

Planet

To protect the planet from degradation, including through sustainable consumption and production, sustainably managing its natural resources and taking urgent action on climate change, so that it can support the needs of the present and future generations.



Snapshots

- More than nine out of every 10 people in Asia and the Pacific have access to improved drinking water sources while approximately two-thirds have access to improved sanitation.
- The freshwater extraction rate has increased in the majority of economies in the region since 2000.
- In Asia and the Pacific region, 32 out of 36 economies with available data have air pollution levels exceeding the maximum recommended air pollution level set by the World Health Organization.
- Seventeen out of the 46 reporting economies indicated an increase in their forest-covered area between 2000 and 2015.

Against a backdrop of continuing environmental challenges such as climate change, increased instances of natural disaster, and food and water insecurity around the world, the SDGs integrate environmental sustainability into one of the central pillars for eradication of poverty and achieving inclusive growth. In particular, SDGs 6, 11, 14, and 15 are planet-centered as they aim to ensure ecological integrity that can support the sustainable development of humankind. This section examines several indicators where data are available for relevant indicators.

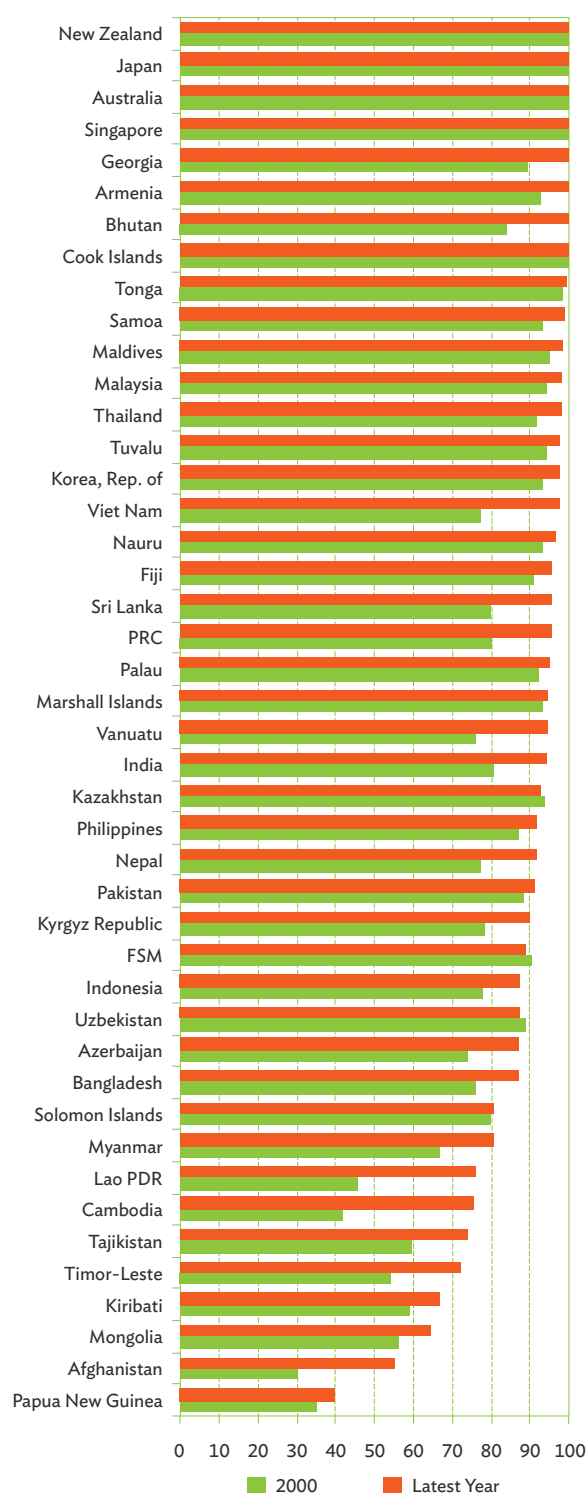
SDG 6: Ensure Availability and Sustainable Management of Water and Sanitation for All

Water, sanitation, and complementary resources have remarkable linkage to the environment. In particular, inefficient usage of water causes stress

on the limited resources available. Poor sanitation, on the other hand, threatens the health and well-being of people. The sixth goal seeks for a sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.

Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services. About 93.3% of the population of Asia and the Pacific has access to improved drinking water sources based on latest data. However, in some countries like Afghanistan, Kiribati, Mongolia, and Papua New Guinea, about two-thirds or less of their population have access to improved drinking water sources. Nevertheless, access to improved drinking water sources has increased in most of the countries since 2000, particularly Afghanistan (82.8%), Cambodia (81.6%), the Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR) (66.4%), Timor-Leste (32.3%), Viet Nam (26.1%), Vanuatu (24.7%), Tajikistan (23.9%), Myanmar (21.1%), and Sri Lanka (20.0%). Figure 3.1 presents the estimates for economies of Asia and the Pacific.

Figure 3.1: Proportion of Population Using Safely Managed Drinking Water Services (%)



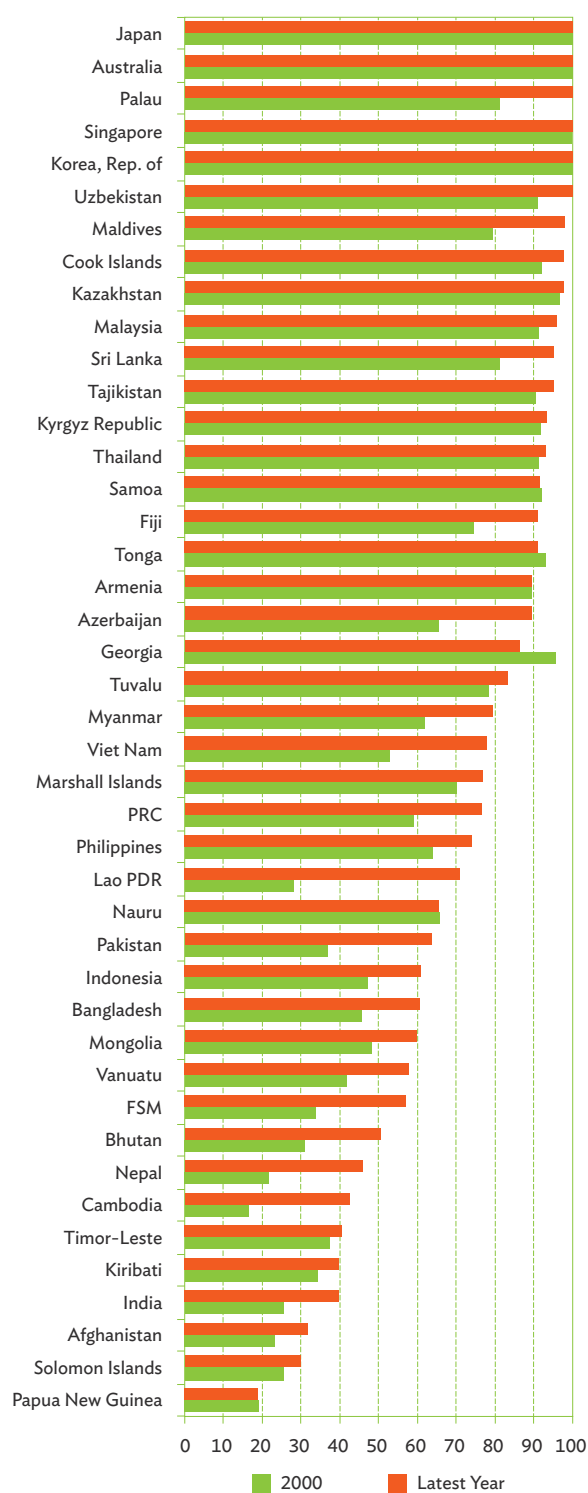
FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.
 Note: Only economies with recent estimates (2010 and later) are included.
 Source: Table 3.1.

Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services. Less than two-thirds (63.8%) of Asia and the Pacific's population have access to improved sanitation. In East Asia, for instance, 77.2% of the population is covered by safely managed sanitation services; 72.2% in Southeast Asia; 68.5% in Central and West Asia; 42.8% in South Asia; and 31.7% in the Pacific islands. However, within these regions, there are countries where less than half of the population has access to safely managed sanitation services (Figure 3.2). These include Papua New Guinea (18.9%), Solomon Islands (29.8%), Afghanistan (31.9%), India (39.6%), Kiribati (39.7%), Timor-Leste (40.6%), Cambodia (42.4%), and Nepal (45.8%).

Level of water stress: Freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources. Figure 3.3 presents the estimates of freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources in reporting economies of Asia and the Pacific with data available for 2010 and onward. Armenia (37.9%), Azerbaijan (34.5%), and India (33.9%) recorded the highest levels of water stress in the region.

Table 3.1 shows the estimates for earlier years. Between and within regional disparities with respect to this indicator are also apparent in the data. For instance, among developed economies, Japan's 18.9% withdrawal rate is significantly higher than Australia's 3.9% and New Zealand's 1.6%. With the exception of Georgia, the withdrawal rate in Central and West Asian countries exceeds 18.0%. In East Asia, a high water withdrawal rate is reported for the Republic of Korea (41.9%) and the People's Republic of China (PRC) (21.2%). In South Asia, India has been withdrawing freshwater resources at a rate of 33.9% and Sri Lanka at 24.5%. On another note, the withdrawal rate in most Southeast Asian countries is at most 17.0%.

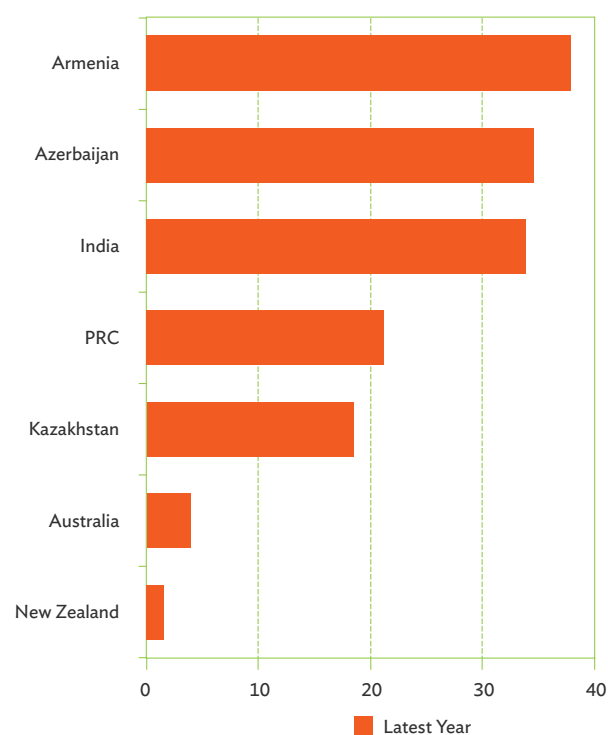
Figure 3.2: Proportion of Population Using Safely Managed Sanitation Services (%)



FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.
Note: Only economies with recent estimates (2010 and later) are included.
Source: Table 3.1.

[Click here for figure data](#)

Figure 3.3: Level of Water Stress: Freshwater Withdrawal as a Proportion of Available Freshwater Resources in Selected Economies (%)



PRC = People's Republic of China.

Note: Only economies with recent estimates (2010 and later) are included.

Source: Table 3.1.

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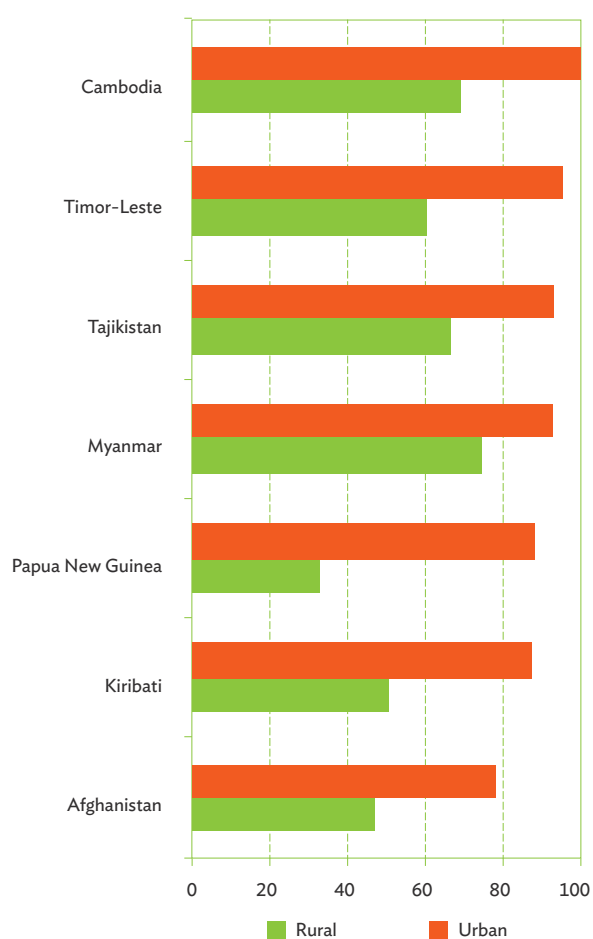
Equity and Other Issues

Improving access to clean water and sanitation facilities can have multiplier effects on many socioeconomic indicators like poverty, health, and productivity. However, some segments of the population still have a disproportionately lower access to these basic services. For instance, in Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, and Timor-Leste, there are significant urban–rural disparities in terms of the proportion of population using improved drinking water sources, while in Bhutan, Cambodia, and Solomon Islands, significant urban–rural disparities

in terms of the proportion of people using safely managed sanitation exist (Figures 3.4a and 3.4b). The influx of migrants from rural areas may also lead to a significant strain on water and sanitation facilities of urban areas. People who lack access to clean water and sanitation facilities are exposed to higher risks

of contracting diseases like cholera, typhoid, and hepatitis, and these health shocks may erode the savings of the affected people. Hence, there is an urgent need to identify the best cost-effective and environmentally sustainable practices of delivering safe water and sanitation services.

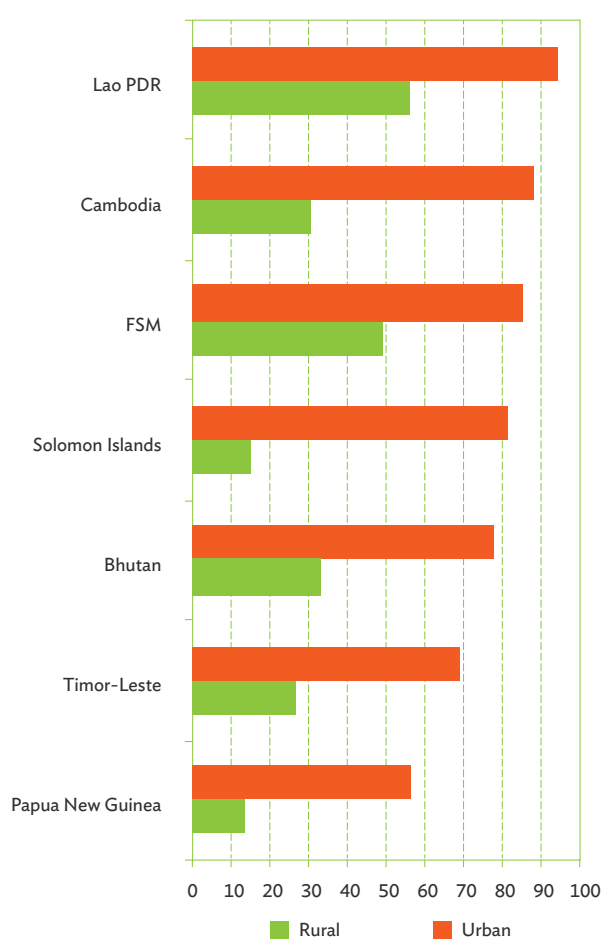
Figure 3.4a: Proportion of Population Using Improved Drinking Water Sources by Area in Selected Economies, 2015



Source: United Nations Statistics Division. Sustainable Development Goal Indicators Global Database. <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/> (accessed August 2016).

[Click here for figure data](#)

Figure 3.4b: Proportion of Population Using Safely Managed Sanitation Facilities by Area in Selected Economies, 2015



FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic
Source: United Nations Statistics Division. Sustainable Development Goal Indicators Global Database. <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/> (accessed August 2016).

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Data Gaps

Sustainability of natural resources like water relies to a large extent on benchmark information that should serve as the basis of a regulatory framework for extraction. A comprehensive database of water resources that is updated regularly provides an indispensable instrument in the sustainable management not only of water but also its twin issue of sanitation.

In general, many of the targets under SDG 6 have no existing data collection system especially those related to water quality, efficiency of use, water resource management, and protection and restoration of water-related ecosystems. To complement the goal of strengthening the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management, a community-based reporting system of various indicators may be included in the package of programs intended to measure achievement of the targets under this goal.

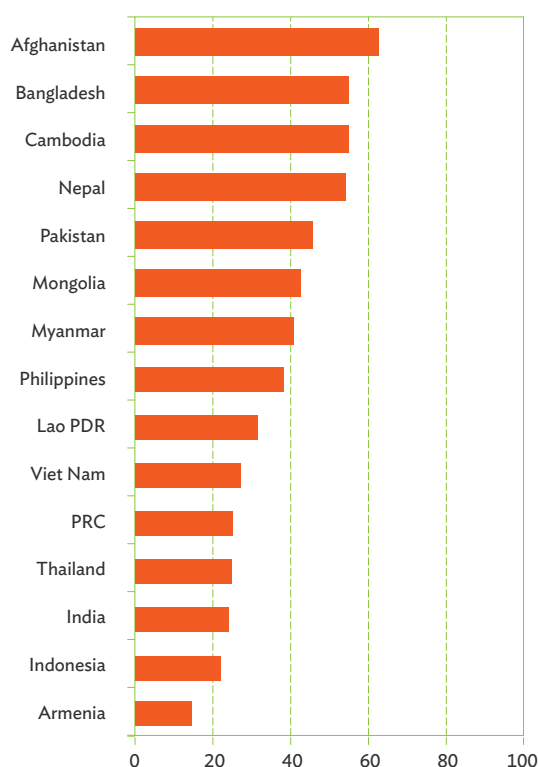
SDG 11: Make Cities and Human Settlements Inclusive, Safe, Resilient and Sustainable

Housing and the environment are important dimensions of a person's well-being. Studies show that where a child grows up can have a strong impact on his or her long-term economic competitiveness. Given its key role as an enabler of economic prospects, housing and environmental investments should be linked to the development of economic policies.

Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing.

In the majority of the reporting economies of Asia and the Pacific, at least a third of their respective urban population has inadequate housing. The highest numbers, based on latest data, are in Afghanistan (62.7%), Bangladesh (55.1%), Cambodia (55.1%), and Nepal (54.3%) (Figure 3.5). Nevertheless, there are indications that the proportion of people living in urban slums has decreased significantly. In Bangladesh, for instance, the percentage of people living in urban slums was 87.3% in 2000. Cambodia, Nepal, Mongolia, and Viet Nam have also made significant improvements on this front.

Figure 3.5: Proportion of Urban Population Living in Slums in Selected Economies, 2014



Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.
Source: United Nations Statistics Division. Sustainable Development Goal Indicators Global Database. <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/> (accessed August 2016).

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Average annual mean of particulate matter of 2.5 microns in diameter or smaller (PM2.5) concentration levels. Prolonged exposure to high levels of air pollution is a major risk to a person's health. Globally, millions of premature deaths are associated to ambient air pollution. The maximum safety standard air pollution level set by the World Health Organization (WHO) is $10 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. However, available data for 36 economies of Asia and the Pacific suggest that 32 economies have air pollution levels exceeding $10 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. Of these 32 economies, 21 economies have air pollution levels that are at least 2.5 times the WHO's threshold. The economies with air pollution levels that are below the maximum air pollution level set by the WHO include Australia, Brunei Darussalam, the Federated States of Micronesia, and New Zealand (Figure 3.6).

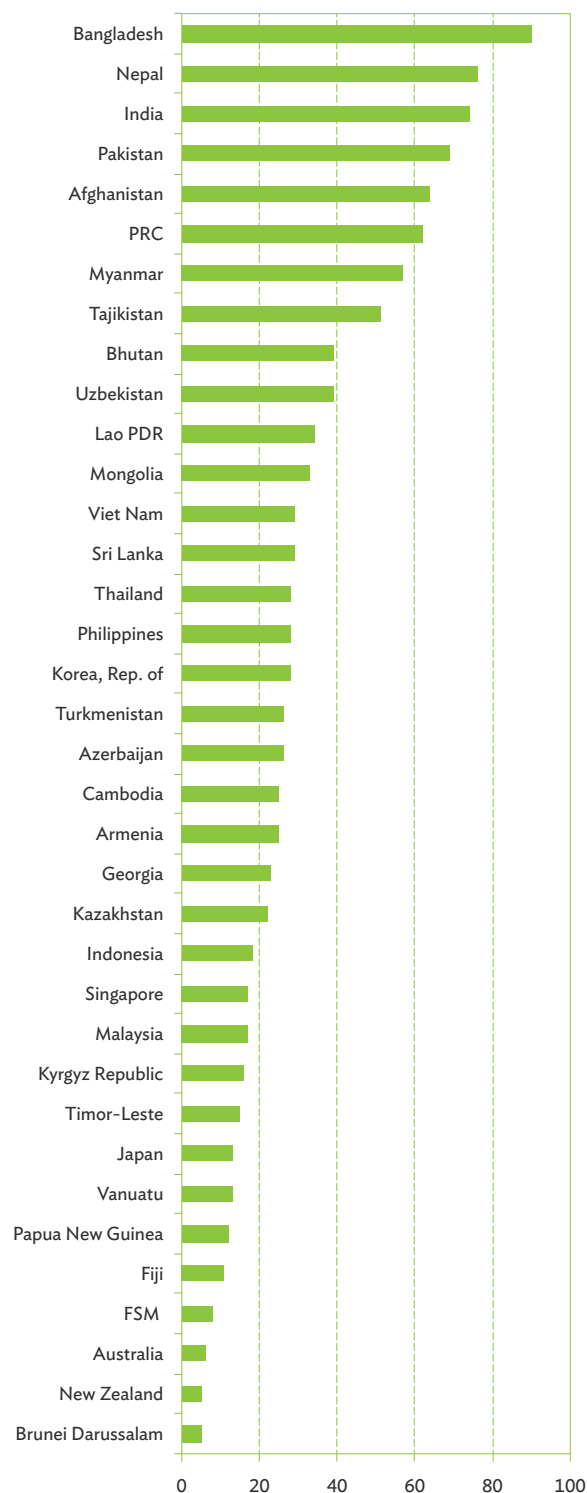
Equity and Other Issues

While cities and urban areas are expected to be the locus of developing economies' economic growth in the coming years, there are several issues that need to be addressed. For instance, the increasing concentration of urban population in capital cities may drive rural migrants to live in slums or other areas with slum-like conditions. On the other hand, secondary cities are also confronted with other challenges such as the lack of strong linkages to markets and poor infrastructure (UNDP 2013). If rapid urbanization is left unchecked, the number of people who are exposed to makeshift housing, fire hazards, poor sanitation, pollution, and crime may increase significantly.

Data Gaps

Pollution indicators are not regularly updated. In fact, they are not usually collected in many countries. Inclusiveness, safety, resilience, and sustainability of cities and human settlements are dependent on an efficient monitoring system that will ensure adequacy of mitigation programs and

Figure 3.6: Average Annual Mean of Particulate Matter 2.5 Microns in Diameter or Smaller (PM2.5) Concentration Levels in Urban Areas
($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)



FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.
Source: Table 3.2.

[Click here for figure data](#)

policy regulations. For countries with lacking data, sustainability may be compromised, and worse, the damage could be unrepairable if detected only at an advanced stage.

SDG 14: Conserve and Sustainably Use the Oceans, Seas, and Marine Resources for Sustainable Development

Oceans and seas cover about three-quarters of the world's surface and their health is critical to ensure ecological balance. The role of oceans and seas cannot be undermined—not only in the provision of food, but also, more importantly, in weather and climate regulation, to ensure a state of equilibrium in various physical, chemical, and biological processes happening in marine waters. Furthermore, conservation and sustainable use of marine waters and resources are important for food and for equilibrium of weather systems originating from the seas.

Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas. To ensure sustainability of marine resources, conservation areas should be properly delineated to ensure diversity and continuously link the food chain in marine waters.

Table 3.2 presents the estimates of coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas for economies with available data. The highest estimates were recorded in the Philippines (47.1%), New Zealand (44.4%), and Kiribati (36.4%). Among economies with available data in the region, only Indonesia, the Philippines, Australia, and Japan have expanded the coverage of marine protected areas between 2000 and 2016.

SDG 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

Agriculture and other human activities have profound impact on terrestrial ecosystems resulting in certain processes like biodiversity loss, land degradation, or even desertification.

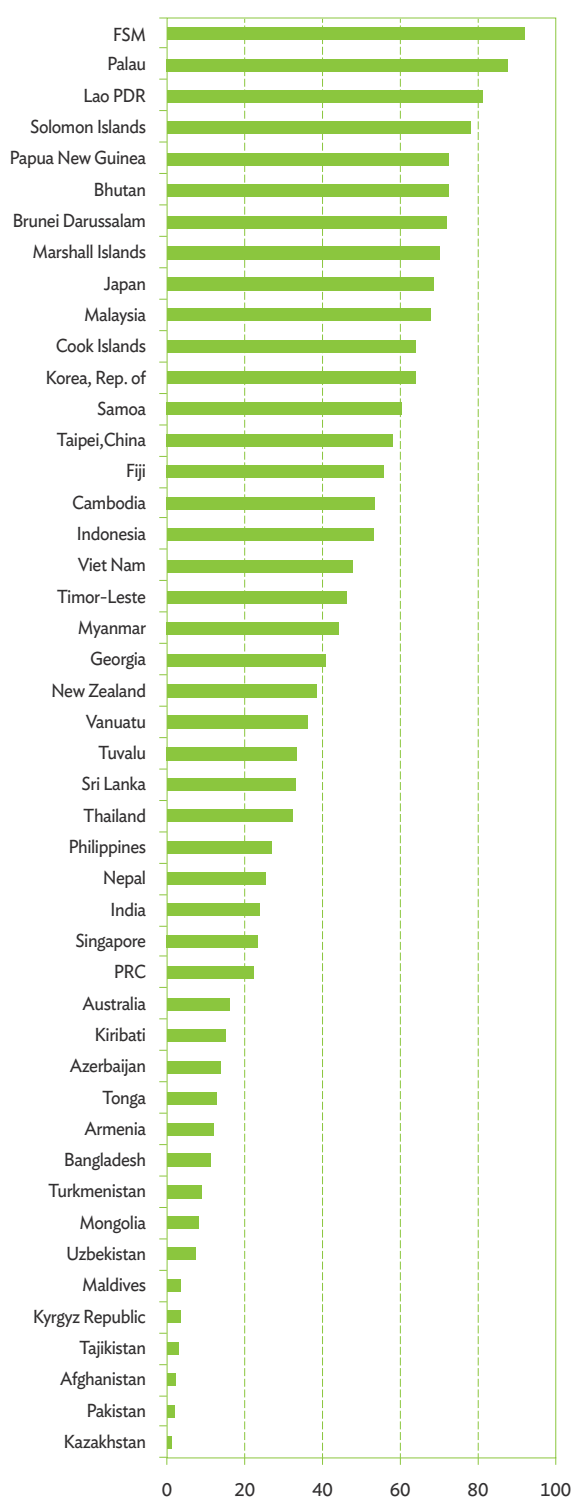
Forest area as a proportion of total land area.

Forest area is a crucial foundation for maintenance of biodiversity, management of sustainable water sources, and even in mitigation of harmful consequences of extreme weather conditions.

Estimates based on the latest data suggest that about 22.2% of Asia and the Pacific's total land area is covered by forest. Forest cover in East Asia is estimated at 30.9% and in Southeast Asia at 28.6%. On the other hand, forest cover in Central and West Asia is estimated at 2.6%.

Figure 3.7 illustrates the forest cover for each country. The proportion of forest cover to total land area in developed economies of Asia and the Pacific ranges from as high as 68.5% in Japan to as low as 16.2% in Australia. Within Southeast Asia, the Lao PDR has the highest forest cover at 81.3% while Singapore has the lowest at 23.4%. In East Asia, the economies with the largest forest cover are the Republic of Korea and Taipei, China. In South Asia, except for Bangladesh and the Maldives, all economies have forest cover exceeding 23.0%. In Central and West Asia, however, all economies except Georgia have less than 20.0% land area covered with forest.

Figure 3.7: Proportion of Forest Area to Total Land Area, 2015 (%)



FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.
Source: Table 3.2.

Data Gaps, Equity, and Other Issues

While data on forest cover is reasonably adequate, indicators for other targets under this goal to promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, combat desertification and restore degraded land and soil, reduce degradation of natural habitat, promote the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits from utilization of genetic resources, poaching, the impact of invasive alien species, resources for biodiversity, etc., are sparsely available. Lack of data or absence of framework of monitoring terrestrial ecosystem may endanger the ecological integrity of this ecosystem.

[Click here for figure data](#)

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Table 3.1: **Selected Indicators for SDG 6 - Water and Sanitation**

By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations

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

Regional Member	6.1.1 Proportion of Population Using Safely Managed Drinking Water Services (%)		6.2.1 Proportion of Population Using Safely Managed Sanitation Services, Including a Hand-Washing Facility with Soap and Water (%)		6.4.2 Level of Water Stress: Freshwater Withdrawal as a Proportion of Available Freshwater Resources ^a (%)		6.a.1 Amount of Water- and Sanitation-Related Official Development Assistance That Is Part of a Government-Coordinated Spending Plan (\$ million)	
	2000	2015	2000	2015	Initial Year	Latest Year	2000	2014
Developing Member Economies								
Central and West Asia								
Afghanistan	30.3	55.3	23.4	31.9	31.0 (2000)	...	4.9	66.9
Armenia	92.6	100.0	89.3	89.5	22.3 (2002)	37.9 (2012)	11.8	41.9
Azerbaijan	74.1	87.0	65.6	89.3	29.0 (2002)	34.5 (2012)	23.7	38.0
Georgia	89.3	100.0	95.7	86.3	2.9 (2005)	2.9 (2008)	0.8	61.5
Kazakhstan	93.8	92.9	96.8	97.5	17.2 (2002)	18.4 (2010)	8.1	0.0
Kyrgyz Republic	78.4	90.0	91.8	93.3	42.7 (2000)	32.6 (2006)	0.5	24.3
Pakistan	88.5	91.4	36.9	63.5	69.9 (2000)	74.4 (2008)	4.5	50.9
Tajikistan	59.6	73.8	90.4	95.0	53.2 (2000)	51.1 (2006)	4.3	30.3
Turkmenistan	59.6	60.4 (2006)	62.3	62.7 (2006)	100.6 (2000)	112.5 (2004)	0.0	0.3 (2011)
Uzbekistan	88.7	87.3 (2012)	90.9	100.0	110.0 (2001)	100.6 (2005)	2.4	95.6
East Asia								
China, People's Rep. of	80.3	95.5	58.8	76.5	19.5 (2005)	21.2 (2013)	584.5	164.9
Hong Kong, China	93.4	97.6 (2012)	100.0	100.0	41.8 (2002)	41.9 (2005)	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	56.3	64.4	48.2	59.7	1.6 (2006)	1.6 (2009)	0.3	18.4
Mongolia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia								
Bangladesh	76.0	86.9	45.4	60.6	2.9 (2008)	...	87.5	181.0
Bhutan	83.9	100.0	31.0	50.4	0.4 (2008)	...	0.2	5.1
India	80.6	94.1	25.6	39.6	31.9 (2000)	33.9 (2010)	182.8	398.9
Maldives	95.2	98.6	79.4	97.9	15.7 (2008)	...	0.6 (2001)	5.1
Nepal	77.1	91.6	21.7	45.8	4.5 (2000)	4.5 (2006)	67.4	73.2
Sri Lanka	79.7	95.6	81.2	95.1	24.6 (2000)	24.5 (2005)	34.2	126.8
Southeast Asia								
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	41.6	75.5	16.3	42.4	0.5 (2006)	...	1.9	43.2
Indonesia	77.9	87.4	47.1	60.8	3.7 (1990)	5.6 (2000)	92.6	87.7
Lao PDR	45.5	75.7	28.0	70.9	1.0 (2005)	...	42.1	31.0
Malaysia	94.1	98.2	91.2	96.0	1.6 (2000)	1.9 (2005)	394.6	68.3
Myanmar	66.6	80.6	61.9	79.6	2.8 (2000)	...	1.6	14.6
Philippines	87.1	91.8	63.8	73.9	16.5 (2006)	17.0 (2009)	22.1	15.4
Singapore	100.0	100.0	99.7	100.0	...	...	...	...
Thailand	91.9	97.8	91.3	93.0	13.1 (2007)	...	78.4	25.7
Viet Nam	77.4	97.6	52.9	78.0	9.3 (2005)	...	191.5	437.3
The Pacific								
Cook Islands	99.9	99.9	92.1	97.6	...	...	0.4	2.4
Fiji	90.7	95.7	74.6	91.1	0.3 (2000)	0.3 (2005)	0.5	4.1
Kiribati	58.9	66.9	34.2	39.7	...	...	0.7 (2001)	5.6
Marshall Islands	93.1	94.6	70.1	76.9	...	...	0.0 (2003)	1.1
Micronesia, Fed. States of	90.1	89.0	33.6	57.1	...	...	0.0 (2003)	1.8
Nauru	93.0	96.5	65.7	65.6	...	...	0.0 (2005)	0.1
Palau	92.2	95.3 (2011)	81.0	100.0	...	...	0.0 (2003)	0.6
Papua New Guinea	35.1	40.0	19.2	18.9	0.0 (2000)	0.0 (2005)	14.4	5.0
Samoa	93.3	99.0	92.2	91.5	...	...	0.3	15.2
Solomon Islands	79.7	80.8	25.5	29.8	...	...	2.4	5.1
Timor-Leste	54.3	71.9	37.4	40.6	14.3 (2004)	...	4.4	12.4
Tonga	98.6	99.6	93.0	91.0	...	...	10.4	1.6
Tuvalu	94.0	97.7	78.4	83.3 (2013)	...	...	0.6 (2002)	0.2
Vanuatu	75.8	94.5	41.7	57.9	...	...	0.6 (2003)	4.7
Developed Member Economies								
Australia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	4.4 (2001)	3.9 (2013)	...	...
Japan	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	20.9 (2001)	18.9 (2009)	...	...
New Zealand	100.0	100.0	...	...	1.5 (2006)	1.6 (2010)	...	...

... = data not available at cutoff date, 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, SDG = Sustainable Development Goal.

a The UN's presentation for the indicator is for a range of years. For instance, 2002 refers to 1998–2002, 2007 refers to 2003–2007, and so on. The original source, AQUASTAT, gives the exact years pertaining to the specific figures. Hence, years indicated in the latter were reflected herein.

Sources: United Nations. Sustainable Development Goals Indicators Global Database. <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/> (accessed 21 July 2016); Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. AQUASTAT. <http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/main/index.stm> (accessed August 2016); World Health Organization and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation. <http://www.wssinfo.org/> (accessed August 2016); Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Creditor Reporting System. <http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=CRS1> (accessed August 2016).

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable

Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development

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 3.2: **Selected Indicators for SDGs 11, 14 and 15 - Air Quality; Forest, Marine Areas, and Terrestrial Ecosystems**

By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans

By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information

By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation

Regional Member	11.6.2 Average Annual Mean of Particulate Matter of 2.5 Microns in Diameter or Smaller (PM2.5) Concentration Levels in Urban Areas (µg/m3)	14.5.1 Coverage of Protected Areas in Relation to Marine Areas (%)	
	(%)		
	2014	2000	2016
Developing Member Economies			
Central and West Asia			
Afghanistan	64.0	...	...
Armenia	25.0	...	...
Azerbaijan	26.0	...	...
Georgia	23.0	...	...
Kazakhstan	22.0	...	...
Kyrgyz Republic	16.0	...	...
Pakistan	69.0	...	...
Tajikistan	51.0	...	...
Turkmenistan	26.0	...	...
Uzbekistan	39.0	...	...
East Asia			
China, People's Rep. of	62.0	3.5	3.5
Hong Kong, China ^a	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	28.0	...	7.1
Mongolia	33.0	...	...
Taipei, China ^b	...	...	...
South Asia			
Bangladesh	90.0	33.3	33.3
Bhutan	39.0	...	...
India	74.0	4.2	4.2
Maldives	...	...	...
Nepal	76.0	...	...
Sri Lanka	29.0	...	...
Southeast Asia			
Brunei Darussalam	5.0	...	...
Cambodia	25.0	...	...
Indonesia	18.0	7.5	12.8
Lao PDR	34.0	...	...
Malaysia	17.0	...	...
Myanmar	57.0	...	...
Philippines	28.0	29.4	47.1
Singapore	17.0	...	...
Thailand	28.0	...	...
Viet Nam	29.0	7.7	7.7
The Pacific			
Cook Islands	...	...	...
Fiji	11.0	...	5.9
Kiribati	...	...	36.4
Marshall Islands	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	8.0	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...
Palau	...	12.5	12.5
Papua New Guinea	12.0	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	15.0	...	7.7
Tonga	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...
Vanuatu	13.0	...	...
Developed Member Economies			
Australia	6.0	29.4	33.6
Japan	13.0	32.6	34.8
New Zealand	5.0	44.4	44.4

(continued)

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Table 3.2: **Selected Indicators for SDGs 11, 14 and 15 - Air Quality; Forest, Marine Areas, and Terrestrial Ecosystems** (*continued*)

Regional Member	15.1.1 Forest Area as a Proportion of Total Land Area (%)		15.5.1 Red List Index	
	2000	2015	2000	2016
Developing Member Economies				
Central and West Asia				
Afghanistan	2.1	2.1	0.8	0.8
Armenia	11.8	11.8	0.9	0.8
Azerbaijan	10.6	13.8	0.9	0.9
Georgia	39.7	40.6	0.9	0.9
Kazakhstan	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.9
Kyrgyz Republic	4.5	3.3	1.0	1.0
Pakistan	2.7	1.9	0.9	0.9
Tajikistan	3.0	3.0	1.0	1.0
Turkmenistan	8.8	8.8	1.0	1.0
Uzbekistan	7.3	7.3	1.0	1.0
East Asia				
China, People's Rep. of	18.8	22.1	0.8	0.8
Hong Kong, China ^a	...	...	1.0	1.0
Korea, Rep. of	64.8	63.7	0.8	0.8
Mongolia	7.5	8.1	1.0	1.0
Taipei, China ^b	58.1	58.1 (2014)	...	...
South Asia				
Bangladesh	11.3	11.0	0.8	0.8
Bhutan	68.4	72.3	0.8	0.8
India	22.0	23.8	0.8	0.7
Maldives	3.3	3.3	0.9	0.9
Nepal	27.2	25.4	0.8	0.8
Sri Lanka	35.0	33.0	0.7	0.6
Southeast Asia				
Brunei Darussalam	75.3	72.1	0.9	0.8
Cambodia	65.4	53.6	0.9	0.8
Indonesia	57.8	53.0	0.8	0.8
Lao PDR	71.6	81.3	0.8	0.8
Malaysia	65.7	67.6	0.8	0.7
Myanmar	53.0	44.2	0.9	0.8
Philippines	23.6	27.0	0.7	0.7
Singapore	23.4	23.4	0.9	0.9
Thailand	33.3	32.1	0.9	0.8
Viet Nam	37.8	47.6	0.8	0.8
The Pacific				
Cook Islands	64.0	64.0	0.8	0.8
Fiji	53.7	55.7	0.7	0.7
Kiribati	15.0	15.0	0.8	0.8
Marshall Islands	70.2	70.2	0.9	0.8
Micronesia, Fed. States of	91.4	91.9	0.8	0.7
Nauru	-	-	0.8	0.8
Palau	86.1	87.6	0.9	0.8
Papua New Guinea	72.6	72.5	0.9	0.8
Samoa	60.4	60.4	0.8	0.8
Solomon Islands	81.0	78.1	0.8	0.8
Timor-Leste	57.4	46.1	0.9	0.9
Tonga	12.5	12.5	0.7	0.7
Tuvalu	33.3	33.3	0.9	0.8
Vanuatu	36.1	36.1	0.7	0.7
Developed Member Economies				
Australia	16.8	16.2	0.9	0.8
Japan	68.3	68.5	0.8	0.8
New Zealand	38.5	38.6	0.7	0.6

... = data not available at cutoff date, - = magnitude equals zero, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, SDG = Sustainable Development Goal.

a The proportion of land area covered by forest in Hong Kong, China is included in the data of the People's Republic of China.

b The proportion of land area covered by forest for Taipei, China does not include Kinmen County and Lienchiang County.

Sources: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Indicators Global Database. <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/> (accessed 21 July 2016); World Bank; for Taipei, China: economy source.