around 44% in 2018. Malaysia's share of informal employment in non-agricultural employment was 10.6% in 2017.

31. SDG 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex and age

Figure 31a. Unemployment rate, both sexes aged 15 years and above in ASEAN, 2016-2018



employment rate is defined as the percentage of the unemployed population in relation to the labour force. In all AMS, this indicator is derived from national labour force surveys.

The ASEAN region recorded an average unemployment rate of 3.7% for both sexes aged 15 years and over in 2018 (Figure 31a). Cambodia (2017), Myanmar and Thailand had the lowest rates at about 1% or lower of unemployment for both sexes. Viet Nam and

Singapore posted unemployment rates for both sexes at 2.0% and 2.9%, respectively. Malaysia recorded 3.3% unemployment rate for both sexes. Indonesia and the Philippines both reported 5.3% unemployment rate for both sexes. The unemployment rate for both sexes in Brunei Darussalam stood at 8.7%. Lao PDR posted the highest percentage of unemployed persons among the labour force at 9.1% for both sexes.

Figure 31b. Unemployment rate, male aged 15 years and above in ASEAN, 2016-2018

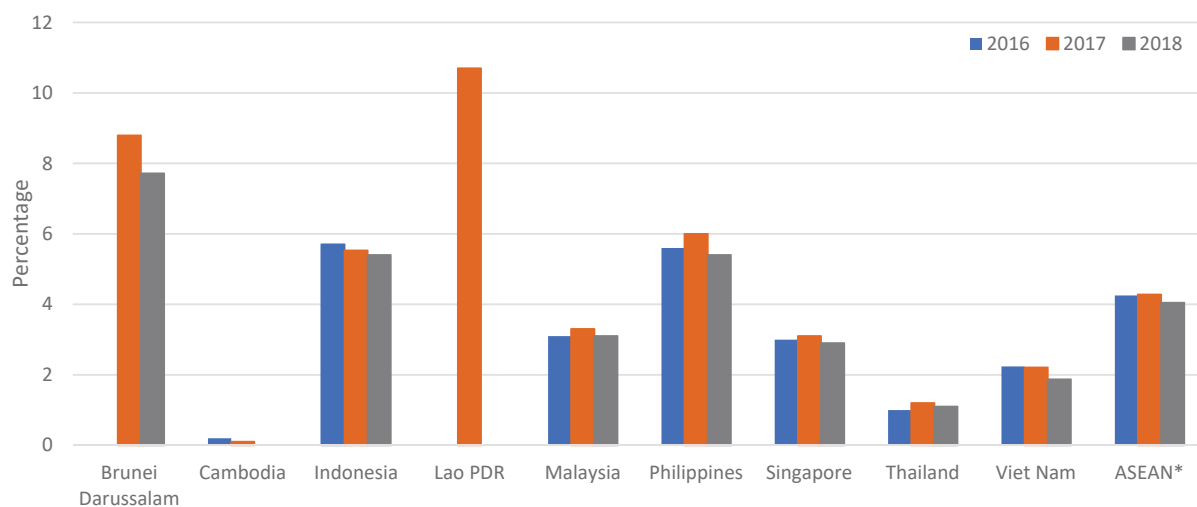
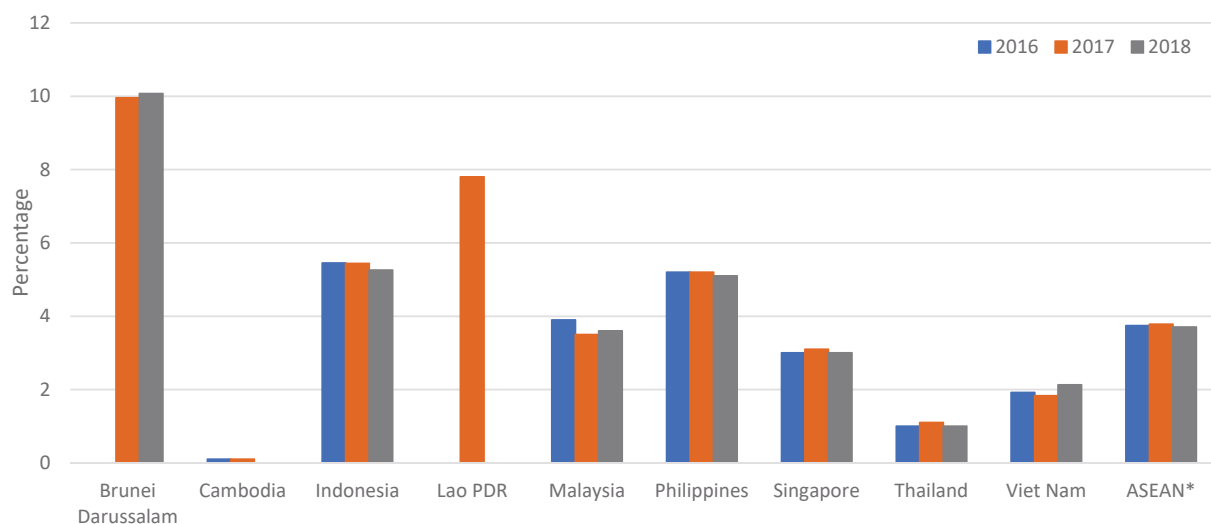


Figure 31c. Unemployment rate, female aged 15 years and above in ASEAN, 2016-2018



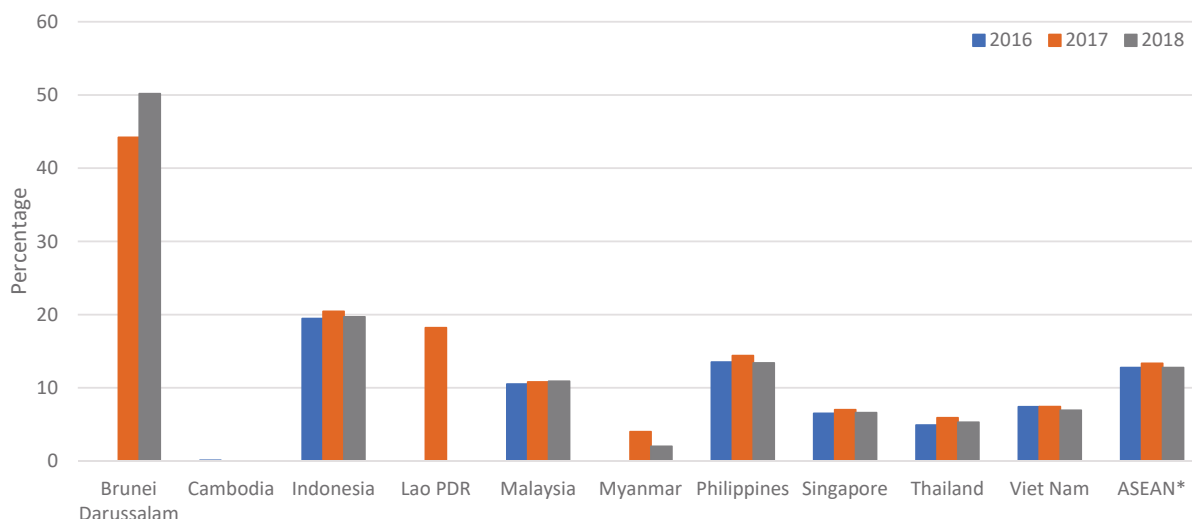
Goal 8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment

The male unemployment rate in ASEAN was 4.0% in 2018 (Figure 31b). Cambodia (2017) had the lowest rate at 0.1%. Thailand recorded a 1.1% unemployment rate among males. Viet Nam and Singapore posted 1.9% and 2.9%, respectively of male unemployment rates. Malaysia recorded a rate of 3.1% unemployment among males. Indonesia and the Philippines both had 5.4% male unemployment rates. The unemployment rate for males in Brunei Darussalam was 7.7%. Lao PDR posted the highest percentage of unemployed males among the labour force at 10.7% in 2017.

The proportion of unemployed females in the labour force in ASEAN was 3.7% in 2018

(Figure 31c). Cambodia (2017) had the lowest rate of female unemployment at 0.1%. Thailand recorded a 1.0% female unemployment rate. Viet Nam and Singapore posted rates of 2.1% and 3.0% unemployment among females, respectively. Malaysia recorded a female unemployment rate of 3.6% while Philippines and Indonesia had rates of 5.1% and 5.3%, respectively. The unemployment rate for females in Lao PDR stood at 7.8% in 2017. Brunei Darussalam posted the highest proportion of unemployed females among the labour force at 10.1% in 2018.

Figure 31d. Unemployment rate, both sexes aged 15-24 years in ASEAN, 2016-2018



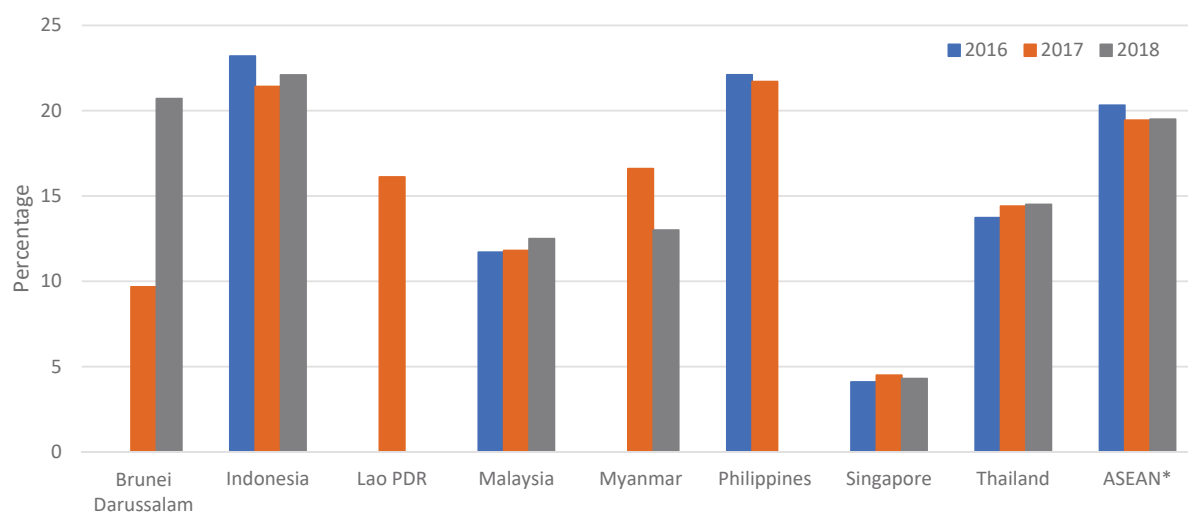
Goal 8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment

Overall, a high rate of youth unemployment or the percentage of unemployed persons among the labour force aged 15-24 years for both sexes was observed in the ASEAN region. The unemployment rate among persons aged 15-24 years in ASEAN stood at 12.7% in 2018 (Figure 31d). Cambodia had the lowest share of youth unemployment for both sexes at 0.1% in 2016. Myanmar reported a 2.0% unemployment rate among persons aged 15-24 years in 2018, while Thailand recorded a

5.3% rate. Singapore's and Viet Nam's youth unemployment rate stood at 6.6% and 6.9%, respectively. Malaysia recorded a rate of 10.9% unemployment among persons aged 15-24 years, while Philippines and Lao PDR (2017) recorded 13.4% and 18.2%, respectively. The unemployment rate for persons aged 15-24 years in Indonesia stood at 19.7%. Brunei Darussalam posted the highest youth unemployment rate at 50.2%.

32. SDG 8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training

Figure 32. Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training in ASEAN, 2016-2018



Goal 8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment

The proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training, also known as “the NEET rate”, conveys the number of young persons not in education, employment or training as a percentage of the total youth population. This indicator serves as a broader measure of potential youth labour market entrants than youth unemployment. Data for this indicator are mainly sourced from labour force surveys.

On average in 2018, 19.5% of youth aged 15-24 years in the ASEAN region was not in

education, employment or training. Indonesia and the Philippines (2017) posted the highest shares of potential labour market entrants of 22.1% and 21.7%, respectively, followed by Brunei Darussalam at 20.7%. In Lao PDR (2017) and Thailand, about 15% of youth were NEET. In 2018, 12.5% of youth in Malaysia were not in education, employment or training. On average, around 4 out of 100 youth in Singapore (lowest in the region) were not in education, employment or training during the period 2016-2018.

33. SDG 8.10.1 Number of commercial bank branches and automatic teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults

Figure 33a. Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults in ASEAN, 2016-2018

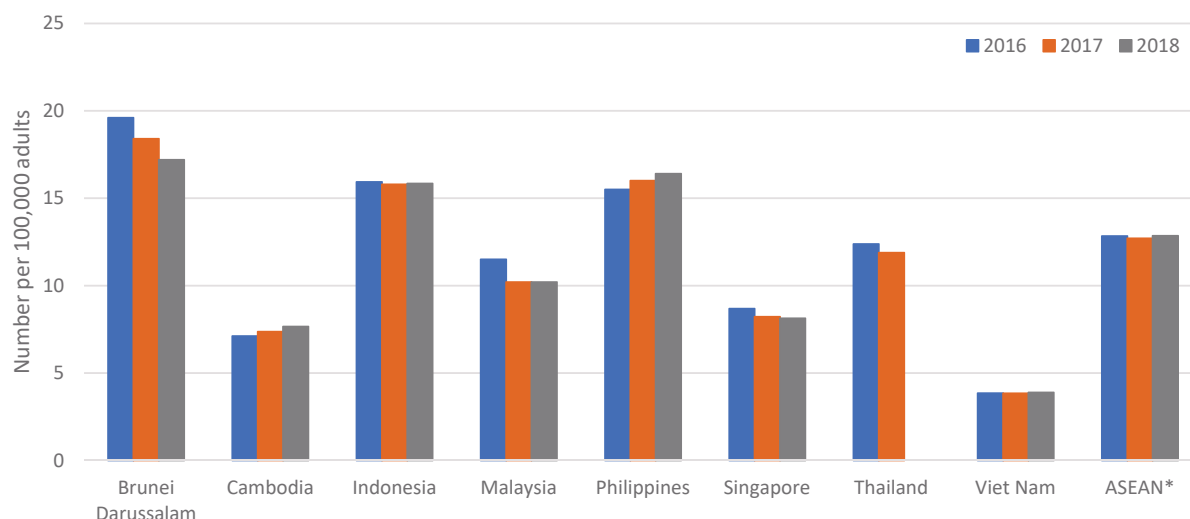
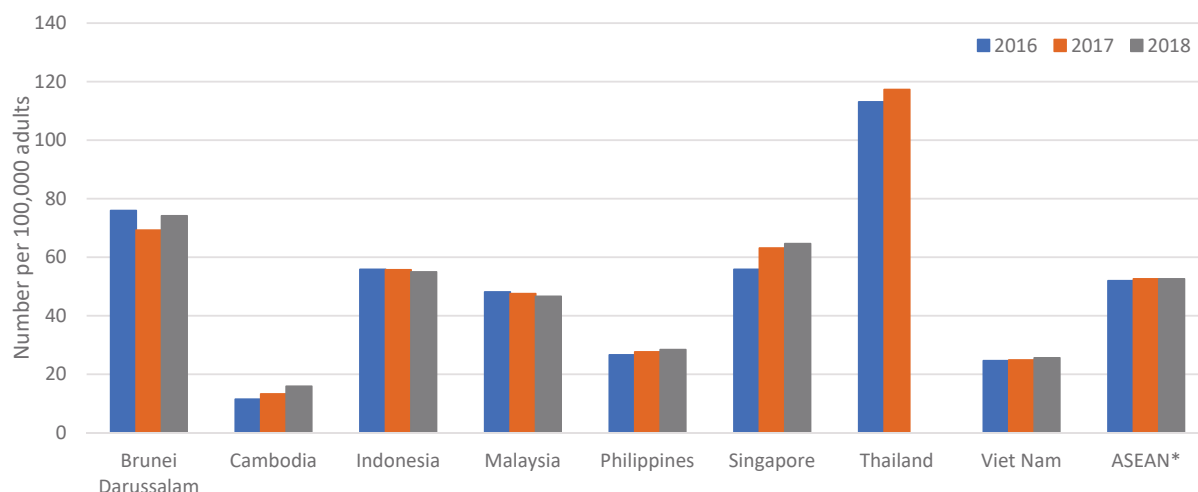


Figure 33b. Number of ATMs per 100,000 adults in ASEAN, 2016-2018



Access to and use of formal financial services is essential. Services such as savings, insurance, payments, credit, and remittances allow people to manage their lives, plan and pay expenses, grow their businesses, and improve their overall welfare. As banks remain one of the key institutions for access to formal financial services, having an accessible bank branch is an important initial point of access to financial services and therefore use of them. Bank branches are complemented by other important points of access such as automated teller machines (ATMs), which can extend financial services to remote locations. On the other hand, with increased digitalization across ASEAN, more banking transactions can be done online and hence a higher level of

banking access may be achieved in the region with proportionately fewer physical branches and ATMs.

The number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults refers to the number of commercial banks branches at end-year reported by the Central Bank or the main financial regulator of the country.

On average, there were 12.8 commercial bank branches for every 100,000 adults in the ASEAN region in 2018 (Figure 33a). Brunei Darussalam posted the highest ratio of 17.2 commercial bank branches for every 100,000 adults. Philippines and Indonesia recorded respective ratios of 16.4 and 15.8

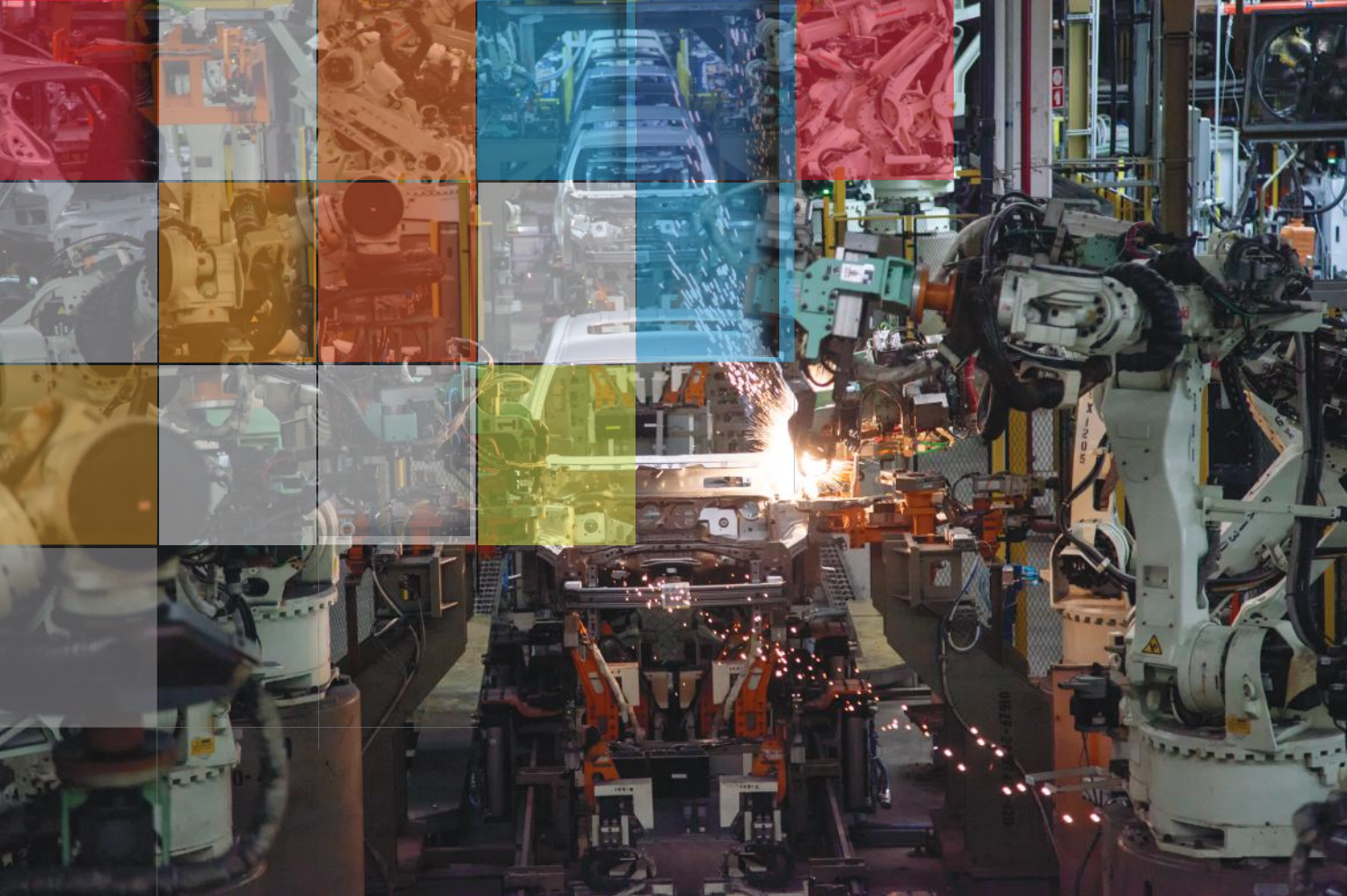
Goal 8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment

commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults. Commercial bank branches in Thailand stood at 11.9 for every 100,000 adults in 2017. Malaysia recorded a ratio of 10.2 commercial bank branches for every 100,000 adults. The population of Singapore and Cambodia had access to 8.1 and 7.7 commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults, respectively, while the corresponding figure in Viet Nam was 3.9 bank branches.

The number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults refers to the number of ATMs in the country for all types of financial institutions such as commercial banks, non-deposit taking micro finance institutions, deposit taking micro finance institutions, credit union and financial cooperatives, among others.

On average, there were 52.6 ATMs for every 100,000 adults in the ASEAN region in 2018 (Figure 33b). Thailand (2017) had the highest ratio of 117.3 ATMs for every 100,000 adults in the country. This was followed by Brunei Darussalam and Singapore with 74.1 ATMs and 64.6 ATMs per 100,000 adults, respectively. Indonesia recorded a ratio of 55.0 ATMs per 100,000 adults, while every 100,000 adults in Malaysia had access to 46.6 ATMs in 2018. The Philippines and Viet Nam recorded ratios of 28.4 and 25.6 ATMs, respectively, for every 100,000 adults. The adult population of Cambodia had access to 15.9 ATMs per 100,000 of them in 2018.

Goal 8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment

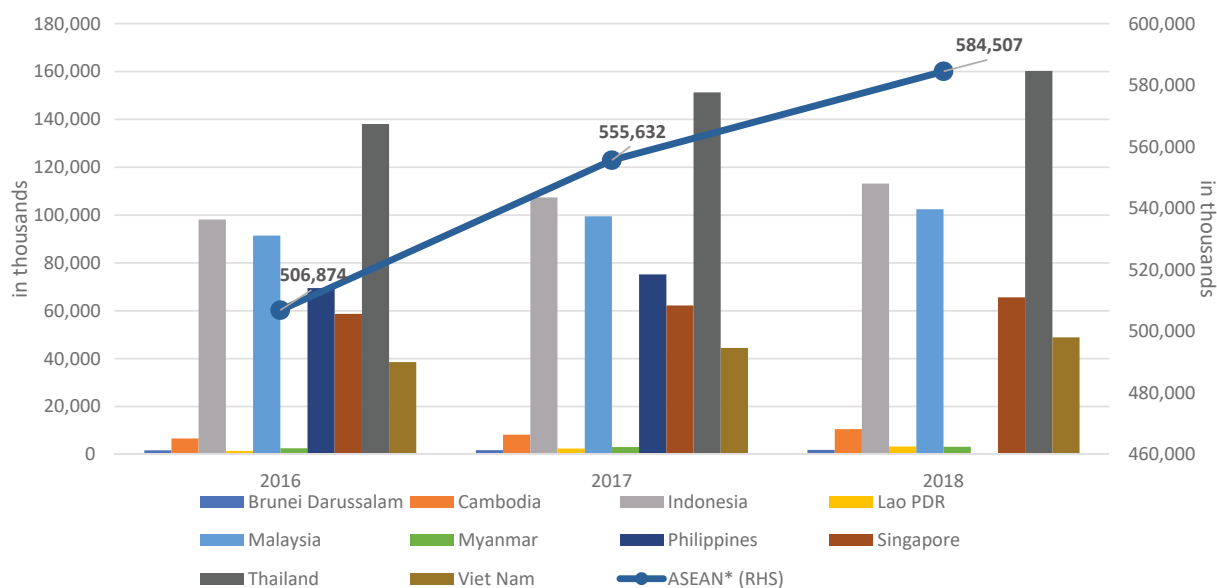


Goal 9

Build resilient infrastructure,
promote inclusive and sustainable
industrialization and foster innovation

34. SDG 9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport

Figure 34a. Number of air passengers in ASEAN, 2016-2018



Passenger volumes are measured in number of passengers and broken down by mode of transport. In the ASEAN region, these indicators are mainly sourced from administrative data collected and compiled by civil aviation authorities and/or transportation ministries. In the case of Viet Nam, data are sourced from enterprises surveys of transport, warehousing and storage operations conducted by its NSO.

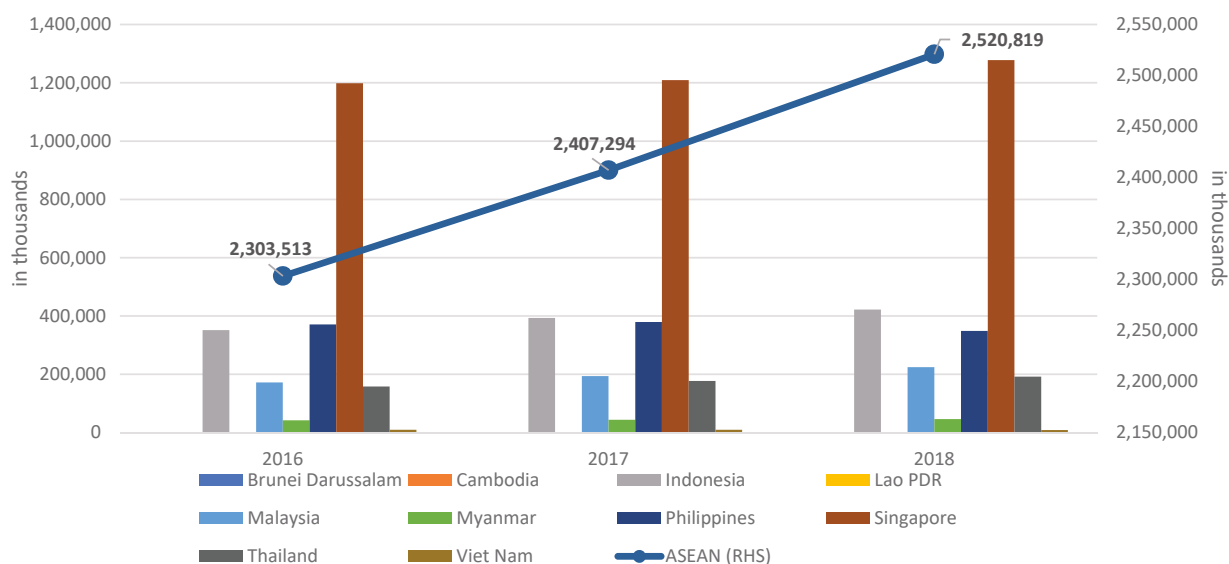
A total of 584.5 million people travelled in the ASEAN region by air transport in 2018

(Figure 34a). Thailand posted the highest number of air travelers at 160.3 million people, followed by Indonesia at 113.1 million. Malaysia recorded 102.4 million air travelers. Philippines (2017) and Singapore registered passengers travelling by air at 75.2 million and 65.6 million, respectively. Viet Nam's air travelers was 48.9 million while Cambodia had 10.6 million air travelers. Myanmar, Lao PDR, and Brunei Darussalam all had air travelers at below 4 million each.

A total of 2.5 billion people travelled in the ASEAN region by rail transport in 2018¹² (Figure 34b). Singapore posted the highest number of rail passengers at 1.3 billion (using rapid transit network). Indonesia and the Philippines followed at 422.1 million and 389.0 million rail passengers, respectively. Malaysia

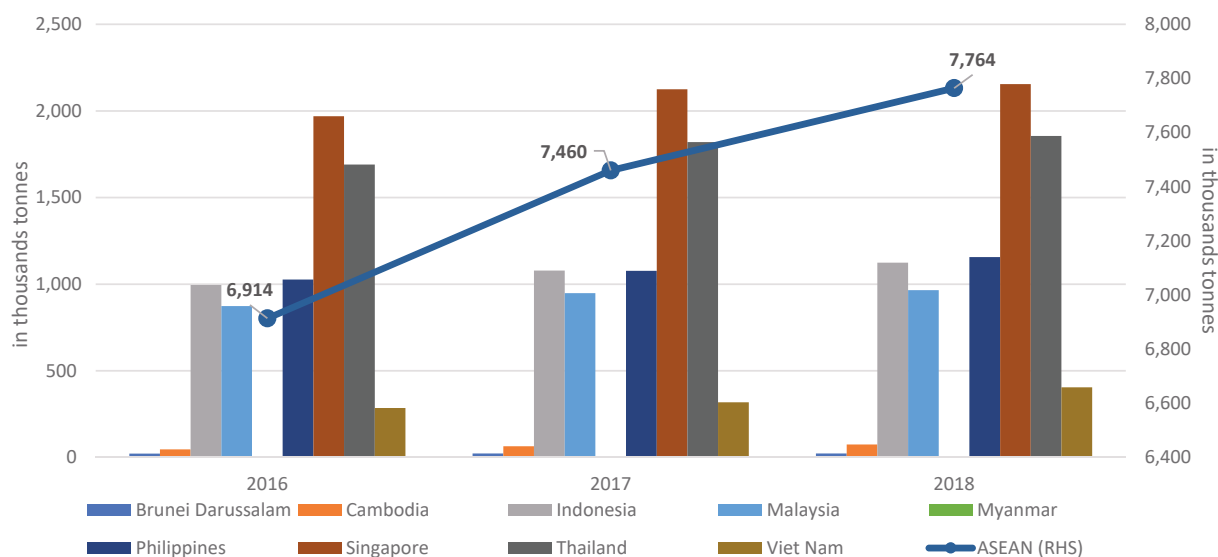
recorded a total of 224.3 million rail travelers. Thailand registered 192.0 million rail travelers while Myanmar had 46.5 million of its people travelling by rail. Viet Nam had 8.6 million rail travelers. Lao PDR's rail travelers numbered 0.3 million, while Cambodia had 1,000 rail passengers.

Figure 34b. Number of rail passengers in ASEAN, 2016-2018



¹² Not applicable for Brunei Darussalam.

Figure 34c. Freight volumes by air in ASEAN, 2016-2018



Freight volumes are measured in tonnes and broken down by mode of transport. For the purpose of monitoring this indicator, freight is split between aviation, rail and waterways/sea. In the ASEAN region, these indicators are sourced from administrative data collected and compiled by civil aviation authorities and/or transport ministries. In the case of Viet Nam, data are sourced from enterprise surveys of transport, warehousing and storage operations conducted by its NSO.

In 2018, a total of 7.8 million tonnes of freight/cargo were transported by air in ASEAN (Figure

34c). Singapore accounted for a bulk of 2.2 million tonnes of air freight/cargo in the same period, followed by Thailand with 1.9 million tonnes cargo. Philippines and Indonesia closely followed each other with around 1.1 million tonnes of freight transported by air. Malaysia transported an air cargo of almost 1 million tonnes, followed by Viet Nam at 404 thousand tonnes in 2018. Cambodia and Brunei Darussalam each transported their freight/cargo by air at 75 and 23 thousand tonnes, respectively. Myanmar posted the lowest air freight/cargo at 6 thousand tonnes in 2018.

Figure 34d. Freight volumes by rail in ASEAN, 2016-2018

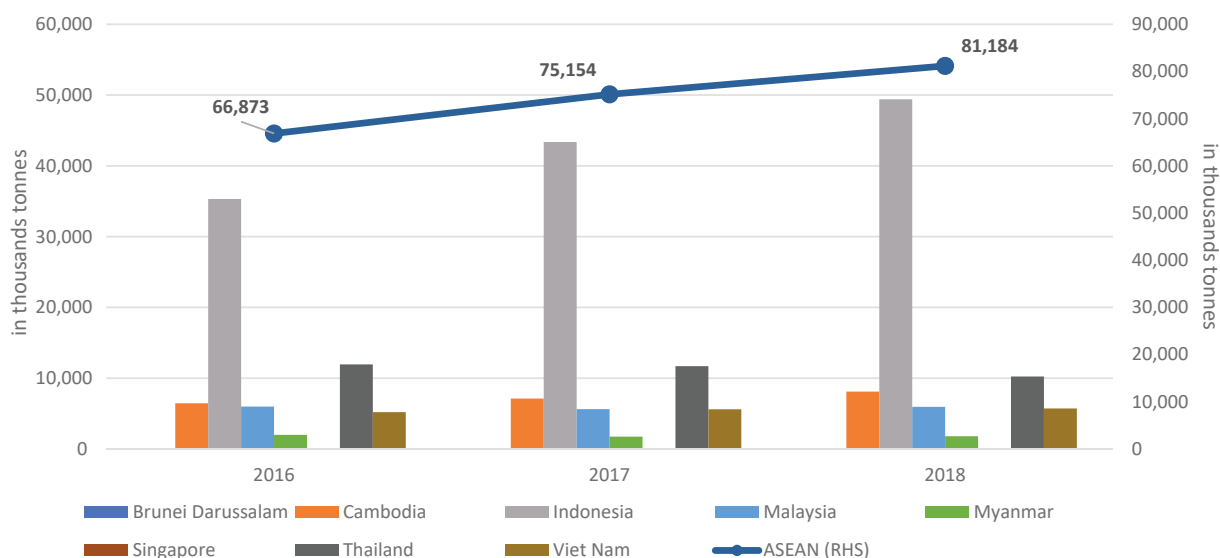
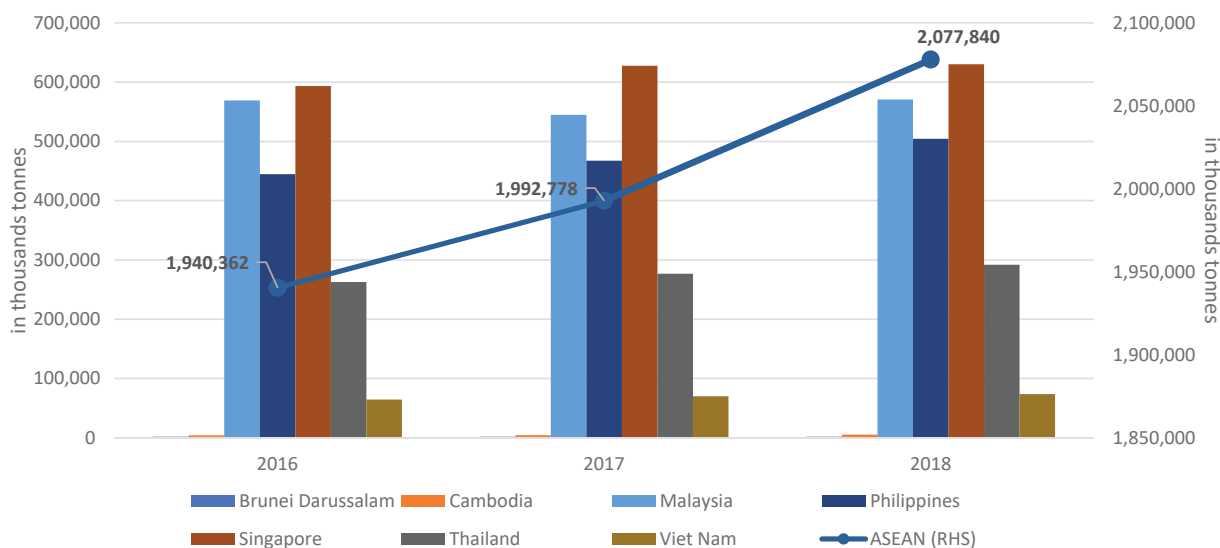


Figure 34e. Freight volumes by sea in ASEAN, 2016-2018



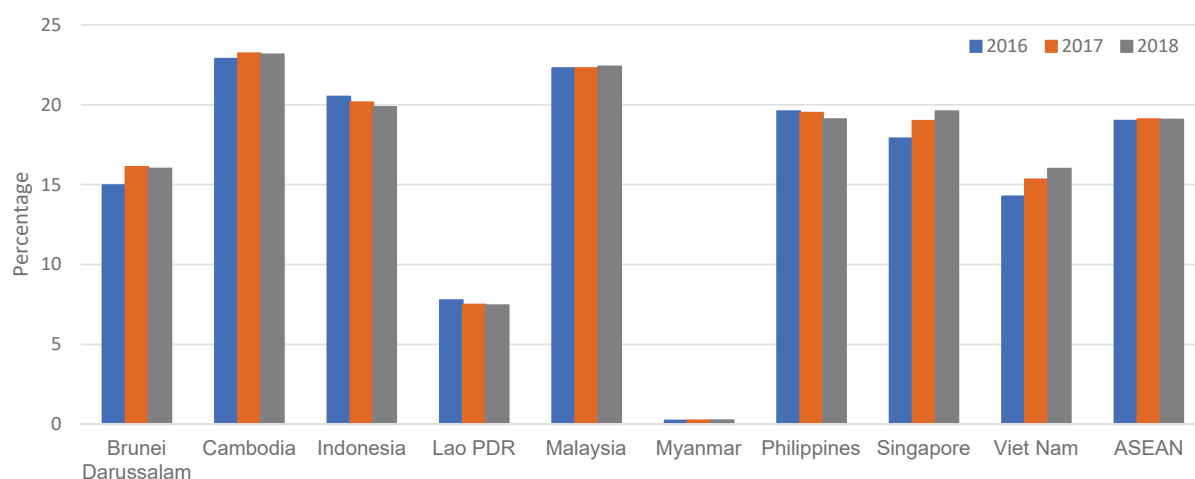
Goal 9 Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization

A total of 81.2 million tonnes of freight were transported via rail in ASEAN in 2018¹³ (Figure 34d). Indonesia transported a bulk of 49.4 million tonnes of freight/cargo in the same period, followed by Thailand with 10.2 million tonnes freight/cargo. Cambodia transported 8.1 million tonnes of its freight by rail. Malaysia and Viet Nam had 5.9 and 5.7 million tonnes of rail freight/cargo, respectively. Myanmar posted (the lowest in the region) its cargo transported by rail at 1.8 million tonnes in 2018.

A total of 2.1 billion tonnes of freight were transported by sea in ASEAN in 2018 (Figure 34e). Singapore shipped 630.1 million tonnes of freight/cargo in the same period by sea, followed by Malaysia with 570.7 million tonnes freight/cargo. Philippines had sea freight/cargo of 504.5 million tonnes by ship. Thailand shipped 292.0 million tonnes of its freight, while Viet Nam recorded 73.6 million tonnes-shipment of its freight. Cambodia and Brunei Darussalam transported 5.2 million tonnes and 1.8 million tonnes of their cargo, respectively, by sea in 2018.

35. SDG 9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita

Figure 35a. Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP in ASEAN, 2016-2018



¹³ Not applicable for Brunei Darussalam and Singapore as they do not handle any rail cargo.

Manufacturing value added (MVA) as a proportion of gross domestic product (GDP) is a ratio between MVA and GDP, both reported in constant 2010 USD. Figures are mainly obtained from national account estimates produced by respective NSOs in all AMS.

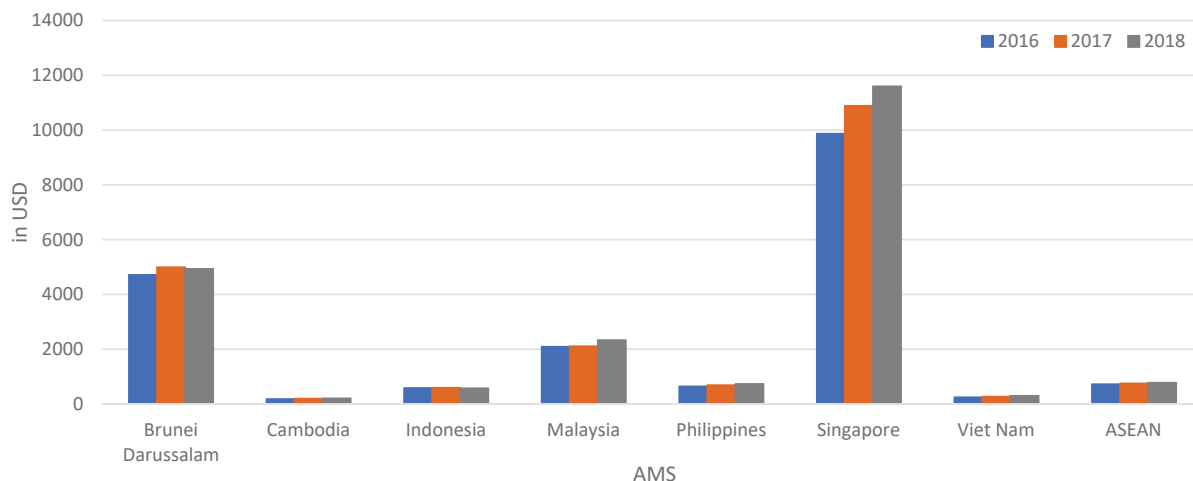
Overall, the MVA share of real GDP in the region was 19.1% in 2018 (Figure 35a). Cambodia and Malaysia had 23.2% and 22.4% of real GDP accounted for by manufacturing respectively. Indonesia posted 19.9% share of MVA in real GDP, while Singapore's share was 19.6% in 2018. Five AMS recorded shares that were at or below the regional level. The Philippines recorded an MVA share of 19.1% in real GDP, followed by 16.0% each for Brunei Darussalam and Viet Nam in 2018. Lao PDR posted an MVA share of 7.5%. Myanmar recorded a share of 0.2% of MVA in real GDP.

Manufacturing value added (MVA) per capita is calculated by dividing MVA in constant 2010

USD by population of a country. MVA per capita is the basic indicator of the country's level of industrialization adjusted for the size of the economy. This indicator is mainly derived from national account estimates supplemented by population censuses produced by respective NSOs in all the AMS.

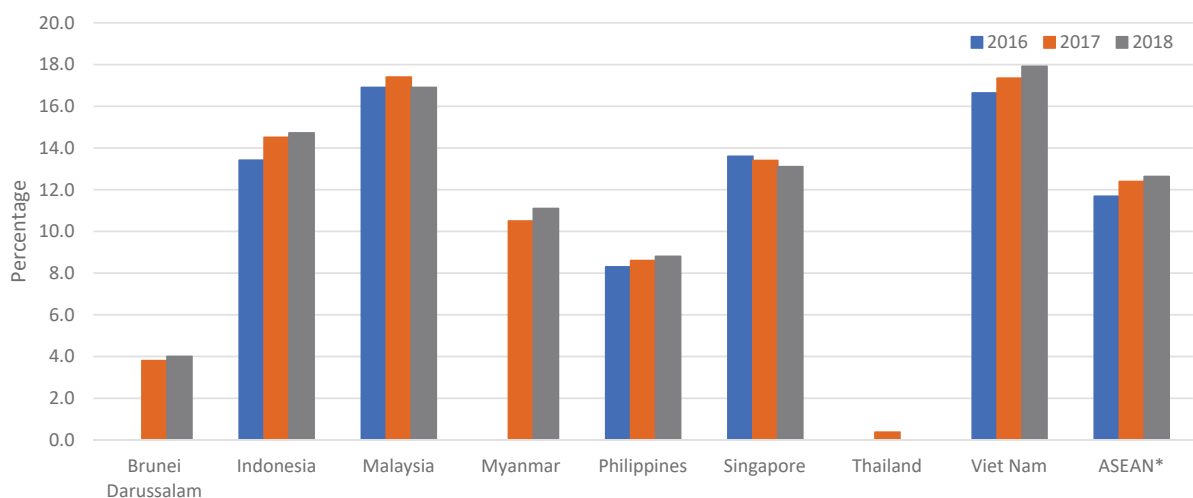
On average in 2018, the MVA per capita in the ASEAN region stood at 775 USD at 2010 constant prices (Figure 35b). Singapore posted the highest MVA per capita at 11,597 USD, followed by Brunei Darussalam and Malaysia (GDP 2015 prices) at 4,931 USD per capita and 2,233 USD per capita respectively. The Philippines posted an MVA of 731 USD per capita. Indonesia, Viet Nam, and Cambodia recorded MVA per capita levels were 572 USD, 297 USD and 202 USD, respectively.

Figure 35b. Manufacturing value added per capita in ASEAN, 2016-2018



36. SDG 9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment

Figure 36. Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment in ASEAN, 2016-2018



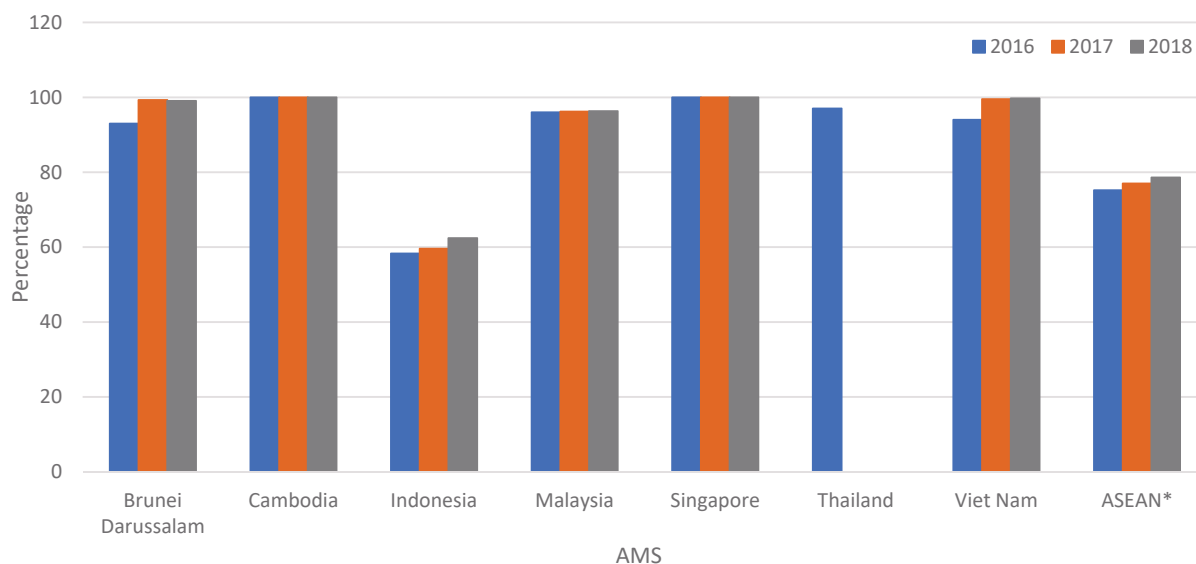
This indicator conveys the share of manufacturing employment expressed as a percentage of total employment. This indicator is mainly sourced from labour force surveys conducted in the AMS.

Overall, the share of manufacturing employment to total employment was 12.6% in ASEAN in 2018. Four out of 8 AMS posted

shares in manufacturing employment above the regional average, namely Viet Nam at 17.9%; Malaysia at 16.9%; Indonesia at 14.7% and Singapore at 13.1%. The remaining 4 AMS had shares of manufacturing employment below the regional average: Myanmar at 11.1%, Philippines at 8.8%, Brunei Darussalam at 4.0%, and Thailand with the least share at 0.4% (2017) in the region.

37. SDG 9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network

Figure 37. Proportion of population covered by a mobile network in ASEAN, 2016–2018



The proportion of population covered by a mobile network refers to the percentage of inhabitants living within range of a mobile-

cellular signal, irrespective of whether they are mobile phone subscribers or users. c. Data for this indicator are mainly obtained from

Goal 9 Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization

national regulatory authorities or Information and Communication Technology Ministries.

Coverage of mobile-cellular signals has expanded rapidly in ASEAN, reaching the entire population in five out of seven AMS. In 2018, 78.6% of the region’s population lived within reach of a mobile-cellular signal.

Mobile phone coverage was the highest in Singapore at 148.8%, followed by Cambodia¹⁴ at 118.9% and Viet Nam at 99.7%. Mobile phone coverage of the populations of Brunei Darussalam, Thailand, and Malaysia were also close to 100%. The proportion of the population reached by the mobile network in Indonesia stood at 62.4%.

¹⁴ As there are multiple mobile operators present in the country, data may reach more than 100% of the population in Singapore and Cambodia. Values of more than 100% were capped at 100% in the chart, as well as in the computation of ASEAN aggregate.

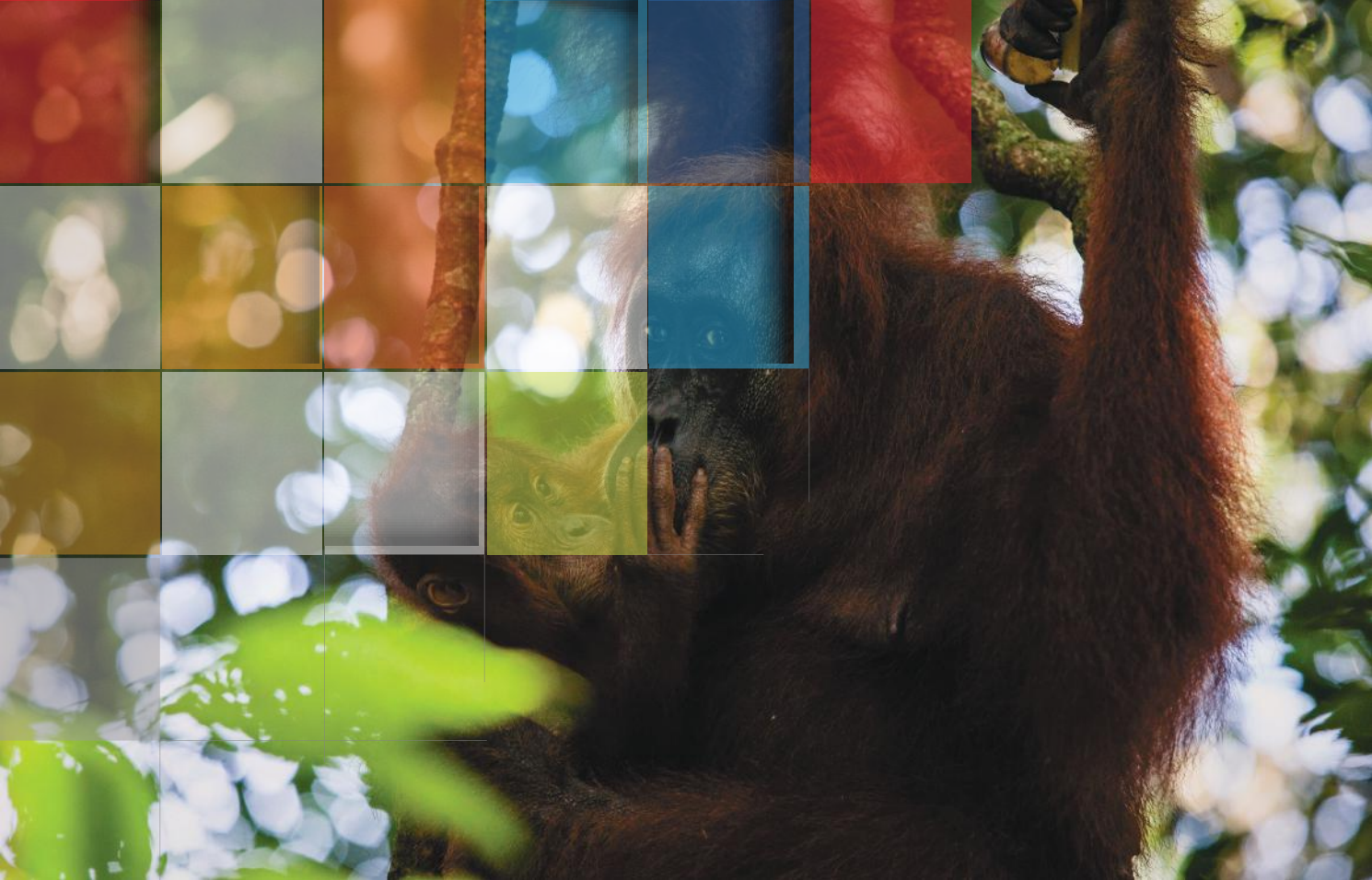


Goal 13

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

38. SDG 13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

This indicator is the same as SDG 13.1.1. Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population.

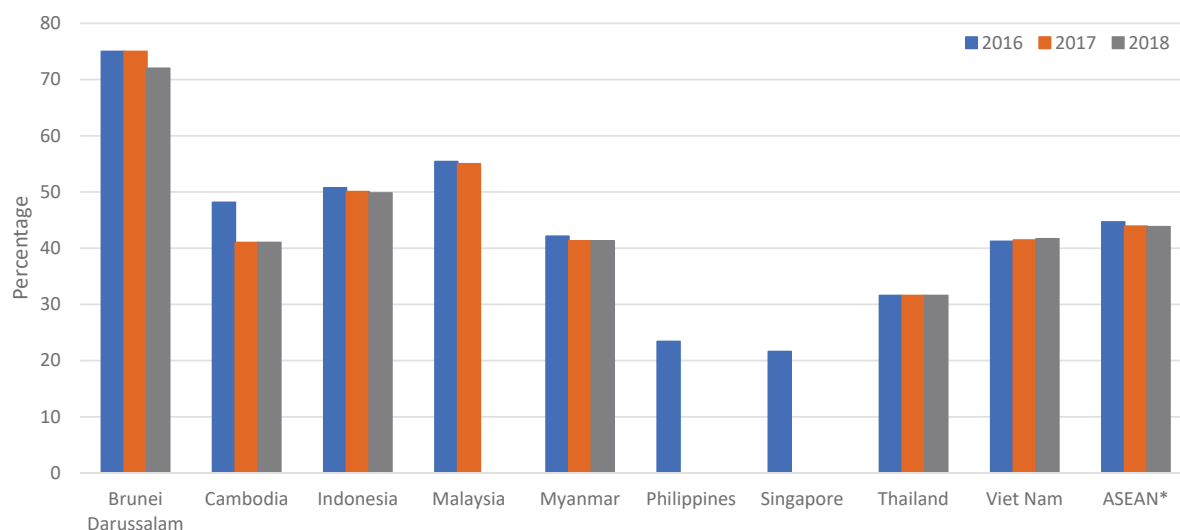


Goal 15

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

39. SDG 15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area

Figure 38. Forest area as a proportion of total land area in ASEAN, 2016-2018



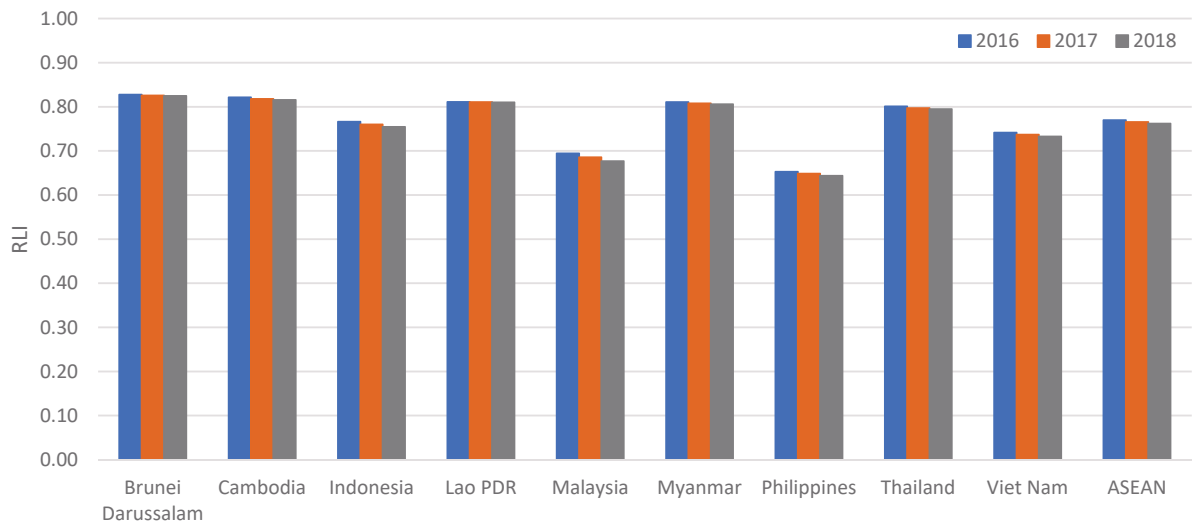
This indicator measures forest area as a proportion of total land area. Forest area is defined as any area (i) with vegetation dominated by trees having the potential to grow to at least 5m in height; (ii) with the potential for a canopy cover of at least 30%; and (iii) of at least 0.5 ha, with a minimum width of 20m. This indicator is normally compiled from administrative records of the Forestry authorities or ministries.

Overall, the natural forests in the AMS have remained stable over 2016-2018. The area

of natural forests as a proportion of total land area in ASEAN was 43.8% in 2018. The proportion of forest area to total land area in Brunei Darussalam was 72.0% in 2018, the highest in the region. Malaysia (2017) and Indonesia followed with proportions of 55.0% and 49.8% respectively. Viet Nam recorded a share of 41.7%, closely followed by 41.3% in Myanmar and 41.0% in Cambodia in their respective countries. Thailand's share was 31.6% forest area, while Philippines and Singapore posted 23.4% and 21.6% forest area, respectively, in 2016.

40. SDG 15.5.1 Red List Index

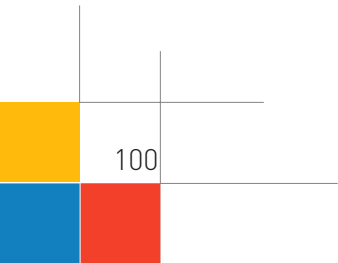
Figure 39. Red List Index in ASEAN, 2016-2018



The Red List Index measures change in aggregate extinction risk across groups of species. It is based on genuine changes in the number of species in each category of extinction risk on The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (IUCN 2015) and is expressed as changes in an index ranging from 0 to 1. A Red List Index value of 1 indicates that all species are categorised as “least concern” to become extinct in the near future.

Based on the Red List Index, the risk of species extinction for the ASEAN region was at a level of 0.76 in 2018. Index levels in Brunei Darussalam and Cambodia were 0.82, followed by Indonesia, Lao PDR, and Myanmar, all recording index levels of 0.81. In Thailand and Viet Nam, the indices were measured at 0.79 and 0.73, respectively. Index levels in Malaysia and Philippines were 0.68 and 0.64, respectively.

Goal 15 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems



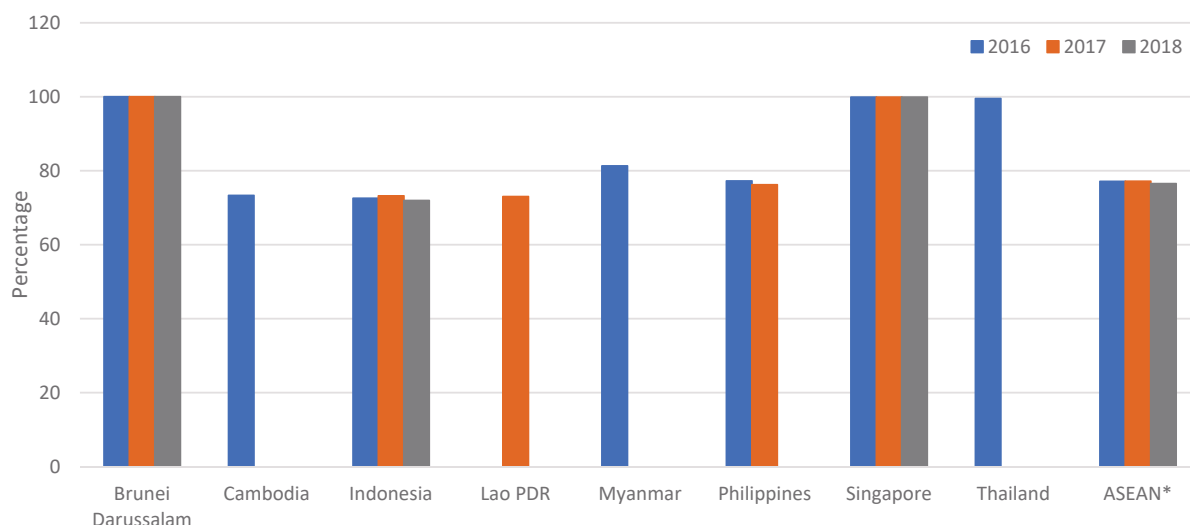


Goal 16

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

41. SDG 16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with civil authority

Figure 40. Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with civil authority in ASEAN, 2016-2018



Civil registration systems compile vital statistics such as live births that were registered within a year or the legal time frame for registration. Data on birth registrations are also sourced from intercensal population and housing surveys.

Through the implementation of birth registration with proof of legal identity, children's rights can be protected and universal access to justice and social services can be enabled. The protection of children

in ASEAN is highly assured by this measure. Based on data from 2016 to 2018, the births of around 77 per 100 children under 5 years of age were officially recorded in the ASEAN region. Complete registrations were recorded in Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, and Thailand in 2016. Myanmar had 81.3 births registered for every 100 children under 5 years of age. The Philippines, Cambodia, Indonesia, and Lao PDR (2017) posted rates above 70% birth registration of their children under 5 years of age.

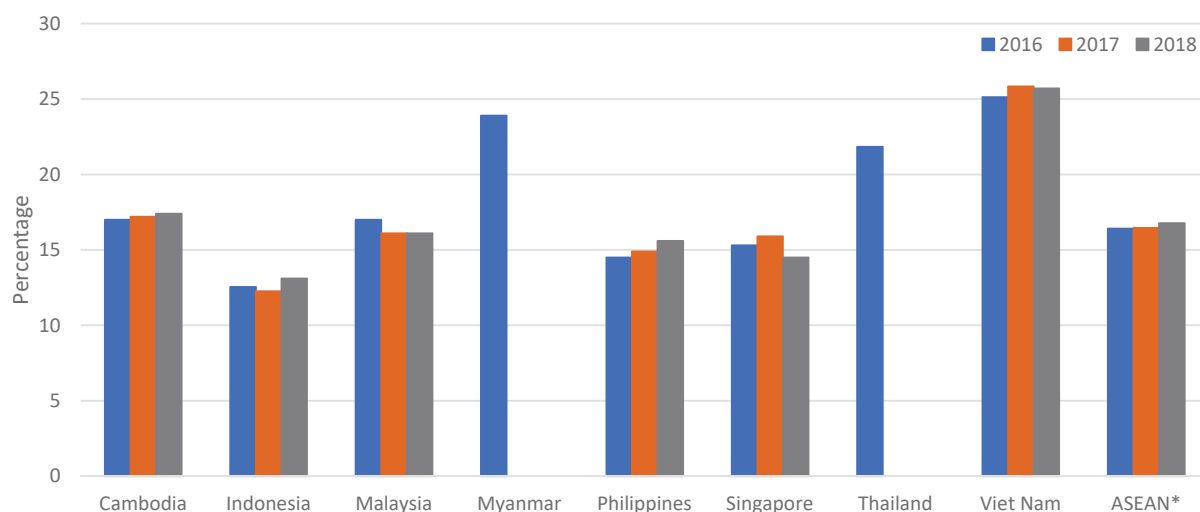


Goal 17

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

42. SDG 17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP

Figure 41. Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP in ASEAN, 2016-2018



This indicator conveys the share of total government revenue expressed as a proportion of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Data are sourced from fiscal reports mainly generated by ministries of finance in respective governments.

Overall in ASEAN, government revenue accounted for 16.8% of GDP in 2018 and does

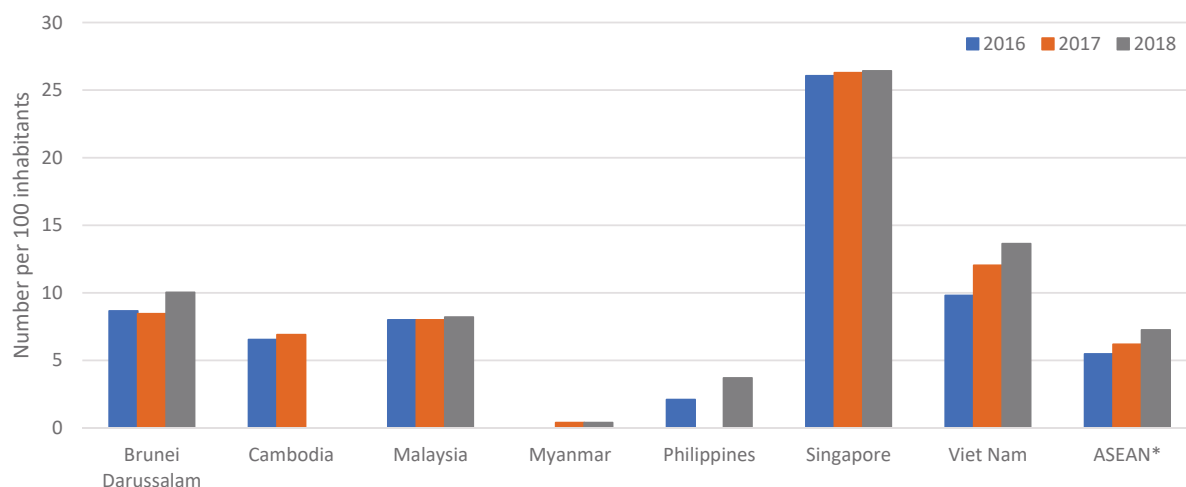
not vary much among AMS. Domestic revenue in Viet Nam accounted for 25.7% of GDP in 2018, followed by a revenue share of 23.9% in GDP in Myanmar (2016). Thailand recorded 21.8% revenue share in GDP in 2016. A revenue share in GDP of below 20% were recorded in 5 countries as follows: Cambodia at 17.4%, Malaysia at 16.1%, Philippines at 15.6%, Singapore at 14.5%, and Indonesia at 13.1%.

43. SDG 17.6.1 Fixed internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants

This indicator refers to the number of fixed broadband subscriptions to the public internet among the total population. Fixed internet broadband subscriptions refer to subscriptions to high-speed access to the public internet (a TCP/IP connection) at downstream speeds equal to or greater than 256 kbit/s. Data for this indicator are mainly obtained from national regulatory authorities or Information and Communication Technology Ministries.

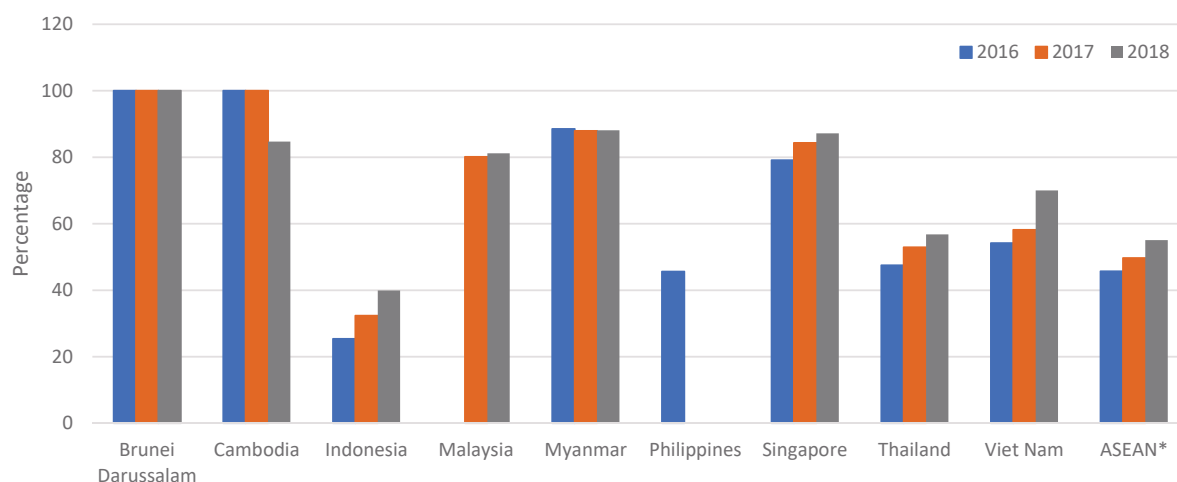
The number of fixed internet broadband subscriptions averaged 7.2 per 100 population in 2018 (Figure 42). Singapore had the highest number at 26.4 per 100 population, followed by Viet Nam at 13.6, Brunei Darussalam at 10.0, Malaysia at 8.2, and Cambodia (2017) at 6.9. Two AMS had numbers below the regional average, namely Philippines at 3.7 and Myanmar at 0.4 per 100 population with fixed broadband subscriptions.

Figure 42. Fixed internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants in ASEAN, 2016-2018



44. SDG 17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the internet

Figure 43. Proportion of individuals using the internet in ASEAN, 2016-2018



This indicator conveys usage of internet by individuals. Internet use is measured by estimating the proportion of adult population, who have used the internet (from any location) in the last three months. Internet use can be via any electronic device such as a computer, mobile phone, personal digital assistant, games machine or digital TV. Data for this indicator are mainly obtained from national regulatory authorities or Information and Communication Technology Ministries.

In 2018, a little more than half (at 55.1%) of the population in ASEAN countries could be categorized as internet users. Internet users in Myanmar and Singapore were above 85 per 100 population. Malaysia accounted for 81.2 internet users per 100 inhabitants. In 2018, Viet Nam's internet users were 70.0 per 100 population. Likewise, internet users in Thailand formed 56.8% of the country's population. Internet users in the Philippines were 45.6 per 100 population in 2016. Indonesia recorded internet users of 39.9 per 100 population in 2018.

In the case of Brunei Darussalam and Cambodia¹⁵, data on internet usage are based on internet subscriptions sourced from ministries of information and communications. In 2018, their internet subscriptions stood at 137.3% and 84.7%, respectively.

45. SDG 17.18.3 Number of ASEAN countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation¹⁶

Figure 44. ASEAN Member States' latest national statistical plans (time span)



Whether a country has a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation is based on the annual Status Report on National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS), supplemented by

information provided directly by AMS. In collaboration with its partners, PARIS21 reports on country progress in designing and implementing national statistical plans. The indicator is based on whether the country has

¹⁵ Values of more than 100% for Brunei Darussalam and Cambodia were capped at 100% in the chart, as well as in the computation of the ASEAN aggregate.

¹⁶ Source: "2019 NSDS Progress Report" National Strategy for the Development of Statistics, PARIS21, May 2019. <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-17-08-03.pdf>

Goal 17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership

a plan that is (i) implementing a strategy, (ii) designing one or (iii) awaiting adoption of the strategy in the current year.

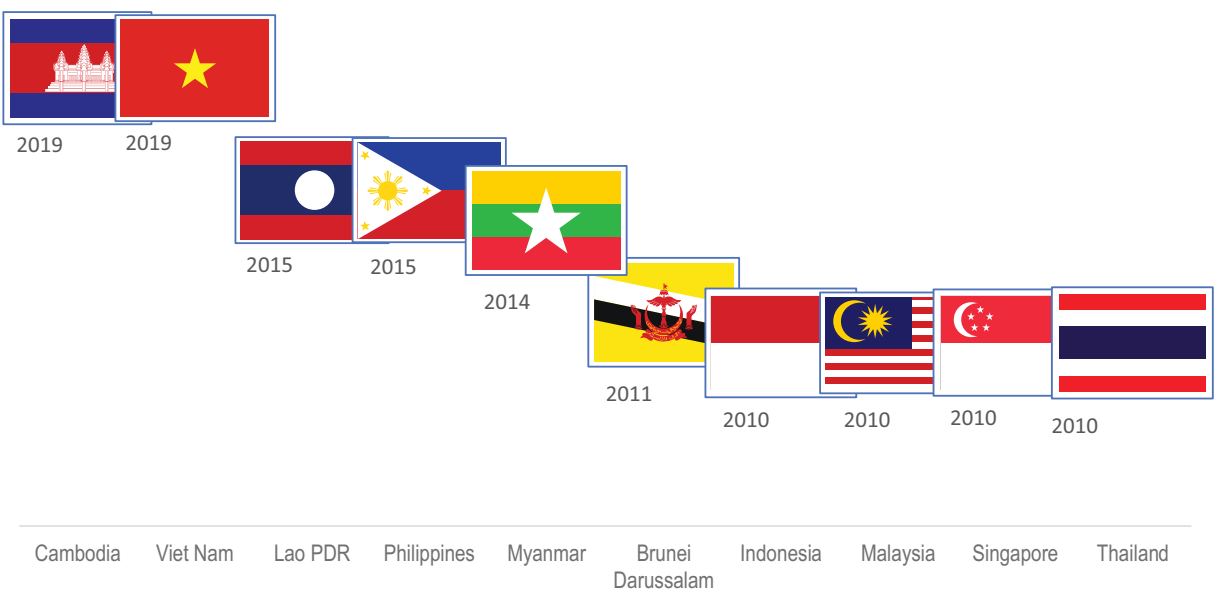
The NSDS provides the strategic blueprint for official statistical activities and related capacity development. It is also designed to support advocacy on the need to invest more in statistics to achieve the goals of national

statistical systems (NSS) for more efficient and effective implementation and monitoring of statistical policies and programs.

In ASEAN, all AMS had adopted national statistical plans or strategies which were under implementation. The time-span on their start and end year is shown in Figure 44.

46. SDG 17.19.2 Proportion of ASEAN countries that have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years

Figure 45. ASEAN Member States’ latest population and housing census conducted in the last 10 years in ASEAN



Goal 17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership

This indicator tracks the proportion of countries in ASEAN that has conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years. All countries in the ASEAN region conducted a population and housing census over the last 10 years as shown in Figure 45. Four countries in the region conduct their censuses in years ending in zero. In particular, Indonesia, Philippines, and Singapore are currently conducting the 2020 Census.

Efforts, Challenges and Way Forward

As consensus emerged on the structure of the goals and targets, the SDG indicators were adopted accordingly at the global level and also at the ASEAN regional level as well as its Member States. Every country in ASEAN is cognizant that these indicators facilitate effective SDG monitoring and management. The SDG indicators helped to meet the increasing calls to better measure progress and enhance accountability.

This section of the report will discuss (a) current efforts of the AMS in the measurement and/or monitoring of SDGs in their respective countries; (b) the challenges and issues surrounding the SDG indicators; and (c) the strategies and measures that are required in moving forward.

I. Current Efforts

Establishment of institutional mechanisms and structures

Institutional mechanisms have been put in place in the respective AMS to implement and monitor the 2030 Agenda. These institutional mechanisms consist primarily of organizational structures and processes where plans, activities and responses are coordinated under the common objective of producing and monitoring the 2030 SDGs. These mechanisms aim to provide a coherent approach and address specific arrangements in supporting and coordinating the production of SDG indicators in the respective AMS. These institutional mechanisms in the AMS are summarized as follows:

(1) Brunei Darussalam – Established the Special Committee for National Coordination of the SDGs, comprised of senior officers from ministries and agencies involved in SDGs to: (a) monitor progress of implementation of SDGs in Brunei Darussalam; and (b) collect and coordinate SDG data and information.

(2) Cambodia – The Ministry of Planning (MOP) was delegated by the Royal Government to lead and coordinate the process of localization of the global SDGs into Cambodian context. The production of SDG data is spearheaded by the National Institute of Statistics (NIS) in collaboration with other statistical units within line ministries/agencies that generate subject-matter statistics. The Statistical Coordination Committee (SCC) and Technical Working Group on Planning and Poverty

Reduction Sub-group for Data Development (TWG-PPR Subgroup D4D) support the compilation and generation of SDG indicators.

(3) Indonesia – BPS-Statistics Indonesia acts as the major data producer for most national SDG indicators and has also formed an Internal SDG Secretariat to organise SDG data coming from different units within the BPS. The decree is expected to accelerate the implementation and achievement of SDGs in the country.

(4) Lao PDR – Established the National Secretariat for SDG implementation in Lao PDR consisting of Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Planning and Investment. The Lao Statistics Bureau (LSB) under the Planning Ministry, directly provides overall support to SDG monitoring and evaluation. A specific unit/division was also created to be in charge of coordination work on the SDGs.

(5) Malaysia – The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) acts as the coordinator of SDG indicators development, and is responsible for producing 34% of the indicators, while the rest of indicators (66%) are produced by other agencies. An inter-agency group serves as the overall coordinator on SDG matters.

(6) Myanmar – The Myanmar Central Statistical Organization (CSO) serves as the coordinator in producing SDG data. The CSO is in charge of developing the National Indicator Framework (NIF) for the country for monitoring and evaluation. Statistical cooperation mechanism in Myanmar is also strengthened at the vertical level through its Central Committee for Data Accuracy and Quality of Statistics (CCDAQS). This committee is led by the Vice President of the Union as Chairman, Union Minister of Ministry of Planning, Finance and Industry as Vice-Chairman, with members from Union Ministers from Ministries with related statistical data, Ministers of Planning and Finance, the Region and State Governments, and two statistical experts. Quarterly meetings have been organised to make decisions on all plans in generating reliable statistics.

(7) Philippines – The Philippines Statistics Authority (PSA) serves as the institution for overall SDG monitoring in the country. The PSA has also established the Philippine SDG Indicator-Focal Points, an inter-agency body on SDG indicators. In addition, an internal committee within the PSA known as the Philippine Statistics Authority SDGI-Team was also established. The PSA is the data producer for 31.6% of the Philippines SDG indicators, with 65.8% coming from other government agencies, and 2.6% from other sources.

EFFORTS, CHALLENGES AND WAY FORWARD

(8) Singapore – An Inter-Ministry Committee on SDGs (IMC-SDG), co-chaired by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) and Ministry of Sustainability and the Environment (MSE), monitors SDG implementation. The Singapore Department of Statistics (DOS) works with the IMC-SDG and other relevant government agencies to collate SDG data/information for reporting on progress at various international and regional fora, including for the Voluntary National Review at the UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, UNESCAP Baseline report for SDG Indicators and ASEAN Statistical Indicators-Consolidated Template.

(9) Thailand – Two agencies serve as secretariat to the “National SDG Secretariat” in Thailand. These are the National Statistical Office (NSO) and the National Economic and Social Development Council (NESDC). About 43.4% out of 244 global indicators are available in the country’s National Statistical System (NSS), with 25.5% of the indicators being sourced from the NSO, and the rest (74.5%) from other agencies.

(10) Viet Nam – General Statistics Office of Viet Nam (GSO) under the Ministry of Planning and Investment is in charge of developing the set of national sustainable development statistical indicators and takes the lead, in coordination with relevant organizations to collect and synthesize statistical information of Vietnam SDG indicators. GSO is responsible for producing 39.2% of the indicators, while the rest of indicators (60.8%) are produced by other ministries and agencies.

Other Coordination/Support Measures on SDGs

The institutional arrangements are supported by various coordinating mechanisms, such as the establishment of focal points and contacts from relevant source agencies, and the development of “reporting flows” or system of data exchange between the NSOs and other source agencies. Supportive measures were introduced in some AMS to include the following:

(1) In Indonesia, there was an enactment of Presidential Decree no. 59/2017 regarding achieving the SDGs issued in July 2017. The drafting of the Presidential Decree had involved all stakeholders in a meaningful inclusive process.

(2) In Lao PDR, further coordination is done through the following activities: (a) Conduct of National SDG Secretariat Technical Meetings; (b) Advocacy activities by implementing SDG workshops in the provinces; and (c) Annual retreats (Focal Points Meeting and Secretariat Meeting).

(3) In Myanmar, the Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan (MSDP) is an expression of support to the national development vision highlighting the significance of the global sustainable

development agenda. The MSDP will be used to guide Myanmar's achievement of the SDGs over that same timeline of global SDG agenda 2030. During the MSDP-NIF development process, indicator focal points within data producing agencies were nominated to be responsible for data gathering, first-level quality control and timely data reporting within their departments or organizations. Data collection will include receiving and compiling data from state/region or township level units within their own organizations. The indicator focal points will report data in line with a set time table and in an agreed uniform format to the Central Statistical Organization whose responsibility is to control data quality and uniformity of reporting of data.

(4) In the Philippines, a chapter on SDG monitoring is contained in the Philippine Statistical Development Program, the country's National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS). Some of the SDG indicators are also used in monitoring the country's Philippine Development Plan. The Philippine SDG Focal Points also provide inputs in the development of the National Data Flow and Reporting Mechanism for the Philippine SDG indicators, which was approved by the PSA Board to serve as the guide in SDG Data reporting in the country. At least bi-annual meetings of Philippine SDGI-Focal Points are also held. Several Board resolutions in support of SDG monitoring and evaluation were also issued by the PSA Board such as: (a) Resolution No. 4, series of 2016 - Enjoining Government Agencies to Provide Data Support to the SDGs, which tasked the PSA as the official repository of SDG indicators; and (b) Resolution No.9 Series of 2017 - Approving and Adopting the Initial List of SDG Indicators for Monitoring in the Philippines. The list contains 155 indicators, 102 of which are SDG global indicators, 28 are proxy indicators and 25 are supplementary indicators. Majority of these indicators were integrated in the Philippine Development Plan, aligning the SDGs with the national priorities and the "AmBisyon Natin" 2040, a long- term vision of the country.

II. Issues and Challenges

Sustaining monitoring systems is no easy task and the 2030 Agenda has put even more pressure on NSSs and NSOs in terms of the vast data needs of the SDGs. Statistical offices in the region are at the core of data collection, coordination, reporting and validation of statistics for the SDGs. To effectively monitor progress, the quantity and the quality of the SDG indicators currently generated in the region as part of this report may need to be enhanced, further refined, and improved with more granularity, in order to fulfill the "leave no one behind" (LNOB) commitment at the global and the country levels.

However, the NSSs and the NSOs faced many challenges and issues on how to match the increasing need to produce data with higher demand for data to monitor sustainable development. These include:

- a. limited statistical capacity, especially human and financial resources for statistical activities;
- b. identifying appropriate data sources and methodologies to produce national SDG indicators and aligning these with the global SDG indicators, arising from unclear methodologies, concepts, and definitions;
- c. sustaining the level of coordination between and among inter-agency stakeholders and partners to produce the SDG indicators, including improving communication channels within the NSOs and with other agencies;
- d. wider use of administrative data and other alternative sources, and harmonizing datasets from these sources and other agencies;
- e. lack of technical know-how on statistical techniques, merging datasets and integrating data collection systems, as well as fully leveraging on ICT; and
- f. developing SDG indicator portals and improving other data dissemination strategies on SDGs, including translation of the SDGs into local language at the AMS level.

More importantly, the COVID-19 pandemic has affected many countries, including AMS, significantly. The impact will be reflected in relevant SDG indicators in 2020 and in the near future. Much resources have been diverted to deal with the crisis. This will affect the achievement of various goals and targets. Examples of the impact and response in some AMS are given in the box article below.

Box Article: Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on AMS' Monitoring of SDG Indicators – Some Examples from AMS

Brunei Darussalam – Brunei Darussalam announced its first COVID-19 case in March 2020. Since then, the Government has implemented measures to prevent the spread of the pandemic, including the following: closure of schools, universities, restaurants, travel bans, social distancing, and confinement. Some public and private agencies have also implemented their respective Business Continuity Plan (BCP) to minimize service disruptions and ensure

that functions remain viable during the virus outbreak such as implementing flexible work arrangements.

The Department of Economic Planning and Statistics (DEPS) has not closed its normal operational activities, following the Ministry of Health's guidelines which are embedded in its daily operations. One of the consequences of the COVID-19 in terms of statistical capacity is that the DEPS had to postpone its plan to conduct Household Expenditure Survey in April 2020. Data collection for the compilation of consumer price index from retail outlets were carried out with adjustments, where price collectors adhered to social distancing measures. As regards business surveys, the Department experienced delayed feedback from respondents, in particular for some businesses that have implemented BCP, therefore affecting the timeliness aspect of statistical production.

During this unprecedented time, the Department continues its international statistical commitment as well as attending meetings virtually. In terms of its human resources capacity building, the DEPS staff is able to participate through online courses and webinars.

Indonesia – The COVID-19 outbreak in early 2020 presents a unique challenge for achieving the SDGs. The indicators in Goal 3 of Good Health and Well-Being are most directly affected by the outbreak of the COVID-19. By early October 2020, positive cases of COVID-19 in Indonesia had reached 300 thousand cases. In addition to directly increasing morbidity and mortality, the pandemic has also hampered access to basic public health services. The Large-Scale Social Restriction Policy (PSBB) that was put in place to cut the transmission of the virus had an impact on the obstruction of the economic activities of the community. This has an effect on the achievement of the indicators in Goal 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth due to jobs and income losses and also a decline in economic growth.

The economy suffered a deep year-on-year contraction of 5.32% in the second quarter of 2020. This has an impact on the achievement of the indicator Goal 1 No Poverty as loss of income causes vulnerable families to fall below the poverty line. In March 2020, BPS-Statistic Indonesia noted that the percentage of Indonesia's poor population increased from 9.41% in March 2019 to 9.78% in March 2020. Without appropriate intervention from the government, these single digit poverty rates are difficult to maintain amidst this pandemic.

Malaysia - Since the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, the world has changed dramatically, and Malaysia was also no exception to this situation. Government of Malaysia has taken drastic measures to overcome the spread of the pandemic and was among the countries which took early prevention by imposing movement control to contain the spread of the pandemic.

To meet the demand for the comprehensive statistical information to evaluate the challenging situation, DOSM was among the leading NSOs in the world that took the robust step to provide real-time statistics that were complemented with comprehensive narratives and embarked on several initiatives to disseminate adequate information on the impact of COVID-19. Since the lockdowns until June 2020, DOSM has released 63 newsletters¹⁷, 26 special bulletins¹⁸ and 56 summaries of news coverage on the effect of COVID-19 to the economy¹⁹ besides conducting special surveys²⁰ on this pandemic, and provided 61 business intelligence reports. DOSM has also published Malaysian Economic Statistics Review Volume 1 and Volume 2²¹ to provide comprehensive information for the benefits of the stakeholders and government that enables in expediting strategic policies to handle the economy crisis efficiently by overcoming the challenging environment faced by Malaysians.

Some specific SDG indicators to provide useful information on the impact of the pandemic were also generated by DOSM as follows: (a) SDG 1.3.1 on population covered by social protection floors – benefitted from the PRIHATIN²² economic stimulus package; (b) SDG 17.8.1 on internet access level for online learning - showed impact on education; and (c) SDG 9.3.2 on proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or credit - showed the source of companies/business firms' operating costs or working capital during the MCO period.

¹⁷ Full report accessible here: https://www.dosm.gov.my/v1/index.php?r=column/cone&menu_id=cnVtQ3g4enU4S25vMTZpcmRJ-ZlQ2QT09

¹⁸ Full report accessible here: https://www.dosm.gov.my/v1/index.php?r=column/cone&menu_id=VmZzbVh1NDQ5MkZqWGFxNz-BUNGFTUT09

¹⁹ Full report accessible here: https://www.dosm.gov.my/v1/index.php?r=column/cone&menu_id=cWNiNGpsNWxLREl4VkRmMn-RTWm1TQT09

²⁰ https://www.dosm.gov.my/v1/index.php?r=column/cone&menu_id=bFpXb1dFamJWem83N3NpajVhTctGUT09 and https://www.dosm.gov.my/v1/index.php?r=column/cone&menu_id=RkJt0ThJSiBJNSt0V1liM1JsKzdZUT09

²¹ <https://newss.statistics.gov.my/newss-portalx/ep/epProductFreeDownloadSearch.seam>

²² PRIHATIN is an Economic Stimulus Package announced by Prime Minister of Malaysia aims to protect the welfare of the people, support businesses including Small and Medium Enterprises as well as strengthen the country's economy to mitigate the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Myanmar – On 27 April 2020, Ministry of Planning, Finance and Industry (MOPFI) released the COVID-19 Economic Relief Plan (CERP) comprising 7 Goals, 10 Strategies and 36 Action Plans, covering a broad range of extraordinary fiscal measures, combined with a set of human-focused and common-sense policy responses. The CERP Goal 1 and CERP Goal 3 are aligned with SDG Goal 8; while CERP Goal 6 is aligned with SDG Goal 3.

The CSO and the World Bank have been conducting joint high-frequency monitoring surveys of COVID-19 impacts on household welfare and firm activities, and Socio-economic Assessment of the Impact of COVID-19 in Myanmar. According to the first round of survey report (18 May to 3 June 2020), Myanmar's GDP growth was expected to fall to 0.5% in fiscal year 2019/2020. 54% of households' main worker has experienced job losses. Three quarters of households have lost an activity or experienced reduced income.

Currently, the CSO and UNDP are jointly conducting training on the Assessment of the Impact of COVID-19 on Key Vulnerable Groups. It will focus on identification and monitoring of the major socio-economic impacts that need further iterative assessments at regular intervals, but which are known to be felt across the various economic sectors, states and regions, especially in key vulnerable population groups who lack productive assets and savings, access to insurance and assured public health services. These are the objectives of the panel survey to achieve CERP Goals 3 and 4 in the conduct of a one-month survey period in 2020 and 2021.

Singapore – The COVID-19 outbreak had an impact on various SDG indicators. For example, the employment situation in Singapore has worsened in line with the economic decline. In the second quarter of 2020, the economy fell 13.2% compared with 0.2% growth a year ago. Total employment faced its sharpest decline on record in the second quarter, resulting in a decrease of 129,100 in the first half of 2020. The seasonally adjusted overall unemployment rate rose to 2.8% in June 2020 compared with 2.2% a year ago. Various assistance measures have been offered to keep enterprises afloat and preserve jobs. For example, the Singapore Government has put in place extraordinary budget measures, with a focus and priority on saving jobs, to support the country's workers, and to protect their livelihoods. Concerted

efforts have been made to help Singaporeans find jobs, and support those who lost their jobs to bounce back into work, in particular mature workers. Some of these efforts can be found at <https://www.ssg-wsg.gov.sg/covid19supportmeasures.html>.

Some adjustments have also been made to education delivery. Lessons were initially conducted in schools for most days of the week before the schools progressively transited to full home-based learning (HBL) for a month during Singapore's circuit breaker²³. During this period, pre-schools also suspended their general services (except for children with parents working in essential services), and home-based activity resources developed by pre-schools were shared with pre-schools and parents to support their children's development at home. Schools loaned out computing devices and internet dongles to students who did not have access to these devices for HBL. The teachers also made additional effort to support students from vulnerable backgrounds, including allowing them to return to school for care and supervision with the necessary safe distancing measures in place, to ensure they did not fall behind under Goal 4.

The pandemic outbreak highlighted the importance of harnessing the use of digital technologies to enhance the effectiveness of service delivery under Goal 9. To contain the spread of COVID-19 disease, Singapore introduced digital contact tools and solutions such as TraceTogether and SafeEntry to supplement contact tracing efforts by quickly identifying close contacts, providing early treatment and isolating affected persons effectively.

Viet Nam – The COVID-19 pandemic reached Viet Nam in January 2020 and affected employment in all sectors and provinces and centrally administered municipalities. The most substantial impact was reported in the second quarter of 2020 when the COVID-19 pandemic was getting complex with various infected cases in the community and, as a response, the policy of social distancing was placed strictly in April 2020.

GDP growth in the second quarter of 2020 fell to 0.36%, the lowest increase over the period 2011-2020. The agriculture, forestry and fishery, as well as construction and other services sectors also experienced the lowest growths in the second quarter in comparison with the past ten years.

²³ Circuit breaker refer to the set of measures implemented by the Singapore Government; in response to the COVID-19 pandemic where all persons are to stay home, except for those in essential services or when they need to purchase essential items.

Up to June 2020, there were 30.8 million people aged 15 years and older suffering the effects of COVID-19, including job losses, underemployment due to reduced working time/rotating days off, decreased incomes, etc. The proportion of workers having decreased incomes was most significant with a rate of 57.3% of the affected population (equivalent to 17.6 million). The COVID-19 caused about 7.8 million people to lose their jobs or to be underemployed. Among those, 1.4 million people are suffering from job losses. The services sector was hardest-hit by COVID-19, with 72.0% of workers being impacted, followed by the industries and construction affecting 67.8% of the labour force. In agriculture, forestry and fishery, COVID-19 brought impacts to 25.1% of workers.

The labour force aged 15 years and older registered 53.1 million in the second quarter, a decrease of 2.2 million compared to the previous quarter, and of 2.4 million people compared to the same period of last year. The decrease of labour force to the lowest level was an unprecedented over the past decade.

After many months of “combat” against the COVID-19 and nearly one month of social distancing, Viet Nam has controlled the pandemic in combination with timely and urgent policies from leaders of the State, so that generally, the economy of Viet Nam and particularly the labour market are recovering gradually. Economic activities are gaining back some momentum and being appreciated by the international community. Vietnamese people have placed increasing trust in the leadership of the Party, the State and the stewardship of the Government.

Besides affecting the achievement and monitoring of the SDGs, the pandemic has also led to changes in the way the region’s NSOs handle their business processes. Technology plays an increasingly important role as “enablers” in the AMS’ data collection. This includes the conduct of periodic surveys and the decadal census of population currently taking place in some countries. Examples on how some AMS leverage on technology as enablers are illustrated in the box article below.

Indonesia – The Indonesian 2020 Population Census (PC2020) is being conducted through the Combined Census model, using administrative data as pre-list data for the Census. The BPS has updated the administrative data using online method from February to May, and conducted interviews on the rest of the population in September 2020.

Even though the global pandemic poses challenging circumstances for a Census, the BPS has faced it with innovation and agile response. The 20% response/participation rate in Indonesia's first-ever online Census, truly demonstrated that the community has played its part in building One Population Data for Indonesia.

After the first case of COVID-19 in Indonesia on 2 March 2020 and WHO declaration of COVID-19 as pandemic on 11 March, the Indonesia National Disaster Management Agency also declared a Status of Specific Disaster Emergency Conditions due to the COVID-19 pandemic from 29 February to 29 May 2020.

In response to these conditions, BPS extended the implementation of online methods, from 31 March to 29 May 2020, assuming respondents would prefer the online method rather than interviews later on. BPS strategy also switched the instruments from Pencil and Paper Interviewing (PAPI) or Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) to Computer Assisted Web Interviewing (CAWI).

Another challenge arose from the Government of Indonesia refocusing and reallocating budget to fight COVID-19 and its impact on economy. Responding to this challenge, BPS made adjustments in the implementation of PC2020 business process, namely the Drop-Off Pick Up questionnaire (DOPU) method. It is expected that this strategy does not reduce the main output from the population census.

Some of the strategies carried out by BPS-Statistic Indonesia include:

1. Questionnaire re-design: from interviewing to self-filling;
2. Simplification of business processes: no face-to-face interview and using self-enumeration (drop off pick up questionnaire);
3. Simplify field operations with recruitment of fewer census takers;
4. Make optimal use of administrative data and use standard statistical techniques for data imputation; and

5. Strong coordination with all government agencies up to the village level.

BPS-Statistic Indonesia has shown that it has made great efforts to overcome various challenges in conducting Population Census 2020 to ensure that everybody counts.

Malaysia – The outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic also has dramatically changed how the country's statistics office worked. The Movement Control Order (MCO) was imposed starting 18 March 2020. Thus, DOSM changed its data collection method during the MCO since face- to- face interview was not permitted. Before the pandemic occurred, the Labour Force Survey in Malaysia was conducted via face-to-face interview and Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI). Since the middle of March 2020, data collection had been conducted via telephone interview and CATI. For the month of April until June 2020, data collection was conducted using CATI and Google Form in place of hardcopy form.

For monthly prices collection, the methods used were Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) and telephone interview. During the MCO, the DOSM used web scrapping and administrative data on prices. Starting May 2020, data collection has been back to normal. Economic Surveys data collection method maintains using e-survey, e-mail and telephone interviews with the exception of face-to-face.

For vital statistics, National Registration Department (NRD) offices were closed since they were not listed as essential services but services were made available by appointment. The NRD office was only re-opened on 12 May 2020, and thus the vital statistics had to be estimated during the period of MCO.

Philippines - The COVID-19 pandemic has greatly affected the socio-economic condition in the country, including the generation of statistics and data to support government in the formulation of policies and programs to address the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and at the same time protect the health of the people. The country continuously conducted statistical data collection despite the threat of the pandemic but more safety approaches have been implemented in line with the Government's policies of social distancing and community quarantines. These include the use of online platforms during trainings/meetings, and the use of Paper Assisted Telephone Interviewing (PATI), Self-Administered Questionnaire, computer-assisted-web-interviewing (CAWI), and online questionnaires, in addition to face to face interviews, whenever possible, to protect the survey/census teams from the threat of the virus. However, there were a few activities that had to be cancelled, like the 2020 International Conference on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that was supposed to be held in September 2020. Also, regular activities like the conduct of the 2020 Philippine Census of Population and Housing (CPH), had to be moved from May 2020 to September 2020. In the CPH 2020, PSA personnel, PSA Board members and members of the Inter-agency/Technical Committee coordinated by PSA were pre-determined and requested to use the CAWI. Moreover, the enumerators in the different surveys/census were provided with personal protective equipment, like face masks, face shields and other sanitation supplies. Some local government units were in partnership with PSA during the CPH 2020 by paying the cost of rapid tests and swab tests of the enumerators. Further, COVID-19-related rider questions were incorporated at the height of the pandemic in the April 2020 round of the Labor Force Survey (LFS) to help gather the impact of the pandemic on the Philippine labor force, educational system, as well as measure the extent of the various social protection programs provided primarily to those who were affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and the marginalized sector. Administrative data from the Department of Health (DOH) website was used to compile the number of cases affected by the pandemic.

The challenge posed by the COVID-19 remains but it also offers the opportunity for the Philippine Statistical System to explore more innovative approaches in the generation and dissemination of statistics and information. The Philippine Government continues to be kept informed of the COVID-19 situation in the country by using evidenced-based policy and decision-making, keeping a balance on the health of the people and the economic recovery in the country.

Singapore – Concerted efforts, adjustments and innovative approaches have been adopted to mitigate the impact of the pandemic outbreak on the statistical activities and processes in DOS, along with increasing use of IT.

Since 2000, the Singapore Census of Population has adopted a register-based approach with a large-scale sample survey. Statistics on basic characteristics such as age, sex, ethnic group, place of birth, type of dwelling and geographic distribution are compiled using administrative records from multiple sources. For Census 2020, adjustments to the census operations had to be made in view of the COVID-19 situation, including suspending field visits for a period, increasing the number of reminders to improve responses, and supporting operations from home.

For the compilation of the Consumer Price Index, prices have been collected via electronic means as much as possible (e.g. administrative data from government agencies, online prices web scraped using web crawlers, electronic prices obtained from supermarkets, and email returns from respondents). Prices not commonly available via electronic means (e.g. food items from wet markets, hawker centres, coffeeshops and food courts) have been collected by field interviewers using handheld devices where feasible. When fieldwork was suspended due to the pandemic outbreak, DOS relied on other modes of price collection, such as obtaining supplementary prices from online sources or by DOS officers when making their personal purchases. The increased use of online prices was made possible as more businesses adjusted their operating models to cater to changing consumer habits towards online purchases.

Similarly, the launch of the annual surveys on firms was postponed from April to July 2020 so that firms have time to resume their operations first. Besides relying on the established e-survey services, respondents could receive email or SMS reminders with effect from this year instead of hardcopy letters mailed to their office, given the work-from-home arrangements for many businesses.

III. Way Forward

The roles of the NSSs and the NSOs are critical in the 2030 Agenda. Monitoring, being a key component, will provide essential information for effective follow-up and review, and communicate progress. As embodied in the statement below by the United Nations on harnessing the power of data :

“

To fully implement and monitor progress on the SDGs, decision makers need data and statistics that are accurate, timely, sufficiently disaggregated, relevant, accessible and easy to use. Data availability and quality have steadily improved over the years. However, statistical capacity still needs strengthening and data literacy must be enhanced at all levels of decision-making. This will require coordinated efforts on the part of data producers and users from multiple data systems. It will also demand innovative ways to produce and apply data and statistics in addressing the multifaceted challenges of sustainable development.

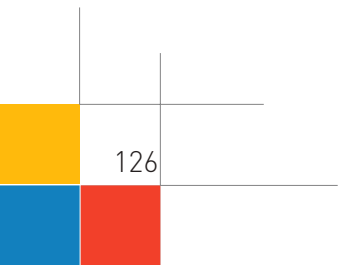
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Notwithstanding the challenges and issues earlier cited for the region, the NSSs are at the core of the data collection and monitoring process for the SDGs. In some AMS, the statistical systems are decentralised with NSOs playing a coordination role while data collection are carried out by the line ministries and departments. Nevertheless, at the country level, the NSOs will have to continue playing a key role in data collection and in monitoring national level data, including data at the local level in the near future. NSOs are reporting on national progress and serve as the custodian agencies in organizing the report in formats and platforms accessible to policy-makers and other users, supported by various institutional mechanisms and measures such as inter-agency councils and focal points.

Still, the above UN statement presents an unprecedented challenge. Engagement of multi-stakeholders will have to be enhanced along with establishing multi-sectoral linkages on reporting

flows to create robust national monitoring systems. Consultations, dialogues, advocacies, and discussion of issues and challenges will also have to be increased. Apart from these horizontal linkages, vertical linkages for sub-national monitoring and local community monitoring systems should be explored and developed. The countries' NSDSs or development strategies may need to be reformulated to include new statistical activities to meet the demands of the SDGs. Statistical capacities, including financing and human resource, will have to be enhanced.

Another measure expressed by NSOs in many AMS is greater collaboration at the national, regional, and international levels, with technical experts to provide guidance on ways to integrate new data instruments and technologies with existing data systems. Another step in this direction is for experts to advise and share experiences on innovations in big data, as well as explorations of non-traditional data sources. NSOs recognise the need for increased investments to improve national statistical systems in order to produce, analyse and disseminate quality data in support of monitoring, planning and policy formulation, not only within the context of the SDGs, but as part of the evolving data ecosystem.



Annex 1

Country Report

BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

During the 70th Session of the United Nations (UN) General Assembly in 2015, Brunei Darussalam joined other Member States in endorsing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). As an early achiever of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), Brunei Darussalam thereafter continues to leverage upon this success to achieve the SDGs, notably the Goals that are directly aligned with Wawasan Brunei 2035.

A multi-stakeholder 'Special Committee for the Implementation of the SDGs' comprising of senior officers from relevant ministries and agencies was established in 2016 to facilitate the inclusion of SDGs indicators in Brunei Darussalam's development plans as well as to ensure and monitor the implementation of the SDGs in line with national priorities.

In June 2020, Brunei Darussalam has shared its first Voluntary National Review (VNR) Report at the 2020 High-Level Political Forum for Sustainable Development. The report comprehensively sets out the country's achievements and ongoing collective efforts to implement the SDGs. It also acknowledges the challenges that lie ahead

which the Government will strive to address through lessons learnt and, where relevant, based on international best practices.

Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

As a small nation with a population of less than half a million, education plays a critical role in Brunei Darussalam's development. The country has always prioritised universal access to education for its citizens, emphasizing on equity and equality for all. It recognises the crucial need for human resource development in order to meet its needs for an educated, highly skilled and marketable workforce with a strong dependence on its own people.

To ensure this vision is attained, the country is eager to achieve a holistic first-class Education System, with a strong focus on ensuring that students at all levels are equipped with knowledge and skills ranging from early childhood to lifelong learning. The establishment of a robust Education and Training system in Brunei Darussalam through the 21st century National Education System (SPN) will ensure that all individuals have the opportunity to gain their education through the potential of producing a productive workforce to meet the expected human resource needs.

The National Education Policy implements a policy of providing 12 years of education to all children. This consists of one year of pre-school education, six years of primary education, three years of lower secondary education and two years of upper secondary or vocational and technical education. Meanwhile, the Compulsory Education Act 2007 mandates for all children aged 6 to 14, irrespective of gender, race or abilities, to attend school regularly to ensure that children receive at least nine years of formal education. These legal provisions are buttressed by a series of incentives covering food, transport, housing facilities for lower income groups and full accessibility to necessities of electricity and water in schools.

In 2018, the percentage of children attending the organized learning schools has continuously increased to 94%, comprised of 49% male and 51% female. This represents a significant improvement compared to 2016 and 2017 with 89% and 93% respectively.

In ensuring inclusive and equal access to quality education, all children benefitted from the free and basic compulsory education. The gross enrolment ratio for all education level for qualified male and female is 100%. In 2018, the Gender Parity Index for both Primary and Secondary Education at 1.02 and 1.56 respectively.

SPN21 reinforces the importance of basic information skills and supports shifts in curriculum to build competency and to support emerging ways of working, living and learning in digital society from the very beginning of schooling and throughout the whole learning period. The basic skills of Literacy, Numeracy and ICT remain critical and a base is established for twenty first century skills of collaboration, critical thinking, creativity, communication, information literacy, citizenship, learning to learn and metacognition. The importance of ICT was later further emphasized through the teaching and learning across the curriculum where some educational services are developed and upgraded, for example, ICT programmes that focus on the provision of e-education (edunet, e-learning, education information, digital library and human capacity building). By 2018, the population of Brunei Darussalam who achieved at least a fixed level of proficiency (for literacy and numeracy) was 97% for both sexes. In the same year, 97% of schools throughout the country have access to both internet and computer for pedagogical purposes.

The National Education system also emphasizes that the provision for students with special educational needs are met through the implementation of the Inclusive Education Policy in 1997 where special education

programmes are provided at both primary and secondary mainstream government schools. This enables students with special educational needs to attend their schooling in the normal school environment with assistance and guidance from teachers who work in close partnership with Special Education Needs Assistant (SENA) which will then continue until vocational level in which living and social skills are embedded to produce independent individuals and human resource.

In ensuring the highest quality of education in the country, the government through the Ministry of Education has continuously improved not only its education but also its educator to fulfill the vision of the National Education System. In 2018, a majority of the teachers in pre-primary (86.4%) and Secondary (91.2%) were provided and underwent various preservice and in-service courses and training. As a result, the proportion of local teachers holding certificates and degrees has increased significantly over the years.

Education in Brunei has come a long way since 1912, with the onset of formal education. The success of educational policy changes through the years has seen with the progressive improvements in Brunei Darussalam's literacy rates which is 97.1% in 2018 (with 98.1% male and 96.0% female).

With the outbreak of COVID-19, Ministry of Education (MOE) has put in place a continuity-learning plan, which focuses on 'Online Learning'. The transition of students learning from one type of learning to another as their learning context rapidly changes. Online learning platform for students and teachers with provision of bandwidth and data to enable continuous learning was introduced. MOE also introduced an educational TV programme broadcasted at the national television dedicated to Year 6 students as part of the effort to prepare students for exams.

Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

The access towards safe and clean drinking water; and wastewater treatment services are provided at no cost to the public. The government of Brunei Darussalam through the Ministry of Development (MOD) has been successful in delivering 99.9% of the population with access to clean drinking water resources (including 0.2% of rural water supply).

In 2018, the total sanitation coverage throughout the country to effectively manage and maintain sewerage infrastructure and assets has increased to 93% (59% centralized sewerage system and 34% septic tanks). The target by 2030 is to increase access to improved sanitation to 97%.

The government's effort to achieving 100% access to improved sanitation and ensure robustness and continuity of sanitation facilities and services in the country continues to be a high priority. A number of strategies is set to focus on (i) increasing the number of connections to the centralized sewer system through integrated planning and (ii) developing / reviewing standards and guidelines on wastewater management to mitigate against improper disposal of waste into the sewer system. To ensure this, among other effort, the government has introduced the Brunei Darussalam Standard Building Guidelines and Requirements (PDB 12:2017) which accentuate on the requirements of providing proper sanitations as well as the mandatory of having hand-washing facility with soap and water in both public and private restrooms.

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

Brunei Darussalam's ongoing journey in conserving its forests began 50 years before its independence, with the enactment of the Forest Act in 1934. Among others, this Act provided for the administration of the forests

and reservation of forest lands. In response to challenges and opportunities, the Forest Act (Cap. 46) was revised in 2013 to give an emphasis on the importance of protection and conservation of forest ecosystem.

In Brunei Darussalam, 41% (235,904 hectares) of the country's total land area was gazetted as reserved forests upon which amongst others, are the three major areas that were dedicated for the Queen's Commonwealth Canopy.

Brunei remains committed in achieving Goal 15 through various initiatives, and these include the Brunei Selection Felling System (BSFS) as being one of its conservation efforts that was implemented for the past three decades with its objective to improve the overall timber productivity as well as the enrichment planting programme, with a cumulative acreages totalling 14,369 hectares. The project aims to ensure a sustainable source of timber for future harvesting. Furthermore, there is also a timber plantation project that currently under implementation, and to date (2017) about 5,260 hectares have been developed in the zone between the Tutong River and Belait River (Inter-Riverine Zone) valleys. The total forest area as a proportion of total land area was 72% in 2018.

Challenges and Initiatives

Narrowing the data gap in compilation of SDG indicators remains a challenge for Brunei Darussalam. Nevertheless, the continuous collaboration efforts with data sources agencies create greater understanding on the needs of data disaggregation, as well as in identifying new potential data sources. Through engagement with relevant stakeholders, incorporating SDGs related questions in our national surveys and censuses are among our statistical priorities towards meeting SDG.

Conclusion

Brunei Darussalam recognises that achieving sustainable development requires concerted efforts, both from the Government and non-government stakeholders. Underpinning such efforts is a requirement to have a dynamic and sustainable economic growth that is envisioned in its Wawasan Brunei 2035.

In order to have a complete understanding of the country's progress in achieving the 2030 Agenda, it will seek to further identify gaps in and availability of its SDGs data and strengthen mechanisms for monitoring and reporting progress for the SDGs. Brunei Darussalam looks forward to learning and benefiting from other countries' experiences in their implementation of the SDGs. The Government further welcomes continued collaboration,

including technical assistance and capacity building programmes, that will allow the strengthening of its human resources and supporting infrastructures towards achieving the SDGs.

There are common external factors that may impede the progress in achieving the SDGs, such as the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, which have made such collaboration more important than ever. In this regard, the Government remains committed to be a part of the global partnership for development and supports cooperation for the benefit for all.

CAMBODIA

Cambodia has a commitment to adopt the SDG global agenda in accordance with its national priorities formulated in the current "Rectangular Strategy Phase IV" of the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC). These priorities were integrated into the National Strategic Development Plan for 2019-2023 (NSDP 2019-2023). The localized SDG (CSDG) has been launched in 2018. It consists of 18 goals, 88 targets and 148 indicators, noting that one national added goal related to clearance of landmines and explosive remnants of war. National Institute of Statistics (NIS) play

a central role in coordination of the SDGs related data collection activities and serve as the official repository of SDG indicators in Cambodia. In parallel and in coordination with the NSDP 2019-2023, a national implementation plan for the CSDG/SDG measuring and for strengthening the data collection framework has been developed.

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Cambodia has made tremendous progress over the last decade. Based on Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES), the proportion of population living below national poverty line was reduced dramatically from 22.9% in 2009 to 13.5% in 2014. On average, poverty rate has been reduced of 1.9% per year, which coincides with implementation of programs and strategic policy frameworks to ensure sustained growth. Based on this figure, the overall poverty incidence has been reduced to around lower than 10% in 2017. About 80% of Cambodians live in rural areas; it is therefore not surprising that rural poverty has evolved at the same pace as the national trend. Poverty is overwhelmingly concentrated in rural areas, and the gap appears to be growing.

Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

The latest Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey (CDHS) in 2014 shows that 32% of children under five were stunted. This represents a significant improvement compared to CDHS 2010 where the stunted children was 40%. Children in rural areas are more likely to be stunted than children in urban areas. With 10% of children under five years suffering from wasting in 2014, acute malnutrition is also a concern. Wasting is more common in rural areas, among children whose mothers are thin (BMI < 18.5 kg/m²), and among children whose mothers have no education. Inadequate infant and young child feeding practices potentially contribute to high levels of stunting and wasting. Although breastfeeding is nearly universal, only 65% of children 0–6 months are exclusively breastfed and just 32% of children 6–23 months receive a minimum acceptable diet according to the CDHS 2014 figures.

Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all ages

CDHS data shows a remarkable decline in childhood mortality over the period 2010-2014. The infant mortality rate has decreased from 45 per 1,000 live births in 2010 to 27 per 1,000 live births in 2014. The under-five mortality rate decreased from 54 per 1,000 live births to 35 per 1,000 live births in the same period. Life expectancy at birth is 67.1 years for males and

70.1 years for females (NIS, 2013). General government expenditures on health per capita increased from US\$11 in 2010 to US\$13 in 2012, and US\$16 in 2014 (MOH, 2015). The health status of the Cambodian people has steadily improved in a number of key areas.

Major expansion has been made in the number of available health centers and medical staff. The number of health centers increased from 1,105 centers in 2014 to 1,207 in 2018 and hospitals from 97 to 119. There is also better availability of private clinics and pharmacies.

Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Cambodia has significant progress in many fronts of the education sector. The completion rate in primary, secondary and the proportion of grade 1 students passed through all ECE programs has increased from 80.6%, 39.2%, and 64.1% in 2015 to 86.1%, 47.6% and 72% in 2018, respectively. Similarly, Cambodia achieved gender parity in education sector, and beginning to tilt in the favor of girls in recent years. The gender parity index of gross enrollment rate at both lower secondary education and upper secondary education improved from 1.1 in 2015 to 1.2 in 2018. Adult literacy rate also increased from 80.5% to 82.5% over period 2015-2018. This has been as a result of efforts by the

RGC through the implementation of Education Strategic Plan 2014-2018.

Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

During the past 5 years the RGC has paid utmost attention on the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women at all levels and sectors. Gender has been mainstreamed into the NSDP 2014-2018 with clear targets and indicators. In 2018, percentage of women in the national assembly increased to 20% from 5% in 1999. Similarly, by 2018, one Deputy Prime Minister (11%), 2 Ministers (10%), 38 Secretaries of State (20%), and 48 Under secretaries of State (17%) were women, compared to virtually none in 1999 (only 2 Under secretaries of State). Women serving in public administration increased from 35% to 41% in 2017. At the sub-national levels, currently 4 Provincial Governors, 26 Deputy Governors (17.33%), 7 District/Khan Councilors (3.55%), 185 Deputy District/Khan Councilors (26%), 130 Commune/Sangkat Chiefs, 235 Commune Clerks are women.

Goal 6: Ensure Availability and Sustainable Management of Water and Sanitation for all

Water and sanitation play a crucial role in the betterment of public health and the well-being of the people. There are good progresses

with regards to improving access for rural population to basic drinking water source and services and their access to basic sanitation. CSES data show that the proportion of population using an improved drinking water in rural and in urban areas was increased from 52.4% and 84.2% in 2015 to 58.7% and 87.7% in 2017. For the total, in the proportion of total population with access to improved drinking water was increased from 59.2% to 64.8% over the same period 2015-2017. The proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility in rural and in urban areas was increased from 53.7% and 92.1% in 2015 to 71.2% and 94.4% in 2017. For the total, the proportion of population with access to improved sanitation facility was increased from 61.8% to 76.0% over the same period 2015-2017.

Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Cambodia has achieved a sustained economic growth for the last two decades and attained lower middle-income status in 2015. With its current population of 16.1 million, Cambodia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita is estimated to have reached USD 1,555 in 2018, compared with USD 1,207 in 2015 (NIS, 2019). Official estimates show that real growth will

remain at 7.0% in 2018 and in the medium term, Cambodia's economy is forecasted to grow robustly and that the percentage of Cambodians living under the national poverty line fell around one% on average annually down to around 10% in 2017. The direct contribution of tourism to GDP in 2017 was USD 3,134.5mn, 14.1% of GDP, increasing by 28% from 2016. In 2017 tourism directly supported 1,191,000 jobs, 13.6% of total employment, increasing by 20.5% in total number of jobs since 2016.

Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

Based on CSES consumption data, inequality in Cambodia began to increase between 2004 and 2007 but has declined since then. The share of total consumption of the poorest 20% of households increased slightly from 4.4% in 2015 to 4.7% in 2017. By 2017, the Gini coefficient of inequality was lower than it was in 2015. However, these figures must be interpreted with caution because it is highly unlikely that the CSES can accurately capture the top of the income distribution in Cambodia.

On average, the richest 20% of households consume five times more than the poorest 20%. Households in the bottom 20% of the distribution (Quintile 1) consumed an average of \$0.70 per person per day.

Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Up to 43% of communes in Cambodia have been classified as highly vulnerable to climate change and a high number of people live not far above the poverty line. Climate changes are predicted to have a greater impact on women in the country due to the greater dependence women have on agriculture and natural resources. The National Strategic Development Plan 2014–2018 recognizes climate change, disaster risk management and gender as cross-cutting issues. The Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan (CCCSP) 2014–2023 is a comprehensive plan to promote cooperative efforts between different sectors in Cambodia to meet the SDG 13.2 targets. It is supported by a national Climate Change Action Plan to help mobilize resources for taking action on climate change. A National Strategic Plan on Green Growth (2013–2030) has also been developed to support low greenhouse gas emission growth in Cambodia.

Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

The RGC has enhanced international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all

the Sustainable Development Goals. The government expresses commitment to promote genuine partnership with CSOs in all aspects of social development. The Ministry of Interior (MOI) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MFA) had meeting with domestic civil society organizations and international non-governmental organization respectively. The new directive circulation order of the RGC has opened space for civil society and private sector to involve in all development process and/or drafting process of any making policy. Similar consultative platform will also organize at municipal/provincial level.

The RGC has achieved substantial success in strengthening partnership with development partners through continuous improvement and implementation of key policies and mechanisms, especially the preparation and implementation of the Development Cooperation and Partnership Strategy 2014–2018. The government has been able to mobilize resources for national development and considers cooperation financing crucial for social development as well as the development of the country's economy.

For 2014–2018, the RGC has been able to maintain its cooperation financing within a budget size of around USD1.4 billion. Delivery

of finances within the last 5 years has also proved consistent with priorities and resource needs of the NSDP 2014-2018. The spending is also made to be consistent with the country's socio-economic development plans, in which agriculture, energy and transport received budgets that exceeded spending needs because these sectors are the country's economic pillars.

Efforts on SDG data collection and monitoring

The NIS of the Ministry of Planning plays a central role in undertaking national implementation plan for SDGs measurement and data collection framework. The NIS also leads coordination functioned under the Statistical Master Plan (SMP) 2014-2018 and now National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) 2019-2023 which is an effective management tool, covers the whole National Statistical System (NSS). This includes strategic objective to improve the collection and systematization of the relevant administrative data as well as to identify optimal ways to merge data from various sources.

In addition to NSS coordination mechanism, implementing through Statistics Coordination Committee (SCC), the NIS is serving as Co-chair with UNFPA representing UN system in Cambodia of Technical Subgroup on Data for

Development, which is the Government and Development Partners Forum for improved coordination and statistical dialogue, especially discussion on SDG related data on the existing major statistical programs, such as Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES), Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey (CDHS) and Cambodia Labor Force Survey (CLFS) and the use of administrative data sources for SDG monitoring. Furthermore, the current established SDG focal points in each line ministry provides a practice and mutually beneficial to all NSS members as this is important in view of a growing number of the cross-cutting issues which need to be resolved to ensure timely and efficient coordination of the workflow in NSS and the generation of the required SDG data.

The NIS is re-engineering its data dissemination processes to a new system, known as "CamStat". The CamStat system is a tool not only used for SDG indicators reporting platform, but also for all other development related indicators. In the long term vision CamStat will be an end-to-end statistical solution covering all phases of the statistical processing life cycle data collection through to dissemination, with the long term vision that it will be used as the hub for reporting data through the NSS.

Challenges and opportunities for improving SDG data

The RGC budget for statistical activities remain not sufficient to cope with the challenges the NIS as well as NSS as a whole is facing now and will face in future to ensure proper monitoring of the SDG. Therefore, promotion of the cost sharing between the concerned line ministries and presenting a coordinated and consolidated budget proposal to the Ministry of Economy and Finance and to the legislative bodies is considered as one of the top priorities for the NIS. Another issue that any emerging partnerships with private sector and other civil society organizations, which might result in the compilation of the SDG indicators, are reviewed for the compliance with the applicable requirements for official statistics and the required use of open data and Big data. Thus, promotion of signing appropriate MOUs on this matter would be a good practice in the future.

Other main impeding factors which NSS is facing in strengthening its statistical capacity to compile the SDG indicators are complexity and cost of obtaining more disaggregated and yet statistically significant data by statistical surveys; fragmented and incomplete administrative data; and differences in global and national data collection priorities.

To building stronger coordination function of the statistical units of the line ministries, especially build open data and statistical ecosystems that can draw on information from line ministries for use in monitoring progress on SDGs is remain a critical challenge. This will require additional training for statistical staff and managers both at the NIS and line ministries.

INDONESIA

Indonesia has already adapted the SDGs into national and local development contexts. To assess and strengthen the achievement of the goals, the increasing of policy coherence across central and local government is critical. In line with global development agenda, Indonesian government also compiling national SDGs Road Map and Metadata, and establishing SDGs Secretariat and Action Plan both in central and local level. The strong commitment of Indonesia government is demonstrated by accommodating SDGs target into National Mid-term Development Plan (RPJMN), and budget support from state and local budget (APBN and APBD), as well as support from all stakeholders, such as university, private sector, and philanthropic organization.

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

In the last decade, the poverty rate in Indonesia has continuously decline. In 2018, the Indonesian poverty rate for the first time reach a 1 digit rate and it was the lowest number in Indonesian history. In 2018 the percentage of the population living below the poverty line was recorded at 9.82% and in 2019 it decreased to 9.41%.

To accelerate poverty reduction, Indonesia has comprehensive social protection programs and strategies, namely Family Hope Program (*Program Keluarga Harapan*/PKH - Conditional Cash Transfer), Non-Cash Food Subsidy (an enhanced form of Rice Subsidy/Raskin), an improved electricity and gas energy subsidy program for the poor and vulnerable groups, and also fishermen subsidies as well as farmer subsidies. These programs target the 40% poorest of the population so that they received the benefit from the program and finally able to lift themselves out from poverty.

In implementing poverty reduction strategies and programs, challenges were still found. Due to the nature of the pace of poverty reduction has been slowing down as a result of chronic extreme poverty (the population that has always been below the poverty line for a long period) that makes the biggest challenge

in poverty reduction strategies and programs which is to ensure that every program is on target (the poor and vulnerable groups). Two serious challenges in the disparity of the inter-regional poverty rate are first, a significant number of regions with poverty level above the national average, such as the Provinces of Papua, West Papua, and East Nusa Tenggara. And the second is higher poverty rate in rural area.

Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Indonesia continues to reduce hunger levels. The indicator used to show this is the Prevalence of Undernourishment (PoU), because nutritional insufficiency in children is a strong indication of food security issues. Over the past three years, this indicator shows decreasing trend, where the level of POU decreased from 8.26% in 2017, to 7.95% in 2018 and at 7.66% in 2019.

Government programs that have been implemented is an effort to reduce PoU include promoting a healthy lifestyle through Healthy Life Movement program (*Gerakan Masyarakat Hidup Sehat*/Germas). Health education will be delivered to children, adolescents and parents. Besides that through Family Hope Program (*Program*

Keluarga Harapan/PKH), the government also provides nutrition packages for families that are targeted. Community-based Water Supply and Sanitation (STBM and Pamsimas) programs as well as early childhood education (PAUD) as well as blood-enhancing tables for girls, pregnant women and anemia sufferers are other efforts in combating malnutrition.

Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and well-being at all ages

Indonesia is progressing to improve maternal and child health, and national strategy in combat communicable disease still needs big attention. According to Indonesia Demographic and Health Surveys (IDHS), child mortality continues to decrease. The under-fives (U5MR) and neonatal mortality rate (NMR) Indonesia are 32 per 1,000 live births and 15 per 1,000 live births in 2017. Policy innovation and acceleration are needed to achieve global target in 2030 to reduce U5MR to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births, and NMR to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births. Maternal health also shows the same condition. The maternal mortality rate has decreased from 346 (2010 Population Census/SP2010) to 305 per 100,000 live births (Intercensal Population

Survey/SUPAS 2015), but has not been able to reach the global target.

The difficulty in reducing mortality are due to the low coverage of basic health and referral services, lack of distribution of health workers, and lack of public knowledge on immunization and reproductive health. To deal with this, the government has implemented a complete immunization program through integrated health posts (Posyandu) and established a referral system that is integrated to the village level. In addition, the government also provides social protection programs in the health sector, namely National Health Insurance Coverage/ Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional (JKN).

Indonesia of tuberculosis (TB) and Malaria incidence tends to increase during 2016 to 2018. TB incidence has increased from 139 in 2016 to 214 per 100,000 population in 2018. While malaria incident tends to stagnate from 0.88 in 2016 to 0.84 per 1,000 population in 2018. The main problem is due to the low screening coverage especially for high risk groups, and ineffective drug treatment, including prevention of Multi Drug Resistance (MDR). Another aspect that needs

to strengthening is the integrated information system for communicable diseases.

Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

As a part of fulfilling the mandate of the constitution and the mandate of the law, the Government of Indonesia is committed to assuring the basic rights of all citizens to have quality education and to have the same access to educational services without any discrimination. In 2019, the Net Enrolment Ratio (Female/male) for primary, secondary, and tertiary education in Indonesia is at 100.02, 101.39, and 105.01. These indicate not only shows the disparity in favor of females but also shows as major progress that been made by Indonesia in creating equal access to education services.

Although challenges in accessing education services caused by various complex issues, such as related to socio-economic issues, gender, geography, the disparity of regional education infrastructure and disabilities still occur. The government has conducted numerous efforts to increase the equal distribution in all levels and acceleration of the implementation of Compulsory 12 Years of learning for all namely:

School Operational Assistance (Bantuan Operasional Sekolah or BOS), the School Operational Assistance (BOS) funding for all formal education institutions at primary and secondary levels, including schools and madrasahs (Islamic school).

Educational Cash Transfer for Poor and At-Risk Students Program: Smart Indonesia Card (Kartu Indonesia Pintar, or KIP), the specific goal of KIP is assisting poor students in covering indirect costs associated with education so that they can access education services.

Special Allocation Fund (SAF) for Education Infrastructure. a special allocation fund to expand 12 Years Compulsory Education and support district and municipality governments to achieve the national Education Minimum Service Standards policy.

Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Indonesia supports gender equality as seen from the increasing participation of women in decision making position. One third (30.63%) of managerial work positions are held by women, according to the 2019 National Labour Force Survey (Sakernas). This number increased significantly if compared to 2016 National Labour Survey that indicated only one fourth (24.17%) of managerial work positions

are held by women. Meanwhile, women's representation in the national parliament also increased. In 2019 elections, women's representation in the national parliament is 20.87% , it shows escalation compared to previous 2015 election (17.32%).

Although the social and cultural remains as the biggest challenge in gender equality in Indonesia, but the Government continue to show its commitment for gender equality, it has shown through policies on National Mid-term Development Plan (RPJMN), such as increasing institutional capacity for Gender Mainstreaming (integration of gender perspectives in development), the availability of legislation and implementing regulations related to Gender Mainstreaming and establishing institutions for protecting women from various acts of violence at the national and regional levels.

Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Facility of decent drinking water and sanitation as basic services have not reached all households in Indonesia. According to National Socio-Economic Survey (Susenas) in 2019, the proportion of households that have access to decent drinking water sources is 89.27%, while the proportion of households

that have access to proper sanitation facilities is 77.39%.

Challenges in the provision of decent drinking water and sanitation are the lack of sustainability of the facilities and infrastructure have been built, limited sources of raw water supply, and the lack of integration in the development of drinking water and sanitation. To meet these challenges, the government is working through work programs in the National Mid-Term Development Plan (RPJMN), which includes: ensuring water security with water-saving behavior, secondary water uses and water reclaiming, construction and maintenance of drinking water and sanitation service infrastructure, synergizing infrastructure projects in housing, settlements, clean water, and sanitation; also knowledge management through an integrated system National Water and Sanitation Information Services (NAWASIS).

Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

The electrification ratio become one of the key indicators to guarantee universal access to energy. Indonesia is quite optimistic to reach 100% of population have the access to electricity by 2030. Since 2015, the trend continuing to increase, when in 2019, national

ratio has reached 98.9%. Implementation of Free Electricity Installation program and Electricity Subsidies for fishermen and poor people are the efforts that Indonesia government done to achieve the result.

The high demand for electricity also pushed the government to create a 35,000 MW power plant construction program in 2015. Nevertheless, Indonesia's achievements in goal 7 are still constrained by the availability of clean and renewable energy, and the slow development of energy infrastructure. Indonesia's energy production still depends on natural resources (fossil energy) which produces high pollution and waste.

Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Decent work and increasing productivity are things the Indonesian government continues to strive for. The indicators used in measuring the achievement of Goal 8 such as per capita GDP growth and unemployment rate continue to show an improving trend. The annual growth rate of real GDP per capita continues to grow every year (3.72% in 2016; 3.79% in 2017; 3.93% in 2018). Even though in 2019 it had dropped to 3.83% due to external factors, but this shows the level of economic productivity

continues to improve. Another development that also improved was the unemployment rate that continued to decline (5.61% in 2016 to 5.28% in 2019).

The Indonesia's government economic policy package program (18 packages, including tax incentives, liberalization, facilitation and regulatory harmonization, etc.), as well as massive infrastructure development in order to reduce production costs and inefficient logistics costs is a form of Indonesia's efforts to increase productivity and reduce unemployment.

Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

As a global call, SDGs are transmitted locally into policies and actions through resource mobilization and stakeholder participation. Indonesia's resource mobilization still needs to be accelerated, because tax revenues are still low to finance domestic spending. In 2015-2018, the proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes shown not more than 68% and fluctuating. The compliance and awareness of the taxpayers is the main reason. The tax reforms through Law No. 11 the Year 2016 about tax amnesty program, providing tax incentives, and the used of digital technology to reduce tax evasion. This strategy is expected

to increase the movement of financial capital to finance domestic development.

Supporting stakeholder participation requires infrastructure that is useful for getting people to communicate, exchange data, and build partnerships. Through SDGs, equal distribution of information technology and communication (ITC) access is needed for all. The proportion of individuals using the internet are the Indonesia's achievements indicator. Achievements for Indonesian ITCs continue to improve, as shown the proportion of individuals using internet continuously increase. In 2019 there were 47.7% of individuals who use the internet, up twice that of 2015 which was 22.0%. This increase has made Indonesia face challenges in infrastructure development for broadband communication networks. As an answer to those challenges, the government is taken a concrete step by prioritising National Strategic Infrastructure Projects-The Palapa Ring Project- to boost ITC penetration in of Indonesia.

LAO PDR

The Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR) is a land-locked, ethnically diverse, and mountainous country with an estimated

population of around 7.2 million in year 2020. Strong economic growth has enabled Lao PDR to move from the ranks of low income economies to a "lower middle-income" country from 2010. Lao PDR aims to graduate from Least Developed Country (LDC) status by 2020. With economic growth still heavily reliant on natural resources, the Government is diversifying to move towards more inclusive and sustained growth. More than half of the population are under the age of 25 years. To benefit from the demographic dividend to the economy, the Government is prioritizing the enhancement of skills and knowledge among youth. Lao PDR is committed to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Prime Minister is Chairman of the National Steering Committee for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in the Lao PDR.

Lao PDR was among the earliest countries to localize the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and integrate them into its Eighth National Socio-Economic Development Plan (NSED) in 2016, with around 60% of the 160 NSED indicators linked to the SDGs. Each of the three dimensions of sustainable development (economic, social, and environmental) relates to an NSED outcome, with outputs, targets, and indicators. Crosscutting components such as governance, innovation and technology, gender equality,

youth and women's empowerment, and Green Growth targets and indicators foster integration across the three dimensions of the NSEDP. Lao PDR planning frameworks - comprising the NSEDP, its Development Strategy 2025 and Vision 2030 - focus on promoting green growth and sustainable development, maintaining steady economic growth, achieving a constant reduction of poverty, and graduating from Least Developed Country status. Continuing to this ended NSEDP 2016-2020, at least 6 outcomes of the 9th NSEDP 2021-2025 were considered for linking to SDGs includes: 1). quality, inclusive and sustainable growth, 2). Improve human resources, research and apply science-technology and intellectual to promote diversified and value-added production and service, 3). Improve the living conditions of the people to raise the well-being at individual and social level; 4). Green and environmental friendly development; 5). Enhance strong and modern regional and international cooperation, integration and connectivity, and 6). Effective government administration and rule of law.

The Lao PDR is working closely with the United Nations agencies and other development partners to ensure the support necessary for accelerating progress towards the 2030 Agenda. At the same time, the government

has established mechanisms for working with civil society to ensure broad engagement of relevant stakeholders. The SDGs are providing opportunities for the whole country to coalesce around the goals and to build synergies as never before. The strong partnership with the international community takes place at several levels, from the National SDG Secretariat and the various line ministries and departments, to cross-sectoral forums that engage with a broad array of stakeholders. Lao PDR was among the earliest countries to localize the SDGs and integrate them into its national planning framework. To this end, the Eighth National Socio-Economic Development Plan (NSEDP) has the SDGs embedded into its three outcomes, each of which relates to one of the three dimensions of the 2030 Agenda: economic, social, and environmental.

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Over the past 27 years, Lao PDR has made tremendous progress in reducing poverty. By 2012/13, Lao PDR had already halved the poverty rate from 1992/93 levels, achieving MDG target 1A ahead of time. Household welfare improved in terms of ownership of assets, condition of housing, and access to services and markets. The poor on average have become less poor, as shown by the steady reduction in the poverty gap and

poverty severity over time. The government's drive to expand rural infrastructure, roads and services have led to poverty reduction in these areas, enhancing market access for agricultural produce and improving livelihood opportunities.

Measurement issues: Lao PDR has two systems for measuring poverty prevalence. The first is the five-yearly household survey on expenditures and consumption, measuring poverty indicators according to international standards and definitions. In the second approach, the government monitors poverty annually by using administrative data on income and access to basic services, going down to household level. The programme monitors access to clean water, health facilities, and schools, in terms of their distance from the households in a given village. This is an innovative home-grown system, which gives yearly data. Social protection coverage has significant data gaps, which the government is addressing with support from development partners.

Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and well-being at all ages

Over the past two decades, MMR has declined from 1,100 per 100,000 live births in 1990 to around 220 in 2013 and 206 in 2015 according

to the Lao Population & Housing Census. Major hospitals can provide caesarean services, and basic emergency obstetric and newborn care services are available in every district. Nonetheless, MMR is still high by any standards.

The high MMR is explained by the limited coverage and inadequate quality of services, poor nutrition, and low contraceptive use. About 64% of births (2016/17) are assisted by trained health personnel and 64.5% of deliveries take place in health facilities (2016/17), which shows improvement from the 2011/12 survey. Service quality and referral systems need improvement.

Lao PDR has also made significant progress in reducing under-five and infant mortality. In 2015, these had declined to half the levels in 1990. The most recent survey shows that in 2016/17, under-five mortality rate has now declined to 46 per thousand live births, which is a significant achievement. Immunization programs have made good progress, although still below the levels required to induce herd immunity and reduce the threat of outbreaks.

Adolescent pregnancy requires attention. Despite achieving adolescent birth rate of 83 per 1000 live births (the national target was

90), this rate remains one of the highest in the region. The high adolescent birth rate requires prioritizing the availability and use of contraceptives, especially among unmarried adolescents who still have difficulties in accessing such services, despite the national policy on birth spacing. The rate is highest among adolescents with little or no education or those living in areas without road access.

Lao PDR has also made significant progress in reducing women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods rate. The most recent survey shows that in 2016/17, women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods rate has now increased to 71.7%.

Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Significant gains were also realized in secondary education. The national gross enrolment ratio (GER) target for lower secondary education was achieved in 2015/16, reaching 82.2%. Upper secondary GER has increased from below 20% in the early 1990s to 47.8%. Overall, secondary GER had increased to 67.2% by 2015/16.

Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

The share of women is relatively low in the Lao National Assembly, but high in provincial assemblies. The NSEDP stipulates that the share of women should increase to 20% of leading management positions at provincial and district level, 10% at village level, 30% at central level, and 30% for the Eighth National Assembly.

The share of women in the National Assembly/Parliament is 27.5%, which is well above the world average (23.5%). The President and Vice-President of the National Assembly are also women. Women account for 31.5% in provincial assemblies.

Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

The two Labor Surveys (2010 and 2017) use different concepts. The 2017 Labor Force Survey applies the new concept of statistics of work, employment, and labor underutilization adopted by the 19th International Conference of Labor Statisticians in 2013. The important difference from the previous definition is that those who worked solely or mainly for own consumption during the reference period are no longer considered to be in employment but

to be outside the labour force. The application of this new concept significantly alters the description of the labor market particularly in an agrarian economy with considerable proportion of the population in subsistence activities. Additionally, the results from the two surveys are not directly comparable. A large proportion of the working age population work in subsistence-level activities, mainly for own consumption, and decent work opportunities are limited. The high level of vulnerable work is driven by the agriculture and fishery sector, sales workers, and elementary occupations. Most agricultural work and informal sector work are characterized by low incomes, poor working conditions, and inadequate access to social protection and workplace representation. Lao migrant workers are a vulnerable group; accounting for around 8% of Lao PDR's working population, and mostly working in Thailand

Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Lao PDR had made tremendous progress in developing its transport infrastructure. Around 85% of the rural population are currently living in villages with all-weather road access. Regional transport linkages have improved connectivity to neighboring countries, leading to increased intraregional trade. Road transport

accounts for nearly 90% of passengers and around 81% of freight volumes. 96% of the road infrastructure, especially in rural areas, still need improvement. The new Lao PDR Road Sector II Project is part of the country's national program to build climate-resilient roads and infrastructure.

Country initiative for SDG monitoring

Creating ownership of the Sustainable Development Goals ASEAN

Within the country, the Government has implemented policy decisions to ensure ownership of the SDGs. First, the Government has assigned various line ministries as focal points for each SDG. Second, throughout 2016 and the first part of 2017, the Government held many consultation workshops, including with the participation of development partners, which discussed and debated each SDG's target and indicators, and identified and adapted indicators for use by ministries. Third, the Government has initiated the preparation of a national SDG Roadmap. Fourth, the Government has incorporated the SDGs into all national planning frameworks. Fifth, measures taken to ensure national ownership started with establishment of national steering committee and national SDG focal point.

The SDG Roadmap emphasizes institutional strengthening and partnerships. The Roadmap

includes awareness-raising strategies, multi-stakeholder consultations and dialogue, mechanisms to create horizontal and vertical policy coherence, budgeting for the future, and plans for monitoring, reporting and accountability.

Incorporating the Sustainable Development Goals in national frameworks

The Government of Lao PDR is implementing the SDGs through the NSEDPs and the sector development plans of each ministry. Lao PDR has incorporated the SDGs into its national planning frameworks. The lessons learned from the implementation of the Seventh NSEDP (2011–2015), especially with regard to the unfinished Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), informed the development of the Eighth NSEDP. By 2016, the government had localized and integrated the SDGs into the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework of the Eighth NSEDP, with around 60% of the 160 NSEDP indicators linked to the SDGs, and taking into account the unfinished business of MDGs. This means that data collected for those NSEDP indicators will also provide a basis for SDG reporting. The sector development plans of line ministries include additional SDG indicators. The Government will incorporate the 2030 Agenda into the country's Ninth NSEDP (2021–2025), the Tenth NSEDP (2026–2030) and accompanying sectoral strategies.

These successive medium-term plans fit into the country's longer-term plans, notably the Ten-Year Strategy (2016–2025) and the 2030 Vision, providing Lao PDR with the opportunity to continue implementing the SDGs through its national planning frameworks up to 2030. Successful implementation of these national plans will address unfinished business relating to the MDGs, deliver early progress on the SDGs, and drive the country's graduation from the ranks of LDCs.

Integrating the three dimensions of sustainable development

The global 2030 Agenda requires the implementation of SDGs to respect and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development. Accordingly, Lao PDR's NSEDP reflects the three dimensions (economic, social, and environmental) in its Outcome areas, while NSEDP outputs relate to one or more of the SDGs, in its target and indicator areas. Crosscutting components – such as governance, innovation and technology, gender equality, youth and women's empowerment, and Green Growth targets and indicators – foster integration across the three dimensions of the NSEDP. The integration is also fostered by having Green Growth indicators and LDC graduation criteria that extend across all three pillars of the NSEDP.

Consolidating institutional mechanisms

The government's institutional mechanisms established by Presidential Decree show the highest priority accorded to the implementation of the national development plans and the SDGs. The President issued a Decree on 20 September 2017 appointing the Prime Minister to chair the National Steering Committee for SDG implementation, with members of the Committee drawn from all concerned ministries, ministry-equivalent agencies, and mass organizations. The National Steering Committee will oversee the coordination and implementation of the SDGs through the NSEDP and the sectoral development plans of various ministries up to 2030, including the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation results. The Decree mandates SDG implementation by every ministry and sector, and at different levels throughout the country. The 26 National Steering Committee members all have ministerial or vice-ministerial status. The Committee then appointed the National SDG Secretariat in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and SDG focal points in relevant line ministries to lead and take ownership of each SDG. The National SDG Secretariat (Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Planning and Investment) works with line ministries to track the progress of SDG implementation. Also in coordination with line ministries, the National

SDG Secretariat works closely with United Nations agencies and other development partners to ensure the support necessary for accelerating progress towards the 2030 Agenda.

Addressing structural issues Stakeholder participation

In development programmed, Lao PDR has made significant advances in enlarging the space for stakeholders. Approaches to increasing participation have to be culturally sensitive. Lao PDR has various channels and forums for participation, which range from indirect channels through representative institutions such as the National Assembly to the mass organizations and formal business associations. Participation also takes place through other interest groups, including CSOs, the media, and other forms of communication.

Engaging local administrations in systematic implementation and monitoring is critical. The effectiveness of implementing and monitoring the SDGs depends on a wide range of issues relating to local-specific contexts and challenges. These challenges require the government and local administrations to develop local monitoring systems, identify gaps, and implement corrective action to accelerate progress. To this end, the Government has already initiated institutional

strengthening within local administrations to understand, implement, and monitor the progress towards the NSEDP goals and selected SDG targets. The Government's framework identifies four major governance themes: public service improvement, participation, rule of law and sound financial management. These four elements cut across every sector. Issues in service delivery, financing planning and management in health, education and other sectors need to be addressed from a governance perspective.

MALAYSIA

In September 2015, Malaysia has expressed its commitment along with other 193 UN Members states, to support and implement the 2030 Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the United Nations General Assembly in New York. The government's commitments to the sustainable development agenda are transpired through the Mid-Term Review of the 11th Malaysia Plan (11MP). The commitment to 2030 Agenda has been aligned with the strategies and initiatives of the 11MP. To embrace and implement the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) in a systematic and measurable manner, Malaysia has put in

place an enabling environment through the following initiative.

Malaysia has established a multi-stakeholder and participatory governance structure spearheaded by the National SDG Council, chaired by Prime Minister to plan and monitor the SDGs implementation of the country. The Council is supported by National Steering Committee (NSC) chaired by the General Director of the Economic Planning Unit (EPU), tasked to formulate SDGs Roadmap, monitor progress of targets, identify issues and report to National SDGs Council. Meanwhile, Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM) has been tasked as the Focal Point in the development of SDG indicators.

Malaysia has presented our first Voluntary National Review (VNR) at the 2017 global High-level Political Forum (HLPF). The report shows Malaysia commitment in achieving Agenda 2030. Our next VNR report will be presented in 2021.

Malaysia has published The Initial Assessment of Sustainable Development Goals Indicators, 2018 in December 2018. Subsequent from the Initial Assessment Report, Malaysia also has published The Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Indicators, Malaysia, 2018 in October

2019 which contains 99 available indicators and highlights the national progress being made towards the 2030 Agenda for SDGs. Malaysia also has launched The National SDG Progress Monitoring System (SDG Dashboard) with full support from United Nation Country Team (UNCT), Malaysia.

There are a few challenges in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for Malaysia. The challenges which have been identified are harmonization of data coming from different agencies, involvement of various agencies for a single indicator, unstructured data at Agency Level and standardization on metadata and methodology used by the agencies.

At the ASEAN level, Malaysia has achieved 85.7% of the identified ASEAN SDG indicators (54 from 63 indicators). There are 71.7% available indicators for Malaysia in this report (33 from 46 indicators). This report presents highlighted goals namely Goal 3, 4, 5, 8 and 9.

Goal 3: Effort to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Malaysia has made great strides in providing health care for its people. Ministry of Health (MoH) Malaysia with other agencies has given full support and commitments to fulfill Sustainable Development Goal 3.

The Government has provided a comprehensive health services which are services for children, adolescents, women, pregnant mothers, child births and newborn. All of these are advantages enjoyed by Malaysians, at low rate and affordable charges. The maternal mortality ratio has improved from 29.1 (2016) to 23.5 (2018) per 100,000 live births.

The National Adolescent Health Plan of Action (NAHPOA) 2015-2020 was developed to operationalise the strategies stipulated in the National Adolescent Health Policy. It is a collection of inputs from various agencies and stakeholders involved in adolescent health programmes with MoH being the main contributor. The NAHPOA has 7 strategies and covers 5 areas including sexual and reproductive health. The NAHPOA contains detailed activities that can be carried out by relevant and interested agencies. Due to concerted efforts by all, government agencies, NGOs, private sectors, universities, religious bodies, communities and adolescent themselves, Malaysia has managed to reduce the adolescent birth rates from 10.1 per 1,000 girls in 2016 to 8.5 per 1,000 girls in 2018.

MoH has also partnered with various government agencies, non-governmental agencies, private sectors, universities and religious bodies to empower adolescents and

communities with appropriate knowledge on sexual and reproductive health, parenting skills and effective communication towards development of healthy and resilient adolescents, families and communities.

Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

The Ministry of Education Malaysia continues to strengthen efforts to provide quality education system that develops individuals to their full potential and fulfills the aspirations of the nation. With the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and in particular Goal 4: Education 2030, there is a clear shift of focus from universal primary education to lifelong learning. Advancing the opportunities for lifelong learning will need to start with a strong pre-school education foundation. Quality pre-school education interventions will lead to subsequent academic achievement as well as improved social, economic and health outcomes at both individual and societal levels.

The increase in enrolment rate in preschool education in Malaysia over the last decade is attributed mainly to the government's efforts through the implementation of the Education National Key Result Areas (NKRA) and National Key Economic Areas (NKEA) in 2010. The Malaysia Education Blueprint 2013-2025

has also set the target of achieving universal enrolment at preschool level by year 2020.

Malaysia has done well in organized learning for one year before official primary entry age with an average of 88% for the year of 2016 to 2018. The participation rate in organized learning in Malaysia tends to fluctuate slightly from year to year. In 2017, the participation rate increased 2.0% age points from 87.6% in 2016 to 89.6%. However, participation rate in year 2018 declined to 87.8%. Females dominated the participation rate for the period of 2016 to 2018. In 2018, the female participation rate in organized learning was about 88.4% while participation rate for male was 87.2%.

Education has always been a key driver in Malaysia's development approach since the 1970s and the people have always been the heart of all transformation programmes in Malaysia to ensure that no section of society is left behind in participating and benefiting from the nation's development. Commitments to sustainable and inclusive development have always been one of the key focus which resonate with the three components of the SDGs, namely, economy, social and environment.

On average, proportion of population achieving proficiency in literacy skill in Malaysia was 93.0% from 2016 to 2018. The highest

proportion of population achieving proficiency in literacy skill by sex was male as compared to female. In 2018, proportion of population achieving proficiency in literacy skill for male was about 96.3% while proportion of population achieving proficiency in literacy skill for female was 93.4%.

Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Malaysia is progressing towards achieving 30% for the participation of women at leadership and policy-making levels in Malaysia. In the private sector, the proportion of women in managerial position has improved to 24.6% in 2018 as compared to 22.1% in 2017. The government is committed to increase women participation at the leadership level. Among the initiatives that had been undertaken to encourage more women to hold board (of directors) positions to achieve the 30% target was to create a 30% Club, a group of corporate chairpersons and business leaders working to provide various mentoring programmes to prepare women as board members. The club aims to raise awareness among corporate and business leaders on the importance of gender diversity in economic development.

In national parliament, seats in both group of cabinet ministers and house of representative by women have increased. The proportion

of women cabinet ministers has increased tremendously 9.3 percentage points from 8.6% in 2017 to 17.9% in 2018. Seats held by women as House Representatives also have increased 3.5 percentage points from 10.9% in 2017 to 14.4% in 2018.

Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Malaysia has developed four policies and plans to support Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all. The plans are 11MP Strategic Thrusts 3, 4 and 6 and Game Changers “Embarking on Green Growth” and “Unlocking the potential of productivity”, Occupational Safety and Health Master Plan 2016–2020, SME Master Plan 2012–2020 and Malaysia Productivity Blueprint.

Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita (in RM) has increased from 3.0% in 2016 to 4.5% (2017). However, annual growth rate of real GDP per capita recorded a slow growth of 3.6% (2018) as compared to the previous year.

Annual real GDP per employed person has improved to 3.7% in 2017 as compared to 3.1% in 2016. However, in 2018, annual real GDP

per employed person has recorded a slower growth of 2.2%.

The proportion of youth not in employment, education or training recorded 12.5% for 2018.

Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Malaysia has shown a full commitment to establish resilient infrastructure and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation. The number of air transport passengers has increased 12% to 102.4 million in 2018 as compared to 91.5 million in 2016. On the other hand, number of rail passengers has increased 26.3% to 3.5 million in 2018 compared to 2.8 million in 2016.

The National Transport Policy (NTP) was launched in October 2019. The blueprint for the transport sector from 2019 to 2030, aims to develop a sustainable transport sector that accelerates economic growth and supports the well-being of the Malaysian citizen, in line with Malaysia's advanced nation aspirations. Covering air, land and sea transport, the NTP encompasses five policy thrusts and 23 strategies.

Moreover, share of GDP in manufacturing value added has improved to 22.4% in 2018

from 22.3% in 2016. Proportion of population covered by a mobile network has improved each year and reached up to 96.3% in 2018.

MYANMAR

The government of Myanmar has conducted Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) through the targets of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to develop social, economic, and environmental sectors by providing quality of statistics that indicates "Better Data, Better Lives" for people. The 17 goals of the SDG cover a large variety of socio-economic and natural dimensions that could be measured either at micro level (e.g. health or education) or at macro level (e.g. inequality, climate or infrastructure). Hence, computation of SDG indicators requires data from many sources, some easily available and others less so. Central Statistical Organization (CSO) under the Ministry of Planning, Finance and Industry is the coordinator in producing SDG indicators data that produced publication reports such as SDG Data Assessment Report: Readiness of Myanmar's Official Statistics for the Sustainable Development Goals (May, 2016); Hand book for SDG awareness; SDG Indicator Baseline Report: Measuring Myanmar's Starting Point for the Sustainable Development Goals (August, 2017).

The Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan (MSDP) is expression of support to the national development vision despite the fact that finding its significance in the global sustainable development agenda. The MSDP will be used to guide Myanmar's achievement of the SDGs over that same timeline of global SDG agenda 2030. CSO is conducting National Indicator Framework (NIF) for monitoring and evaluation. The CSO and UNDP jointly examined and discussed with lined ministries and international organizations to define the indicators for NIF. There are 286 indicators have already been identified which will be used to monitor the situation of Myanmar in terms of sustainable development up to 2030. Among them 72% of the indicators selected is readily measurable. The share of SDG indicators are 41% and national indicators are 59% which meet the objective set in the regarding of NIF.

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

According to the 2017 Myanmar Living Conditions Survey (MLCS) poverty report, proportion of the population living under the national poverty line halved from 48.2% in 2005 to 24.8% in 2017; the reduction in poverty is visible in both rural and urban areas, but has been faster in urban areas; the poverty headcount is 2.7 times higher in rural areas

[30.2%) than in urban areas (11.3%). In order to measure the impacts of natural disasters, Indicators 1.5.1 cover the loss and damage related to natural disasters. Total number of deaths, missing persons, and directly affected people attributed to disaster were 1,677 persons in 2016; 956 persons in 2017 and 1,311 persons in 2018 per 100,000 people were affected by disasters, consisting mainly in persons that were evacuated and temporarily displaced from their homes.

Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Height-for-age is a child who is below minus two standard deviations from the reference median for height-for-age is considered short for his or her age, or stunted, a condition reflecting the cumulative effect of chronic malnutrition. Myanmar has made some progress in reducing the prevalence of stunting which declined from 29.2% in 2016 to 26.7% in 2018. Weight-for-height describes current nutritional status. A child who is below minus two standard deviations from the reference median for weight-for-height is considered too thin for his or her height, or wasted, a condition reflecting acute or recent nutritional deficits. The proportion of wasted children gradually declined from 7% in 2016 to 6.7% in 2018.

Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

In 2016 and 2017, the maternal mortality ratio was decreased 203 and 202 per 100,000 live births. The under-5 Mortality rate was declined 64 in 2016 to 62.6 in 2017, 61.2 (projection) in 2018. As maternal deaths, those are critically less registered by urban/ rural areas and states/regions. The proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel has increased from 78.4% in 2016 to 80.2% in 2017 and further to 82.8% in 2018; incidence rate for tuberculosis has been declining from 361 in 2016 to 338 in 2018 per 100,000 population; the incidence of malaria stood at 0.72 per 1,000 population in 2016 and it declined to 0.31 per 1,000 population in 2018; the health management information system provides death rate due to road traffic injuries which is increased to 11.09 per 100,000 population in 2018 from 9.2 in 2016. The MDHS report showed that neonatal mortality rate at 25 per 1,000 live births and adolescent birth rate (females aged 15-19 years) 37 per 1,000 women in 2016.

Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Gender Parity Index (GPI) of gross enrollment ratio at primary level was 94% in 2016, 96%

in 2017, and 97% in 2018. It has continued to improve but was less than 1 indicates that proportionately less female have enrolled than male. GPI exceeded 1 at secondary level of education and has remained above 1 which shows implying proportionately more female students enrolled than male students. The adult literacy rate has been sustained increase and reach 88.9% in 2017 with 92.8% male and 85.6% female. Total number of schools with access to electricity was 31.68% in 2017 and 34.44% in 2018; with access to computer for pedagogical purposes was 2.23% in 2017 and 3.8% in 2018; with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities was 72.33% in 2017 and 64.66% in 2018 from Ministry of Education (MoE).

Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 stood at 1.9% and 16% respectively (MDHS, 2015-2016). The proportion of female members in the Parliament has been slowly increasing over time to 11.57% in 2018. Proportion of women in managerial positions was 0.35% in 2017 and slightly increased to 0.36% in 2018 (Annual Labor Force Survey, 2017, 2018). The proportion of individuals who own a mobile phone both sexes was 97% in 2016, 106% in 2017, and 92% in 2018.

Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Access to safe and affordable drinking water, as well as access to adequate and equitable sanitation is monitored. The percentage of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water was 83.3% in 2017 from MLCS. The MLCS does not fully capture the information needed to report on the water and sanitation SDGs, which require complementary information on water quality.

Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Total population with electricity access was 34% in 2016, 37.8% in 2017, and 39.88% in 2018. The renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption was 60.9% in 2016, 50.5% in 2017, and 48.6% in 2018. Renewable energy refers to solid biofuels, wind, solar, liquid biofuels, biogas, and geothermal. Energy intensity is defined as the total primary energy supply (TPES) divided by the GDP which can be measured by TOE/ thousand 2010 USD. It was 0.26 in 2016 and 2017 respectively and 0.24 in 2018 in the country.

Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Economic growth, as well as economic productivity is monitored. An annual growth rate of real GDP per capita was 4.9% in 2016, 5.8% respectively years in 2017 and 2018. Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person was 13.22% as of 2018. According to the Labour Force Survey (LFS), the rate of unemployment, show noticeable change from 1.6% in 2017 to 0.9% in 2018. The youth unemployment rate aged 15-24 years has the highest rate of 2% in 2018 which declined from 4% in 2017. Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training was 16.6% in 2017 which decreased to 13% in 2018. This indicator actually measures the size of youth population who are the potential entrants to the labour market.

Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

For air transport, number of passengers was 2,585 thousands in 2015-2016; 3,046 thousands in 2016-2017 and 3,209 thousands in 2017-2018. For rail transport, number of

passengers was 42,045 thousands in 2015-2016; 44,264 thousands in 2016-2017, and 46,533 thousands in 2017-2018. The freight volumes by air were 3.49 thousands tonnes in 2015-2016, 5.92 thousands tonnes in 2016-2017, and 5.51 thousands tonnes in 2017-2018. The freight volumes by rail were 1,983 thousands tonnes in 2015-2016, 1,743 thousands tonnes in 2016-2017, and 1,799 thousands tonnes in 2017-2018. For air transport, data include public and private airlines; road passenger transport includes public data from Road Transport and private data from Department of Road Transport Administration. Manufacturing value added as a percentage of GDP was 23% in 2016, 24.20% in 2017, and 24.80% in 2018 that expressed kyat in million in Myanmar; manufacturing employment, in percent to total employment was 10.5% in 2017 and 11.1% in 2018.

Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

The availability of data on indicators related to Goal 13 is the lowest in Myanmar. This is mainly due to the fact that definitions and methodology for a large part of indicators under this Goal have not been finalized yet. Number of deaths, missing persons, and directly affected people attributed to disasters were 1,677 persons per 100,000 people in 2016; 956 persons per 100,000

people in 2017, and 1,311 persons per 100,000 people in 2018 who were affected by disasters.

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

Goal 15 aims to ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and dry-lands. The proportion of total land area or forest area was 42.11% (projection) in 2016, 41.30% (projection) respectively years in 2017 and in 2018.

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

The Goal 16 targets is to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all; to measure the representation of developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions and to provide legal identity for all, including birth registration. According to Myanmar Demographic and Health survey

conducted in 2015-16, 81.3% of children under 5 years had been birth registered with a civil authority in 2015-16.

Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

In 2016, the total government revenue was around 23.9% of Myanmar GDP. A fixed internet broadband subscription was 0.4 numbers per 100 inhabitants in 2017 and 0.39 number per 100 inhabitants in 2018 for total population. Proportion of individuals using the internet was 88.5% in 2016, 87.9% in 2017, and 88.1% in 2018.

Challenges

The data shortage has emerged as a major challenge for monitoring of SDGs. To address the data gaps, the stakeholders should take a coordinated approach, moving from a collection of individual programs to reduce duplication, increase efficiency and effectiveness. The statistical actors are finding ways to work together, adopting innovative technologies, and removing barriers to data sharing. For this to happen, capacity of CSO needs to be strengthened, the line ministries or departments should also take initiative in generating administrative data related to SDGs, and the development partners have

to come forward immediately to strengthen CSO and other line ministries/departments capacity to increase the availability of high quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geography, etc.

CSO efforts towards monitoring and measuring SDGs

Myanmar is committed to work with other ASEAN member states to move together towards common goals to attain SDG. Myanmar is in a position to benefit from the experiences of other ASEAN countries as well as to share its own experiences as it mainstreams SDG work into its reform and decentralization processes. All data-producing institutions should review their capacity of producing quality of statistics and statistical processes to identify whether data is sufficiently disaggregated to deliver to the principle of “No one left behind”.

PHILIPPINES

The Philippines, together with the other member countries of the United Nations, has committed to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which aim to end extreme poverty, fight inequality and injustice, and

solve climate change by 2030. In line with this, the first legal framework for the monitoring of SDGs in the country was issued by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) Board “Enjoining Government Agencies to Provide Data Support to the SDGs”, which also tasked the PSA as the official repository of SDG indicators (PSA Board Resolution No. 4 in 2016). In order to effectively carry out the monitoring of the global goals in the country, an assessment of the readiness of the Philippine Statistical System (PSS) was conducted by engaging multi-sectoral groups in a series of workshops/consultations led by the PSA, in collaboration with the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) and the members of the Philippine Statistical System (PSS). These SDG assessment initiatives presented a distinctively new approach in the development of an indicator framework for its monitoring as it reached beyond the usual borders of the PSS and brought in new voices and data partners in the discussion such as the national government agencies (NGAs), non-government organizations (NGOs), civil society organizations (CSOs), academe, media, international organizations and the private sector, recognizing their roles not only in the monitoring but more importantly in the realization of the SDGs. These initiatives led to the formulation of the country-owned SDG Indicators containing 155 in total, of

which 102 are SDG global indicators, 28 are proxy indicators, and 25 are supplementary indicators that were approved by the PSA Board (Resolution No.9 Series of 2017 - Approving and Adopting the Initial List of SDG Indicators for Monitoring in the Philippines). Efforts to integrate or align the SDG indicators in the national priority development plan (The Philippine Development Plan) and the long-term vision of the Pilipino people as embodied in AmBisyon Natin 2040 was a key action taken in the country.

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Poverty eradication has been the overarching goal of many countries, including the Philippines. In recent years, the country has been successful in finally starting to reduce the proportion of poor. Poverty incidence among population based on the national poverty line significantly declined from 23.5% in 2015 to 16.7% in 2018. In like manner, there were significant declines in the poverty statistics among the basic sectors, such as those among children, with 33.5% in 2015 to 23.9% in 2018, the youth with 20.5% in 2015 to 14.7% in 2018 and senior citizens, with 14.4% in 2015 to 9.1% in 2018. It is, however, hoped that the Covid-19 pandemic will not dampen or worse, reverse the significant gains we had on poverty.

Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

The Philippine Constitution guarantees the right to education of every Filipino and mandates that education receive the highest budget priority. Recently, an increase can be observed in the number of schools ensuring safe and effective learning environment for all students through building and upgrading of education facilities. Specifically, the following can be observed in the country:

- Access to internet for pedagogical purposes had the highest increase from 2017 to 2018, that is, 20% change in junior high school (JHS) and 127.4% change in senior high school (SHS).
- Access to basic handwashing facilities showed consistent upward trend in all level of education from 2016 to 2018.
- Minimal decline in access to computer for pedagogical purposes for elementary and JHS was observed from 2016 to 2018.
- Although gender should not affect an individual's opportunity in going to school to learn, it was recorded that the gender parity index in elementary education remained constant at 0.9 from 2016 to 2018, in favor of male. While in JHS,

male and female ratio is consistently 1.0 or equivalent in numbers from 2016 to 2018. On the other hand, female has the advantage in SHS and tertiary education.

Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all

Inclusive development begins with addressing spatial and socioeconomic inequalities. The Philippine government developed the National Spatial Strategy to identify geographic development challenges and opportunities to accelerate economic growth while taking into account the increasing role of cities as drivers of such growth and poverty reduction.

These efforts are evidently shown on the annual growth rate of real GDP per capita of the country which continues to grow, with 5.1% in 2016, 5.0% in 2017 and 4.6% in 2018. Declines in unemployment were also observed as it marks the lowest rate (since 2005) of 5.3% in 2018. Furthermore, access to financial services has improved with the higher proportion of established commercial banks and automated teller machines at 16.4 and 28.4 per 100,000 adults in 2018 from 15.5 and 26.6 in 2016, respectively.

Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

In recent years, the Philippines has been sustaining gradual economic growth, and consequently, a steady increase of economic opportunities among the bottom 40% of the population and the total population. Household income per capita among the bottom 40% of the population increased by 10.4% in 2018 while that of the total population grew by 6.5%. The reduced income gap from 25.1% in 2015 to 21.7% in 2018 among the total population translated to a more distributed economic opportunity across socio-economic classes.

While availability of suitable employment opportunities contributed to higher incomes and improved the living condition of the low-income earners, various social protection programs have become drivers of economic activities. The conditional cash transfer program, known as the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps), has been implemented in the country to aid in improving human capital outcomes related to health and education of poor families which has been one of the most instrumental programs of the national government.

Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Extreme weather conditions and aftereffects of climate change are experienced in the country

all throughout the year making the Philippines highly vulnerable from hazards and natural disasters. There were 0.08 deaths attributed to disasters per 100,000 population in 2016 and 0.24 deaths per 100,000 population in 2018. Further, the number of missing persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population was 0.03 in 2016 while none was reported in 2018. Meanwhile, the number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population was 8,853 in 2016 and 5,218 in 2018.

Among the measures to mitigate the high vulnerability to climate change and natural disasters in the Philippines include policies and projects on capacity building and risk-assessment tools. It was noted in the 2019 Voluntary National Review of the Philippines that the Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Plan, Philippine Energy Plan, Environment and Natural Resources Framework Plan, and river basin master plans have been updated to incorporate climate change and disaster risk parameters.

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

Sustainable development is key to sustaining peace and vice versa. People must continuously

live in a peaceful, just, and inclusive society to encourage greater participation in socio-economic and environmental activities towards the pursuit of sustainable development.

Over the years, the Philippine government improved its capacity to achieve development objectives and deliver services to the public. This is supported by data on primary government expenditures as a proportion of the national expenditure program (NEP) or the approved budget which generally increased from 2016 to 2018 (Economic services - 98.4% in 2016 to 99.4% in 2018; Social services - 86.9% in 2016 to 86.5% in 2018; General Public Services - 91.6% in 2016 to 96.0% in 2018). Moreover, actual expenditure outturns have been larger than the originally approved budget for defense by 4.6% in 2018 (Defense - 87.1% in 2016 to 104.6% in 2018).

Efforts on the promotion of inclusivity and provision of legal identity can be backed up by data on proportion of children under 5 whose births have been registered with civil authority which was at 76.2% in 2017, way below the country's target. Hence, the PSA collaborates with local civil registrars in implementing various programs to increase birth registration, like mobile civil registration activities for Indigenous Groups and hard-to-reach areas.

Goal 17: Partnership for the Goals (Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development)

Strengthening the partnership between the national and local governments has improved the implementation of policies and programs throughout the country as well as the enhanced international cooperation of developed countries to assist in program implementation and creation of opportunities to achieve targets.

It may also be noted that the country's access to global information has improved as indicated by the increase of fixed internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants from 2016 to 2018 at 2.1 and 3.7, respectively.

The overall domestic resources have improved over the years. The ratio of national government revenue to GDP increased from 15.2% in 2016 to 16.4% in 2018. Furthermore, the debt service as proportion of export of goods and services decreased from 9.7% to 8.4% from 2016 to 2018, and similarly, the country's debt service as proportion of GDP steadily declined despite a build-up in expenses on public infrastructure projects.

Efforts on SDG data collection and monitoring

The PSA leverages on the strong partnership and collaboration in the PSS, in general, but

for the monitoring of the SDG indicators, the Philippine SDG Focal Points consisting of representatives from data source agencies and the National Data Flow and Reporting Mechanism for the Philippine SDG Indicators were established to facilitate and guide SDG data collection and monitoring in the country. This SDG Focal Points also serves as venue to discuss the efficient monitoring of the SDG indicators as well as promote participation in methodological developments.

The country has also extended the monitoring of the SDGs beyond the national level. Towards this end, PSA spearheaded multi-stakeholder sub-national consultations which led to the approval of the Core Regional SDG indicators (CoRe-SDGI) (PSA Board Resolution No. 12) to be used by the PSA Regional Offices in monitoring SDG at the sub-national level.

Online and print dissemination mechanisms were also developed by the PSA such as the SDG webpage containing the SDG Watch, metadata, the Philippines SDG Indicators Brochure, and the SDG Database.

Challenges and opportunities in improving SDG monitoring

Given the numerous indicators initially identified in monitoring the SDGs, more work needs to be done to better understand

and to be able to generate Tier 2 and Tier 3 categorized indicators, to address data disaggregation requirements, to improve the monitoring and reporting, and to continue the advocacy for the regular compilation of Tier 1 indicators, and continuous capacity building.

SINGAPORE

Singapore supports the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It adopts a whole-of-government approach to implementing the SDGs, through the Inter-Ministry Committee on SDGs (IMC-SDG) co-chaired by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Sustainability and the Environment. In July 2018, Singapore presented its progress on sustainable development at its first Voluntary National Review of the SDGs at the United Nations (UN) High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, and shared its experiences in implementing the SDGs, including on water and sanitation (SDG 6) and sustainable cities (SDG 11). Singapore is also committed to supporting the efforts of fellow developing countries in implementing the 2030 Agenda through technical assistance under the Singapore Cooperation Programme, which has trained more than 131,000 officials from over 170 countries.

The Singapore Department of Statistics works with the IMC-SDG and relevant government agencies in collating data and information to facilitate the monitoring and reporting of progress in Singapore's achievement of the SDGs. A dedicated SDG webpage was developed in September 2019 to provide a one-stop visualisation portal on its progress in line with various SDG indicators.

Environmental sustainability is also supported by other measures. For example, an Inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change (IMCCC) oversees the whole-of government coordination on climate change policies to ensure that Singapore is prepared to address climate change by building a resilient and sustainable society over the long-term. Across the public sector, an initiative called Public Sector Taking the Lead in Environmental Sustainability (PSTLES) aligns and encourages public sector agencies to put in place environmental sustainability measures that encompass energy efficiency, water efficiency, recycling, and green procurement. These two key frameworks show the Government's commitment to and long-term view in sustainable development.

In this report, the progress of SDG implementation for the identified ASEAN SDG

indicators are described for Goals 4, 6, 8, 9 and 13 in the sections below.

Goal 4: Ensure Inclusive and Equitable Quality Education and Promote Lifelong Learning Opportunities for All

Singapore's philosophy towards education is grounded in the belief that the success of a nation lies in its people. Hence the education system aims to provide every child with a solid foundation upon which they can build their knowledge and skills, values and character, to enable them to discover their talents, realise their full potential and develop a passion for life-long learning. Effort is directed to ensure broad-based and holistic education, with bilingualism as a cornerstone of its education policy. Students are supported by well-trained teachers, and the judicious use of information and communication technologies to aid learning.

Recognising that the early years are crucial for a child's development, the Government has taken decisive steps to improve the accessibility, affordability and quality of pre-school education in recent years. This includes expanding the number of quality and affordable government-supported pre-school places, enhancing pre-school subsidies, and working with community partners to address barriers to pre-school enrolment especially

for low-income families. As of 2018, nine in 10 Singapore citizen children aged 4-6 years participated in pre-primary education.

For primary education and beyond, there is no gender disparity in gross enrolment. The Gender Parity Index for Singapore's achievement of universal primary education remained at 1.0 in 2018, while that for secondary and tertiary education enrolment was 0.99 and 1.15 respectively.

All primary and secondary schools are equipped to provide a conducive learning environment, including having access to electricity, computer for pedagogical purposes and single-sex basic sanitation facilities. Almost all the teachers in pre-primary (100%), primary (98.3%) and secondary (98.3%) education underwent some pre- or in-service training required for teaching at the relevant levels in 2018. The education efforts have contributed significantly to Singapore's high literacy rate of 97.3% among the resident population aged 15 years and over in 2018 (with 98.9% for males and 95.9% for females).

Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

As a densely populated island city-state with limited natural resources, Singapore is among

the most water-stressed countries in the world. Despite its constraints, it has achieved universal access to affordable and high-quality water as well as modern and accessible sanitation for all.

To ensure the sustainability of Singapore's water supply and to meet the needs of its population and economy, it has developed a robust and diversified water supply known as the "Four National Taps" (comprising local catchment water, imported water, high-grade reclaimed water known as NEWater, and desalinated water). In particular, NEWater and desalinated water are weather-resilient water sources that help provide a buffer against dry spells. NEWater also allows Singapore to close the water loop, embrace a circular economy approach, and endlessly recycle water.

Singapore's population is entirely served by modern sanitation, allowing all used water to be collected and treated, and hence preventing pollution of waterways, canals and reservoirs. To support Singapore's long-term water needs, it has been expanding its deep tunnel sewerage system (DTSS), which conveys used water entirely by gravity to centralised water reclamation plants for treatment and recycling into NEWater. The DTSS enhances the reliability of used water system and minimises the risk of contamination between water catchments and used water system.

Singapore recognises that water is a treasured resource. To this end, it continues to promote the value of safe and reliable water among residents, as well as share its experience through technical assistance and capacity building with the international community. To promote water conservation, Singapore is deploying smart water meters to households from early 2021, and some 300,000 smart water meters will be installed by 2023. These smart water meters will provide residents with accurate and timely water usage data to encourage them to conserve water. For the international community, Singapore holds training programmes on topics such as water quality, water reuse, sustainable urban stormwater management and water supply network management, to help participants with their water challenges.

Goal 8: Promote Sustained, Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth, Full and Productive Employment and Decent Work for All

In every phase of development, Singapore has progressed by building on existing strengths, growing new capabilities, and shifting away from activities that were no longer viable. Assistance is provided to enable workers to upskill and reskill for the new activities. This has enabled Singapore to enjoy sustained economic growth while maintaining low unemployment. In 2018, Singapore's per capita real GDP growth was

3.0% while real value added per worker grew by 2.7%. The annual average unemployment rate among residents aged 15 years and over was 2.9% (with 2.9% for males and 3.0% for females). Although the unemployment rate among the youths aged 15-24 years was higher at 6.6%, the proportion of youths who were not in education, employment or training remained low at 4.3% over the same period.

Another target under this goal is strengthening the capacity of domestic financial institutions to expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all. Access to formal financial services such as savings, insurance, payments, credit and remittances is important as such services allow people to manage their lives, plan and pay expenses, grow their businesses and improve their overall welfare. In terms of banking network, there were around eight commercial bank branches and 65 ATMs for every 100,000 adults in 2018.

Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Industrialisation plays a key role in driving economic growth and creating job opportunities, which underpins social stability. Given the population and demographic profile, Singapore has sought to develop new high-technology manufacturing clusters

while shifting away from labour intensive manufacturing. In 2018, the manufacturing sector accounted for 19.6% of real GDP and 13.1% of total employment in Singapore.

Good transport infrastructure and connectivity facilitate the flow of people, goods, services and ideas, which will create jobs and raise the quality of life for the population. Singapore is home to one of the world's busiest ports with a cargo throughput amounting to 630.1 million tonnes in 2018, and one of the world's best airports that served more than 65.6 million passengers and handled 2.2 million tonnes of cargo in 2018.

Within Singapore, an extensive public transport network with a well connected rapid transit network enables people to reach their destinations easily. In 2018, the average daily ridership for the Mass Rapid Transit and Light Rapid Transit numbered 3.5 million passenger-trips, translating to 1.3 billion passenger-trips in the year. The plan is to expand the rail network from 230km in 2017 to 360km by 2030, with eight in 10 households to be within a 10-minute walk from a train station.

The population is also well connected via various info-communications technologies. The population penetration rates for mobile as well as wireless broadband were more than

100% in 2018. A nationwide free Wi-Fi hotspot service also enables users to gain access to the internet in public locations like public libraries, train stations and shopping malls.

Goal 13: Taking Urgent Action to Combat Climate Change and Its Impacts

Climate change is a global problem that poses an existential challenge to Singapore as a small, low-lying island city-state that is alternative energy disadvantaged.

Singapore is a strong advocate of a multilateral, rules-based approach to addressing climate change. It participates actively and constructively in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and Paris Agreement negotiations, including supporting successive Presidencies of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to deliver a strong outcome at COPs. In March 2020, Singapore enhanced its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to peak its emissions at 65 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (MT CO₂e) around 2030. Singapore also announced its aspiration to halve its emissions from its 2030 peak, to 33MT CO₂e by 2050, with a view to achieving net-zero emissions as soon as viable in the second half of the century, as part of its Long-Term Low-Emissions Development Strategy (LEDS). The enhanced NDC and LEDS

demonstrate Singapore's commitment to supporting global climate action and moving towards a low-carbon and climate-resilient future.

Singapore is working across sectors to facilitate the low-carbon transition. In the land transport sector, it aims for nine in 10 peak-period journeys to be made via Walk-Cycle-Ride modes of transport, and to gradually phase out internal combustion engine (ICE) vehicles and move towards cleaner alternatives such as hybrids and Electric Vehicles (EVs), by 2040. It also aims to green 80% of all buildings by 2030, up from 31% in 2016. It has made early policy choices to switch from fuel oil to natural gas, the cleanest form of fossil fuel, for electricity generation, and is pushing to increase its solar photovoltaic deployment to 2 GWp of power beyond 2020. In 2019, Singapore implemented a carbon tax which was applied without any sectoral exemptions.

Singapore is also strengthening local capability in climate science to ensure adaptation measures such as for coastal protection, are based on robust scientific projections of the future climate. The Centre for Climate Research Singapore (CCRS) was set up in 2013 to advance scientific understanding and prediction of the weather and climate of Singapore and the wider

South-East Asia region. A Climate Science Research Programme Office has also been established in 2020 to expand the CCRS' roles in driving efforts to formulate and implement Singapore's national climate science research masterplan.

Combating climate change is a shared responsibility. Singapore has initiated campaigns and events to raise public awareness and encourage climate action, and regularly engage various stakeholders, including community groups, industry and Non-Governmental Organisations. It also shares its experiences and best practices on climate change through capacity-building efforts for fellow developing countries under the Singapore Cooperation Programme (SCP) and Climate Action Package (CAP), in key areas such as mitigation and adaptation, climate science, disaster risk reduction, sustainable development, urban planning, and water and transport management.

Conclusion

Sustainable development has been integral to Singapore's development as a small island city-state with limited land and natural resources. Since independence, its policies have been designed with long term sustainability in mind. Singapore continues to integrate nature in its development as it strives to be a City in

Nature. Scarce resources such as water and energy are managed prudently. Education, including pre-school education, are accessible and affordable to give every child a strong start in life. Healthcare policies and subsidies are constantly reviewed to support the ageing population. Today, all Singaporeans, rich or poor, young or old, enjoy clean air, water and sanitation, quality healthcare and education, as well as lush greenery and safe common spaces because of these policies.

THAILAND

Thailand, as a member of the United Nations, has endorsed the Sustainable Development Agenda by Prime Minister, Prayut Chan-ocha, on 25 September 2015. Thailand has continuously driven sustainable development under the operation of the National Committee for Sustainable Development (CSD), with 4 sub-committees; 1) Sub-committee on Implementing Sustainable Development Goals 2) Sub-committee on Promoting Understanding and Evaluating Sustainable Development 3) Sub-committee on Developing Information System to Support Sustainable Development, and 4) Sub-Committee on Strategic Environmental Assessment, in order to be used as a mechanism to drive and

achieve Thailand's sustainable development goals.

Because a statistical system of Thailand is decentralized system. Government agencies have collected data by registration systems, surveys and censuses, etc. Therefore, the SDG indicators of Thailand are collected from the related government agencies. However, The CSD has assigned the major respondent of 17 goals as following:

- Goal 1 : Ministry of Interior/Ministry of Social Development and Human Security
- Goal 2 : Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
- Goal 3 : Ministry of Public Health
- Goal 4 : Ministry of Education
- Goal 5 : Ministry of Social Development and Human Security
- Goal 6 : Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment/ Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives/ Ministry of Interior
- Goal 7 : Ministry of Energy/Ministry of Interior
- Goal 8 : Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council/ Ministry of Finance/ Ministry of Labour
- Goal 9 : Ministry of Transport/ Ministry of Industry

- Goal 10 : Ministry of Social Development and Human Security/ Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council
- Goal 11 : Ministry of Interior/Ministry of Social Development and Human Security
- Goal 12-15 : Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
- Goal 16 : Ministry of Justice/Ministry of Interior/ Ministry of Social Development and Human Security
- Goal 17 : Ministry of Foreign Affairs/ Ministry of Finance/ Ministry of Commerce

Here are the highlighted goals from Thailand's Voluntary National Review on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Report.

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Thailand has achieved the MDGs target on poverty and hunger, reducing the number of people living in poverty and hunger by half. However, poverty remains in many manifestations and inequalities persist. Around 7.2% of population lives under the national poverty line, the number could reach 15.5% if we include those who are slightly above the line. Measures such as SEP villages seek to increase income and reduce expenditure

for those in the rural area. The government has started a registration scheme to provide support to the poor. In 2016, 17,469 million baht (approximately 485 million US Dollar) was provided to 7.5 million registered low income-earners through the national e-payment system to further support their livelihood. It is expected that the scheme will benefit around 12 million qualified registrants in 2017.

Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Thailand, also known as “Kitchen of the World”, has successfully reduced the proportion of undernourished population from 34.6% to 7.5% during the MDGs era. Efforts to provide the poor and vulnerable groups with access to adequate, safe and nutritious food will be further highlighted in the 20-Year National Strategy Framework on healthcare. Measures, including law, have been taken to reduce stunting and wasting in children under 5 year of age. Thailand strives to ensure sustainable food production system through promoting practice of sustainable agriculture in the forms of organic farming and the “New Theory Farming” under the SEP concept, with the target to increase the area of sustainable agriculture farming at 80,000 hectare per annum.

Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all ages

Universal Health Coverage (UHC) has been a crucial factor in the improvement of healthcare service in Thailand with current coverage stands at 99.87%. We also attach great importance to preventive medicine. As a result, maternal and neonatal mortality rates are well below the global targets thanks to 99.6% of birth attended by skilled health personnel. New cases of pandemic diseases are also on the decline. The government is determined to reduce the number of road traffic accident through legal measures and promoting safe driving behavior to bring down the second most cause of death.

Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Gender equality is another success story from the MDGs. Girls enjoy equal access to quality education as boys do. In fact, they even do better in higher education. Female are now accounted for 60% of the workforce and hold a handsome share of 38% of executive level in private sector. The current constitution calls for gender responsive budgeting, on which a pilot project is being implemented in Surat Thani province. Elements of SDG 5 will be incorporated in the Women Development Strategy 2017 - 2021.

Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Thailand imports more than 70% of energy for domestic consumption each year. The 20-Year Integrated Energy Plan (2015 - 2036) is the road map for the country's energy security. Thailand is trying to diversify the source of energy focusing on domestic source, improve energy efficiency and promote community participation in energy management. Thailand seeks to increase the proportion of alternative energy from 13.83% to 30% by 2036. Currently Thailand has the highest solar power capacity among ASEAN members.

Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Thailand has been actively promoting connectivity within and beyond borders for years. The draft 20-Year Transportation Development Strategy (2017 - 2036) aligns with the SDGs in providing effective, green and safe, inclusive and innovative transport for all. At the same time the Thailand 4.0 policy will boost value added in manufacturing sector through promoting greater utilization of creativity, technology and innovation while ensuring environmental friendly practices.

The development of STI capacity will have a central role in this endeavor.

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

Thailand has set a target of increasing forest area from 31.6% of land area to 40% through various forestation schemes and financial mechanisms. Authorities are also working with communities in forest areas to uplift their well-being, providing alternative means of income and reducing the need to deforest or endanger biodiversity. The Elephant Ivory Act 2015 has been proven to be effective in controlling illicit ivory trade and possession, demonstrating Thailand's determination in combat wildlife trafficking.

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

SEP inspired initiatives such as alternative development and the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-Custodial Measures for Women Offenders-

the Bangkok Rules, have been identified as measures to promote and support peaceful society. Thailand has the “zero tolerance for human trafficking” policy and continues efforts in prevention, protection, prosecution and partnership. On combating corruption, another national agenda, several legal measures have been enacted and amended. The establishment of Criminal Court for Corruption and Misconduct Offence in 2016, for example, will help reduce the time to finalize such cases more quickly.

Challenges of SDG indicators' development of Thailand

The implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in Thailand found that there were many challenges such as creating and collecting indicators from the relevant agencies, lack of information, lack of personnel with statistical experiences in the relevant agencies, clarity of the definition, methodology of indicators, data availability, data classification including coordination between the relevant agencies, etc. These are important challenges for Thailand to accelerate the implementation of the relevant agencies to produce and provide data that can be used to monitor and evaluate the progress of sustainable development goals as well as providing the knowledge on statistical data collection and formulation of SDG indicators.

In addition, relevant departments must study of SDG indicators in details in order to understand the definition, data collection, and methodology including the formula for calculating indicators.

VIETNAM

Viet Nam has nationalized the global 2030 Agenda in the National action Plan for the implementation of the 2030 agenda on sustainable development (NAP), with 17 SDGs and 115 specific targets that fit national conditions and development priorities, based on the successful implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The National Action Plan emphasizes the importance of partnerships and clearly assigns tasks and responsibilities to respective stakeholders at both central and local levels in SDG implementation. In addition, Viet Nam has paid particular attention to vulnerable groups such as the poor, people with disabilities, women, children and ethnic minorities through a number of policies aimed at promoting social equality to ensure that no one is left behind.

In order to provide evidence for monitoring and evaluating 17 SDGs of Vietnam, in 2019, the

Minister of Planning and Investment issued a set of Viet Nam's sustainable development statistical indicators, consists of 158 indicators.

Some highlights of the SDGs implementation in Vietnam as follow:

Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all

Education is defined as the top national priority, with 20% of government budget dedicated to education and training. Content of SDG 4 is reflected in the Law on Education, Education Development Strategy (2011-2020) and Vocational Training Development Strategy (2011-2020). Viet Nam enjoys widespread education coverage, with 92% of 3-5 years old children going to kindergarten, 99% of primary school aged children enrolled in school and 99.7% of children completing primary education during the 2016-2017 school year. However, many children from poor households, remote areas and ethnic minority groups still struggle to access quality and inclusive education. The building of a learning environment that is safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective is a big challenge for Viet Nam.

The percentage of trained labourers increases annually, just 10.3% in 2000 but double in 2016. In 2017, 2,690,000 persons received vocational

training, including 600,000 rural labourers. High-quality vocational training establishments have been founded. Annually, more than 10,000 trainees benefit from advanced training programmes. Nonetheless, the gender gap is getting wider in access to vocational training for some ethnic minority groups. Therefore, there must be appropriate policies and measures to fill this gender gap in training.

Goal 5: Achieve gender quality; empower and create enabling opportunities for women and girls

Viet Nam is determined to implement its commitments on gender equality. The principle of gender equality is mentioned in the Constitution and important laws such as the Law on Gender Equality, Law on Election of Deputies to the National Assembly and People's Councils, and Law on Support for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises. Gender equality in Viet Nam has gradually become a cross-cutting issue in all political, economic, cultural and social sectors and obtained remarkable achievements, such as women accounting for 26.7% of deputies in the National Assembly (term 2016-2021), an increase of 2.62% compared to the previous term. There is an increasing trend in female-owned enterprises. However, women still represent a lower percentage of leadership roles than targeted in the National Strategy on Gender Equality in 2011-2020.

Women (72.9%) participating in the workforce in Viet Nam remains lower than men (83.0%) and a gender gap remains in terms of salary. Women must do the vast majority of unpaid housework. A study by ActionAid and MOLISA shows that women, on average, spend 5 hours (314 minutes) for unpaid care work, 2 hours (125 minutes) more than men. If women were paid for their care work they would contribute to more than 20% of Viet Nam's GDP. In the areas with low quality public services, women spend 9 hours for unpaid care work. Women in the Northern mountainous region spend nearly 2 hours (107 minutes) each day collecting fuel and water while women in cities spend only 3 minutes, mostly due to their lower access to infrastructure and service.

Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

The Law on Water Resources and National Strategy on Water Resources are two important policies to implement SDG 6. The National Target Programme on New Rural Development (2016-2020) is especially focused on meeting the needs of the poor, ethnic minorities and those living in remote areas. The number of households accessing clean water rises annually. The proportion of urban residents were supplied water through concentrated water supply systems increases

annually, 83,5% in 2016; 84,5% in 2017 and 86% in 2018. Although the urban water supply capacity has increased by 1.6-fold compared to 10 years ago, current urban water supply systems have not kept pace with demand due to increased urbanization, urban population and mushrooming industrial parks.

In 2017, 41 concentrated waste water treatment plants were operated with total design capacity of 950,000 m³/ day-night and 12% of waste water was collected for treatment.

Viet Nam has shifted from mono-sectoral management to integrated water resource management approach with establishment of four river basin organizations (Red-Thai Binh, North-Central Region, South-Central Region, Dong Nai) and effective implementation of cooperation activities with member countries of the Mekong River Commission. By the end of 2018, eight wetlands in Viet Nam have been designated as Ramsar Sites. Water pollution remains a big challenge for Viet Nam.

Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster renovation

SDG 9 is reflected in a range of policies, such as Resolution 13-NQ/TW on Building

Synchronous Infrastructure Systems to turn Viet Nam into a modern industrial country by 2020 and the Industrial Development Strategy until 2025 and vision to 2030. Viet Nam's infrastructure receives priority investment, up to 20% of total national spending annually. Transport infrastructure, including roads, railways, airports and sea-river ports have been destinations for significant investment with the total number of passengers in 2011-2015 increase annually. Special attention has been paid to rural transportation with many bridges built to facilitate the movement of people, especially in remote and isolated areas. However, the infrastructure system has not met development needs. It is not synchronous, lacking effective connections, and is of low quality, especially in large cities, which has resulted in overloaded traffic and frequent congestion. Much of the infrastructure in areas with severe climate impacts and frequent natural disasters are not sustainable enough to withstand abnormal weather conditions, with limited resilience and recovery capacity.

In the area of industrialization, significant steps have been made, with manufacturing contributing 13.7% to GDP in 2015 and 15.3% in 2017. Progress has also been made to formulate a policy framework to realize

green banks and green financial products. To December 2017, 28.35% of households and 54.19% of the population had access and used the internet, respectively. Spending on science and technology is still limited, accounting for less than 1% of State budget spending.

Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

Viet Nam's Constitution 2013 regulates that "All people are equal before law. No one is subject to discriminatory treatment in political, civil, economic, cultural or social life". As such, the country is increasingly focusing on addressing inequality in society and this is reflected in numerous policies on education, health, access to credit, housing, legal aid, business development, science and technology, ethnic minorities, vocational training and employment. The expenditure-based poverty rate of 40% of the population with the lowest income was reduced by 6.8% annually during 1993-2014. The GOVN has made progress in reducing the income inequality, with GINI of 0.431 in 2016 and 0.424 in 2018. The GOVN boosted access to public services, especially for the poor and vulnerable. So far, monthly social aid and free health insurance cards have been provided to 2,783,474 social protection beneficiaries nationwide, including 30,292 orphans, abandoned children and children without nurturing care, 1,524,192 elderly

people, 1,126,126 persons with disabilities, 5,006 people with HIV/AIDS from poor households and 97,858 single-parent poor households. However, income inequality has tended to increase and the risk of increasing inequality in accessing services, especially those related to economic, cultural and social rights, exist between geographical areas, communities and resident groups. Viet Nam has made active contribution to raising the voice of developing countries in the regional and global mechanisms. Its position has been enhanced at multilateral institutions/fora, shown by the high number of votes for Viet Nam into important UN bodies and agencies.

Goal 11: Promote sustainable and resilient urban and rural development; ensure safe living and working environments; ensure reasonable distribution of population and work force by region

The Law on Housing, National Strategy on Housing Development until 2020 and Vision to 2030, Law on Urban Planning and National Target Programme on New Rural Development (2010-2020) are important policies related to SDG 11. The national floor area per person increased from 16.7m² in 2009 to 23.8m² in 2018. However, safe and affordable dwellings remain difficult for poor and near-poor households as prices are too high compared

to incomes despite GOVN support policies.

Transport systems have improved recently. Some 65% of transport infrastructure is at airports, 30% bus stations and 70% bus shelters in cities to enable persons with disabilities to access and use. All buses have priority seats.

Rural infrastructure has been enhanced, some 99% of communes have roads to centres, connections to the national electric grid, primary schools, children's schools and health clinics and irrigation systems have improved. However, land for urban transport (especially in big cities) has not met national standards. Generally, urban areas have not been planned in a comprehensive and sustainable way. The capacity of participatory residence planning and management remains weak. Viet Nam is one of the countries most affected by natural disasters and climate change, while effective and timely response capacity remains limited.

SDG 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, the sea and marine resources for sustainable development

To date, numerous policies related to SDG 14 have been improved and finalized, such as the Law on Environmental Protection, Law on Vietnamese Sea, Law on Natural Resources and Environment of Sea and Islands, Law on

Fisheries, Strategy for Fisheries Development, Strategy for Sustainable Exploitation and Use of Natural Resources and Protection of Marine Environment, and National Strategy on Bio-diversity until 2020 and Vision to 2030. The Law on Fisheries (2017) includes new clauses to regulate illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing. The investigation, study and evaluation of biodiversity in the sea and islands of Viet Nam have been paid special attention. However, mangrove ecosystems have seriously degraded with 67% lost as compared to 1943. Therefore, it will be challenging for Viet Nam to reach SDG 14.2 by 2030. While the country has established 10 marine reserves, the slow pace of establishment and operation of new maritime reserves is a big challenge to fulfil SDG 14.5. More than 70% of vessels and boats in Viet Nam operate inshore, heightening fishing pressures and imbalances between fishing capacity and aquatic resources.

SDG 16: Promote a peaceful, fair, just, equitable, and equal society for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels

Viet Nam has made great efforts to ensure equal access to justice for all its citizens. Major judiciary and legislative reforms

(Criminal Code, Code of Civil Procedure, Law on Enforcement of Custody and Temporary Detention, Law on Anti-Corruption, Law on Access to Information, Law on Religion and Folk Beliefs) have been implemented to allow people to access their human rights. Between 2011-2016, People's Courts at different levels conducted first-instance trials for 1,193 cases and trials for 1,130 cases of human trafficking. In 2017, Viet Nam established the National Committee for Children and a national telephone hotline for children. Birth registration for under-five children has risen continuously. Between 2007-2016, GOVN legal assistance organizations provided defense support for 51,721 cases for the poor, ethnic minorities and some others who could not hire lawyers. To December 2017, Viet Nam had 849 mass media agencies.

Administration reform has been emphasized with effective solutions, creating vigorous transformation of the administrative structure from central to grassroots levels. Indexes to measure citizen's and organizations' satisfaction levels of public services have been applied, such as Viet Nam Provincial Governance and Public Administration Performance Index (PAPI). However, numerous challenges remain to build a rule-of-law through State and judiciary reforms.

The challenges on the development and implementation of SDG indicators in Vietnam

- The nationalization process of SDG indicators showed that many SDG indicators did not have metadata and must be freshly collected, with complicated calculation methods and data from non-conventional sources. Therefore, it is a big challenge for Viet Nam to monitor and evaluate implementation of the 17 SDGs.
- As Viet Nam's current statistical system and capacity have not fully met SDG statistical requirements. The country needs to take a number of steps to achieve this objective, including strengthening the capacity of statistical staffs (especially in the local level), mobilizing financial and technical resources to meet demand for regular and long-term data collection for SDGs and building a mechanism/modality to effectively use statistics produced by non-governmental domestic and international agencies.

However, Vietnam has made great efforts to collect/compile data on SDG indicators, including by studying and utilizing new sources of information such as administrative data and big data, e.g. tax registration data to calculate some indicators related to enterprises and labour.

Annex 2

Country Tables

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Table 1. Proportion of population living below the national poverty line in ASEAN, 2016-2018 (%)

Country	Total			Rural Areas		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Brunei Darussalam	nap	nap	nap	nap	nap	nap
Cambodia ²⁴	13.5	na	na	12.5	na	na
Indonesia	10.9	10.6	9.8	14.1	13.9	13.2
Lao PDR	na	na	18.3	na	na	23.8
Malaysia	7.6	na	na	17.5	na	na
Myanmar	na	24.8	na	na	30.2	na
Philippines ²⁵	23.5	na	16.7	34.0	na	24.5
Singapore	nap	nap	nap	nap	nap	nap
Thailand	8.6	7.9	9.9	10.7	9.8	12.3
Viet Nam	9.2	7.9	6.8	11.8	10.8	9.6
ASEAN²⁶	14.8	14.6	13.0	20.1	19.9	18.0

²⁴ The data for 2016 are based on 2014 reported data.

²⁵ The data for 2016 are based on 2015 reported data.

²⁶ Malaysia's poverty rates refer to proportion of households living below the national poverty line while Viet Nam's poverty rates refer to proportion of households living below the national multi-poverty index. Data were excluded in the ASEAN aggregate.

Table 2. Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population in ASEAN, 2016 - 2018 (Number of persons per 100,000 population)

Country	Climate Disaster									Non-Climate Disaster		
	Total			Death and Missing			Directly Affected			Death and Missing		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Brunei Darussalam	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.7
Cambodia	1,935.7	391.2	2,379.1	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Indonesia	1,223.8	1,403.6	3,940.8	0.3	0.2	2.0	1,223.5	1,403.4	3,938.8	na	na	na
Lao PDR	29.3	272.5	713.5	5.0	10.0	64.0	24.3	262.5	649.5	na	na	na
Malaysia	127.0	555.1	na	0.0	0.1	na	127.0	555.0	na	na	na	na
Myanmar	1,677.0	956.0	1,311.0	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Philippines	8,853.2	3,992.5	5,218.0	0.1	1.0	0.2	8,853.0	3,991.5	5,218.0	na	na	na
Singapore	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Thailand	6,507.0	5,858.0	1,820.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	6,541.0	5,871.0	1,825.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Viet Nam ²⁷	4,898.6	na	na	0.3	0.4	0.2	4,898.3 ²⁸	na	na	na	na	na
ASEAN	3,524.3	2,281.0	3,522.4									

²⁷ Viet Nam's data for 2017 and 2018 refer only to number of deaths and missing persons, and were not included in the aggregate.

²⁸ Obtained from World Atlas and Annual Disasters Review.

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Table 3. Prevalence of stunting (height-for-age < -2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age in ASEAN, 2016-2018

Country	2016	2017	2018
Brunei Darussalam	5.1	na	na
Cambodia ²⁹	32.4	na	na
Indonesia	27.5	29.6	30.8
Lao PDR	na	33.0	na
Malaysia ³⁰	17.7	na	na
Myanmar	29.2	na	26.7
Philippines ³¹	33.4	na	30.3
Singapore	na	na	na
Thailand	10.5	na	na
Vietnam	24.5	24.2	24.3
ASEAN*	27.0	27.8	27.5

²⁹ Based on 2014 reported data.

³⁰ Based on 2015 reported data.

³¹ The data for 2016 is based on 2015 reported data.

Table 4. Prevalence of malnutrition - wasting (weight-for-height < -2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age in ASEAN, 2016-2018 (%)

Country	2016	2017	2018
Brunei Darussalam	2.9	na	na
Cambodia ³²	9.6	na	na
Indonesia	11.1	9.5	10.2
Lao PDR	na	9.0	na
Malaysia ³³	8.0	na	na
Myanmar	7.0	na	6.7
Philippines ³⁴	7.1	na	5.6
Singapore	na	na	na
Thailand	5.4	na	na
Vietnam	6.3	6.2	6.1
ASEAN*	8.6	8.0	7.9

³² Based on 2014 reported data.

³³ Based on 2015 reported data.

³⁴ The data for 2016 is based on 2015 reported data.

Table 5. Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births in ASEAN, 2016-2018

Country	2016	2017	2018
Brunei Darussalam	0.0	0.1	0.0
Cambodia ³⁵	170.0	na	na
Indonesia ³⁶	305.0	na	na
Lao PDR ³⁷	206.0	na	na
Malaysia	29.1	25.0	23.5
Myanmar	203.0	202.0	na
Philippines	na	na	na
Singapore	4.8	0.0	10.2
Thailand	26.6	21.8	19.9
Vietnam	na	na	na
ASEAN*	234.6	233.9	27.5

Table 6. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel in ASEAN, 2016-2018 (%)

Country	2016	2017	2018
Brunei Darussalam	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cambodia ³⁸	89.0	89.0	87.3
Indonesia	92.6	93.3	93.6
Lao PDR	na	64.4	na
Malaysia	99.5	99.6	na
Myanmar	78.4	80.2	82.8
Philippines	na	84.4	na
Singapore	99.7	99.6	99.6
Thailand	91.1	na	na
Vietnam	97.5	95.5	95.6
ASEAN*	83.1	83.1	83.3

³⁵ Based on 2014 reported data.³⁶ Based on 2015 reported data.³⁷ Based on 2015 reported data.³⁸ The data for 2016 is based on 2014 reported data.

Table 7. Under-five mortality rate per 1,000 live births in ASEAN, 2016-2018

Country	2016	2017	2018
Brunei Darussalam	10.4	11.5	10.6
Cambodia	35.0	na	na
Indonesia	na	32.0	na
Lao PDR	na	46.0	na
Malaysia	8.1	8.4	8.8
Myanmar	64.0	62.6	61.2
Philippines	na	27.0	na
Singapore	2.7	2.8	2.6
Thailand	8.8	8.2	8.4
Vietnam	21.8	21.5	21.4
ASEAN*	30.6	30.5	30.4

Table 8. Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births in ASEAN, 2016-2018

Country	2016	2017	2018
Brunei Darussalam	0.5	0.7	0.5
Cambodia ³⁹	18.0	na	na
Indonesia	na	15.0	na
Lao PDR	na	18.0	na
Malaysia	4.2	4.4	4.6
Myanmar	25.0	na	na
Philippines	na	14.0	na
Singapore	1.4	1.2	1.3
Thailand	3.5	3.2	3.3
Vietnam ⁴⁰	14.5	14.4	14.2
ASEAN*	14.7	14.7	14.7

³⁹ Based on 2014 reported data.

⁴⁰ Viet Nam's concept of neonatal mortality refers to death of babies who died before reaching age one. Hence, data were excluded from the ASEAN aggregate.

Table 9. Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population in ASEAN, 2016-2018

Country	2016	2017	2018
Brunei Darussalam	58.0	56.0	59.0
Cambodia	345.0	326.0	na
Indonesia	139.0	161.0	214.0
Lao PDR	na	na	na
Malaysia	81.3	80.8	78.6
Myanmar	361.0	358.0	338.0
Philippines	434.0	na	na
Singapore	41.2	39.0	38.7
Thailand	172.0	156.0	153.0
Vietnam	114.9	129.0	131.0
ASEAN*	206.7	215.7	236.2

Table 10. Malaria incident per 1,000 population in ASEAN, 2016-2018

Country	2016	2017	2018
Brunei Darussalam	0.02	0.02	0.03
Cambodia	1.50	2.96	4.00
Indonesia	0.88	0.99	0.84
Lao PDR	na	na	na
Malaysia	0.10	0.10	0.10
Myanmar	0.72	0.43	0.31
Philippines	0.07	na	0.04
Singapore	0.01	0.01	0.01
Thailand	0.29	0.18	0.10
Vietnam	0.11	0.09	0.07
ASEAN*	0.52	0.57	0.51

Table 11. Death rate due to road traffic injuries per 100,000 population in ASEAN, 2016-2018

Country	2016	2017	2018
Brunei Darussalam	43.0	84.0	34.0
Cambodia	11.9	11.1	11.0
Indonesia	na	na	na
Lao PDR	na	na	na
Malaysia	22.6	21.0	19.4
Myanmar	9.2	10.0	11.1
Philippines	10.9	10.9	11.8
Singapore	2.5	2.2	2.2
Thailand	23.8	24.1	25.2
Vietnam	9.1	8.6	8.5
ASEAN	13.5	13.4	13.7

Table 12. Adolescent birth rate aged 15-19 years per 1,000 women in that group in ASEAN, 2016-2018

Country	2016	2017	2018
Brunei Darussalam	1.0	0.9	0.9
Cambodia	na	na	na
Indonesia	na	36.0	na
Lao PDR	na	83.0	na
Malaysia	10.1	9.1	8.5
Myanmar	37.0	na	na
Philippines	na	47.0	na
Singapore	2.7	2.6	2.5
Thailand	42.5	39.6	35.0
Vietnam	30.2	32.0	29.1
ASEAN*	37.6	37.3	36.2

Table 13. Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older in ASEAN, 2016-2018 (%)

Country	2016	2017	2018
Brunei Darussalam	19.9	na	na
Cambodia ⁴¹	26.9	na	na
Indonesia	29.0	29.3	24.4
Lao PDR	na	25.3	na
Malaysia	na	na	na
Myanmar	na	na	na
Philippines ⁴²	23.8	na	na
Singapore ⁴³	na	11.7	na
Thailand	na	19.1	na
Vietnam ⁴⁴	22.5	na	na
ASEAN*	25.4	25.5	23.2

⁴¹ Based on 2015 reported data.⁴² Based on 2015 reported data.⁴³ Based on daily smoking prevalence of smoked cigarettes only.⁴⁴ Based on 2015 reported data.

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Table 14. Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age) by Sex in ASEAN, 2016-2018 (%)

Country	Both Sexes			Male			Female		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Brunei Darussalam	88.7	92.6	94.1	88.3	92.2	94.1	89.2	93.0	94.2
Cambodia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Indonesia	34.6	33.8	37.9	34.0	33.2	37.4	35.3	34.5	38.5
Lao PDR	70.9	74.4	77.1	71.0	74.6	77.2	70.7	74.2	77.0
Malaysia	87.6	89.6	87.8	87.0	88.8	87.2	88.4	90.4	88.4
Myanmar	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Philippines	66.0	83.7	76.5	66.4	83.0	76.4	65.5	84.5	76.5
Singapore	95.6	94.7	93.6	na	na	na	na	na	na
Thailand	84.6	na	na	84.2	na	na	85.1	na	na
Viet Nam	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
ASEAN*	75.4	79.1	78.8	71.8	76.0	76.1	72.4	76.9	76.6

Table 15. Gender Parity Index (GPI) Gross Enrolment Ratio by EducationLevel in ASEAN, 2016-2018

Country	Primary Education			Secondary Education			Tertiary Education		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Brunei Darussalam	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.03	1.03	1.02	1.66	1.62	1.56
Cambodia	0.98	0.98	0.98	1.14	1.17	1.15	1.09	1.05	1.16
Indonesia	0.99	1.00	0.99	1.03	1.02	1.02	1.01	1.01	1.01
Lao PDR	0.97	0.98	0.98	0.95	0.95	0.96	0.91	0.91	0.91
Malaysia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Myanmar	0.94	0.96	0.97	1.11	1.10	1.10	na	na	na
Philippines	0.92	0.92	0.92	1.05	1.01	1.05	1.20	1.30	1.20
Singapore	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	1.16	1.16	1.15
Thailand	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Viet Nam	1.00	na	1.00	1.01	na	1.00	na	na	na
ASEAN*	0.97	0.98	0.98	1.04	1.03	1.04	1.17	1.17	1.17

Table 16. Proportion of the population in a given age group (15 years and above) achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional literacy by Sex in ASEAN, 2016-2018 (%)

Country	Both Sexes			Male			Female		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Brunei Darussalam	96.9	97.0	97.1	98.0	98.0	98.1	95.7	95.9	96.0
Cambodia	84.4	82.5	na	90.0	87.3	na	79.3	78.1	na
Indonesia	95.4	95.5	95.7	97.2	97.3	97.3	93.6	93.8	94.0
Lao PDR	84.7	70.4	na	90.0	78.0	na	79.4	62.9	na
Malaysia	94.9	95.1	94.9	96.3	96.5	96.1	93.4	93.6	93.5
Myanmar	na	88.9	na	na	92.8	na	na	85.6	na
Philippines ⁴⁵	90.3	na	na	88.7	na	na	92.0	na	na
Singapore	97.0	97.2	97.3	98.7	98.8	98.9	95.4	95.7	95.9
Thailand	na	na	93.8	na	na	na	na	na	na
Viet Nam	95.0	95.1	94.8	96.6	96.7	96.5	93.5	93.6	93.2
ASEAN*	93.5	93.4	93.4	94.9	94.8	94.8	92.0	91.9	91.9

⁴⁵ Based on 2013 reported data.

Table 17. Proportion of schools with access to:(a) electricity; (c) computer for pedagogical purposes; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities in Primary school level in ASEAN, 2016-2018 (%)

Country	Electricity			Computer			Single-sex Basic Sanitation		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Brunei Darussalam	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cambodia	na	na	na	na	na	na	62.5	69.0	68.7
Indonesia	90.8	93.3	93.6	32.1	41.2	41.1	na	46.0	51.6
Lao PDR	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	76.1
Malaysia	99.9	100.0	na	81.8	81.7	na	100.0	100.0	na
Myanmar	na	19.2	20.3	na	1.4	2.2	na	43.8	38.1
Philippines	88.7	92.1	94.9	78.5	78.2	77.9	45.1	45.1	na
Singapore	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Thailand	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Viet Nam	93.4	96.3	93.0	na	na	79.1	na	na	na
ASEAN*	83.0	85.3	86.1	42.9	48.3	48.2	49.8	50.2	52.7

Table 18. Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level in ASEAN, 2016-2018 (%)

Country	Pre-primary Education			Primary Education			Lower Secondary Education		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Brunei Darussalam	59.4	59.1	61.5	84.9	85.4	86.4	92.6	92.1	91.2
Cambodia	98.7	98.4	99.3	98.7	98.4	99.3	98.7	98.4	99.3
Indonesia	51.9	52.3	67.9	80.3	84.2	86.0	86.8	92.1	93.2
Lao PDR	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Malaysia	95.7	91.0	na	99.7	98.9	na	na	na	na
Myanmar	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Philippines	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Singapore	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.0	99.0	98.3	99.0	99.0	98.3
Thailand	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Viet Nam	94.6	96.0	98.1	99.7	99.9	99.5	99.0	99.7	99.6
ASEAN*	74.2	76.5	84.5	85.9	89.0	90.3	90.9	94.7	95.3

Table 19. Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and 18 in ASEAN, 2016-2018 (%)

Country	before age 15			before age 18		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Brunei Darussalam	0.00	0.01	0.00	3.3	3.8	3.7
Cambodia	1.90	na	na	1.9	na	na
Indonesia	0.54	0.48	0.56	11.1	11.5	11.2
Lao PDR	na	7.10	na	na	32.7	na
Malaysia	na	na	na	na	na	na
Myanmar	1.90	na	na	16.0	na	na
Philippines	na	2.20	na	na	16.5	na
Singapore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.2	0.2	0.2
Thailand	4.40	na	na	22.5	na	na
Viet Nam	na	na	na	na	na	na
ASEAN*	1.61	1.58	1.62	14.0	14.2	14.0

Table 20. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments in ASEAN, 2016-2018 (%)

Country	2016	2017	2018
Brunei Darussalam	6.3	9.0	8.3
Cambodia ⁴⁶	19.5	15.4	20.0
Indonesia	17.3	17.3	17.3
Lao PDR	na	27.5	na
Malaysia	10.8	10.9	14.4
Myanmar	10.4	10.9	11.6
Philippines	28.7	na	na
Singapore	23.8	23.8	23.8
Thailand	na	na	na
Vietnam	26.7	26.9	27.0
ASEAN*	19.0	19.0	19.6

⁴⁶ The data for 2016 is based on 2014 reported data.

Table 21. Proportion of women in managerial positions in ASEAN, 2016-2018 (%)

Country	2016	2017	2018
Brunei Darussalam	na	44.5	41.1
Cambodia	0.7	0.4	na
Indonesia	24.2	26.6	29.0
Lao PDR	18.0	18.5	19.2
Malaysia	20.4	22.1	24.6
Myanmar	na	0.4	0.4
Philippines	46.6	52.5	52.7
Singapore	37.6	36.6	37.9
Thailand	na	na	na
Vietnam	na	na	na
ASEAN*	39.8	42.9	43.6

Table 22. Proportion of Individuals who own a mobile phone in ASEAN, 2016-2018 (%)

Country	2016	2017	2018
Brunei Darussalam ⁴⁷	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cambodia	90.0	91.0	na
Indonesia	58.3	59.6	62.4
Lao PDR	na	na	na
Malaysia	na	95.5	96.0
Myanmar	97.0	100.0	92.0
Philippines	na	na	na
Singapore	88.8	89.5	88.5
Thailand	81.4	88.2	89.5
Vietnam	na	na	na
ASEAN*	70.8	73.0	73.9

⁴⁷ Brunei data refer to the total number of mobile subscriptions instead of individuals who own a mobile phone.

Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all**Table 23. Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services in ASEAN, 2016-2018 (%)**

Country	2016	2017	2018
Brunei Darussalam	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cambodia	61.1	64.8	na
Indonesia	71.1	72.0	73.7
Lao PDR ⁴⁸	88.9	77.5	na
Malaysia	95.3	95.5	na
Myanmar ⁴⁹	80.2	88.1	na
Philippines	82.9	86.9	na
Singapore	100.0	100.0	100.0
Thailand	98.0	na	na
Vietnam	92.6	na	95.1
ASEAN*	81.2	82.8	83.8

Table 24. Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services in ASEAN, 2016-2018 (%)

Country	2016	2017	2018
Brunei Darussalam	92.0	92.0	94.0
Cambodia	72.9	76.0	na
Indonesia	67.2	67.5	69.3
Lao PDR	na	54.1	na
Malaysia	99.7	na	na
Myanmar	na	83.3	na
Philippines	91.6	89.7	na
Singapore	100.0	100.0	100.0
Thailand	na	na	na
Vietnam	82.8	na	89.7
ASEAN*	77.9	77.7	79.7

⁴⁸ The data for 2016 is based on 2015 reported data.⁴⁹ The data for 2016 is based on 2015 reported data.

Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all**Table 25. Proportion of population with access to electricity in ASEAN, 2016–2018 (%)**

Country	2016	2017	2018
Brunei Darussalam	99.5	99.6	99.7
Cambodia	80.9	85.9	na
Indonesia	97.6	98.1	98.5
Lao PDR	na	na	na
Malaysia	99.9	na	na
Myanmar	34.0	37.8	39.9
Philippines	88.4	88.4	91.9
Singapore	nap	nap	nap
Thailand	96.8	99.3	96.6
Vietnam	98.4	na	98.8
ASEAN*	90.4	91.3	92.0

Table 26. Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption in ASEAN, 2016–2018 (%)

Country	2016	2017	2018
Brunei Darussalam	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cambodia	na	na	na
Indonesia	na	na	na
Lao PDR	na	na	na
Malaysia	na	na	na
Myanmar	60.9	50.5	48.6
Philippines	36.1	33.8	33.1
Singapore	0.8	0.8	na
Thailand	13.8	14.5	15.2
Vietnam	24.2	26.2	na
ASEAN*	22.6	21.0	20.6

Table 27. Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP in ASEAN, 2016-2018 (TOE/ thousand GDP)

Country	2016	2017	2018
Brunei Darussalam	na	na	na
Cambodia	0.3	0.4	0.4
Indonesia	0.2	0.2	0.2
Lao PDR	na	na	na
Malaysia	0.4	0.4	na
Myanmar	0.3	0.3	0.2
Philippines	15.3	15.2	14.8
Singapore	na	na	na
Thailand	8.1	7.9	8.5
Vietnam	0.5	0.5	0.5
ASEAN*	3.8	3.6	3.7

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Table 28. Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita in ASEAN, 2016-2018 (%)

Country	2016	2017	2018
Brunei Darussalam	-3.6	-1.6	-2.9
Cambodia	7.0	7.0	7.5
Indonesia	3.7	3.8	3.9
Lao PDR	8.2	5.5	4.6
Malaysia	3.0	4.5	3.6
Myanmar	4.9	5.8	5.8
Philippines	5.1	5.0	4.6
Singapore	1.9	4.2	3.0
Thailand	3.0	3.7	3.9
Vietnam	5.0	5.6	5.8
ASEAN	4.2	4.6	4.5

Table 29. Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person in ASEAN, 2016-2018 (%)

Country	2016	2017	2018
Brunei Darussalam	na	-7.3	-5.5
Cambodia	3.7	4.9	na
Indonesia	1.8	2.8	2.6
Lao PDR	na	na	na
Malaysia ⁵⁰	3.1	3.7	2.2
Myanmar	na	na	13.2
Philippines	na	10.6	4.1
Singapore	2.2	4.5	2.7
Thailand	4.2	4.7	3.0
Vietnam	5.3	6.0	6.0
ASEAN*	4.9	5.5	4.3

Table 30. Proportion of informal employment in non-agricultural employment in ASEAN, 2016-2018 (%)

Country	2016	2017	2018
Brunei Darussalam	na	46.6	44.1
Cambodia	na	na	na
Indonesia	43.1	43.8	44.1
Lao PDR	na	66.5	na
Malaysia	na	10.6	na
Myanmar	na	na	na
Philippines	na	na	na
Singapore	na	na	na
Thailand	45.2	44.5	44.5
Vietnam	57.2	57.2	56.2
ASEAN*	43.8	44.1	44.2

⁵⁰ The annual growth rate of real GDP is in RM.

Table 31. Unemployment rate in ASEAN, 2016-2018 (%)

Country	Aged 15 years and above									Aged 15-24 years		
	Both Sexes			Male			Female			Both Sexes		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Brunei Darussalam	na	9.3	8.7	na	8.8	7.7	na	10.0	10.1	na	44.2	50.2
Cambodia ⁵¹	0.2	0.1	na	0.2	0.1	na	0.1	0.1	na	0.1	na	na
Indonesia	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.3	19.4	20.4	19.7
Lao PDR	na	9.4	9.1	na	10.7	na	na	7.8	na	na	18.2	na
Malaysia	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.9	3.5	3.6	10.5	10.8	10.9
Myanmar	0.8	1.6	0.9	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.0	2.0
Philippines	5.4	5.7	5.3	5.6	6.0	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.1	13.5	14.4	13.4
Singapore	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.0	6.5	7.0	6.6
Thailand	1.0	1.2	1.1	1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	4.9	5.9	5.3
Viet Nam	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.1	7.4	7.4	6.9
ASEAN*	3.8	3.9	3.7	4.3	4.3	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.7	12.8	13.3	12.7

Table 32. Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training in ASEAN, 2016-2018 (%)

Country	2016	2017	2018
Brunei Darussalam	na	9.7	20.7
Cambodia	na	na	na
Indonesia	23.2	21.4	22.1
Lao PDR	na	16.1	na
Malaysia	11.7	11.8	12.5
Myanmar	na	16.6	13.0
Philippines ⁵²	22.1	21.7	na
Singapore	4.1	4.5	4.3
Thailand	13.7	14.4	14.5
Vietnam	na	na	na
ASEAN*	20.3	19.4	19.5

⁵¹ The data for aged 15-24 years for 2016 is based on 2014 reported data.⁵² The Philippines data only refer to proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education and employment.

Table 33. Number of (a) commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) automatic teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults in ASEAN, 2016-2018

Country	Commercial Bank Branches			ATMs		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Brunei Darussalam	19.6	18.4	17.2	75.9	69.2	74.1
Cambodia	7.1	7.4	7.7	11.4	13.3	15.9
Indonesia	15.9	15.8	15.8	55.8	55.7	55.0
Lao PDR	na	na	na	na	na	na
Malaysia	11.5	10.2	10.2	48.1	47.5	46.6
Myanmar	na	na	na	na	na	na
Philippines	15.5	16.0	16.4	26.6	27.6	28.4
Singapore	8.7	8.2	8.1	55.8	63.1	64.6
Thailand	12.4	11.9	na	113.1	117.3	na
Viet Nam	3.9	3.8	3.9	24.6	24.9	25.6
ASEAN*	12.8	12.7	12.8	51.9	52.6	52.6

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Table 34a. Number of air passengers in ASEAN, 2016-2018 (in thousands)

Country	2016	2017	2018
Brunei Darussalam	1,727	1,775	1,864
Cambodia	6,625	8,237	10,553
Indonesia	98,151	107,409	113,143
Lao PDR	1,450	2,430	3,316
Malaysia	91,457	99,524	102,433
Myanmar	2,585	3,046	3,209
Philippines	69,500	75,200	na
Singapore	58,698	62,220	65,627
Thailand	138,082	151,291	160,261
Vietnam	38,600	44,500	48,900
ASEAN*	506,874	555,632	584,507

Note: ASEAN totals may not add up due to rounding

Table 34b. Number of rail passengers in ASEAN, 2016-2018 (in thousands)

Country	Sub-Category	2016	2017	2018
Brunei Darussalam	Total Passengers	nap	nap	nap
Cambodia	Total Passengers	14	39	1
Indonesia	Total Passengers	351,820	393,268	422,129
Lao PDR	Total Passengers	308	320	320
Malaysia	Total Passengers	171,883	194,051	224,348
	a. Rail	2,792	3,092	3,527
	b. Rapid Transit Network	169,092	190,959	220,821
Myanmar	Total Passengers	42,045	44,264	46,533
Philippines	Total Passengers	371,058	379,592	349,015
	a. Rail	21,829	16,448	14,707
	b. Rapid Transit Network	349,229	363,144	334,308
Singapore	Total Passengers	1,198,600	1,209,200	1,277,900
	b. Rapid Transit Network	3,275	3,312	3,501
Thailand	Total Passengers	157,985	177,060	191,974
Vietnam	Total Passengers	9,800	9,500	8,600
ASEAN	Total	2,303,513	2,407,294	2,520,819

Table 34c. Freight volumes by mode of transport in ASEAN, 2016-2018 (in thousands tonnes)

Country	Air			Rail			Sea		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Brunei Darussalam	22.1	22.5	22.9	nap	nap	nap	1,845.6	1,872.5	1,816.5
Cambodia	46.5	64.6	74.7	6,449.0	7,121.0	8,095.0	4,040.0	4,364.0	5,196.0
Indonesia	995.5	1,078.8	1,124.3	35,304.0	43,367.0	49,396.0	na	na	na
Lao PDR	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Malaysia	873.4	948.2	965.8	5,991.0	5,617.1	5,944.5	569,120.0	5447,11.0	570,701.0
Myanmar	3.5	5.9	5.5	1,983.0	1,743.0	1,799.0	na	na	na
Philippines	1,027.2	1,077.2	1,156.0	na	na	na	444,796.8	467,404.6	504,451.9
Singapore	1,969.4	2,125.2	2,154.9	nap	nap	nap	593,296.7	627,688.1	630,125.3
Thailand	1,690.9	1,820.0	1,855.8	11,937.1	11,694.9	10,231.7	262,788.9	276,719.0	291,987.4
Viet Nam	285.6	317.9	404.4	5,209.0	5,611.0	5,717.7	64,474.4	70,019.2	73,562.0
ASEAN	6,914.1	7,460.4	7,764.4	66,873.1	75,154.0	81,183.9	1,940,362.4	1,992,778.4	2,077,840.0

Table 35. Manufacturing value added (MVA) as a proportion of GDP and per capita in ASEAN, 2016-2018

Country	MVA as Proportion of GDP (%)			MVA per capita (constant 2010 USD)		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Brunei Darussalam	15.0	16.1	16.0	4,712.7	4,992.7	4,930.8
Cambodia	22.9	23.2	23.2	179.0	191.8	201.7
Indonesia	20.5	20.2	19.9	580.3	592.8	571.6
Lao PDR	7.8	7.5	7.5	na	na	na
Malaysia	22.3	22.3	22.4	2,087.0	2,109.0	2,333.0
Myanmar	0.2	0.2	0.2	na	na	na
Philippines	19.6	19.5	19.1	641.0	687.1	731.3
Singapore	17.9	19.0	19.6	9,869.2	10,886.6	11,597.2
Thailand	na	na	na	na	na	na
Viet Nam	14.3	15.3	16.0	242.3	268.7	297.0
ASEAN	19.0	19.1	19.1	718.2	750.8	775.4

Table 36. Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment in ASEAN, 2016-2018 (%)

Country	2016	2017	2018
Brunei Darussalam	na	3.8	4.0
Cambodia	na	na	na
Indonesia	13.4	14.5	14.7
Lao PDR	na	na	na
Malaysia	16.9	17.4	16.9
Myanmar	na	10.5	11.1
Philippines	8.3	8.6	8.8
Singapore	13.6	13.4	13.1
Thailand	na	0.4	na
Vietnam	16.6	17.3	17.9
ASEAN*	11.7	12.4	12.6

Table 37. Proportion of the population covered by a mobile network in ASEAN, 2016-2018 (%)

Country	2016	2017	2018
Brunei Darussalam	93.0	99.3	99.1
Cambodia	127.5	117.2	118.9
Indonesia	58.3	59.6	62.4
Lao PDR	na	na	na
Malaysia	96.0	96.2	96.3
Myanmar	na	na	na
Philippines	na	na	na
Singapore	149.8	150.8	148.8
Thailand	97.0	na	na
Vietnam	94.0	99.5	99.7
ASEAN^{*53}	75.2	77.0	78.6

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

SDG 13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

This indicator is the same as SDG 1.5.1. Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population.

⁵³ Values of more than 100% for Cambodia and Singapore were capped at 100% in the chart, as well as in the computation of ASEAN aggregate.

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

Table 38. Forest area as a proportion of total land area in ASEAN, 2016-2018 (%)

Country	2016	2017	2018
Brunei Darussalam	75.0	75.0	72.0
Cambodia	48.2	41.0	41.0
Indonesia	50.7	50.0	49.8
Lao PDR	na	na	na
Malaysia	55.4	55.0	na
Myanmar	42.1	41.3	41.3
Philippines ⁵⁴	23.4	na	na
Singapore	21.6	na	na
Thailand	31.6	31.6	31.6
Vietnam	41.2	41.5	41.7
ASEAN*	44.7	43.9	43.8

Table 39. Red List Index in ASEAN, 2016-2018

Country	2016	2017	2018
Brunei Darussalam	0.83	0.83	0.82
Cambodia	0.82	0.82	0.82
Indonesia	0.81	0.81	0.81
Lao PDR	0.81	0.81	0.81
Malaysia	0.69	0.69	0.68
Myanmar	0.81	0.81	0.81
Philippines	0.65	0.65	0.64
Singapore	na	na	na
Thailand	0.80	0.80	0.79
Vietnam	0.74	0.74	0.73
ASEAN*	0.77	0.77	0.76

⁵⁴ Based on 2015 reported data.

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

Table 40. Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with civil authority in ASEAN, 2016-2018 (%)

Country	2016	2017	2018
Brunei Darussalam	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cambodia ⁵⁵	73.3	na	na
Indonesia	72.5	73.2	71.9
Lao PDR	na	73.0	na
Malaysia	na	na	na
Myanmar	81.3	na	na
Philippines	77.2	76.2	na
Singapore	99.9	99.9	99.9
Thailand	99.5	na	na
Vietnam	na	na	na
ASEAN*	77.1	77.1	76.5

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Table 41. Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP in ASEAN, 2016-2018 (%)

Country	2016	2017	2018
Brunei Darussalam	na	na	na
Cambodia	17.0	17.2	17.4
Indonesia	12.5	12.3	13.1
Lao PDR	na	na	na
Malaysia	17.0	16.1	16.1
Myanmar	23.9	na	na
Philippines	14.5	14.9	15.6
Singapore	15.3	15.9	14.5
Thailand	21.8	na	na
Vietnam	25.1	25.8	25.7
ASEAN*	16.4	16.5	16.8

⁵⁵ Based on 2014 reported data.

Table 42. Fixed internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants in ASEAN, 2016-2018

Country	2016	2017	2018
Brunei Darussalam	8.7	8.4	10.0
Cambodia	6.5	6.9	na
Indonesia	na	na	na
Lao PDR	na	na	na
Malaysia	8.0	8.0	8.2
Myanmar	na	0.4	0.4
Philippines	2.1	na	3.7
Singapore	26.1	26.3	26.4
Thailand	na	na	na
Vietnam	9.8	12.0	13.6
ASEAN*	5.5	6.2	7.2

Table 43. Proportion of individuals using the internet in ASEAN, 2016-2018 (%)

Country	2016	2017	2018
Brunei Darussalam ⁵⁶	129.9	133.8	137.3
Cambodia ⁵⁷	128.9	118.2	84.7
Indonesia	25.4	32.3	39.9
Lao PDR	na	na	na
Malaysia	na	80.1	81.2
Myanmar	88.5	87.9	88.1
Philippines ⁵⁸	45.6	na	na
Singapore	79.1	84.3	87.2
Thailand	47.5	52.9	56.8
Vietnam	54.2	58.1	70.0
ASEAN*	45.7	49.7	55.1

⁵⁶ Values of more than 100% for Brunei Darussalam were capped at 100% in the chart, as well as in the computation of the ASEAN aggregate.

⁵⁷ Values of more than 100% for Cambodia were capped at 100% in the chart, as well as in the computation of the ASEAN aggregate.

⁵⁸ Based on 2013 reported data.

Table 44. Latest national statistical plan of ASEAN Member States⁵⁹

Country	Status	Name	Time Span
Brunei Darussalam	Implementing	Department of Economic Planning and Development Strategic Plan 2014-2023	2014-2023
Cambodia	Implementing	National Strategy for the Development of Statistics 2019-2023	2019-2023
Indonesia	Implementing	BPS Strategic Plan	2020-2024
Lao PDR	Implementing	Strategy for the Development of the National Statistical System	2016-2025/30
Malaysia	Implementing	Department of Statistics Malaysia Transformation Plan 2015-2020	2015-2020
Myanmar	Implementing	National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (Core Strategies)	2018/19-2022/23
Philippines	Implementing	Philippine Statistical Development Programme	2018-2023
Singapore	Implementing	Statistics Programme 2016-2020	2016-2020
Thailand	Implementing	2 nd Thailand Statistical Master Plan	2016-2021
Vietnam	Implementing	Viet Nam Statistical Development Strategy	2011-2020

⁵⁹ Source: "2019 NSDS Progress Report" National Strategy for the Development of Statistics, PARIS21, May 2019. <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata - 17-08-03.pdf>

Table 45. Latest population and housing census conducted by ASEAN Member States in the last 10 years

Country	Conducted census?	Year Conducted
Brunei Darussalam	Yes	2011
Cambodia	Yes	2019
Indonesia ⁶⁰	Yes	2010
Lao PDR	Yes	2015
Malaysia	Yes	2010
Myanmar	Yes	2014
Philippines ⁶¹	Yes	2015
Singapore ⁶²	Yes	2010
Thailand	Yes	2010
Vietnam	Yes	2019
ASEAN*	All	

⁶⁰ Indonesia is currently conducting Census of Population 2020.

⁶¹ Philippines is currently conducting the 2020 Census of Population and Housing.

⁶² Singapore is currently conducting Census of Population 2020.

Annex 3

Technical Notes

Technical Notes

A. Data Sources	Submission of ASEAN Member States (AMS)
B. Methodological approach in the assessment of data and metadata	
Basic guidelines	<p>When evaluating country reported data, only observations deemed sufficiently comparable across countries are selected based on criteria including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Data should be sourced from surveys, censuses administrative-based statistics or derived indicators from NSOs. Subject-matter data generated by ministries/departments/agencies, recognized by the statistical system as official sources in the country or the government system are also accepted. <input type="checkbox"/> Nationally-representative indicators should be included (unless the indicator itself points to a particular geographic area/s e.g. urban-rural, regional, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> Age groups covered by the observed data must be sufficiently comparable across countries.
Timing and reporting practices	Differences in timing and reporting practices may cause inconsistencies among data from different sources. Users should be cautioned when combining these data.
Key dimensions for quality assessment	<p>The data compiled for the indicators in this publication are assessed based on the following dimensions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Relevance of the indicators was assumed for all indicators since they are aligned with the global SDG indicators (hence it is not necessary to assign a quality score for this dimension); <input type="checkbox"/> Credibility of the data source; and <input type="checkbox"/> Quality or consistency checks in terms of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. uniformity or consistency of concepts and definitions with the global definition; ii. consistency in methodologies among the AMS including units of measurement; iii. coherence in geographic coverage and age groupings; and iv. timeliness and coherence in availability of data.

Quality scoring	<p>Each dimension was assigned a score of either “0” or “1” for each indicator as follows:</p> <p>“0” – dimension totally not-consistent with the global standard;</p> <p>“1” – dimension completely consistent with the global standard or with a slight deviation from the global standard;</p> <p>NR – is assigned to dimensions where AMS has no response and is assigned a zero score.</p> <p>An average of the scores obtained from all AMS on all 5 dimensions (Concepts, Methods, Coverage, Timeliness and Credibility) by indicator resulted in an overall quality/consistency score of the indicator for inclusion in the publication. A minimum average score of 0.5 was set for the purpose.</p> <p>Likewise, as a result of the overall data assessment, availability of data from a minimum of 6 countries per indicator was also set for inclusion in the final list of SDG indicators for publication. This resulted in a total of 67 indicators being selected.</p>
C. Methodology for data aggregation at ASEAN regional level	
General rules	<p>When indicators are ratios or proportions, aggregates are computed using weights according to the denominator of the ratio or proportion⁶³. In cases where there are missing data, aggregates for groups of countries should be treated as “approximations of unknown totals or average values.” The aggregation rules are intended to yield estimates for a consistent set of data from countries from one period to the next and for all indicators.</p>
Missing values	<p>To facilitate comparison of the ASEAN aggregate, imputations were made for missing country observations in computing the ASEAN aggregate. The imputed country value is based on the nearest year’s available data. Aggregates with imputation are indicated by “*” to differentiate them from the regular aggregates.</p>

⁶³ World Bank Development Indicators, <https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/198549-what-methods-are-used-to-calculate-aggregates-for>

Methodology of computation	The methodology for generating an aggregate value for ASEAN depends on the absolute levels or proportions at the country level of the specific indicator (either provided as levels or ratios or proportions) . For some indicators, the weight or denominator is simply the total population. For other indicators, the denominator may refer to either of the following: (a) total number of live births; (b) total employed; (c) total land area; (d) total number of schools by level of education; (e) total women of a particular age group; (f) total number of members of Parliament; (g) total number of employed persons in managerial positions; (h) total number of teachers by level of education; etc.
The following formulas were used in the calculation of the ASEAN aggregates:	
SDG 1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	$G = (\sum C_i \times P_i) / \sum P_i \times 100 (\%)$ <p>Required data: C_i = proportion of population below the poverty line in country i P_i = Total population in country i</p>
Total	
Rural areas	$G = (\sum C_i \times P_i) / \sum P_i \times 100 (\%)$ <p>Required data: C_i = proportion of population below the poverty line in rural areas in country i P_i = Total rural population in country i</p>
SDG 1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	<p>Required data:</p> <p>a) Total deaths and missing persons due to disasters per 100,000 population;</p> <p>b) Total number of directly affected persons (whether injured, homeless, etc.) per 100,000 population</p>
SDG 2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age < -2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	$G = (\sum C_i \times D_i) / \sum D_i \times 100 (\%)$ <p>Required data: C_i = Percentage of stunted children < 5 years of age in country i, D_i = Total number of children < 5 years of age in country i.</p>

SDG 2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition - wasting (weight for height < -2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	$G = (\sum C_i \times D_i) / \sum D_i \times 100 (\%)$ <p>Required data: C_i = Percentage of wasted children < 5 years of age in country i, D_i = Total number of children < 5 years of age in country i.</p>
SDG 3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	$G = (\sum C_i \times D_i) / \sum D_i \times 100,000 \text{ (per 100,000 live births)}$ <p>Required data: C_i = Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births in country i D_i = Total number of live births on the period specified in country i</p>
SDG 3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	$G = (\sum C_i \times D_i) / \sum D_i \times 100 (\%)$ <p>Required data: C_i = Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel in country i D_i = Total number of live births in the same period in country i</p>
SDG 3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate	$G = (\sum C_i \times D_i) / \sum D_i \times 1,000 \text{ (per 1,000 live births)}$ <p>Required data: C_i = Under-five mortality rate per 1,000 live births in country i D_i = Total number of livebirths in the period under study in country i</p>
SDG 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate	$G = (\sum C_i \times D_i) / \sum D_i \times 1,000 \text{ (per 1,000 live births)}$ <p>Required data: C_i = Neonatal mortality rate deaths per 1,000 live births in country i D_i = Total number of livebirths in the period under study in country i</p>
SDG 3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	$G = (\sum C_i \times D_i) / \sum D_i \times 100,000 \text{ (per 100,000 population)}$ <p>Required data: C_i = Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population in country i D_i = Total population in country i</p>

SDG 3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	$G = (\sum C_i \times D_i) / \sum D_i \times 1,000 \text{ (per 1,000 population)}$ <p>Required data: C_i = Malaria incident cases per 1,000 population in country i D_i = Total population in country i</p>
SDG 3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries	$G = (\sum C_i \times D_i) / \sum D_i \times 100,000 \text{ (per 100,000 population)}$ <p>Required data: C_i = Death rate due to road traffic injuries in country i D_i = Total population in country i</p>
SDG 3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate aged 15-19 years per 1,000 woman in that age group	$G = (\sum C_i \times D_i) / \sum D_i \times 1,000 \text{ (per 1,000 women)}$ <p>Required data: C_i = Adolescent birth rate (aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in country i D_i = Total number of females aged 15-19 years in country i</p>
SDG 3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older	$G = (\sum C_i \times D_i) / \sum D_i \times 100 \text{ (%)}$ <p>Required data: C_i = Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older in country i D_i = Total population 15 years and over in country i</p>
SDG 4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	$G = (\sum C_i \times D_i) / \sum D_i \times 100 \text{ (%)}$ <p>Required data: C_i = Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), Both Sexes, in country i D_i = Total school age population (according to cut-off age specified in metadata) in country i</p>
Male	$G = (\sum C_i \times D_i) / \sum D_i \times 100 \text{ (%)}$ <p>Required data: C_i = Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), Male, in country i D_i = Total male school age population (according to cut-off age specified in metadata) in country i</p>

Female	$G = (\sum C_i \times D_i) / \sum D_i \times 100 (\%)$ <p>Required data: C_i = Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), Female, in country i D_i = Total female school age population (according to cut-off age specified in metadata) in country i</p>
SDG 4.5.1 Gender Parity Index (GPI) Gross Enrolment Ratio, by education level (a) Primary Education; (b) Secondary Education; and (c) Tertiary Education	$G = (\sum C_i) / N$ <p>The group data is the average of all the indices over the total number of countries for each of (a), (b) and (c).</p> <p>Required data: C_i = Gross Enrolment Ratio, Gender Parity Index (GPI) for (a) Primary Education, (b) Secondary Education and (c) Tertiary Education, in country i N = Number of countries in the ASEAN region</p>
SDG 4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional literacy skill, by sex Both Sexes	$G = (\sum C_i \times D_i) / \sum D_i \times 100 (\%)$ <p>Required data: C_i = Percentage of the population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional literacy, Both Sexes in country i D_i = Total population 15 years and over in country i</p>
Male	$G = (\sum C_i \times D_i) / \sum D_i \times 100 (\%)$ <p>Required data: C_i = Percentage of the male population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional literacy, in country i D_i = Total male population 15 years and over in country i</p>
Female	$G = (\sum C_i \times D_i) / \sum D_i \times 100 (\%)$ <p>Required data: C_i = Percentage of the female population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional literacy, in country i D_i = Total female population 15 years and over in country i</p>

SDG 4.a.1 Proportion of primary schools offering basic services, by type of service Access to electricity	$G = (\sum C_i \times D_i) / \sum D_i \times 100 (\%)$ Required data: C_i = Percentage of schools with access to electricity in country i D_i = Total number of schools in country i
Access to computer for pedagogical purposes	$G = (\sum C_i \times D_i) / \sum D_i \times 100 (\%)$ Required data: C_i = Percentage of schools with access to (c) computer for pedagogical purposes in country i D_i = Total number of schools in country i
Access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities	$G = (\sum C_i \times D_i) / \sum D_i \times 100 (\%)$ Required data: C_i = Percentage of schools with access to single sex basic sanitation facilities in country i D_i = Total number of schools in country i
SDG 4.c.1 Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level (a) Pre-primary Education; (b) Primary Education; and (c) Lower Secondary Education	$G = (\sum C_i \times D_i) / \sum D_i \times 100 (\%)$ To be done for each level of education, (a), (b) and (c) Both numerator and denominator should have the same level of education. Required data: C_i = Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary education or (b) primary education or (c) lower secondary education, who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country (%) D_i = Total number of teachers in (a) pre-primary education, (b) primary education and (c) lower secondary education in country i

SDG 5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age (a) 15 and (b) 18	$G = (\sum C_i \times D_i) / \sum D_i \times 100 (\%)$ <p>To be done for each group of age (a) and (b).</p> <p>Required data: C_i = Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age (a) 15 or (b) 18 in country i D_i = Total women aged 20-24 years in country i</p>
SDG 5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments	$G = (\sum C_i \times D_i) / \sum D_i \times 100 (\%)$ <p>Required data: C_i = Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament in country i D_i = Total number of seats in national parliament in country i</p>
SDG 5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	$G = (\sum C_i \times D_i) / \sum D_i \times 100 (\%)$ <p>Required data: C_i = Proportion of women in managerial positions in country i D_i = Total number of men and women in managerial positions in country i</p>
SDG 5.b.1 Proportion of Individuals who own a mobile telephone	$G = (\sum C_i \times D_i) / \sum D_i \times 100 (\%)$ <p>Required data: C_i = Proportion of individuals who own a mobile phone, both sexes in country i D_i = Total population in country i</p>
SDG 6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	$G = (\sum C_i \times D_i) / \sum D_i \times 100 (\%)$ <p>Required data: C_i = Percentage of population using safely managed drinking water services in country i D_i = Total population in country i</p>

SDG 6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services	$G = (\sum C_i \times D_i) / \sum D_i \times 100 (\%)$ <p>Required data: C_i = Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water in country i D_i = Total population in country i</p>
SDG 7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity	$G = (\sum C_i \times D_i) / \sum D_i \times 100 (\%)$ <p>Required data: C_i = Proportion of population with electricity access in country i D_i = Total population in country i</p>
SDG 7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	$G = (\sum C_i \times D_i) / \sum D_i \times 100 (\%)$ <p>Required data: C_i = Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption in country i D_i = Total final energy consumption in country i</p>
SDG 7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	$G = (\sum C_i \times D_i) / \sum D_i \times 1000 (\text{per } 1000 \text{ GDP})$ <p>Required data: C_i = Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy in country i D_i = GDP expressed in constant 2010 USD in country i</p>
SDG 8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	$G = (\sum C_i \times D_i) / \sum D_i \times 100 (\%)$ <p>Required data: C_i = Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita in year $t + 1$, in country i D_i = Total population in year t in country i</p>
SDG 8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	$G = (\sum C_i \times D_i) / \sum D_i \times 100 (\%)$ <p>Required data: C_i = Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person in year $t + 1$, in country i D_i = Total employed persons in year t in country i</p>

SDG 8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agricultural employment	$G = (\sum C_i \times D_i) / \sum D_i \times 100 (\%)$ <p>Required data: C_i = Proportion of informal employment in non-agricultural employment in country i D_i = Total employment in non-agricultural activities in country i</p>
SDG 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex and age (a) Both Sexes, Aged 15+; (b) Male, Aged 15+ ; and (c) Female, Aged 15+	$G = (\sum C_i \times D_i) / \sum D_i \times 100 (\%)$ <p>Note: Numerator and denominator should contain same unit, e.g. for both sexes, for males and for females.</p> <p>Required data: C_i = Unemployment rate for: (a), (b) and (c) in country i D_i = Total labor force population for (a) both sexes, (b) male labor force and (c) female labor force in country i</p>
(d) Both Sexes, Aged 15-24	$G = (\sum C_i \times D_i) / \sum D_i \times 100 (\%)$ <p>Required data: C_i = Unemployment rate, both sexes for ages 15-24 in country i D_i = Total Labor force population for ages 15-24 in country i</p>
SDG 8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training	$G = (\sum C_i \times D_i) / \sum D_i \times 100 (\%)$ <p>Required data: C_i = Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years), not in education, employment or training, in country i D_i = Total youth population (aged 15 -24 years) in country i</p>
SDG 8.10.1 Number of commercial bank branches and automatic teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults Commercial bank branches	$G = (\sum C_i \times D_i) / \sum D_i \times 100,000 \text{ (per 100,000 adults)}$ <p>Required data: C_i = Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults in country i D_i = Total adult population in country i</p>
ATMs	$G = (\sum C_i \times D_i) / \sum D_i \times 100,000 \text{ (per 100,000 adults)}$ <p>Required data: C_i = Number of ATMs per 100,000 adults in country i D_i = Total adult population in country i</p>

SDG 9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport Number of passengers by air	$G = \sum C_i$ (thousand) Required data: C_i = Number of passengers by air in country i
Number of passengers by rail	$G = \sum C_i$ (thousand) Required data: C_i = Number of passengers by rail in country i
Freight volumes by air	$G = \sum C_i$ (thousand tonnes) Required data: C_i = Freight volumes by air in country i
Freight volumes by rail	$G = \sum C_i$ (thousand tonnes) Required data: C_i = Freight volumes by rail in country i
Freight volumes by sea	$G = \sum C_i$ (thousand tonnes) Required data: C_i = Freight volumes by sea in country i
SDG 9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita As a proportion of GDP	$G = (\sum C_i / \sum GDP_i) \times 100$ (%) Required data: C_i = Manufacturing value added as a percentage of GDP in country i GDP_i = GDP in country i
Per capita	$G = \sum (C_i \times D_i) / \sum D_i$ (constant 2010 USD) Required data: C_i = Manufacturing value added per capita in country i D_i = Total population in country i

SDG 9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	$G = (\sum C_i \times D_i) / \sum D_i \times 100 (\%)$ <p>Required data: C_i = Manufacturing employment, in percent to total employment in country i D_i = Total employment in country i</p>
SDG 9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network	$G = (\sum C_i \times D_i) / \sum D_i \times 100 (\%)$ <p>Required data: C_i = Percentage of population covered by a mobile network in country i D_i = Total population in country i</p>
SDG 13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Same as SDG 1.5.1 (above)
SDG 15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area	$G = (\sum C_i \times D_i) / \sum D_i \times 100 (\%)$ <p>Required data: C_i = Share of forest area to total land area in country i D_i = Total land area in country i</p>
SDG 15.5.1 Red List Index	$G = \sum C_i / N$ <p>Required data: C_i = Red List index in country i N = Number of countries in the ASEAN region</p>
SDG 16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 whose births have been registered with civil authority	$G = (\sum C_i \times D_i) / \sum D_i \times 100 (\%)$ <p>Required data: C_i = Proportion of children under 5 whose births have been registered with civil authority as of the reporting year in country i D_i = Total number of children below age 5 in the same period in country i</p>

SDG 17.1.1. Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP	$G = (\sum C_i \times D_i) / \sum D_i \times 100 (\%)$ <p>Required data: C_i = Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP in country i D_i = GDP expressed in constant 2010 USD in country i</p>
SDG 17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	$G = (\sum C_i \times D_i) / \sum D_i \times 100 (\text{per } 100 \text{ inhabitants})$ <p>Required data: C_i = Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants in country i D_i = Total population in country i</p>
SDG 17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet	$G = (\sum C_i \times D_i) / \sum D_i \times 100 (\%)$ <p>Required data: C_i = Proportion of individuals using the Internet in country i D_i = Total population in country i</p>
SDG 17.18.3 Number of ASEAN countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation	<p>Required data: N = Number of countries in the ASEAN region with a statistical plan</p>
SDG 17.19.2 Proportion of ASEAN countries that have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years	<p>No aggregation needed. Indicate the exact year the last population census was conducted per country.</p>

Annex 4 Metadata

SDG Indicators			Definition	Data Sources	Country notes / Remarks
Code	Name	Unit			
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere					
1.2.1	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line (total and for rural areas)	%	The national poverty rate is the percentage of the total population living below the national poverty line.	Socio-economic surveys, Household income and expenditure surveys	1. The indicator is not applicable for Brunei Darussalam and Singapore as they do not have national poverty lines. 2. For Viet Nam, the indicator refers to the proportion of households living below the multidimensional poverty rate at the national level. 3. For Malaysia, the indicator refers to the percentage of the total household living below the national poverty line.
1.5.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Number per 100,000 population	Death: The number of people who died during the disaster, or directly after, as a direct result of the hazardous event. Missing: The number of people whose whereabouts is unknown since the hazardous event. It includes people who are presumed dead, for whom there is no physical evidence such as a body, and for which an official/ legal report has been filed with competent authorities. Directly affected: The number of people who have suffered injury, illness or other health effects; who were evacuated, displaced, relocated or have suffered direct damage to their livelihoods, economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets.	National disaster database	Data for Brunei Darussalam and Singapore refer to non-climate disasters/ incidents as they are not prone to climate-related disaster, but could be affected by non-climate disasters/ incidents such as fatalities arising from fire incidents.

SDG Indicators			Definition	Data Sources	Country notes / Remarks
Code	Name	Unit			
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture					
2.2.1	Prevalence of stunting (height-for-age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	%	Proportion of children under 5 years of age for which height-for-age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards.	National health survey, Socio-economic survey, Household living standard survey	Data on this indicator for Singapore is not routinely collected as the burden of stunting is low like other high income countries.
2.2.2	Prevalence of malnutrition - wasting (weight-for-height < -2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	%	Wasting: Proportion of children under 5 years of age for which weight-for-height <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standard.	National health survey, Socio-economic survey, Household living standard survey	Data on this indicator for Singapore is not routinely collected as the burden of wasting is low like other high income countries.

Annex 4 Metadata

SDG Indicators			Definition	Data Sources	Country notes / Remarks
Code	Name	Unit			
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages					
3.1.1	Maternal mortality ratio	Number per 100,000 live births	The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) is defined as the number of maternal deaths during a given time period per 100,000 live births during the same time period. The annual number of female deaths from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, expressed per 100,000 live births, for a specified time period.	Civil registration, Demographic and health survey, Population and housing census	
3.1.2	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	%	Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (generally doctors, nurses or midwives) is the percentage of deliveries attended by health personnel trained in providing lifesaving obstetric care, including giving the necessary supervision, care and advice to women during pregnancy, labour and the post-partum period, conducting deliveries on their own, and caring for newborns. Traditional birth attendants, even if they receive a short training course, are not included.	Civil registration, Demographic and health survey, Socio-economic survey	

SDG Indicators			Definition	Data Sources	Country notes / Remarks
Code	Name	Unit			
3.2.1	Under-five mortality rate	Number per 1,000 live births	Under-five mortality is the probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of 5 years, if subject to age specific mortality rates of that period, expressed per 1,000 live births.	Civil registration, Demographic and health survey, Life table	
3.2.2	Neonatal mortality rate	Number per 1,000 live births	The neonatal mortality rate is the probability that a child born in a specific year or period will die before reaching 28 completed days of life, if subject to the age-specific mortality rates of that period, expressed per 1,000 live births. Neonatal deaths (deaths during the first 28 completed days of life) may be subdivided into early neonatal deaths, occurring during the first 7 days of life, and late neonatal deaths, occurring after the 7th day but before the 28th completed day of life.	Civil registration, Demographic and health survey	Data for Viet Nam refer to babies who died before reaching age one (infant death).
3.3.2	Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	Number per 100,000 population	The tuberculosis (TB) incidence per 100,000 population as defined as the estimated number of new and relapse TB cases (all forms of TB, including cases in people living with HIV) arising in a given year, expressed as a rate per 100 000 population.	Tuberculosis registry system based on notification by medical practitioners and laboratory personnel, National tuberculosis survey	Data for Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Singapore and Viet Nam cover only new cases of TB.

Annex 4 Metadata

SDG Indicators			Definition	Data Sources	Country notes / Remarks
Code	Name	Unit			
3.3.3	Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	Number per 1,000 population	Incidence of malaria is defined as the number of new cases of malaria per 1,000 people at risk each year. Case of malaria is defined as the occurrence of malaria infection in a person whom the presence of malaria parasites in the blood has been confirmed by a diagnostic test. The population considered is the population at risk of the disease.	Administrative data, Infectious diseases notification system based on notification by medical practitioners and laboratory personnel	
3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries	Number per 100,000 population	Death rate due to road traffic injuries is defined as the number of road traffic fatal injury deaths per 100,000 population	Administrative data	
3.7.2	Adolescent birth rate aged 15-19 years per 1,000 women in that age group	Number per 1,000 women	Annual number of births to females aged 15-19 years per 1,000 females in the respective age group.	Civil registration, Administrative data, Demographic and health survey	
3.a.1	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older	%	The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 15 years and over who currently use any tobacco product (smoked and/or smokeless tobacco) on a daily or non-daily basis. "Current use" means use within the previous 30 days at the time of the survey, whether daily or non-daily use.	National health survey, Socio-economic survey, National tobacco survey	Data for Singapore refer to daily smoking prevalence of smoked cigarettes only and exclude smokeless tobacco.

SDG Indicators			Definition	Data Sources	Country notes / Remarks
Code	Name	Unit			
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all					
4.2.2	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	%	The participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age) is defined as the percentage of children in the given age range who participate in one or more organized learning programme, including programmes which offer a combination of education and care. Participation in early childhood and in primary education are both included. The age range will vary by country depending on the official age for entry to primary education.	Administrative data, Socio-economic survey	
4.5.1	Gender Parity Index (GPI) Gross Enrolment Ratio, by education level	Index	Gender Parity Index (GPI) Gross Enrolment Ratio is defined as ratio between female gross enrolment ratio to male gross enrolment ratio for each education level (primary education, secondary education, tertiary education).	Administrative data, Socio-economic survey	
4.6.1	Proportion of the population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional literacy skill, by sex	%	In the ASEAN region, a proxy indicator of functional literacy is used as almost all AMS have not adopted a minimum proficiency level standard for literacy. Hence the indicator presented for all AMS here refers to the basic literate population 15 years old and over who can read, write and understand a simple sentence/message.	Socio-economic survey, Population census, Administrative data	Malaysia uses proxy data the proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) and of adults (aged 15 years and above) have achieved or exceeded a given level of proficiency in literacy who have ever been to school that is, those currently schooling or completed schooling.

Annex 4 Metadata

SDG Indicators			Definition	Data Sources	Country notes / Remarks
Code	Name	Unit			
4.a.1	Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service	%	The percentage of schools by level of education (primary education) with access to the given facilities or services: a. electricity b. computer for pedagogical purposes c. single-sex basic sanitation facilities	Administrative data	
4.c.1	Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level	%	The percentage of teachers by level of education taught (pre-primary, primary, lower secondary education) who have received at least the minimum organized pedagogical teacher training pre-service and in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country.	Administrative data	1. This indicator is based on the UN SDG indicator framework prior to March 2020. 2. Data for Singapore on teachers for lower secondary education refer to both lower and upper secondary education as the teachers could teach both levels.
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls					
5.3.1	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	%	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before aged 15 years and before aged 18 years.	Administrative data, Demographic and health survey, Socio-economic survey, Population census	

SDG Indicators			Definition	Data Sources	Country notes / Remarks
Code	Name	Unit			
5.5.1	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments	%	The proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments is measured as the number of seats held by women members in single or lower chambers of national parliaments, expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats. This indicator covers the single chamber in unicameral parliaments and the lower chamber in bicameral parliaments. It does not cover the upper chamber of bicameral parliaments.	Official statistics received from parliaments, Administrative data based on electoral records	
5.5.2	Proportion of women in managerial positions	%	This indicator refers to the proportion of females in the total number of persons employed in managerial positions.	Labour force survey, Socio-economic survey	
5.b.1	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone	%	This indicator is calculated by dividing the total number of in-scope individuals who own a mobile phone by the total number of in-scope individuals.	Administrative data, Socio-economic survey	Data for Brunei Darussalam refer to the total number of subscriptions.

SDG Indicators			Definition	Data Sources	Country notes / Remarks
Code	Name	Unit			
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all					
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	%	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services is currently being measured by the proportion of population using an improved basic drinking water source which is located on premises, available when needed and free of faecal (and priority chemical) contamination. 'Improved' drinking water sources include: piped water into dwelling, yard or plot; public taps or standpipes; boreholes or tubewells; protected dug wells; protected springs; packaged water; delivered water and rainwater.	Socio-economic survey, Household living standard survey, Population and housing census, Administrative data	Data for Malaysia refers to proportion of the population with access to the public treated water supply system.
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services	%	The proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services is currently being measured by the proportion of the population using a basic sanitation facility which is not shared with other households and where excreta is safely disposed in situ or treated off-site. 'Improved' sanitation facilities include: flush or pour flush toilets to sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with a slab, and composting toilets. This indicator does not cover access to hand-washing facility with soap and water.	Socio-economic survey, Household living standard survey, Population and housing census, Administrative data	

SDG Indicators			Definition	Data Sources	Country notes / Remarks
Code	Name	Unit			
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all					
7.1.1	Proportion of population with access to electricity	%	Proportion of population with access to electricity is the percentage of population with access to electricity.	Socio-economic survey, Household living standard survey, Population and housing census, Administrative data	Data on this indicator for Singapore is not tracked as almost 100% of its population have access to electricity.
7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	%	The renewable energy share in total final consumption is the percentage of final consumption of energy that is derived from renewable resources. Renewable energy consumption includes consumption of energy derived from: hydro, solid biofuels, wind, solar, liquid biofuels, biogas, geothermal, marine and waste.	Administrative data, Surveys	
7.3.1	Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	TOE / thousand 2010 USD	Energy intensity is defined as the energy supplied to the economy per unit value of economic output. Total energy supply, as defined by the International Recommendations for Energy Statistics (IRES), is made up of production plus net imports minus international marine and aviation bunkers plus-stock changes. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the measure of economic output. For purposes of uniformity, the denominator used was GDP at constant 2010 USD.	Administrative data	1. Data for Malaysia are based on GDP 2015 prices. 2. Data for Singapore are based on the proxy indicator of percentage improvement of energy consumption per dollar GDP from 2005 levels.

SDG Indicators			Definition	Data Sources	Country notes / Remarks
Code	Name	Unit			
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all					
8.1.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	%	Annual growth rate of real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita is calculated as the percentage change in the real GDP per capita between two consecutive years. Real GDP per capita is calculated by dividing real GDP at constant prices by the population of a country or area. The data for real GDP are measured in constant 2010 USD to facilitate the calculation of country growth rates and aggregation of the country data.	Economic census, Population Census, Enterprise survey, Administrative data	
8.2.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	%	Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person conveys the annual percentage change in real GDP per employed person. The data for real GDP are measured in constant 2010 USD to facilitate the calculation of country growth rates and aggregation of the country data.	Economic census, Population census, Enterprise survey, Labour force survey, Administrative data	Data for Malaysia are based on RM.
8.3.1	Proportion of informal employment in non-agricultural employment	%	This indicator presents the share of non-agricultural employment which is classified as informal employment.	Economic census, Population Census, Enterprise survey, Labour force survey	This indicator is based on the UN SDG indicator framework prior to March 2020. For Malaysia, the indicator refers to share of employment in the informal sector

SDG Indicators			Definition	Data Sources	Country notes / Remarks
Code	Name	Unit			
8.5.2	Unemployment rate, by sex and age	%	The unemployment rate conveys the percentage of persons in the labour force who are unemployed by sex and age (aged 15 years and above and aged 15-24 years)	Labour force survey, Socio-economic survey	
8.6.1	Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training	%	This proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training, also known as “the NEET rate”, conveys the number of young persons not in education, employment or training as a percentage of the total youth population.	Labour force survey, Socio-economic survey	Data for Philippines only refer to proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education and employment.
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	Number per 100,000 adults	(a) The number of commercial bank branches refers to the number of commercial banks branches per year reported by the Central Bank or the main financial regulator of the country. (b) The number of automated teller machines (ATMs) refers to the number of ATMs in the country for all types of institutions such as commercial banks, non-deposit taking microfinance institutions, deposit taking micro finance institutions, credit union and financial cooperatives.	Administrative data by Central Banks or another main financial services regulator.	

SDG Indicators			Definition	Data Sources	Country notes / Remarks
Code	Name	Unit			
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation					
9.1.2	Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport	Number of passengers Tonnes of freight	Passenger (air and rail) and freight volumes (air, rail and sea) are the number of passengers and metric tonnes of cargo respectively for each mode of transport.	Administrative data by Transport ministries, Enterprises survey, Individual production and business establishment survey, Survey of transport, warehousing, and storage operations	1. The indicators on passenger and freight volumes by rail are not applicable for Brunei Darussalam as it does not have transborder rail. 2. The indicator on freight volumes by rail is not applicable for Singapore as it does not handle any rail cargo.
9.2.1	Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita	%	Manufacturing value added (MVA) as a proportion of gross domestic product (GDP) is a ratio between MVA and GDP, both reported in constant 2010 USD. MVA per capita is calculated by dividing MVA in constant 2010 USD by population of a country or area.	National account estimates	
9.2.2	Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	%	This indicator presents the share of manufacturing employment in total employment. The value is obtained by summing up the number of employed in all manufacturing activities. The manufacturing employment indicator is presented in absolute terms as well as relative to total employment.	Labour force survey, Socio-economic survey	

SDG Indicators			Definition	Data Sources	Country notes / Remarks
Code	Name	Unit			
9.c.1	Proportion of population covered by a mobile network	%	Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, refers to the percentage of inhabitants living within range of a mobile-cellular signal, irrespective of whether or not they are mobile phone subscribers or users. This is calculated by dividing the number of inhabitants within range of a mobile-cellular signal by the total population and multiplying by 100.	Administrative data	Data for Cambodia and Singapore are more than 100% of the population considering that multiple mobile operators covering the population may be present in the country.
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts					
13.1.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Number per 100,000 population	<p>Death: The number of people who died during the disaster, or directly after, as a direct result of the hazardous event.</p> <p>Missing: The number of people whose whereabouts is unknown since the hazardous event. It includes people who are presumed dead, for whom there is no physical evidence such as a body, and for which an official/ legal report has been filed with competent authorities.</p> <p>Directly affected: The number of people who have suffered injury, illness or other health effects; who were evacuated, displaced, relocated or have suffered direct damage to their livelihoods, economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets.</p>	National disaster database	Data for Brunei Darussalam and Singapore refer to non-climate disasters as they are not prone to climate-related disaster but could be affected by non-climate disasters/incidents such as fatalities arising from fire incidents.

Annex 4 Metadata

SDG Indicators			Definition	Data Sources	Country notes / Remarks
Code	Name	Unit			
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					
15.1.1	Forest area as a proportion of total land area	%	Forest area as a proportion of total land area.	Administrative data by ministries of environment and other ministries/agencies responsible for the designation and maintenance of forest/ natural areas	
15.5.1	Red List Index	Index	The Red List Index measures change in aggregate extinction risk across groups of species. It is based on genuine changes in the number of species in each category of extinction risk on The International Union for Conservative of Nature (IUCN) Red List of Threatened Species (IUCN 2015) is expressed as changes in an index ranging from 0 to 1 .	IUCN	
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					
16.9.1	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	%	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority.	Administrative data, Demographic and health survey, Socio-economic survey, Population census	

SDG Indicators			Definition	Data Sources	Country notes / Remarks
Code	Name	Unit			
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development					
17.1.1	Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP	%	General government units have four types of revenue. The major types of revenue are taxes (GFS code 11), social contributions (GFS code 12), grants (GFS code 13), and other revenue (GFS code 14).	National authorities, such as Ministries of Finance, Central Banks, National Statistics Offices, etc.	
17.6.1	Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	Number per 100 inhabitants	The indicator refers to the number of fixed-broadband subscriptions to the public internet.	Administrative data from telecommunication services	Data for Malaysia represents the fixed Internet broadband subscriptions (downstream speed 1Mbps and above) per 100 inhabitants.
17.8.1	Proportion of individuals using the Internet	%	The indicator proportion of individuals using the Internet is defined as the proportion of individuals who used the Internet from any location in the last three months.	Household survey, Socio-economic survey, Administrative data	Data for Brunei Darussalam and Cambodia are based on internet subscriptions, and hence could be more than 100%.
17.18.3	Number of ASEAN countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation	Number	This indicator is based on the annual Status Report on National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS), supplemented by information provided directly by AMS' NSO. In collaboration with its partners, PARIS21 reports on country progress in designing and implementing national statistical plans. The indicator is a count of AMS that are either (i) implementing a strategy, (ii) designing one or (iii) awaiting adoption of the strategy in the current year.	PARIS21, NSO	

Annex 4 Metadata

SDG Indicators			Definition	Data Sources	Country notes / Remarks
Code	Name	Unit			
17.19.2	Number of ASEAN countries that have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years	Number	The indicator tracks the number of AMS that have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years. This also includes countries which compile their detailed population and housing statistics from population registers, administrative records, sample surveys or other sources or a combination of those sources.	NSO	

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