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**Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific**  
Committee on Social Development**Sixth session**

Bangkok, 20 and 21 October 2020

**Report of the Committee on Social Development on its sixth session****I. Matters brought to the attention of the Commission**

1. The following decisions adopted by the Committee on Social Development are brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP):

**Decision 1**

The Committee endorses the Action Plan to Strengthen Regional Cooperation on Social Protection in Asia and the Pacific.<sup>1</sup>

**Decision 2**

The Committee endorses the Asia-Pacific Indicator Framework for Monitoring Progress towards the Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and of the Commitments Contained in the Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development<sup>2</sup> subject to the following clarifications: (a) the title of the Asia-Pacific Indicator Framework is to be changed to “Asia-Pacific Indicator Framework for Voluntary Monitoring of Progress towards the Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and of the Commitments Contained in the Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development”; and (b) in tables 1 and 3, thematic area C is to be changed to “Sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights” with appropriate footnotes inserted in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> See annex III and ESCAP/CSD/2020/1 (Action Plan).

<sup>2</sup> See ESCAP/CSD/2020/2/Rev.1.

<sup>3</sup> See annex IV and ESCAP/CSD/2020/2/Rev.1 (list of indicators).

## **II. Organization**

### **A. Opening, duration and organization of the session**

2. The Committee held its sixth session in Bangkok on 20 and 21 October 2020, both in person and online. The session was opened by the Executive Secretary of ESCAP. The Chair of the sixth session of the Committee made a statement.

### **B. Attendance**

3. The Committee session was attended by representatives of the following members and associate members: Afghanistan; Armenia; Australia; Azerbaijan; Bangladesh; Bhutan; Cambodia; China; Democratic People's Republic of Korea; India; Indonesia; Iran (Islamic Republic of); Japan; Kazakhstan; Malaysia; Maldives; Mongolia; Myanmar; Nepal; Pakistan; Philippines; Republic of Korea; Russian Federation; Sri Lanka; Tajikistan; Thailand; Timor-Leste; Turkmenistan; and Viet Nam.

4. Representatives of the following United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and funds attended: International Labour Organization (ILO); and United Nations Population Fund.

5. Representatives of the following non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations and other entities attended: Asia Pacific Alliance for Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights; Asia Pacific Coalition on Male Sexual Health; Asian Population Association; Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women; and International Federation of Social Workers.

### **C. Election of officers**

6. The Committee elected the following officers:

Chair: Mrs. Samantha K. Jayasuriya (Sri Lanka)

Vice-Chair: Ms. Suzilah Binti Mohd Sidek (Malaysia)

### **D. Agenda**

7. The Committee adopted the following agenda:

1. Opening of the session:
  - (a) Opening statements;
  - (b) Election of officers;
  - (c) Adoption of the agenda.
2. Consideration of the draft action plan to strengthen regional cooperation on social protection in Asia and the Pacific.
3. Consideration of the draft Asia-Pacific indicator framework for monitoring progress towards the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and of the commitments contained in the Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development.

4. Other matters.
5. Adoption of the report of the Committee on its sixth session.

**E. Other events**

8. The side event entitled “Regional conversation series on building back better: social protection – a right for all or privilege for a few?” was co-organized with ILO and held on 15 October 2020 in conjunction with the Committee session.

**III. Chair’s summary**

9. The deliberations during the hybrid session will be summarized in the Chair’s summary, which will be available within a week following the conclusion of the session and included as annex II to the present report.

## Annex I

### List of documents

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>
<i>General series</i>		
ESCAP/CSD/2020/1	Action plan to strengthen regional cooperation on social protection in Asia and the Pacific	2
ESCAP/CSD/2020/2	Asia-Pacific indicator framework for monitoring progress towards the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and of the commitments contained in the Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development	
ESCAP/CSD/2020/2/Rev.1	Asia-Pacific Indicator Framework for Voluntary Monitoring of Progress towards the Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and of the Commitments Contained in the Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development	3
ESCAP/CSD/2020/3	Report of the Committee on Social Development on its sixth session	
<i>Limited series</i>		
ESCAP/CSD/2020/L.1	Annotated provisional agenda	1 (c)
ESCAP/CSD/2020/L.2	Draft report	5
<i>Information available online</i>		
<a href="http://www.unescap.org/intergovernmental-meetings/committee-social-development-sixth-session">www.unescap.org/intergovernmental-meetings/committee-social-development-sixth-session</a>	Information for participants	
<a href="http://www.unescap.org/intergovernmental-meetings/committee-social-development-sixth-session">www.unescap.org/intergovernmental-meetings/committee-social-development-sixth-session</a>	List of participants	
<a href="http://www.unescap.org/intergovernmental-meetings/committee-social-development-sixth-session">www.unescap.org/intergovernmental-meetings/committee-social-development-sixth-session</a>	Tentative programme	

## Annex II

### **Chair's summary of proceedings of the sixth session of the Committee on Social Development**

#### **I. Introduction**

1. Owing to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, the sixth session of the Committee on Social Development was held as a two-day online meeting, four hours per day, on 20 and 21 October 2020. Bangkok-based representatives of members and associate members of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) were provided with the option of attending in person. Given the time constraints of the online session, and to facilitate an exchange of views on the substantive agenda items, country interventions focused on the issues stipulated in agenda items 2, 3, and 4.

2. The Chair's summary covers the discussions and the proceedings of the sixth session of the Committee on Social Development.

#### **II. Summary of discussions under agenda items 2, 3 and 4**

##### **A. Consideration of the draft action plan to strengthen regional cooperation on social protection in Asia and the Pacific (Agenda item 2)**

3. The Committee had before it the note by the secretariat on the action plan to strengthen regional cooperation on social protection in Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP/CSD/2020/1).

4. Representatives of the following members and associate members of the Commission made statements: Afghanistan; Bangladesh; Bhutan; China; India; Indonesia; Iran (Islamic Republic of); Japan; Philippines; Republic of Korea; Russian Federation; Sri Lanka; and Timor-Leste.

5. The representative of the International Labour Organization (ILO) made a statement.

6. The representative of the International Federation of Social Workers made a statement.

7. The Committee expressed its appreciation to the secretariat for facilitating the development of the draft action plan. Some representatives highlighted the critical role of a dynamic regional platform to share good practices on social protection. Regional cooperation and multilateralism were at the core of the mission of the United Nations as it celebrated its seventy-fifth anniversary. Some representatives stated that the action plan would be implemented on a voluntary basis and in line with national circumstances by members and associate members.

8. The Committee noted the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on employment, livelihoods, health-care systems and the institutional readiness of governments to support the most vulnerable. The importance of expanding social protection systems to aid recovery from the pandemic-related crisis and recession was emphasized by many representatives.

9. Representatives affirmed the critical role of social protection as a human right and as an enabler for the realization of the 2030 Agenda for

Sustainable Development. The Committee emphasized that universal social protection could reduce poverty and inequality, empower women and girls, and advance the inclusion of vulnerable and marginalized populations in development. Several representatives also noted the responsibility of national Governments to provide inclusive social protection, especially to respond to changes in the labour market, driven by the fourth industrial revolution, and changes in family structures as well as climate-related disasters.

10. Several representatives highlighted policies to expand social protection throughout the life cycle which had gained prominence due to the impacts of COVID-19. To enhance the well-being of children and their families, some Governments had boosted universal child grants. Others had invested in child protection centres and support services for children with disabilities. To support working-age adults, some Governments had used employment-guarantee and cash-for-work programmes, while others had introduced unemployment schemes. The challenge of providing social protection to those in the informal sector was further highlighted. To enhance dignity in old age, some Governments had expanded social pensions or increased basic pension programmes.

11. The Committee noted that spending on social protection had increased in response to needs arising from the COVID-19 pandemic. Some representatives highlighted digitization as an opportunity to better reach the most vulnerable, explained how they had leveraged digital systems to scale up social protection and noted the importance of enhancing national institutional capacity in that regard.

12. The representative from ILO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific commended the collaboration between ESCAP and ILO that led to the report *The Protection We Want: Social Outlook for Asia and the Pacific*. The region was facing many emerging challenges, including migration, climate change and digitization, that made it more urgent that social protection be strengthened, including through cooperation with ESCAP at the regional and national levels in implementing the action plan.

13. A civil society representative emphasized the importance of regional collaboration and cooperation on social protection, while noting the concern that the average level of investment in social protection in the Asia-Pacific region was lower than the global average. The role of social workers was also recognized as essential in addressing discrimination in social protection systems and in building more just societies.

**B. Consideration of the draft Asia-Pacific indicator framework for monitoring progress towards the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and of the commitments contained in the Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development**  
(Agenda item 3)

14. The Committee had before it the note by the secretariat on the Asia-Pacific indicator framework for monitoring progress towards the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and of the commitments contained in the Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development (ESCAP/CSD/2020/2).

15. Representatives of the following members and associate members made statements: Bangladesh; Bhutan; China; India; Iran (Islamic Republic of); Japan; Maldives; and Philippines.

16. The representative of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) made a statement.

17. Representatives of the following non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations and other entities also made statements: Asian Population Association; Asia Pacific Coalition on Male Sexual Health; and Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women.

18. Noting the need for region-specific guidance and the monitoring framework on the implementation of the Programme of Action and the commitments contained in the Ministerial Declaration, the Committee reiterated its commitment and continued support for implementation of the Programme of Action and to the Declaration as an enabler for implementing the 2030 Agenda.

19. Many representatives emphasized the need to maintain the voluntary nature of the indicator framework and that it would serve as an essential tool for voluntary regular assessment and reporting of progress of implementation of the Programme of Action and its related follow-up outcomes in the Asia-Pacific region. The list of indicators in the framework would be subject to further adaptation and contextualization as nationally appropriate. It was noted by one representative that certain indicators (such as 3.4.1 and 5.4.1) under table 3 of the framework were also valid for inclusion under the section on ageing. Some representatives stressed the need to ensure adherence to internationally agreed language and definitions and requested a clarifying amendment to the framework to ensure that.

20. Several representatives recognized that data gaps existed at the national level and outlined their continued efforts to strengthen statistical database systems and improve capacities in collecting, generating and disseminating reliable and disaggregated data in support of the implementation, follow-up to and review of the 2030 Agenda and the Programme of Action. One representative requested support and assistance in capacity development in building an effective and timely data collection and management system for the implementation of the indicator framework. Another representative noted that unilateral and coercive measures had an undeniable impact on human rights as they impeded the full realization of social and economic development and diminished the well-being of citizens of a country. The impacts of such unilateral and coercive measures on the economy and society of that particular country had increased the hardship of the population, particularly the poor and the fragile.

21. The Committee noted that the COVID-19 pandemic had undermined efforts to achieve the objectives of the Programme of Action and the commitments contained in the Ministerial Declaration. Several representatives called for strengthened regional collaboration and cooperation to address the population and development challenges compounded by the COVID-19 pandemic, including through exchanges of experience and policy dialogues and extending support to developing countries in the region. Several representatives noted specific measures taken at national and subnational levels to promote equal access to public services and safeguard the interests of vulnerable and marginalized segments of the population, ensuring that no one was left behind.

22. While noting that the indicator framework would help to promote inclusive and accountable implementation of policies and programmes on population and development, the representative of UNFPA underscored the need to take holistic and rights-based approaches to population and development in the implementation of the voluntary framework. The United Nations Population Fund looked forward to close collaboration with ESCAP and member States in taking forward the implementation of the framework.

23. Representatives of civil society organizations expressed their support for the proposed indicator framework. They called upon member States and other stakeholders to work in partnership with civil society organizations on regular monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the Programme of Action on a voluntary basis and as applicable at the national level, using the indicator framework.

**C. Other matters**  
(Agenda Item 4)

24. No issues were raised under the agenda item.



## Annex III

### Action Plan to Strengthen Regional Cooperation on Social Protection in Asia and the Pacific\*

#### A. At the national level

1. Between now and 2030, governments of Asia and the Pacific should, on a voluntary basis and in line with national circumstances, take the following actions:

(a) Ensure the right to social protection for all without discrimination throughout the life cycle, including by adopting necessary legislative, regulatory, administrative and other measures to this end;

(b) Progressively design and realize, including through social dialogue, comprehensive and sustainable social protection systems for all that enable every person to access social protection at adequate benefit levels and thereby enjoy an adequate standard of living, in accordance with national circumstances, throughout his or her lifetime;

(c) Ensure that social protection systems are shock responsive, gender sensitive and relevant to the needs of vulnerable populations;

(d) Ensure that the implementation of social protection is efficient, coordinated, non-discriminatory, reliable and transparent, with public availability of appeal and complaint mechanisms institutionalized as part of the service delivery process;

(e) Allocate sufficient public funds, and increase these levels where required, towards the realization of social protection for all at the national level, with due regard to social and intergenerational solidarity and the sustainability of national social protection systems;

(f) Encourage national civil society entities and private sector organizations to engage actively in the field of social protection, as appropriate, towards the realization of social protection for all;

(g) Consider setting achievable national targets, including intermediate targets, based on country contexts within the indicator framework of Sustainable Development Goal 1.3, including through the establishment of the following:

(i) A national baseline of the population covered by social protection programmes for 2021, by sex and age;

(ii) Intermediate targets for the population covered by social protection programmes by 2025, by sex and age;

(iii) National targets to reach the entire population with social protection programmes by 2030, by sex and age;

(h) Develop strategies to achieve these targets and integrate them into national development plans and social protection sectoral plans and frameworks;

(i) Develop and strengthen national data management systems and processes to facilitate the collection, management and analysis of social protection data that are accurate, relevant and timely;

\* Previously contained in section II of ESCAP/CSD/2020/1.

(j) Promote partnerships, peer learning, knowledge exchange and the sharing of good practices among countries in Asia and the Pacific through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation frameworks;

(k) Ensure that development support from partners is aligned with core national social protection priorities and corresponding technical assistance and capacity building needs;

(l) Share national experiences in the form of a progress report, to be produced on a voluntary basis, on the progress made and challenges faced in implementing the Action Plan, at future sessions of the Committee on Social Development.

**B. At the regional level**

2. To review and facilitate progress towards the realization of the Action Plan, the secretariat, in collaboration with relevant United Nations agencies, should take the following actions:

(a) Consolidate national experiences on the implementation of the Action Plan into periodic progress reports;

(b) Develop a regional platform for ESCAP members and associate members to facilitate peer learning and the sharing of good practices;

(c) Provide technical advice and capacity-building support to all ESCAP members and associate members at the regional, subregional and national levels, upon their request.

## Annex IV

**List of indicators for the Asia-Pacific Indicator Framework for Voluntary Monitoring of Progress towards the Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and of the Commitments Contained in the Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development\***

Table 3

<i>Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development</i>		<i>Internationally agreed development goals</i>		<i>Reference number</i>	<i>Source (if other than 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)</i>	<i>Tier classification (if applicable)<sup>b</sup></i>
<i>Thematic area<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Priority actions</i>	<i>Sustainable Development Goal (if applicable)</i>	<i>Indicators</i>			
<b>A. Poverty eradication and employment</b>	Paras 89–103	Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere	1.1.1: Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)	A.1		Tier I
			1.2.1: Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	A.2		Tier I
			1.2.2: Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	A.3		Tier II
			1.3.1: Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable <sup>c</sup>	A.4		Tier II
		Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	1.4.1: Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	A.5		Tier I
			2.1.2: Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	A.6		Tier I
			2.2.2: Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	A.7		Tier I
			2.3.2: Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	A.8		Tier II

\* Previously issued in ESCAP/CSD/2020/2 as table 3.

<i>Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development</i>		<i>Internationally agreed development goals</i>		<i>Reference number</i>	<i>Source (if other than 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)</i>	<i>Tier classification (if applicable)<sup>b</sup></i>	
<i>Thematic area<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Priority actions</i>	<i>Sustainable Development Goal (if applicable)</i>	<i>Indicators</i>				
		Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	8.3.1: Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	A.9		Tier II	
			8.5.1: Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age, and persons with disabilities	A.10		Tier II	
			8.5.2: Unemployment rate, by sex, age, persons with disabilities <sup>d</sup>	A.11		Tier I	
			8.10.2: Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	A.12		Tier I	
		Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries	10.1.1: Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population	A.13		Tier II	
			10.2.1: Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	A.14		Tier II	
		Other sources	ILO: Active contributors to an old age contributory scheme as a percent of the working age population by sex (%)	A.15	International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT data set <sup>e</sup>		
			Labour force participation rate for the population age 15 or older, by sex	A.16		Core set of gender indicators for Asia and the Pacific <sup>f</sup>	
<b>B. Health</b>	Paras 104–108	Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	3.1.1: Maternal mortality ratio	B.1		Tier I	
				3.1.2: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	B.2		Tier I
				3.2.1: Under-5 mortality rate	B.3		Tier I
				3.8.2: Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income	B.4		Tier I
				3.3.1: Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	B.5		Tier I

<i>Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development</i>		<i>Internationally agreed development goals</i>		<i>Reference number</i>	<i>Source (if other than 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)</i>	<i>Tier classification (if applicable)<sup>b</sup></i>		
<i>Thematic area<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Priority actions</i>	<i>Sustainable Development Goal (if applicable)</i>	<i>Indicators</i>					
<b>C. Sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights<sup>g</sup></b>	Paras 109–126		3.4.1: Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	B.6		Tier I		
			3.8.1: Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)	B.7		Tier I		
			3.b.1: Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme	B.8		Tier I		
				Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	3.7.1: Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	C.1		Tier I
					3.7.2: Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	C.2		Tier I
				Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	5.6.1: Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	C.3		Tier II
					5.6.2: Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education	C.4		Tier II
		Other sources	Contraceptive prevalence rate among women married or in union, modern methods and modern and traditional methods	C.5	World Health Organization, Global Health Observatory data <sup>h</sup>			
<b>D. Education</b>	Paras 127–128	Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	4.1.1: Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex	D.1		Tier I		
			4.3.1: Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex	D.2		Tier II		
			4.6.1: Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex	D.3		Tier II		

<i>Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development</i>		<i>Internationally agreed development goals</i>		<i>Reference number</i>	<i>Source (if other than 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)</i>	<i>Tier classification (if applicable)<sup>b</sup></i>
<i>Thematic area<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Priority actions</i>	<i>Sustainable Development Goal (if applicable)</i>	<i>Indicators</i>			
<b>E. Gender equality and women's empowerment</b>	Paras 129–143		4.a.1: Proportion of schools with access to (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)	D.4		Tier II
		Other sources	Out of school rate for children, adolescents and youth of primary and secondary school age, by sex, age and disability status	D.5	UNESCO Institute for Statistics <sup>i</sup>	
		Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	5.1.1: Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	E.1		Tier II
			5.2.1: Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age	E.2		Tier II
			5.2.2: Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence	E.3		Tier II
			5.3.1: Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	E.4		Tier I
			5.3.2: Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	E.5		Tier I
			5.4.1: Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	E.6		Tier II
			5.5.1: Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	E.7		Tier I
			5.5.2: Proportion of women in managerial positions	E.8		Tier I
		5.a.2: Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	E.9		Tier II	
		5.c.1: Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	E.10		Tier II	

<i>Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development</i>		<i>Internationally agreed development goals</i>		<i>Reference number</i>	<i>Source (if other than 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)</i>	<i>Tier classification (if applicable)<sup>b</sup></i>
<i>Thematic area<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Priority actions</i>	<i>Sustainable Development Goal (if applicable)</i>	<i>Indicators</i>			
<b>F. Adolescents and young people</b>	Paras 144–148	Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries	10.3.1: Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	E.11		Tier II
		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	16.3.1: Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms	E.12		Tier II
		Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	3.4.2: Suicide mortality rate	F.1		Tier I
			3.5.2: Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol	F.2		Tier I
			3.7.2: Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	F.3		Tier I
		Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	8.5.2: Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	F.4		Tier I
			8.6.1: Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training	F.5		Tier I
		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	16.1.3: Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months	F.6		Tier II
			16.2.3: Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	F.7		Tier II

<i>Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development</i>		<i>Internationally agreed development goals</i>		<i>Reference number</i>	<i>Source (if other than 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)</i>	<i>Tier classification (if applicable)<sup>b</sup></i>
<i>Thematic area<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Priority actions</i>	<i>Sustainable Development Goal (if applicable)</i>	<i>Indicators</i>			
<b>G. Ageing</b>	Paras 149–163	Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere	1.3.1: Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	G.1		Tier II
		Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries	10.2.1: Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	G.2		Tier II
		Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	11.7.1: Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	G.3		Tier II
		Other sources	Distribution of households by type (one person, couple only, couple with children, single parent with children, extended composed of family members only, extended non-relatives present, member(s) with unknown relationship to household head), by age of household head	G.4	United Nations, World Population Prospects	
			Percentage of households with at least one member aged 65 years or older	G.5	United Nations, World Population Prospects	
<b>H. International migration</b>	Paras 164–179	Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	8.8.1: Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status	H.1		Tier II
		Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries	10.7.1: Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination	H.2		Tier II
			10.7.2: Number of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people	H.3		Tier II
			10.c.1: Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	H.4		Tier I



<i>Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development</i>		<i>Internationally agreed development goals</i>		<i>Reference number</i>	<i>Source (if other than 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)</i>	<i>Tier classification (if applicable)<sup>b</sup></i>
<i>Thematic area<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Priority actions</i>	<i>Sustainable Development Goal (if applicable)</i>	<i>Indicators</i>			
<b>I. Urbanization and internal migration</b>	Paras 180–189	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	16.2.2: Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	H.5		Tier II
		Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	17.3.2: Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	H.6		Tier I
		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	I.1		Tier II
			6.2.1: Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a handwashing facility with soap and water	I.2		
		Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	11.1.1: Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	I.3		Tier I
			11.2.1: Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	I.4		Tier II
			11.3.1: Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate	I.5		Tier II
			11.3.2: Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically	I.6		Tier II
			11.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	I.7		Tier II
			11.7.2: Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months	I.8		Tier II

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<i>Thematic area<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Priority actions</i>	<i>Sustainable Development Goal (if applicable)</i>	<i>Indicators</i>			
<b>J. Population and sustainable development</b>	Paras 190–197	Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	2.4.1: Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	J.1		Tier II
		Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	12.8.1: Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment	J.2		Tier II
		Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	13.1.2: Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	J.3		Tier II
			13.2.1: Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)	J.4		Tier III
			13.3.1: Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula	J.5		Tier III
		Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	14.7.1: Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries	J.6		Tier I
		Other sources	B-1: Number of directly affected people attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population (compound indicator)	J.7	Recommendations contained in the report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology	

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<i>Thematic area<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Priority actions</i>	<i>Sustainable Development Goal (if applicable)</i>	<i>Indicators</i>			
					relating to disaster risk reduction for the global targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 and on the follow-up to and operationalization of the indicators <sup>j</sup>	
			D-1: Damage to critical infrastructure attributed to disasters. (compound indicator)	J.8	Recommendations of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on global indicators for the global targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 and on the follow-up to and operationalization of the indicators <sup>k</sup>	
<b>K. Data and statistics</b>	Paras 198–204	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, by age	K.1		Tier I
		Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	17.18.2: Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	K.2		Tier I

<i>Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development</i>		<i>Internationally agreed development goals</i>		<i>Reference number</i>	<i>Source (if other than 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)</i>	<i>Tier classification (if applicable)<sup>b</sup></i>
<i>Thematic area<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Priority actions</i>	<i>Sustainable Development Goal (if applicable)</i>	<i>Indicators</i>			
			17.18.3: Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding	K.3		Tier I
			17.19.2: Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration	K.4		Tier I
		Other sources	Per cent of all deaths that take place in the territory and jurisdiction in the given year are registered (death registration coverage)	K.5	Target 1.D of the Regional Action Framework on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics in Asia and the Pacific <sup>1</sup>	

*Source:* See General Assembly resolutions 70/1 and 71/313, including the annual refinements to be made to the global indicator framework as contained in E/CN.3/2018/2, annex II and E/CN.3/2019/2, annex II.

*Note:* Paragraph numbers in the table refer to the Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development.

*Abbreviation:* UNESCO, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

<sup>a</sup> Based on the thematic areas of the Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development.

<sup>b</sup> Sustainable Development Goals indicator tier classification as of 11 December 2019.

<sup>c</sup> Note that Sustainable Development Goal indicator 1.3.1 is listed under thematic areas A and G of the Ministerial Declaration.

<sup>d</sup> Note that Sustainable Development Goal indicator 8.5.2 is listed under thematic areas A and F of the Ministerial Declaration.

<sup>e</sup> International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT. Available at [www.ilo.org/shinyapps/bulkexplorer7/?lang=en&segment=indicator&id=SOC\\_CWAP\\_SEX\\_RT\\_A](http://www.ilo.org/shinyapps/bulkexplorer7/?lang=en&segment=indicator&id=SOC_CWAP_SEX_RT_A) (accessed on 2 February 2020).

<sup>f</sup> E/ESCAP/CST(4)/10.

<sup>g</sup> The title of this thematic area of the Indicator Framework was revised in accordance with decision 2 of the Committee on Social Development at its sixth session. The title now corresponds to target 5.6 of the Sustainable Development Goals: Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences.

<sup>h</sup> World Health Organization, Global Health Observatory data. Available at [www.who.int/data/gho/data/indicators/indicator-details/GHO/contraceptive-prevalence-rate-among-women-married-or-in-union](http://www.who.int/data/gho/data/indicators/indicator-details/GHO/contraceptive-prevalence-rate-among-women-married-or-in-union) (accessed on 2 February 2020).

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<sup>i</sup> UNESCO, “Education: out-of-school rate for children of primary school age”, UNESCO Institute for Statistics database. Available at <http://data.uis.unesco.org/index.aspx?queryid=123> (accessed on 2 February 2020).

<sup>j</sup> General Assembly resolution 71/276.

<sup>k</sup> Ibid.

<sup>l</sup> E/ESCAP/71/27.

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