

MDG 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

Snapshots

- The Millennium Development Goal (MDG) target to provide households with improved drinking water has been met by twenty five of 42 reporting economies the Asia and Pacific region, including People's Republic of China (PRC) and India.
- Progress on the sanitation target is less encouraging. Twenty five of 42 economies are expected to fall short of the target to halve the proportion of people using unimproved sanitation by 2015, including four of the five most populous countries.
- The percentage of slum dwellers in urban populations declined in most economies that report data on slums.
- The region has increased protected areas, which are dedicated to safeguarding and maintaining biological diversity and natural or cultural resources, and some progress is being made on forest cover. However, sustained economic growth has driven increases in emissions of carbon dioxide.

Introduction

Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 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

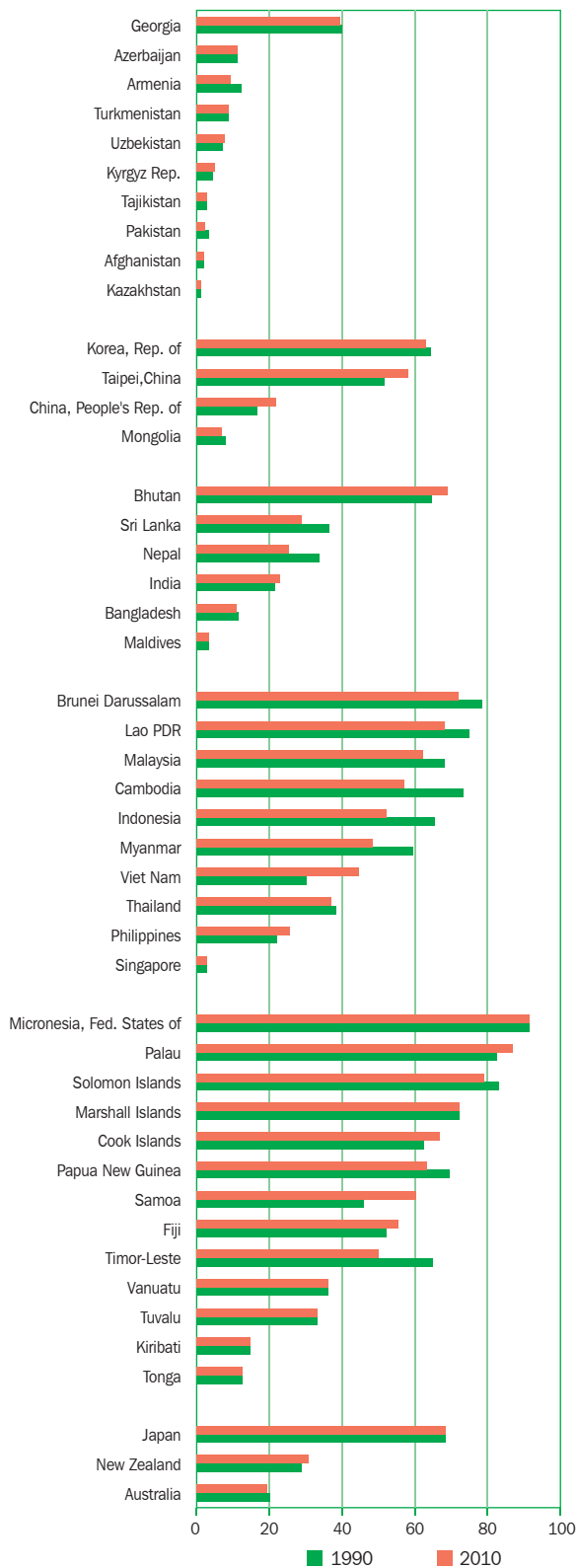
Forest cover has increased in about one-third of regional economies since 1990, with the PRC among economies expanding forests. Figure 7.1 shows the percentage of land area covered by forests in 2010 compared with 1990. Fourteen economies increased their forested area, 12 reported no change, and 20 suffered from deforestation across the 20 years. Loss of forests destroys habitats that support biodiversity, eliminates an important carbon sink that helps moderate climate change, and threatens the livelihood of the rural poor (World Bank 2013).

Losses of more than 20% of forested areas were recorded in Armenia, Cambodia, Indonesia, Nepal,

Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Timor-Leste (Table 7.1). While forests were depleted throughout Southeast Asia, often to expand the area under cultivation for food or agricultural commodities such as palm oil, the Philippines and Viet Nam achieved increased forests areas.

The PRC reported a 30% increase in its forested area, which raised the forest coverage to about 22% of the country. India's forested area rose slightly, to 23% of its total area. Twenty-five economies are expected to make progress on forest coverage by 2015, but 19, including Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, and others with substantial forest areas, are making no progress or are regressing.

Figure 7.1 Percentage of land area covered by forest, 1990 and 2010



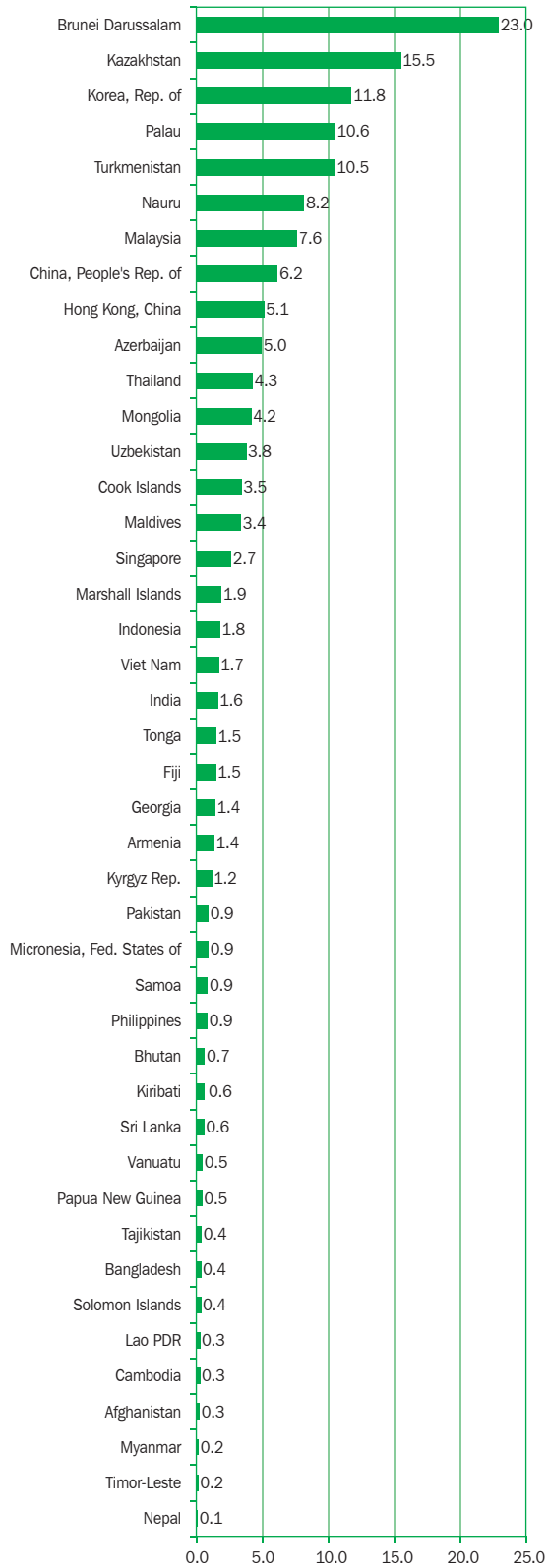
Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.
 Note: Latest data for Taipei, China refer to 2011.
 Source: Table 7.1.

Good progress was achieved with protecting terrestrial and marine areas. Between 1990 and 2010, nearly 90% of regional economies increased their protected areas, which are dedicated to safeguarding and maintaining biological diversity and natural resources (Table 7.2). Protected areas range from less than 1% of total areas in Afghanistan and some Pacific islands to at least 20% in Cambodia; Bhutan; Brunei Darussalam; Hong Kong, China; Kiribati; and New Zealand. Despite the progress, the Asia and Pacific region lags behind Latin America in conserving land and coastal areas. Extra efforts are required to increase the coverage and improve the management of protected areas.

Per capita emissions of CO₂ increased in the region but remained well below those of developed countries. Most economies in Asia and the Pacific emit from 6 tons of CO₂ per person yearly to less than 1 ton. By contrast, yearly per capita emissions in developed regions of the world average about 11 tons. Figure 7.2 shows that per capita emissions vary greatly, from a high of 23.0 tons in Brunei Darussalam, which produces oil and gas and subsidizes fuel prices for consumers, to below 1 ton in economies such as Nepal that have low levels of industrialization and vehicle ownership.

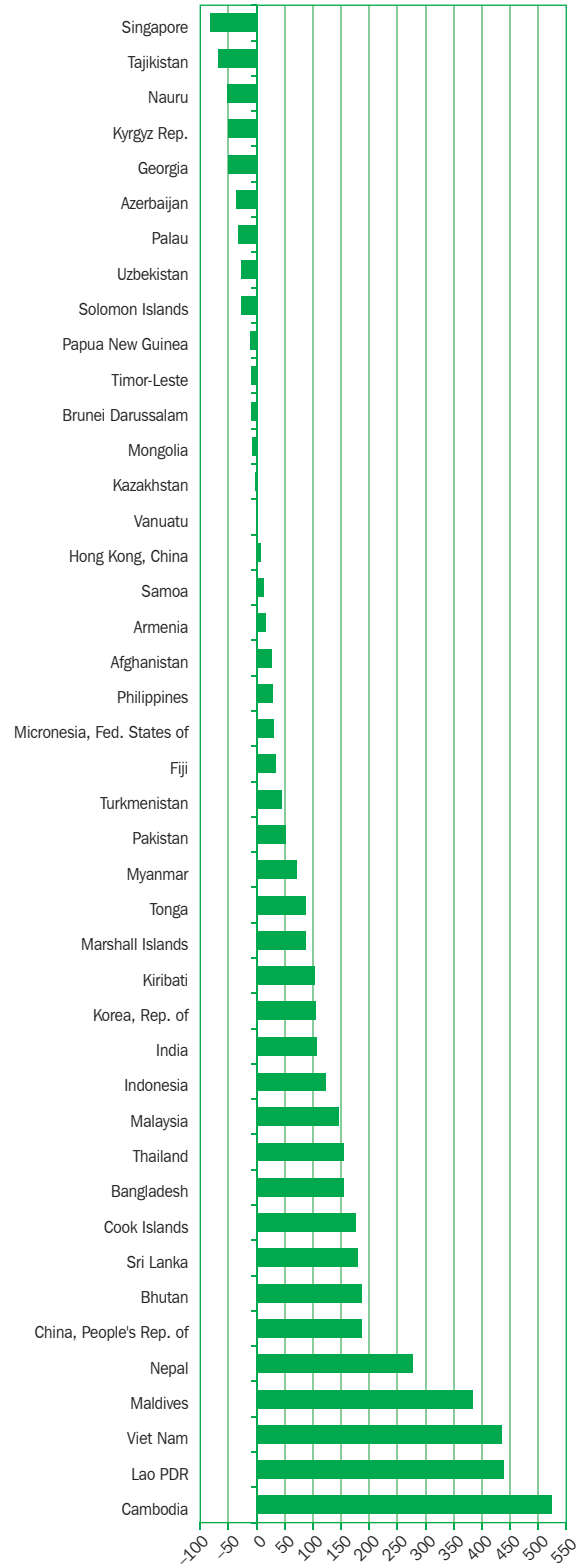
About 70% of the region's economies reported increases in per capita emissions of CO₂ between 1990 and 2010, with emissions at least doubling in over one-third of the economies (Figure 7.3). Thus, a majority of the region's economies are considered to be making no progress or regressing in CO₂ emissions. Economies that recorded the biggest increases started with low per capita emissions and most still had relatively low emissions by 2010, except for the PRC (6.2 tons per person). The other 30% of regional economies lowered their per capita CO₂ emissions in the 20 years to 2010. Steep price increases for oil and natural gas contributed to reductions in Central and West Asia, and phasing down higher polluting fuels helped to reduce emissions in Singapore and some other economies.

Figure 7.2 Carbon dioxide emissions, 2010
(per capita, metric tons)



Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.
Source: Table 7.1.

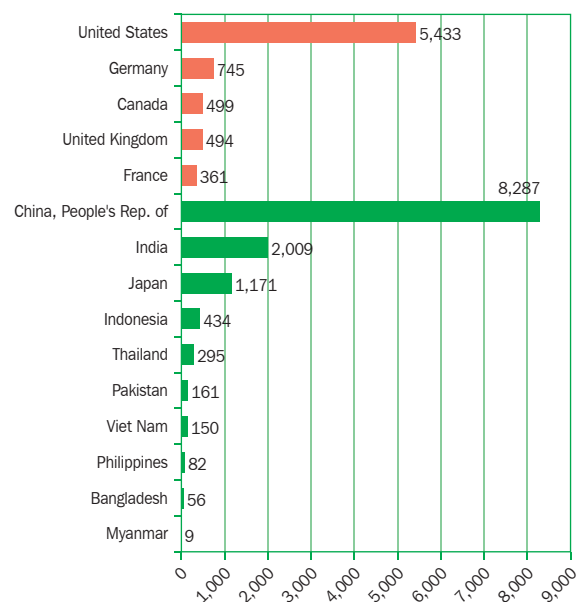
Figure 7.3 Percentage change of per capita emission of carbon dioxide,
2010 vs. 1990 (%)



Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.
Source: Table 7.1.

Asia is a major contributor to global CO₂ emissions. The PRC now emits more CO₂ each year (8.3 billion tons) than the combined total of Canada, France, Germany, the United Kingdom, and the United States (Figure 7.4). Both India and Japan emit higher tonnages of CO₂ than Germany. These emissions contribute to global climate change, which is expected to have particularly severe impacts in parts of Asia and the Pacific (see Part III, Energy and environment).

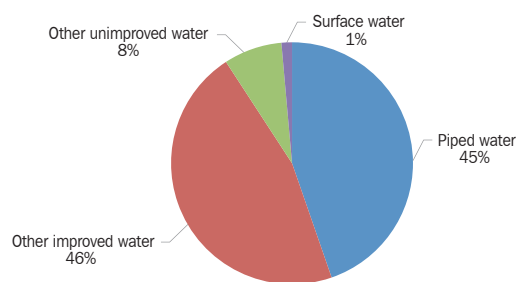
Figure 7.4 **Carbon dioxide emissions in five industrialized countries and in the 10 most populous economies of Asia, 2010** (million tons)



Sources: Table 7.1 and Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2012) for Canada, France, Germany, United Kingdom, and United States.

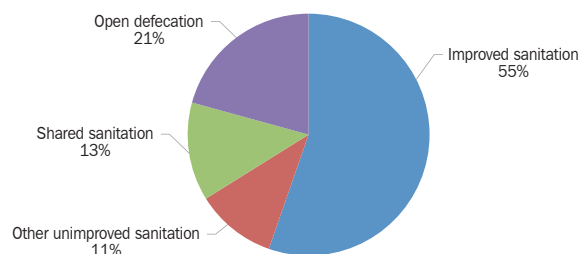
In the region, 9% of the population do not have access to safe water and 45% lack access to improved sanitation. Figures 7.5 and 7.6 show the water and sanitation facilities available to people in Asia and the Pacific. The proportion of the region's population with access to piped and other improved water increased to 91% in 2011. This left 9%, or 318 million people, without access to improved drinking water. Improved sanitation facilities such as flush toilets connected to a sewer or pit and composting toilets were available to 55% of the region's population. The remaining 45%, or 1.7 billion people, depended on open defecation, shared or public facilities, and other unimproved sanitation that can cause water and ground pollution leading to diseases and deaths. Rural areas had much lower rates of improved sanitation than urban areas (Figure 7.7).

Figure 7.5 **Proportion of the population using different sources of drinking water, 2011**



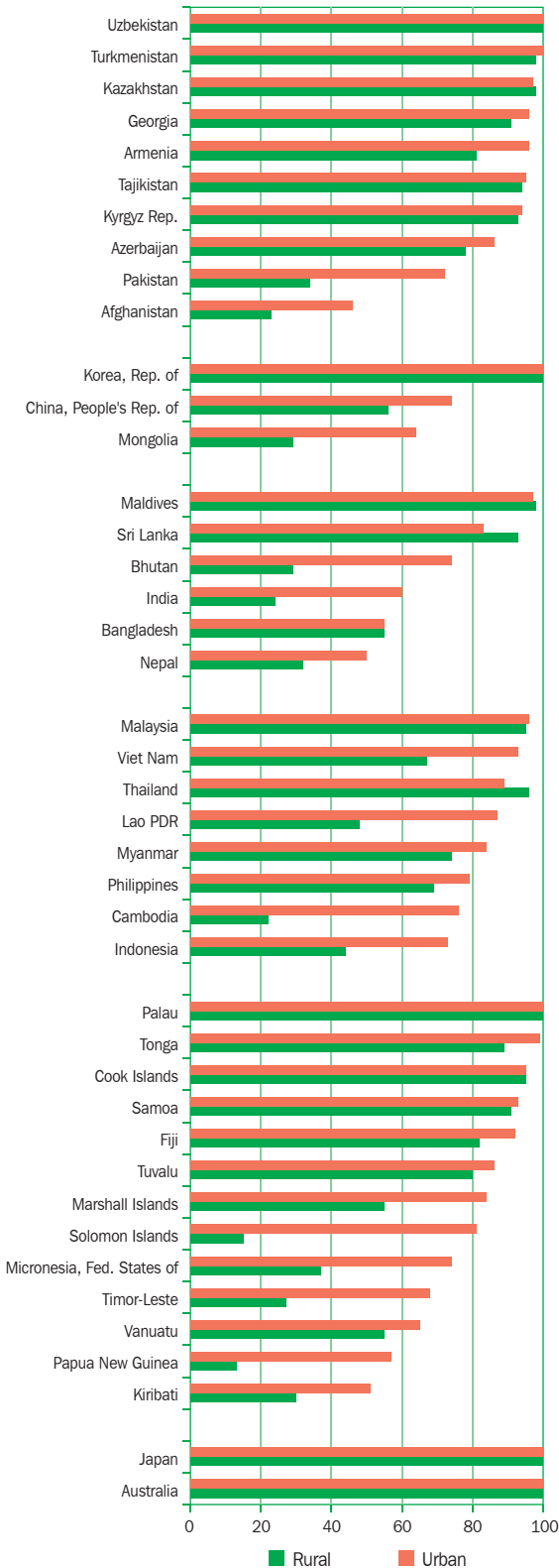
Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation.

Figure 7.6 **Proportion of the population using different types of sanitation facilities, 2011**



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

Figure 7.7 Proportion of the population using improved sanitation facilities, urban and rural, 2011



Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.
Source: Table 7.3.

Solid progress has been achieved in meeting the target for providing households with improved drinking water. Box 7.1 shows that 25 economies have halved the proportion of their populations without sustainable access to improved drinking water and another two are expected to do so by 2015. Among those likely to miss the target at their current rates of progress are two of the most populous economies—Bangladesh and Pakistan. The United Nations has cautioned that even though many countries worldwide significantly increased access to improved water, there are concerns about the quality and safety of many of their water sources.

In Papua New Guinea, only 40% of the population used improved water sources in 2011. Others with low levels of access to safe water were Afghanistan (61%), Kiribati and Tajikistan (66%), Cambodia (67%), Timor-Leste (69%), and the Lao People's Democratic Republic (70%).

Box 7.1 Progress toward the target for proportion of population with access to improved drinking water

Early achievers

Afghanistan	Maldives
Armenia	Mongolia
Bhutan	Myanmar
Cambodia	Nepal
China, People's Rep. of	Palau
Cook Islands	Samoa
Fiji	Singapore
Georgia	Sri Lanka
India	Thailand
Korea, Rep. of	Tuvalu
Kyrgyz Rep.	Vanuatu
Lao PDR	Viet Nam
Malaysia	

On track

Indonesia	Philippines
-----------	-------------

Slow progress

Azerbaijan	Papua New Guinea
Bangladesh	Solomon Islands
Kiribati	Tajikistan
Marshall Islands	Timor-Leste
Nauru	Tonga
Pakistan	

No progress/regressing

Kazakhstan	Turkmenistan
Micronesia, Fed. States of	Uzbekistan

Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.
Source: Table 7.3.

Progress toward the sanitation target is less encouraging. Fifteen economies have achieved the goal to halve the proportion of their populations using unimproved sanitation, and another two are expected to do so (Box 7.2). However, as many as 25 could miss this target—18 are making slow progress (including heavily populated Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, and the Philippines) and another seven appear to be making no progress.

Countries with the lowest availability of improved sanitation were Papua New Guinea, where only 19% of the people used improved sanitation in 2011, Solomon Islands (27%), Afghanistan (28%), Cambodia (33%), India and Nepal (35%), and Kiribati and Timor-Leste (39%).

Box 7.2 Progress toward the target for proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities

Early achievers

Azerbaijan	Singapore
China, People's Rep. of	Sri Lanka
Fiji	Tajikistan
Korea, Rep. of	Thailand
Lao PDR	Turkmenistan
Malaysia	Uzbekistan
Maldives	Viet Nam
Palau	

On track

Micronesia, Fed. States of	Myanmar
----------------------------	---------

Slow progress

Afghanistan	Marshall Islands
Armenia	Mongolia
Bangladesh	Nepal
Bhutan	Pakistan
Cambodia	Philippines
India	Solomon Islands
Indonesia	Timor-Leste
Kazakhstan	Tuvalu
Kiribati	Vanuatu

No progress/regressing

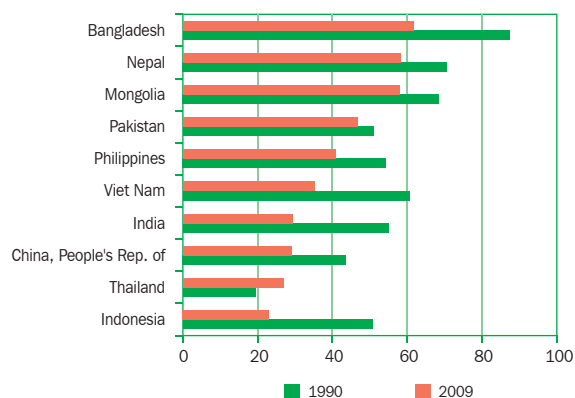
Cook Islands	Papua New Guinea
Georgia	Samoa
Kyrgyz Rep.	Tonga
Nauru	

Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.
Source: Table 7.3.

The proportion of slum dwellers in urban populations declined in most reporting economies in the region. Slums are defined as dwellings in urban areas with at least one of the following characteristics: (i) lack of access to improved water supply, (ii) lack of access to improved sanitation, (iii) three or more people per room, and (iv) dwellings made of nondurable materials. Figure 7.8 shows that of 10 countries with data, nine achieved substantial reductions in the proportion of slum dwellers in urban areas between 1990 and 2009. Indonesia reduced its proportion of slum dwellers by over half. Still, more than 40% of urban populations were classified as living in slums in Bangladesh, Nepal, Mongolia, Pakistan, and the Philippines.

Between 2000 and 2010, over 200 million slum dwellers globally gained access to improved water sources, sanitation facilities, durable housing, or sufficient living space, which exceeded the MDG target. Partly owing to rapid urbanization, however, the number of slum dwellers in developing countries continued to increase, to an estimated 863 million in 2012 (UN 2013).

Figure 7.8 Proportion of slum population (% of urban population) 1990 and 2009 (or latest year)



Source: Table 7.4.

Data issues and comparability

Countries have different methods for collecting data on national forest inventories, which causes problems with comparisons. Also, forest inventories are done at infrequent intervals in some countries because of the expense. New technologies such as remote sensing imagery should facilitate assessments of forest cover.

The data on CO₂ emissions come mainly from international agencies and are derived by applying emission coefficients to estimates of fuel consumption, cement production, and gas flaring. However, the impact on the climate may be underestimated because CO₂ is only one of the greenhouse gases.

The statistics for protected terrestrial and marine areas have gaps for some countries due to difficulties determining whether a site conforms to the International

Union for Conservation of Nature definition of a protected area.

The internationally and nationally reported data for the proportion of population using improved drinking water or improved sanitation facilities can vary because of varying definitions of what comprises access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities and due to different data for population estimates.

Data on housing conditions come mainly from population or housing censuses or from socio-demographic and living standard surveys. Currently, there is no mechanism to monitor security of housing tenure as part of 7.D, on improving the lives of slum dwellers.

MDG 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	2010	1990	2010
Developing Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	2.1	2.1	2677	8236	0.2	0.3
Armenia	12.3	9.3	4052 (1992)	4221	1.2 (1992)	1.4
Azerbaijan	11.3	11.3	57682 (1992)	45731	7.7 (1992)	5.0
Georgia	40.0	39.5	15335 (1992)	6241	2.9 (1992)	1.4
Kazakhstan	1.3	1.2	261307 (1992)	248729	15.9 (1992)	15.5
Kyrgyz Republic	4.4	5.0	10862 (1992)	6399	2.4 (1992)	1.2
Pakistan	3.3	2.2	68566	161396	0.6	0.9
Tajikistan	2.9	2.9	7220 (1992)	2860	1.3 (1992)	0.4
Turkmenistan	8.8	8.8	28067 (1992)	53054	7.2 (1992)	10.5
Uzbekistan	7.2	7.7	114014 (1992)	104443	5.3 (1992)	3.8
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	16.7	21.9	2460744	8286892	2.1	6.2
Hong Kong, China ^a	...	...	27660	36289	4.8	5.1
Korea, Rep. of	64.5	63.0	246943	567567	5.7	11.8
Mongolia	8.0	7.0	10044	11511	4.6	4.2
Taipei, China ^{b,c,d}	51.5	58.1 (2011)	175729 (1996)	265078	8.2 (1996)	11.4
South Asia						
Bangladesh	11.5	11.1	15533	56153	0.1	0.4
Bhutan	64.6	69.1	128	477	0.2	0.7
India	21.5	23.0	690577	2008823	0.8	1.6
Maldives	3.3	3.3	154	1074	0.7	3.4
Nepal	33.7	25.4	634	3755	0.0	0.1
Sri Lanka	36.4	28.8	3773	12710	0.2	0.6
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	78.4	72.1	6421	9160	25.5	23.0
Cambodia	73.3	57.2	451	4180	0.0	0.3
Indonesia	65.4	52.1	149566	433989	0.8	1.8
Lao PDR	75.0	68.2	235	1874	0.1	0.3
Malaysia	68.1	62.3	56593	216804	3.1	7.6
Myanmar	59.6	48.3	4276	8995	0.1	0.2
Philippines	22.0	25.7	41763	81591	0.7	0.9
Singapore	2.9	2.9	46941	13520	15.6	2.7
Thailand	38.3	37.1	95833	295282	1.7	4.3
Viet Nam	30.2	44.5	21408	150230	0.3	1.7
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	62.5	66.7	22	70	1.2	3.5
Fiji	52.2	55.5	818	1291	1.1	1.5
Kiribati	14.8	14.8	22	62	0.3	0.6
Marshall Islands	72.2	72.2	48	103	1.0	1.9
Micronesia, Fed. States of	91.4	91.4	77 (1997)	103	0.7 (1997)	0.9
Nauru	-	-	158	84	17.3	8.2
Palau	82.6	87.0	235	216	15.6	10.6
Papua New Guinea	69.6	63.4	2142	3135	0.5	0.5
Samoa	45.9	60.4	125	161	0.8	0.9
Solomon Islands	83.0	79.1	161	202	0.5	0.4
Timor-Leste	65.0	49.9	161 (2002)	183	0.2 (2002)	0.2
Tonga	12.5	12.5	77	158	0.8	1.5
Tuvalu	33.3	33.3	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	36.1	36.1	70	117	0.5	0.5
Developed Member Economies						
Australia ^d	20.1	19.4	287331	373081	16.8	16.9
Japan ^d	68.4	68.5	1094834	1170715	8.9	9.1
New Zealand ^d	28.8	30.9	23663	31551	7.1	7.2

continued

MDG 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	2011	1990	2010
Developing Member Economies				
Central and West Asia				
Afghanistan	– (1991)	24.0	...	31.0 (2000)
Armenia	– (1991)	7.5	45.1	36.8 (2005)
Azerbaijan	2.8 (1991)	7.6	44.9	34.8 (2005)
Georgia	94.8 (1991)	4.3	5.5	2.9 (2005)
Kazakhstan	2355.9	96.8	33.4	19.3 (2005)
Kyrgyz Republic	133.5 (1991)	3.0	47.6	32.6 (2005)
Pakistan	1455.8	276.1	63.1	74.4
Tajikistan	93.3 (1991)	2.9	75.2	51.1 (2005)
Turkmenistan	145.2	5.8	100.1	111.1 (2005)
Uzbekistan	4.4 (1991)	4.1	124.0	100.6 (2005)
East Asia				
China, People's Rep. of	59674.0	21299.4	17.6	19.5 (2005)
Hong Kong, China ^a	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	– (1991)	2119.3	34.0 (1995)	36.5 (2000)
Mongolia	– (1991)	1.2	1.2 (1995)	1.6 (2005)
Taipei, China ^{b,c,d}	...	...	15.8 (2001)	18.1
South Asia				
Bangladesh	202.1	136.4	...	2.9
Bhutan	– (1991)	0.3	...	0.4
India	– (1991)	1484.6	26.2	33.9
Maldives	4.5	3.7	...	15.7
Nepal	25.0 (1991)	1.2	4.5 (2000)	4.5 (2005)
Sri Lanka	218.2	16.3	18.5	24.5 (2005)
Southeast Asia				
Brunei Darussalam	– (1991)	8.1	0.9	...
Cambodia	– (1991)	13.7	... (2000)	0.5 (2005)
Indonesia	80.8 (1991)	337.5	3.7	5.6 (2000)
Lao PDR	–	2.7	...	1.0 (2005)
Malaysia	4193.7	485.8	1.7	1.9 (2005)
Myanmar	– (1991)	5.8	...	2.8 (2000)
Philippines	3477.2	164.9	5.8 (1995)	17.0
Singapore	4855.2	111.6	...	...
Thailand	6984.2	832.0	...	13.1 (2005)
Viet Nam	430.0 (1991)	292.9	6.1	9.3 (2005)
The Pacific				
Cook Islands	0.1 (1991)	0.1	...	...
Fiji	41.8	14.5	...	0.3 (2000)
Kiribati	– (1991)	0.0	...	...
Marshall Islands	1.2	0.2	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	– (1991)	0.1	...	...
Nauru	– (1991)	0.0	...	...
Palau	– (1991)	0.2	...	...
Papua New Guinea	28.5 (1991)	1.7	...	– (2005)
Samoa	4.0 (1991)	0.3	...	...
Solomon Islands	2.1	2.0	...	...
Timor-Leste	0.3 (1991)	0.2	...	...
Tonga	0.4 (1991)	0.1	...	...
Tuvalu	– (1991)	0.0	...	...
Vanuatu	– (1991)	0.1	...	...
Developed Member Economies				
Australia ^d	7434.4	46.8	4.5	4.6 (2000)
Japan ^d	120074.2	618.7	21.3	20.9 (2000)
New Zealand ^d	1195.4	11.5	...	1.5 (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 are 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 include emissions from fuel combustion only.

d 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 2013); for Taipei, China: economy sources.

MDG 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	19.2 (2011)	...	...	...	...
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	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).

Sources: Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2013); IUCN and UNEP-WCMC (2012); The World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA); and Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting, and Statistics (DGBAS) for Taipei, China.

MDG 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			2011		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Developing Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	5 (1991)	14 (1991)	3 (1991)	61	85	53
Armenia	91 (1992)	98 (1992)	75 (1992)	99	100	98
Azerbaijan	70	88	49	80	88	71
Georgia	85	95	72	98	100	96
Kazakhstan	96	99	92	95	99	90
Kyrgyz Republic	77 (1991)	97 (1991)	66 (1991)	89	96	85
Pakistan	85	95	81	91	96	89
Tajikistan	61 (1993)	93 (1993)	47 (1993)	66	92	57
Turkmenistan	86 (1994)	99 (1994)	76 (1994)	71	89	54
Uzbekistan	90	97	85	87	98	81
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	67	97	56	92	98	85
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	90 (1991)	97 (1991)	67 (1991)	98	100	88
Mongolia	54	74	27	85	100	53
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	76	87	74	83	85	82
Bhutan	86 (1997)	99 (1997)	82 (1997)	97	100	96
India	70	89	64	92	96	89
Maldives	93	100	91	99	100	98
Nepal	67	96	64	88	91	87
Sri Lanka	68	92	63	93	99	92
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	31	48	28	67	90	61
Indonesia	70	90	61	84	93	76
Lao PDR	40 (1994)	70 (1994)	33 (1994)	70	83	63
Malaysia	88	94	82	100	100	99
Myanmar	56	80	48	84	94	79
Philippines	85	93	77	92	93	92
Singapore ^a	100	100	na	100	100	na
Thailand	86	96	82	96	97	95
Viet Nam	58	88	50	96	99	94
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	100	100	100	100	100	100
Fiji	85	94	79	96	100	92
Kiribati	50	74	36	66	87	50
Marshall Islands	92	91	94	94	93	97
Micronesia, Fed. States of	91	94	90	90	95	88
Nauru	93 (1996)	93 (1996)	na	96	96	na
Palau	90	98	72	95	97	86
Papua New Guinea	33	87	24	40	89	33
Samoa	89	97	87	98	97	98
Solomon Islands	78 (2000)	93 (2000)	76 (2000)	79	93	76
Timor-Leste	53 (1995)	67 (1995)	49 (1995)	69	93	60
Tonga	99	98	99	99	99	99
Tuvalu	90	92	89	98	98	97
Vanuatu	62	94	55	91	98	88
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

MDG 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			2011		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Developing Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	21 (1991)	26 (1991)	20 (1991)	28	46	23
Armenia	89 (1992)	95 (1992)	75 (1992)	90	96	81
Azerbaijan	57 (1994)	70 (1994)	43 (1994)	82	86	78
Georgia	96	97	96	93	96	91
Kazakhstan	96	96	97	97	97	98
Kyrgyz Republic	93 (1991)	94 (1991)	93 (1991)	93	94	93
Pakistan	27	72	7	47	72	34
Tajikistan	89 (1993)	93 (1993)	87 (1993)	95	95	94
Turkmenistan	98	99	97	99	100	98
Uzbekistan	84	95	76	100	100	100
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	24	48	15	65	74	56
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mongolia	50 (1994)	66 (1994)	28 (1994)	53	64	29
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	38	54	34	55	55	55
Bhutan	38 (1997)	66 (1997)	30 (1997)	45	74	29
India	18	50	7	35	60	24
Maldives	68	98	58	98	97	98
Nepal	7	36	4	35	50	32
Sri Lanka	68	78	65	91	83	93
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	9	36	3	33	76	22
Indonesia	35	61	24	59	73	44
Lao PDR	20 (1994)	61 (1994)	12 (1994)	62	87	48
Malaysia	84	88	81	96	96	95
Myanmar	55 (1991)	77 (1991)	47 (1991)	77	84	74
Philippines	57	69	45	74	79	69
Singapore ^a	99	99	na	100	100	na
Thailand	82	87	79	93	89	96
Viet Nam	37	64	30	75	93	67
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	100	100	100	95	95	95
Fiji	57	85	37	87	92	82
Kiribati	28	43	20	39	51	30
Marshall Islands	65	77	41	76	84	55
Micronesia, Fed. States of	19	49	9	45	74	37
Nauru	66	66	na	66	66	na
Palau	46	63	8	100	100	100
Papua New Guinea	20	62	13	19	57	13
Samoa	93	94	92	92	93	91
Solomon Islands	25 (2000)	81 (2000)	15 (2000)	27	81	15
Timor-Leste	37 (1995)	51 (1995)	33 (1995)	39	68	27
Tonga	95	98	95	92	99	89
Tuvalu	73	75	71	83	86	80
Vanuatu	35 (1992)	50 (1992)	32 (1992)	58	65	55
Developed Member Economies						
Australia	100	100	100	100	100	100
Japan	100	100	100	100	100	100
New Zealand	...	...	88	...	...	88 (1996)

... = Data not available at cutoff date, na = Not applicable.

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

Sources: Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD) 2013; WHO / UNICEF Joint Monitoring Program for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP 2013).

MDG 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	98.5 (2001)	...
Armenia	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	...	...	...
Kyrgyz Republic	...	...	...
Pakistan ^b	51.0	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	...	...	...
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	44.0 (2001)	...
India ^b	54.9	34.8	29.4
Maldives	...	...	...
Nepal ^d	70.6	60.7	58.1
Sri Lanka ^a	24.8	13.6 (2001)	...
Southeast Asia			
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...
Cambodia ^a	71.7	78.9	...
Indonesia ^e	50.8	26.3	23.0
Lao PDR ^c	66.1	79.3	...
Malaysia	...	...	...
Myanmar ^c	31.1	45.6	...
Philippines ^d	54.3	43.7	40.9
Singapore	...	...	...
Thailand ^f	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	...	...	...
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 population.

c In 1990, estimation was based on two components: water and sanitation from UNICEF/WHO. In 2005, estimation was based on four components: water, sanitation, sufficient living, and durable housing from MICS 2000.

d Trend analysis was used to estimate 2005 and 2009 slum population.

e Trend analysis was used to estimate 2005 slum population.

f In 1990, estimation was based on two components: water and sanitation from UNICEF/WHO. In 2005, estimation was based on four components: water, sanitation, sufficient living, and durable housing from MICS 2000. In 2009, estimates were based on MICS 2006.

Sources: UN Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat); Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2013).