

Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

Snapshots

- Deforestation continues to threaten the region. Between 1990 and 2010, the land area covered by forest declined in 23 economies in Asia and the Pacific region, with the largest decreases in Cambodia (16%), Timor-Leste (15%), Indonesia (13%), and Myanmar (11%). Some, however—including the People's Republic of China (PRC); Samoa; Taipei,China; and Viet Nam—increased their forest cover during the period, due to large-scale afforestation programs.
- Per capita carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions in the region were highest in Australia, Brunei Darussalam, the Republic of Korea, Nauru, and Palau. Singapore made a notable reduction in its per capita CO₂ emissions, from 15.6 tons in 1990 to 7.0 in 2009, but this is still considered high compared to the world's developing regions rate of 3.0 tons (UN 2012).
- More than half of the reporting economies have either reached or are on track in achieving the target of halving the proportion of population without access to improved water sources. However, about half of the economies in the region are not expected to achieve the target for improved sanitation.
- For economies where data are available, the ratio of slum population to the whole urban population declined during the 1990–2009 period. In 2009, only the South Asia subregion's average slum population was higher than the developing world's average.

Introduction

Goal 7 has four targets:

- 7.A *Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources.*
- 7.B *Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss.*
- 7.C *Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.*
- 7.D *By 2020, have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.*

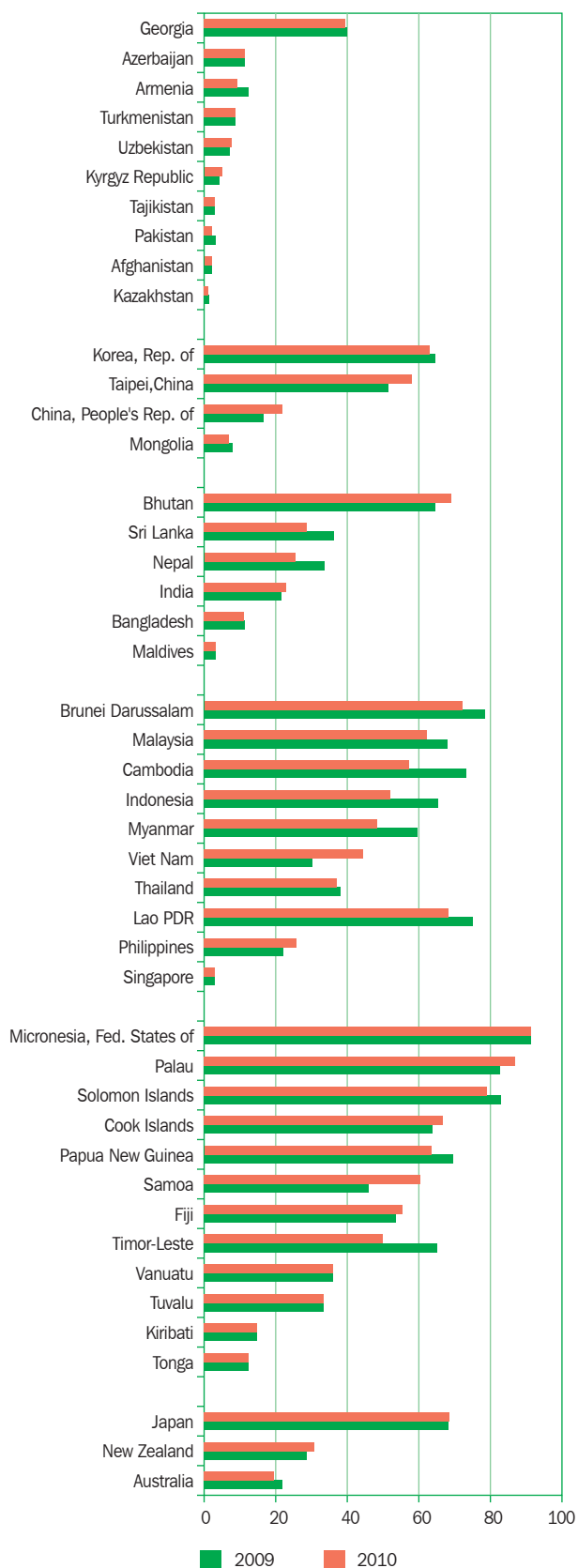
Key Trends

Deforestation continues to threaten the region.

Economies in the Southeast Asian region recorded the highest percentage losses in forest land area during 1990–2010 (Figure 7.1), with 23 economies recording losses of forest area during 1990–2010. Cambodia reported the largest net loss of forest area, at 16 percentage points. Forest area in Indonesia, Myanmar, and Timor-Leste also decreased substantially, by 11–15 percentage points. Conversely, the PRC; Samoa; Taipei,China; and Viet Nam reported gains, with more than 5% of their land converted to forest land.

Deforestation, including uncontrolled conversion of forest to agricultural land, continues at an alarmingly high rate in many economies. About 13 million hectares of forest were converted to other uses—largely for agriculture—in 1990–2010 (FAO 2010). Most countries that experienced rapid rates of deforestation also expanded their agricultural land the most (Regional Table 6.5). Urbanization raises consumption levels and leads to an increase in demand for agricultural products. Large industrial farms have expanded further into remaining forests to supply both the domestic urban population and the growing demand in the international market (DeFries et al. 2010).

Figure 7.1 Percentage of Land Area Covered by Forest, 1990 and 2010



Source: Table 7.1.

In some economies, population pressure and slash-and-burn agriculture have led to the conversion of forest lands to upland agricultural use. For some developing economies, forests are significant sources of livelihood and foreign exchange. Deforestation in Indonesia and Malaysia is widely documented to have been used for producing palm oil for export (World Growth 2011). Australia also reported a net loss during 1990–2010, due to severe drought and forest fires (FAO 2010).

Still, a few economies managed to expand their forest cover during 1990–2010. The PRC, India, and Viet Nam implemented large-scale afforestation programs (UN 2012).

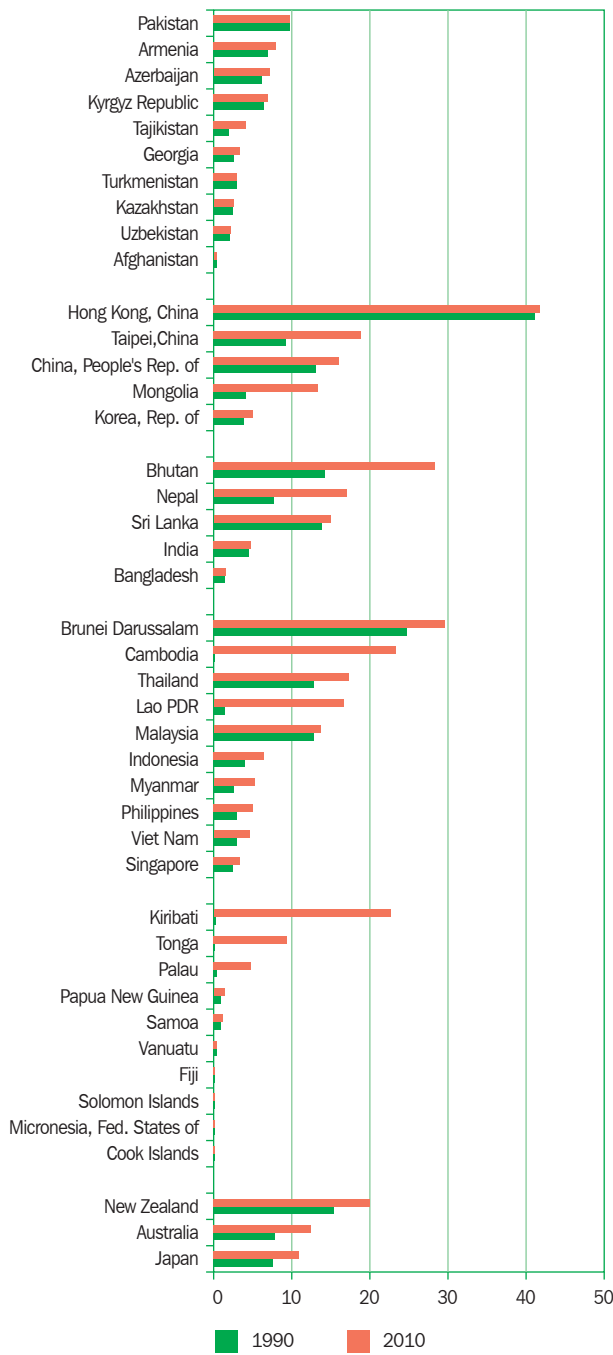
The region has made significant progress in protecting its terrestrial and marine areas. As shown in Figure 7.2, 40 economies in the region have reported increases in their protected areas; during 1990–2010, 24 economies increased the share of their protected area by 1%–9% of their total land. Protected areas in Bhutan; Cambodia; Kiribati; the Lao PDR; and Taipei, China accounted for a large increase in the region, with gains of 10–23 percentage points from their 1990 levels. However, some economies in the Pacific and Central and West Asia had almost no increase in their protected areas.

Despite the overall increase in protected ecosystem area, biodiversity is still declining. Global fisheries are also declining, despite action to protect coastal resources. Global production of marine capture fisheries has declined from 86.3 million tons in 1996 to 79.5 million tons in 2008, with large fluctuations between years (UN 2011). In response to the huge public support in protecting marine environments, the Australian government announced the establishment of a national system of marine sanctuaries that will provide greater protection to marine wildlife from industrial development (WWF 2011).

Together, urbanization and increasing coastal population have degraded coastal areas and increased pressures on marine resources (ADB 2009). Economic activities tend to be concentrated in coastal megacities, thus depleting the proportion of protected marine areas.

Per capita emissions of CO₂ increased. Figure 7.3 illustrates the percentage change in per capita emissions of CO₂ between 1990 and 2009. Of the 36 reporting economies, 7 had reduced their per capita emissions from 1990 levels. Notable is the reduction in per capita CO₂ emissions in Singapore from 15.6 tons in 1990 to 7.0 tons in 2009 which is still considered high compared to the 3.0 ton rate of the developing world (UN 2012). Based on its Green Plan

Figure 7.2 Percentage of Protected Terrestrial and Marine Areas, 1990 and 2010



Source: Table 7.2.

2012, Singapore had phased out leaded petroleum use by motor cars in 1998 and has reduced the permissible sulfur content in diesel, which may have paved the way for the reduction of their CO₂ emissions.

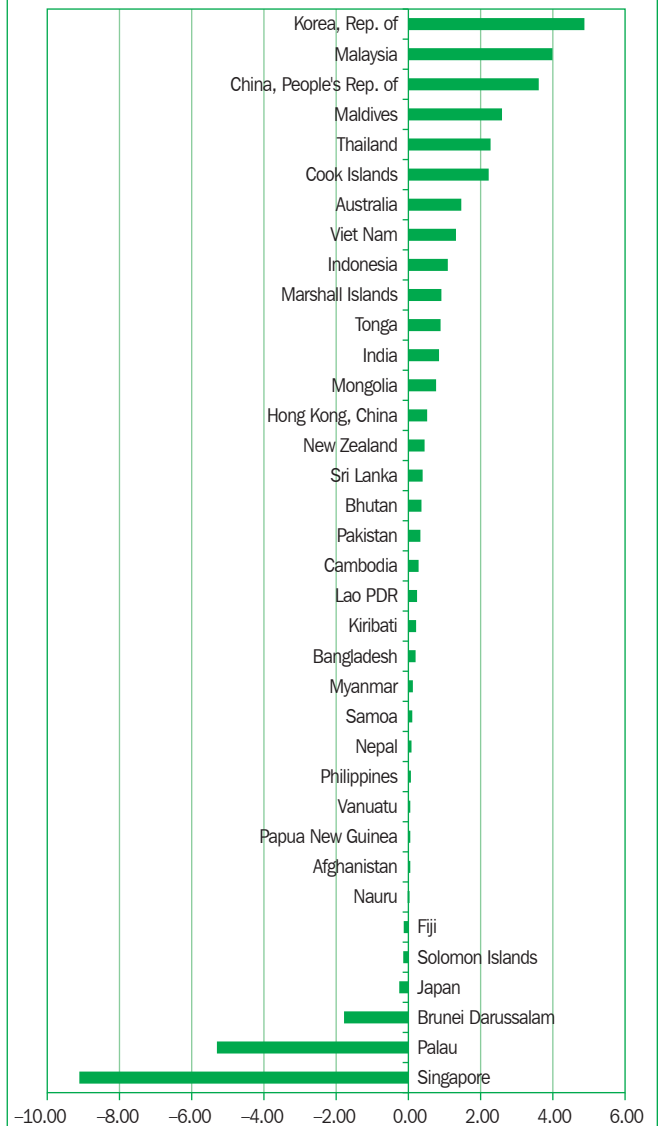
Japan's per capita CO₂ emission also decreased, even though its road density is the 2nd highest in the

region. The decline in Japan's per capita CO₂ emission may be partly due to the promotion and use of hybrid vehicles that emit low levels of CO₂ (MOFA 2008).

Per capita CO₂ emissions in the region are highest in Australia, Brunei Darussalam, the Republic of Korea, Nauru, and Palau. However, the CO₂ emissions of Brunei Darussalam and Palau had declined in 2009 relative to their 1990 levels, by 2 and 5 percentage points, respectively.

The Republic of Korea had the highest increase in per capita CO₂ emissions, growing by 5% from 1990 levels. In Australia, the PRC, the Cook Islands, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Maldives, Thailand, and Viet Nam, per capita CO₂ emissions increased by more than 1 percentage point

Figure 7.3 Percentage Change of Per Capita Emissions of Carbon Dioxide, 2009 compared with 1990



Source: Table 7.2.

from their 1990 levels. Except for Australia, all other economies that had increased CO₂ emissions had very low emission levels in 1990.

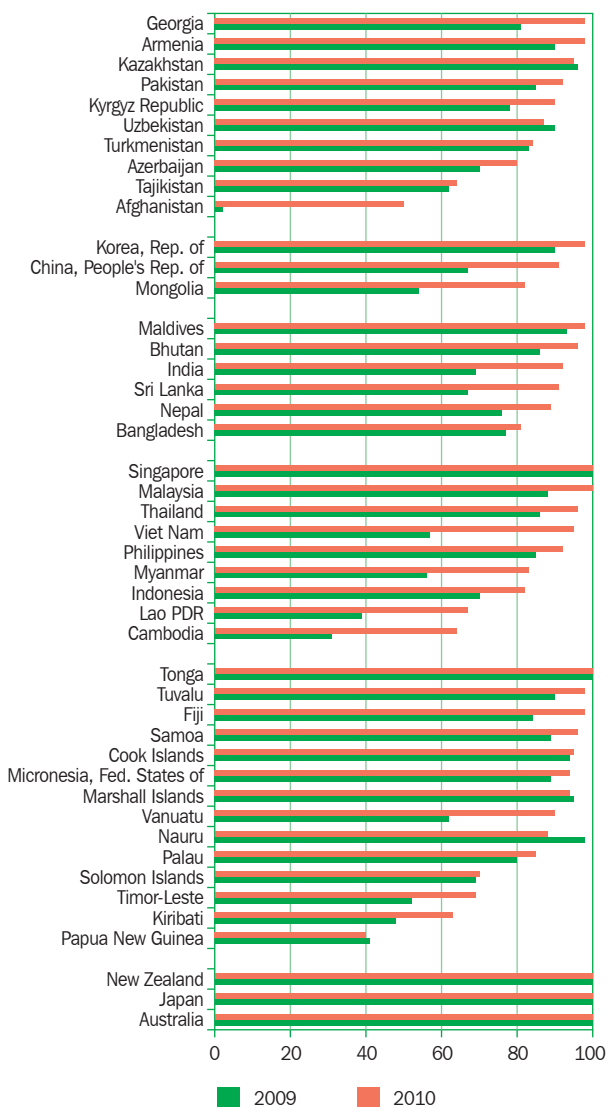
Half of the reporting economies have reached the target for providing households with improved drinking water sources.

Of the 42 reporting ADB developing economies, 21 managed to achieve the target of halving the population without access to improved drinking water sources ahead of 2015 schedule (Figure 7.4). Only a few economies in Central and West Asia, Southeast Asia and the Pacific have less than 80% coverage. Afghanistan, Cambodia, the PRC, India, the Lao PDR, Mongolia, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Vanuatu, and Viet Nam, accounted for large increases in

their share of populations with improved drinking water, ranging from gains of 23 to 46 percentage points from their 1990 levels. Cambodia, which had the lowest proportion in Southeast Asia in 1990, made significant progress by increasing the coverage to 64%—a 33 percentage point increase. Afghanistan also improved remarkably, from 2% coverage in 1990 to 50% in 2010.

While coverage of improved water supply sources advanced in most economies in the region, five were regressing: Kazakhstan, the Marshall Islands, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, and Uzbekistan. In Papua New Guinea, 60% of the population still does not have access to improved water supplies.

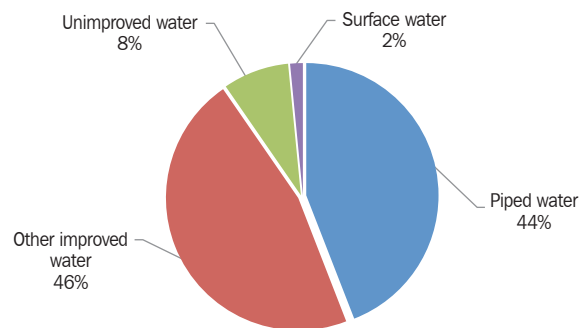
Figure 7.4 Proportion of the Population Using Improved Drinking Water Sources, 1990 (or Earliest Year) and 2010 (or Latest Year)



Source: Table 7.3.

Figure 7.5 illustrates the proportion of population with access to improved water sources. About 90% of the population in Asia and the Pacific used either piped water (44%) or other improved water sources (46%) as their source of drinking water. The remaining 10% sourced drinking water from unprotected dug wells; unprotected springs; water delivered by cart or tanker; and water collected directly from rivers, lakes, ponds, irrigation channels, and other surface sources. Water from such sources can have a direct impact on health and could spread diseases such as diarrhea, hence it is vital for developing countries to provide clean drinking water to their people.

Figure 7.5 Proportion of the Population Using Different Sources of Drinking Water, 2010

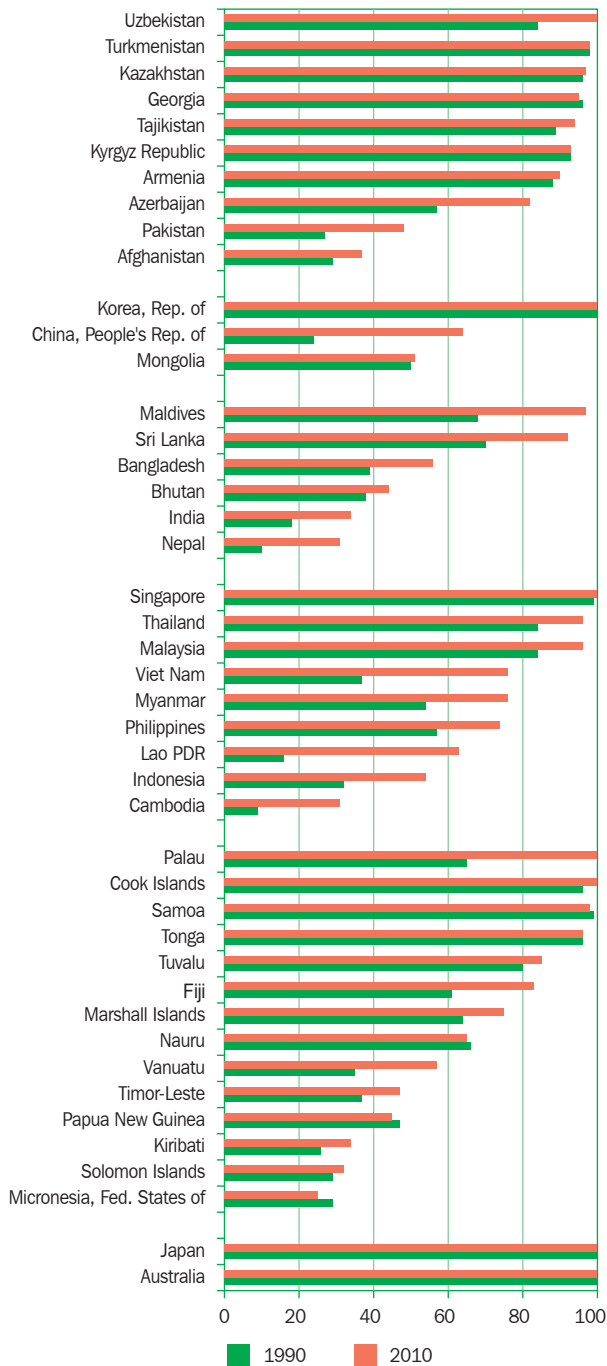


Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation.

The proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities increased in most of the region’s economies. Since 1990, 16 of the 42 reporting ADB developing members have achieved the target of halving the population using unimproved sanitation facilities (Figure 7.6). Palau and Uzbekistan have successfully achieved 100% improved sanitation coverage, accounting for an increase of 35 and

16 percentage points, respectively. In 2010, 64% of the PRC’s population have access to improved sanitation—an increase of 40 percentage points and an impressive gain from the very low proportion in 1990. Despite the gains, five economies in the Pacific, three in South Asia, two in Central and West Asia, and Cambodia in Southeast Asia have less than 50% of their populations using improved sanitation facilities.

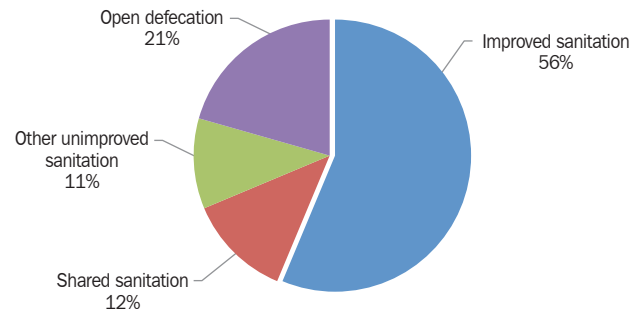
Figure 7.6 Proportion of the Population Using Improved Sanitation Facilities, 1990 (or Earliest Year) and 2010 (or Latest Year)



Source: Table 7.3.

In 2010, 56% of the region’s population used improved sanitation facilities,¹ 12% used shared facilities, and 11% used other unimproved sanitation facilities (Figure 7.7). The remaining 21% use open spaces such as fields, bushes, and bodies of water (WHO and UNICEF 2012).

Figure 7.7 Proportion of the Population Using Different Types of Sanitation Facilities, 2010



Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation.

The gap in providing access to improved sanitation facilities between rural and urban areas remains wide. The disparities in rural and urban sanitation are very pronounced in the Pacific region (Figure 7.8). The largest gap is in the Solomon Islands, where the number of people in rural areas without improved sanitation facilities is five times greater than in urban areas. The PRC, India, Indonesia, and Pakistan, four of the most populous economies in the region, also exhibit large disparities between rural and urban areas in providing basic sanitation. Other economies with large urban–rural disparities in access to improved sanitation facilities are Afghanistan, Mongolia, Bhutan, India, and Nepal, in South Asia; and Cambodia, Indonesia, the Lao PDR,

1 “Improved sanitation facilities” include flush/pour flush toilets or latrines connected to a sewer, septic tank, or pit; ventilated improved pit latrines; pit latrines with a slab or platform that covers the pit entirely, except for the drop hole; and composting toilets/latrines.

and Viet Nam in Southeast Asia. The Kyrgyz Republic, Malaysia, the Maldives, and Tajikistan were able to bridge the gap between rural and urban areas in providing access to improved sanitation facilities.

Figure 7.8 Proportion of the Population Using Improved Sanitation Facilities, Urban and Rural, 2010 (or Latest Year)



Source: Table 7.3.

The proportion of slum population in urban areas decreased during 1990–2009. Figure 7.9 illustrates the proportion of slum population in the urban population in 1990 and 2009 for the most populous economies in Asia. Bangladesh, with the region's highest share, substantially had decreased its slum population, by 29% in 2009. Among the reporting countries, Indonesia made the greatest reduction in its proportion of slum dwellers, by 55%, and India and Viet Nam had cut their proportions by more than 40%. Pakistan, however, had only reduced its share by 9%. In 2009, only the South Asia subregion had an average of 35%, higher than the developing world's average slum population at 32.7%.

Figure 7.9 Proportion of Slum Population (% of urban population), 1990 and 2009



Source: Table 7.8.

Data Issues and Comparability

Because collecting data on national forest inventories is expensive, it is done at infrequent intervals in many countries. However, easier access to remote sensing imagery has enabled recent assessments of forest and tree cover in some countries.

Data on CO₂ emissions from forests and land-use changes are not always included into national totals because these data are less available and of greater uncertainty than data on CO₂ emissions from energy production, industrial processes, agriculture, and waste sectors. Information on CO₂ emissions comes mainly from international agencies and is derived by applying emission coefficients to estimates of fuel consumption, cement production, and gas flaring.

The statistics available for protected terrestrial and marine areas have data gaps for some countries, because of difficulties in reporting national protected area data to the World Database on Protected Areas and/or determining whether a site conforms to the International Union for Conservation of Nature definition of a protected area.

Discrepancies between internationally and nationally reported data on the proportion of population using an improved drinking water source or improved sanitation facility are often due to (1) the definitions used on what constitutes access to safe drinking water and sanitation; and (2) the different data used for population estimates (total, urban, and rural) by international agencies versus the the latest survey or census findings.

Data on housing conditions come mainly from population census and living standard surveys and no mechanism currently exists to monitor the security of housing tenure as part of target 7D—improving the lives of slum dwellers.

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Goal 7 Targets and Indicators

Table 7.1 **Target 7.A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources**

Regional Member	7.1 Proportion of Land Area Covered by Forest (%)		7.2 Carbon Dioxide Emissions			
			(thousand metric tons)		(per capita, metric tons)	
	1990	2010	1990	2009	1990	2009
Developing Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	2.1	2.1	2677	6315	0.2	0.2
Armenia	12.3	9.3	4052 (1992)	4492	1.2 (1992)	1.5
Azerbaijan	11.3	11.3	57682 (1992)	49075	7.7 (1992)	5.4
Georgia	40.0	39.5	15335 (1992)	5845	2.9 (1992)	1.3
Kazakhstan	1.3	1.2	261307 (1992)	225803	15.9 (1992)	14.3
Kyrgyz Republic	4.4	5.0	10862 (1992)	6722	2.4 (1992)	1.3
Pakistan	3.3	2.2	68566	161220	0.6	0.9
Tajikistan	2.9	2.9	7220 (1992)	2835	1.3 (1992)	0.4
Turkmenistan	8.8	8.8	28067 (1992)	48162	7.2 (1992)	9.7
Uzbekistan	7.2	7.7	114014 (1992)	116508	5.3 (1992)	4.3
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	16.7	21.9	2460744	7687114	2.1	5.8
Hong Kong, China ^a	...	...	27660	36993	4.8	5.3
Korea, Rep. of	64.5	63.0	246943	509376	5.7	10.6
Mongolia	8.0	7.0	10044	14503	4.6	5.3
Taipei, China ^{b,c}	51.6	58.1 (2009)	175729 (1996)	251060	8.2 (1996)	10.9
South Asia						
Bangladesh	11.5	11.1	15533	51037	0.1	0.3
Bhutan	64.6	69.1	128	422	0.2	0.6
India	21.5	23.0	690577	1979425	0.8	1.6
Maldives	3.3	3.3	154	1027	0.7	3.3
Nepal	33.7	25.4	634	3517	0.0	0.1
Sri Lanka	36.4	28.8	3773	12658	0.2	0.6
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam ^d	78.4	72.1	6421	9281	25.5	23.7
Cambodia	73.3	57.2	451	4613	0.0	0.3
Indonesia	65.4	52.1	149566	451782	0.8	1.9
Lao PDR	75.0	68.2	235	1811	0.1	0.3
Malaysia	68.1	62.3	56593	198348	3.1	7.1
Myanmar	59.6	48.3	4276	11093	0.1	0.2
Philippines	35.5	25.7	41763	68551	0.7	0.7
Singapore	3.4	2.9	46941	31896	15.6	6.4
Thailand	38.2	37.1	95833	271721	1.7	4.0
Viet Nam	30.2	44.5	21408	142258	0.3	1.6
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	63.9	66.7	22	70	1.2	3.5
Fiji	53.6	55.5	818	847	1.1	1.0
Kiribati	3.0	14.8	22	51	0.3	0.5
Marshall Islands	...	72.2	48	103	1.0	1.9
Micronesia, Fed. States of	91.4	91.4	55 (1999)	62	0.5 (1999)	0.6
Nauru	...	0.0	132	147	14.4	14.4
Palau	82.6	87.0	235	209	15.6	10.3
Papua New Guinea	69.6	63.4	2142	3480	0.5	0.5
Samoa	45.9	60.4	125	161	0.8	0.9
Solomon Islands	98.9	79.1	161	198	0.5	0.4
Timor-Leste	65.0	49.9	161 (2002)	183	0.2 (2002)	0.2
Tonga	5.0	12.5	77	176	0.8	1.7
Tuvalu	33.3	33.3	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	36.1	36.1	70	117	0.5	0.5
Developed Member Economies						
Australia ^e	21.9	19.4	287331	400194	16.8	18.2
Japan ^e	68.4	68.5	1094633	1101134	8.9	8.6
New Zealand ^e	28.8	30.9	23681	32064	7.1	7.4

continued

Goal 7 Targets and Indicators

Table 7.1 **Target 7.A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources** (continued)

Regional Member	7.3 Consumption of All Ozone-Depleting Substances (ODP metric tons)		7.5 Proportion of Total Water Resources Used (%)	
	1990	2010	1990	2010
Developing Member Economies				
Central and West Asia				
Afghanistan	– (1991)	24.9	...	35.6 (2000)
Armenia	– (1991)	7.1	45.1	36.4 (2005)
Azerbaijan	2.8 (1991)	0.3	44.9	35.2 (2005)
Georgia	94.8 (1991)	5.9	5.5	2.6 (2005)
Kazakhstan	2355.9	110.0	33.4	28.9 (2000)
Kyrgyz Republic	133.5 (1991)	4.3	47.6	43.7 (2000)
Pakistan	1455.8	255.0	69.1	81.5
Tajikistan	93.3 (1991)	2.8	75.2	74.8 (2000)
Turkmenistan	145.2	9.6	100.1	100.8 (2000)
Uzbekistan	4.4 (1991)	0.9	124.0	118.3 (2000)
East Asia				
China, People's Rep. of	59674.0	21388.2	17.6	19.5 (2005)
Hong Kong, China ^a	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	– (1991)	2113.9	34.0 (1995)	36.5 (2000)
Mongolia	– (1991)	1.5	1.2 (1995)	1.4 (2000)
Taipei, China ^{b,c}	...	...	15.8 (2001)	21.6 (2009)
South Asia				
Bangladesh	202.1	125.5	...	3.0
Bhutan	– (1991)	0.3	...	0.4
India	– (1991)	1933.7	26.3	40.1
Maldives	4.5	4.0	...	15.7
Nepal	25.0 (1991)	1.2	...	4.8 (2000)
Sri Lanka	218.2	14.5	18.5	24.5 (2005)
Southeast Asia				
Brunei Darussalam ^d	– (1991)	6.9	0.9	...
Cambodia	– (1991)	12.8	...	0.5 (2005)
Indonesia	80.8 (1991)	433.0	3.7	5.6 (2000)
Lao PDR	–	2.5	...	0.9 (2000)
Malaysia	4193.7	542.8	1.7	2.1 (2000)
Myanmar	– (1991)	4.5	...	2.8 (2000)
Philippines	3477.2	222.0	5.8 (1995)	17.0
Singapore	4855.2	207.0	...	...
Thailand	6984.2	1088.8	...	13.1 (2005)
Viet Nam	430.0 (1991)	311.7	6.1	9.3 (2005)
The Pacific				
Cook Islands	0.1 (1991)	0.1	...	...
Fiji	41.8	9.2	...	0.3 (2000)
Kiribati	– (1991)	0.1	...	...
Marshall Islands	1.2	0.2	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	– (1991)	0.2	...	...
Nauru	– (1991)	–	...	...
Palau	– (1991)	0.2	...	...
Papua New Guinea	28.5 (1991)	3.3	...	– (2000)
Samoa	4.0 (1991)	0.3	...	...
Solomon Islands	2.1	2.3	...	...
Timor-Leste	0.3 (1991)	0.5	...	...
Tonga	0.4 (1991)	0.1	...	...
Tuvalu	– (1991)	0.1	...	...
Vanuatu	– (1991)	0.5	...	...
Developed Member Economies				
Australia ^e	7434.4	-6.4	...	4.9 (2000)
Japan ^e	120074.2	622.4	21.3	20.6 (2000)
New Zealand ^e	1195.4	11.6	...	0.6 (2000)

– = Magnitude equals zero, ... = Data not available at cutoff date, 0.0 = Magnitude is less than half of unit employed, CO₂ = carbon dioxide, ODP = ozone-depleting potential.

- 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 On proportion of total water resources used, Taipei, China data is equal to the percentage of available resources, that is the proportion of total amount of water above ground to the annual runoff.
c On CO₂ emissions, Taipei, China data includes emissions from fuel combustion only. Derived per capita emission for 1996 and 2009 using available data on CO₂ emissions and population.
d Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.
e Derived per capita emission using available data on CO₂ emission and population.

Sources: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAOStat and AquaStat); Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center (CDIAC); United Nations Environment Program (UNEP); Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2012); Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (DGBAS) for Taipei, China.

Goal 7 Targets and Indicators

Table 7.2 Target 7.B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss

Regional Member	7.6 Proportion of Terrestrial and Marine Areas Protected (%)		7.6a Terrestrial Areas Protected to Total Surface Area (%)		7.6b Marine Areas Protected to Territorial Waters (%)	
	1990	2010	1990	2010	1990	2010
Developing Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	–	–
Armenia	6.9	8.0	6.9	8.0	–	–
Azerbaijan	6.2	7.2	6.2	7.2	–	–
Georgia	2.6	3.4	2.8	3.7	0.2	0.5
Kazakhstan	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	–	–
Kyrgyz Republic	6.4	6.9	6.4	6.9	–	–
Pakistan	9.8	9.8	10.1	10.1	1.8	1.8
Tajikistan	1.9	4.1	1.9	4.1	–	–
Turkmenistan	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	–	–
Uzbekistan	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.3	–	–
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	13.0	16.0	13.5	16.6	0.4	1.3
Hong Kong, China	41.1	41.8	41.1	41.8	–	–
Korea, Rep. of	3.9	5.0	4.3	5.9	3.5	3.9
Mongolia	4.1	13.4	4.1	13.4	–	–
Taipei, China ^a	9.2	18.9	...	...	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.8	0.4	0.8
Bhutan	14.3	28.4	14.3	28.4	–	–
India	4.5	4.8	4.7	5.0	1.6	1.7
Maldives	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nepal	7.7	17.0	7.7	17.0	–	–
Sri Lanka	13.8	15.0	20.3	21.5	0.1	1.1
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam ^b	24.8	29.6	36.7	44.0	1.4	1.4
Cambodia	0.0	23.4	0.0	25.8	–	0.4
Indonesia	4.0	6.4	10.0	14.2	0.5	2.0
Lao PDR	1.5	16.6	1.5	16.6	–	–
Malaysia	12.8	13.7	17.1	18.1	1.5	2.0
Myanmar	2.6	5.2	3.1	6.3	0.3	0.3
Philippines	3.0	5.0	8.7	10.9	0.5	2.5
Singapore	2.5	3.4	5.0	5.4	–	1.4
Thailand	12.8	17.3	14.7	20.1	4.0	4.4
Viet Nam	3.0	4.6	4.5	6.2	0.3	1.7
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.8	–	–
Fiji	0.2	0.2	1.1	1.3	0.1	0.1
Kiribati	0.3	22.6	5.0	23.2	0.3	22.6
Marshall Islands	–	0.6	–	3.1	–	0.6
Micronesia, Fed. States of	0.1	0.1	2.7	4.0	–	0.1
Nauru	–	–	–	–	–	–
Palau	0.5	4.8	0.3	2.0	0.5	5.3
Papua New Guinea	0.9	1.4	1.9	3.1	0.3	0.3
Samoa	0.9	1.2	2.4	3.4	0.5	0.6
Solomon Islands	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	–	0.1
Timor-Leste	–	6.4	–	6.1	–	6.7
Tonga	0.1	9.4	1.4	14.5	–	9.4
Tuvalu	–	0.2	–	0.4	–	0.2
Vanuatu	0.4	0.5	3.7	4.3	–	0.1
Developed Member Economies						
Australia	7.8	12.5	7.5	10.6	10.9	28.3
Japan	7.6	10.9	13.4	16.5	2.0	5.6
New Zealand	15.4	20.0	25.4	26.2	0.4	10.8

– = Magnitude equals zero, ... = Data not available at cutoff date, 0.0 = Magnitude is less than half of unit employed.

a Total size of nature-protected areas (including marine area) as percentage of national territory (excluding maritime area).

b Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Sources: IUCN and UNEP-WCMC (2011) The World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA); Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2012); and Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (DGBAS) for Taipei, China.

Goal 7 Targets and Indicators

Table 7.3 **Target 7.C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation**

Regional Member	7.8 Population Using Improved Water Sources					
	(%)					
	1990			2010		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Developing Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	2 (1991)	6 (1991)	1 (1991)	50	78	42
Armenia	90 (1992)	98 (1992)	75 (1992)	98	99	97
Azerbaijan	70	88	49	80	88	71
Georgia	81	94	66	98	100	96
Kazakhstan	96	99	92	95	99	90
Kyrgyz Republic	78 (1991)	98 (1991)	66 (1991)	90	99	85
Pakistan	85	95	81	92	96	89
Tajikistan	62 (1993)	93 (1993)	49 (1993)	64	92	54
Turkmenistan	83 (1994)	97 (1994)	72 (1994)	84 (2006)	97 (2006)	72 (2006)
Uzbekistan	90	97	85	87	98	81
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	67	97	56	91	98	85
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	90 (1991)	97 (1991)	67 (1991)	98	100	88
Mongolia	54	74	27	82	100	53
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	77	87	75	81	85	80
Bhutan	86 (1997)	99 (1997)	82 (1997)	96	100	94
India	69	88	63	92	97	90
Maldives	93	100	91	98	100	97
Nepal	76	96	74	89	93	88
Sri Lanka	67	91	62	91	99	90
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	31	48	29	64	87	58
Indonesia	70	91	61	82	92	74
Lao PDR	39 (1994)	75 (1994)	32 (1994)	67	77	62
Malaysia	88	94	82	100	100	99
Myanmar	56	80	48	83	93	78
Philippines	85	93	77	92	93	92
Singapore ^b	100	100	...	100	100	...
Thailand	86	96	82	96	97	95
Viet Nam	57	88	49	95	99	93
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	94	99	87	95 (2007)	98 (2007)	88 (2007)
Fiji	84	94	77	98	100	95
Kiribati	48	76	33	63 (2006)	77 (2006)	53 (2006)
Marshall Islands	95	94	97	94	92	99
Micronesia, Fed. States of	89	93	87	94 (2006)	95 (2006)	94 (2006)
Nauru	98	98	...	88	88	...
Palau	80	73	96	85	83	96
Papua New Guinea	41	89	32	40	87	33
Samoa	89	97	87	96	96	96
Solomon Islands	69 (1993)	94 (1993)	65 (1993)	70 (2005)	94 (2005)	65 (2005)
Timor-Leste	52 (1995)	67 (1995)	48 (1995)	69	91	60
Tonga	100	100	100	100	100	100
Tuvalu	90	92	89	98	98	97
Vanuatu	62	94	55	90	98	87
Developed Member Economies						
Australia	100	100	100	100	100	100
Japan	100	100	100	100	100	100
New Zealand	100	100	100	100	100	100

continued

Goal 7 Targets and Indicators

Table 7.3 **Target 7.C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation** (continued)

Regional Member	7.9 Population Using Improved Sanitation Facilities (%)					
	1990			2010		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Developing Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	29 (1991)	36 (1991)	27 (1991)	37	60	30
Armenia	88 (1992)	95 (1992)	75 (1992)	90	95	80
Azerbaijan	57 (1994)	70 (1994)	43 (1995)	82	86	78
Georgia	96	97	95	95	96	93
Kazakhstan	96	96	97	97	97	98
Kyrgyz Republic	93 (1991)	94 (1991)	93 (1991)	93	94	93
Pakistan	27	72	7	48	72	34
Tajikistan	89 (1993)	93 (1993)	87 (1993)	94	95	94
Turkmenistan	98	99	97	98	99	97
Uzbekistan	84	95	76	100	100	100
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	24	48	15	64	74	56
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mongolia	50 (1994)	66 (1994)	28 (1994)	51	64	29
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	39	58	34	56	57	55
Bhutan	38 (1997)	66 (1997)	30 (1997)	44	73	29
India	18	51	7	34	58	23
Maldives	68	98	58	97	98	97
Nepal	10	37	7	31	48	27
Sri Lanka	70	85	67	92	88	93
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	9	36	5	31	73	20
Indonesia	32	56	21	54	73	39
Lao PDR	16 (1994)	58 (1994)	8 (1994)	63	89	50
Malaysia	84	88	81	96	96	95
Myanmar	54 (1991)	77 (1991)	47 (1991)	76	83	73
Philippines	57	69	45	74	79	69
Singapore ^b	99	99	...	100	100	...
Thailand	84	94	80	96	95	96
Viet Nam	37	63	30	76	94	68
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	96	100	91	100	100	100
Fiji	61	90	40	83	94	71
Kiribati	26	36	21	34 (2006)	49 (2006)	22 (2006)
Marshall Islands	64	77	41	75	83	53
Micronesia, Fed. States of	29	55	20	25 (2006)	61 (2006)	15 (2006)
Nauru	66	66	...	65	65	...
Palau	65	78	36	100	100	100
Papua New Guinea	47	78	42	45	71	41
Samoa	99	100	99	98	98	98
Solomon Islands	29 (1993)	98 (1993)	18 (1993)	32 (2005)	98 (2005)	18 (2005)
Timor-Leste	37 (1995)	55 (1995)	32 (1995)	47	73	37
Tonga	96	98	96	96	98	96
Tuvalu	80	86	76	85	88	81
Vanuatu	35 (1992)	50 (1992)	32 (1992)	57	64	54
Developed Member Economies						
Australia	100	100	100	100	100	100
Japan	100	100	100	100	100	100
New Zealand	...	...	88	...	...	...

... = Data not available at cutoff date.

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

b No data for the rural area since the country is 100% urban.

Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Program for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP 2012).

Goal 7 Targets and Indicators

Table 7.4 **Target 7.D: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers**

Regional Member	7.10 Slum Population as Percentage of Urban Population		
	1990	2005	2009
Developing Member Economies			
Central and West Asia			
Afghanistan ^a	98.5	88.6	...
Armenia	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	...	...	...
Kyrgyz Republic	...	...	...
Pakistan ^b	78.7	47.5	46.6
Tajikistan	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...
East Asia			
China, People's Rep. of ^a	43.6	32.9	29.1
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of ^a	68.5	37.0 (2000)	...
Mongolia ^c	68.5	57.9	57.9 (2007)
Taipei, China	...	...	...
South Asia			
Bangladesh ^b	87.3	70.8	61.6
Bhutan ^a	70.0	44.1 (2000)	...
India ^b	54.9	34.8	29.4
Maldives	...	...	...
Nepal ^d	96.9	60.7	58.1
Sri Lanka ^a	24.8	12.0	...
Southeast Asia			
Brunei Darussalam ^e	2.0	2.0 (2000)	...
Cambodia ^a	71.7	78.9	...
Indonesia ^f	50.8	26.3	23.0
Lao PDR ^g	66.1	79.3	...
Malaysia	2.0	2.0 (2000)	...
Myanmar ^h	31.1	45.6	...
Philippines ⁱ	54.9	43.7	40.9
Singapore	...	...	...
Thailand ^h	19.5	26.0	27.0
Viet Nam	60.5	41.3	35.2
The Pacific			
Cook Islands	...	...	...
Fiji	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	2.0	12.0 (2000)	...
Tonga	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...
Developed Member Economies			
Australia	...	...	...
Japan	...	...	...
New Zealand	...	...	...

... = Data not available at cutoff date

a Estimation based on two components: water and sanitation.

b Trend analysis was used to estimate the percentage of slum.

c In 1990 and 2001 slum estimates, only two shelter components (water and sanitation), from UNICEF/WHO were used. Four shelter components (water, sanitation, sufficient living, and durable housing) from MICS 2000 were used to estimate 2005 slum.

d Increase in access to improved sanitation by 46.3% and increase of access to improved durable housing by 8.5% from 1996 to 2001. Simulation was used to compute sufficient living for 2001 and then Trend Analysis to estimate 2005 and 2009 slum.

e Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but is not classified as a developing member.

f Decrease in access to improved water by 12.8% from 1997 to 2002. Trend Analysis used to estimate 2005 slum.

g In 1990 and 2001 slum estimates, only two shelter components (water and sanitation), from UNICEF/WHO were used. Three shelter components (water, sanitation and durable housing) from MICS 2000 were used to estimate 2005 slum.

h In 1990 and 2001 slum estimates, only two shelter components (water and sanitation), from UNICEF/WHO were used. Four shelter components (water, sanitation, sufficient living, and durable housing) were used to estimate 2005 slum.

i Simulation was used to compute sufficient living for 2003. Trend Analysis used to estimate 2005 and 2009 slum.

Sources: UN Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat); Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2012).