

# **Asia-Pacific Countries' General Development Indicators and Role and Positions on the Post-2015 Development Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**

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*A desk review by APWLD*

*Prepared for the Asia Pacific CSO Consultation on a Just and Transformative Development Agenda*

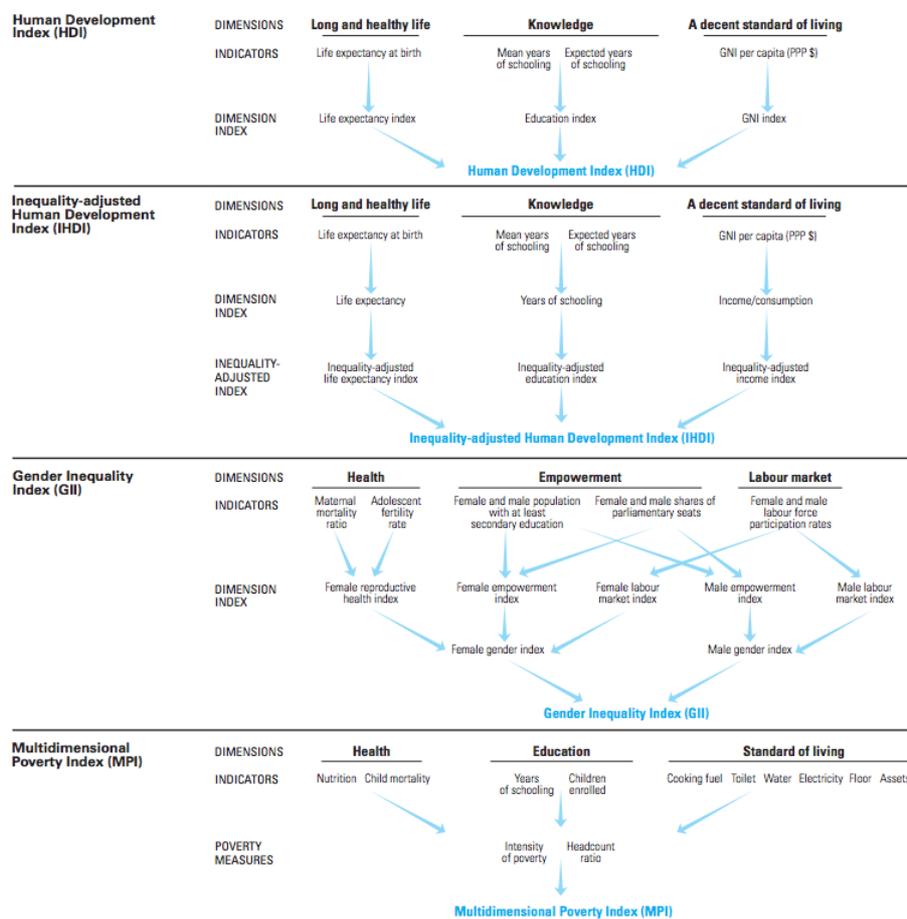
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## Note on Indicators

Indicators were selected to provide a sense of each country's population size and gender balance, wealth and income distribution (measured using the Gini coefficient where 1 corresponds to perfect inequality and 0 perfect equality), level of poverty, carbon dioxide emissions, human development, public spending on health and education, and gender equality. Three composite indices from the UNDP's Human Development Report are included:

- The Human Development Index (HDI), which measures the average achievements in a country in three basic dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, access to knowledge, and a decent standard of living. The HDI does not measure disparities in access among a given population. A ranking of countries according to inequality-adjusted HDI values is available [at this link](#).
- The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), which surveys the dimensions of health, education, and living standards in order to measure deprivations across these dimensions. The multidimensionally poor are defined as those who suffer acute deprivations in at least one-third of weighted indicators.
- The Gender Inequality Index (GII), which reflects inequalities faced by women in three dimensions: the labour market, reproductive health, and empowerment (understood as educational attainment and political representation). It is worth noting that the GII does not measure gender-based violence, asset ownership, informal labour and care work, and political participation in local government and community spaces.



Source: "Calculating the human development indices—graphical presentation". Human Development Report 2013.

Data on women's labour participation excludes workers who are under 15 years old. Carbon dioxide emissions data does not capture emissions by land use, land-use change, and forestry (LULUCF) or emissions of other greenhouse gasses such as methane and CFCs.

Data is commensurable across countries for all indicators save public spending on health and education, which is relative to the size of each country's GDP, and the MPI, which includes data from surveys as far back as 2002. Data provided for other indicators reflects the latest available; where no data after 2007 is available, none has been listed. Data for general indicators were sourced from the World Bank's Databank <[databank.worldbank.org](http://databank.worldbank.org)> (statistics on population, income distribution, women's participation, and carbon dioxide emissions) and the UNDP's International Human Development Indicators <[hdrstats.undp.org](http://hdrstats.undp.org)> and Human Development Report 2013 (human development statistics as well as the Gender Inequality and Multidimensional Poverty Indices), unless otherwise noted. Wealth distribution statistics were retrieved from Appendix VI of a 2007 UNU-WIEDER research paper on "Estimating the level and distribution of global household wealth" by James Davies, et al.

### Note on Country Statements and Reports

Country statements and relevant reports, where these are available, have been compiled electronically and placed into the respective country's folder.

## **Afghanistan**

### General Development Indicators

INDICATOR	DATA
<b>Population</b>	
Population, total	29.8 million
Population, female (% of total)	49.29
<b>Inequality</b>	
Household wealth distribution (Gini)	
Income distribution (Gini)	0.278 <sup>1</sup>
Population living below poverty line, \$1.25 a day PPP (% of total)	
Multidimensional Poverty Index	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.227
<b>Human Development</b>	
Human Development Index	0.374
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP)	0.9
Public expenditure on education (% of GDP)	1.8
<b>Gender</b>	
Gender Inequality Index	0.712
Representation in parliament (% female)	27.7
Labour force participation (% female)	15.7

Afghanistan ranks among the lowest countries in the world for human development and equality. While income, wealth, and poverty data are missing, the loss in life expectancy due to inequality is a staggering 51%, with only Chad recording a higher figure. Access to education and jobs remains highly gender unequal. However, despite lagging other countries in the region and among its low HDI cohort and a slightly lower per capita income compared to 1980, Afghanistan continues to record improved human development.

### Role & Positions in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs

#### **Role & Track Record in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs Processes**

N/A

#### **National Platform for Civil Society Engagement**

SDGs Focal Points: Ms. Khwaga Kakar, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (+93 708815971, [kkakar@gmail.com](mailto:kkakar@gmail.com)); Mr. Noorullah Kaleem, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (+93 7991039990, [noorullah\\_kaleem@yahoo.com](mailto:noorullah_kaleem@yahoo.com))

#### **National Consultations**

N/A

#### **Country Statements**

<sup>1</sup> Data reflects consumption expenditure rather than income.

Afghanistan's statements (CSD 19) focused on the need to develop a network of roads connecting different cities as well as neighbouring countries and the potential of mining for metal deposits and rare earths for employment generation and development.

## American Samoa

### General Development Indicators

INDICATOR	DATA
<b>Population</b>	
Population, total	55,128
Population, female (% of total)	47.9
<b>Inequality</b>	
Household wealth distribution (Gini)	
Income distribution (Gini)	
Population living below poverty line, \$1.25 a day PPP (% of total)	
Multidimensional Poverty Index	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (metric tons per capita)	
<b>Human Development</b>	
Human Development Index	
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP)	
Public expenditure on education (% of GDP)	
<b>Gender</b>	
Gender Inequality Index	
Representation in parliament (% female)	
Labour force participation (% female)	

Data unavailable.

### Role & Positions in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs

Data unavailable.

## Armenia

### General Development Indicators

INDICATOR	DATA
<b>Population</b>	
Population, total	3 million
Population, female (% of total)	48.46
<b>Inequality</b>	
Household wealth distribution (Gini)	0.684
Income distribution (Gini)	0.313
Population living below poverty line, \$1.25 a day PPP (% of total)	2.47

Multidimensional Poverty Index	0.001
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (metric tons per capita)	1.513
<b>Human Development</b>	
Human Development Index	0.729
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP)	1.8
Public expenditure on education (% of GDP)	3.2
<b>Gender</b>	
Gender Inequality Index	0.340
Representation in parliament (% female)	10.7
Labour force participation (% female)	49.4

Armenia has relatively high human development (although below average for Europe and Central Asia) and average inequality, including gender inequality. Females and males have roughly equal access to education, and schooling up to secondary level is both free and compulsory. However, low public expenditure on education could affect the quality of facilities, teaching, and resources, which must then be rectified through private expenditure for those able to afford it.

### Role & Positions in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs

#### **Role & Track Record in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs Processes**

Armenia is one of 50 initial countries to hold UN-supported national consultations on the Post-2015 agenda.

#### **National Platform for Civil Society Engagement**

Post-2015 Focal Point: Varsha Redkar-Palepu, UNDP ([varsha.redkar-palepu@undp.org](mailto:varsha.redkar-palepu@undp.org))

SDGs Focal Point: Ruzanna Davtyan, Head of International Cooperation Department, Ministry of Nature Protection of the Republic of Armenia, Government Bldg 3, Republic Square, Yerevan 375002 (+374 10 585349, [interdpt@rambler.ru](mailto:interdpt@rambler.ru))

#### **National Consultations**

Six consultations were scheduled, covering five thematic areas of Post-2015 (Inequalities, Health, Growth and Employment, Food Security, and Environmental Sustainability). Armenia's Post-2015 consultation report was due in March 2013.

#### **Country Statements**

Armenia (CSD 14, 19) affirmed its commitment to implementing stringent regulatory processes for chemical production, storage, and use and observing existing legislation on waste management while working to improve both laws and systems governing waste management. Armenia's development plan is focused on poverty reduction as well as energy efficiency and renewable energy.

## **Australia**

### General Development Indicators

INDICATOR	DATA
<b>Population</b>	
Population, total	22.7 million

Population, female (% of total)	50.22
<b>Inequality</b>	
Household wealth distribution (Gini)	0.622
Income distribution (Gini)	
Population living below poverty line, \$1.25 a day PPP (% of total)	
Multidimensional Poverty Index	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (metric tons per capita)	18.375
<b>Human Development</b>	
Human Development Index	0.938
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP)	5.9
Public expenditure on education (% of GDP)	5.1
<b>Gender</b>	
Gender Inequality Index	0.115
Representation in parliament (% female)	24.7
Labour force participation (% female)	58.8

Australia ranks second only to Norway in its HDI. It has a relatively higher degree of equality in wealth and income distribution and relatively lower gender-based inequality (although it ranks only 17<sup>th</sup> for lowest GII). However, a lack of data on poverty might mask acute inequality experienced by a relatively small size of the population. Large gaps in terms of access, living standards, and life expectancy between Indigenous Australians and others have been identified and documented. At the same time, Australia has relatively high household debt. It is also one of the largest per capita emitters of carbon dioxide, in the same category as many Gulf States. Environmental preservation and natural resource management are key development issues for the country if it is to sustain high human development standards.

#### Role & Positions in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs

##### **Role & Track Record in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs Processes**

N/A

##### **National Platform for Civil Society Engagement**

SDGs Focal Points: Andrew McNee, Assistant Secretary, Strategic Advice Branch, Policy and Communications Division, Australian Government Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (+61 2 6274 2490, [Andrew.McNee@environment.gov.au](mailto:Andrew.McNee@environment.gov.au)); Benjamin Craig, Assistant Director, Climate Change and Environment Section, Environment Branch, Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (+61 2 6261 9641, [Benjamin.Craig@dfat.gov.au](mailto:Benjamin.Craig@dfat.gov.au))

##### **National Consultations**

N/A

##### **Country Statements**

Australia's statements (CPD 17-19) have focused on information and technology sharing and corporate social responsibility by chemical and mining firms, sustainable cities and public transportation, and assistance to small island developing states (SIDS). Australia also highlighted climate change issues such as drought and the impacts on food security, calling for more transparency and cooperation, sharing of best practices, liberalising trade in agriculture, and integrating adaptation responses into agriculture and natural resource management.

## Azerbaijan

### General Development Indicators

INDICATOR	DATA
<b>Population</b>	
Population, total	9.3 million
Population, female (% of total)	50.34
<b>Inequality</b>	
Household wealth distribution (Gini)	0.678
Income distribution (Gini)	0.337
Population living below poverty line, \$1.25 a day PPP (% of total)	0.4
Multidimensional Poverty Index	0.021
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (metric tons per capita)	5.485
<b>Human Development</b>	
Human Development Index	0.734
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP)	1.2
Public expenditure on education (% of GDP)	3.2
<b>Gender</b>	
Gender Inequality Index	0.323
Representation in parliament (% female)	16
Labour force participation (% female)	61.6

Azerbaijan ranks among countries with high human development, although its HDI is below the average for the group and region. It ranks slightly below average for inequality, including gender inequality, but has a relatively high MPI. Deprivations in the dimension of health contribute almost 50% to overall poverty, and inequality manifests acutely in terms of shortened life expectancy (21% loss in life expectancy due to inequality). Azerbaijan has about 600,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) who face particular barriers in terms of access to development despite government aid and assistance policies. The country relies heavily on its energy sector and must focus more on natural resource management and environmental protection to sustain its development.

### Role & Positions in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs

#### **Role & Track Record in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs Processes**

N/A

#### **National Platform for Civil Society Engagement**

Post-2015 Country Site: [www.post2015.az](http://www.post2015.az)

Post-2015 Focal Point: Irada Ahmedova, UNDP ([irada.ahmedova@undp.org](mailto:irada.ahmedova@undp.org))

#### **National Consultations**

Between March and June 2013, 237 deliberations were held involving 2,402 persons in 13 provinces and Baku. (Key findings to be reported on the website.)

## **Country Statements**

Azerbaijan's statements (CSD 13 & 14) have focused on energy efficiency and sustainability, calling for technical support and assistance in producing clean fossil fuel from the global community as well as private industry. Businesses should disclose long-term environmental commitments and abide by sound health, safety, and environment policies. It also called on countries to demonstrate greater commitment to sustainable development by tackling environmental challenges at the national level and to provide joint assistance to SIDS in building resilience to climate change and challenges related to environmental degradation. Azerbaijan indicated its commitment to improving air quality and reducing hazardous emissions from the energy sector in particular through the modernisation of industry equipment and environmentally friendly steps such as introducing green public transportation, making cities more pedestrian-friendly, and planting trees in industrial zones. Finally, it pointed to illegal settlements and forced evictions of refugees and IDPs as a problem for regulated land-use and resource/waste management.

## **Bangladesh**

### **General Development Indicators**

INDICATOR	DATA
<b>Population</b>	
Population, total	154.7 million
Population, female (% of total)	49.35
<b>Inequality</b>	
Household wealth distribution (Gini)	0.660
Income distribution (Gini)	0.321
Population living below poverty line, \$1.25 a day PPP (% of total)	43.25
Multidimensional Poverty Index	0.292
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.341
<b>Human Development</b>	
Human Development Index	0.515
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP)	1.2
Public expenditure on education (% of GDP)	2.2
<b>Gender</b>	
Gender Inequality Index	0.518
Representation in parliament (% female)	19.7
Labour force participation (% female)	57.2

Bangladesh has made significant progress in human development but still ranks among the low HDI countries. 58% of Bangladeshis live in multidimensional poverty (15% higher than the percentage of those who live below the poverty line) and another 21% are vulnerable to multiple deprivations. In a country that is severely vulnerable to climate change and natural disasters, most Bangladeshis are at high risk of lowered standards of living and intensified deprivations. Additionally, it is one of the most densely populated countries in the world, and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimates that about one million are at risk of internal displacement due to the impacts of climate change. Bangladesh also ranks low in terms of education and health as well as gender equality, with a particularly high adolescent fertility rate

(79 out of every 1,000 girls aged 15-19 give birth) and low education index (which measures the mean years of schooling of adults and expected years of schooling for children). Other key development issues for Bangladesh include migration/migrant work and corruption.

### Role & Positions in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs

#### **Role & Track Record in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs Processes**

Bangladesh is one of 50 initial countries to hold UN-supported national consultations on the Post-2015 agenda.

#### **National Platform for Civil Society Engagement**

Bangladesh is one of the Asian hubs carrying out national civil society deliberations leading to a global civil society position on the Post-2015 Development Agenda (October 2013). At the national level, this process is led by Bangladesh Unnayan Parishad (BUP) & VOICE Bangladesh.

Post-2015 Focal Point: Andrea Kuzyova, UN ([andrea.cuzyova@one.un.org](mailto:andrea.cuzyova@one.un.org))

SDGs Focal Point: Mesbah ul Alam, Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

#### **National Consultations**

Two High Level Policy Dialogues related to the Post-2015 development goals were organised by the UN System in the lead up to Rio+20: an informal dialogue in February 2012, attended by a minister and several heads of leading policy think tanks, media, and UN country team (UNCT) heads, and a High Level Roundtable Dialogue in May 2012, attended by two Ministers, representatives from Embassies and donor agencies, UNCT representatives, CSOs, and private sector leaders. A taskforce to carry out national consultations was established by the Government of Bangladesh and chaired by Q.K. Ahmed.

A National Expert Level Conference was held on 10 November 2012, and at least six regional consultations were held in 2012 (in Sylhet, Chittagong, Barisal, Khulna, Rajshani and Rangpur). See appended Post-2015 Report for details of the consultations. More reports are available [at this link](#).

#### **Country Statements**

Statements made by Bangladesh (CSD 12, 13, 20) have focused on water and sanitation and called for financial and technical assistance and fulfilment of commitments made by the global community.

## **Bhutan**

### General Development Indicators

INDICATOR	DATA
<b>Population</b>	
Population, total	741,822
Population, female (% of total)	46.28
<b>Inequality</b>	
Household wealth distribution (Gini)	
Income distribution (Gini)	
Population living below poverty line, \$1.25 a day PPP (% of total)	10.2

Multidimensional Poverty Index	0.119
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.600
<b>Human Development</b>	
Human Development Index	0.538
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP)	4.5
Public expenditure on education (% of GDP)	4.0
<b>Gender</b>	
Gender Inequality Index	0.464
Representation in parliament (% female)	8.5
Labour force participation (% female)	65.8

Bhutan ranks low for human development but has been improving markedly in both economic and human development indicators (particularly for life expectancy and access to education) compared to peer countries in the past few years. This is particularly impressive given the geographical challenges it confronts as a landlocked mountainous country. Bhutan's transition from an absolute monarchy to a multiparty democracy has been largely successful, and it is on target to meet its MDGs. Its continuing challenges are ensuring access to resources for human development for a largely isolated rural population, reducing poverty and the intensity of multiple deprivations faced by the poor, and addressing persistent gender inequality. The sex ratio indicates a significant gap between males and females, larger than any country except the Gulf States. While the environmental impact of Bhutan's development compares favourably to other countries, it relies heavily on wood fuel for energy and needs investments and assistance with developing renewable energy sources.

#### Role & Positions in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs

##### **Role & Track Record in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs Processes**

Bhutan announced plans in September 2012 to set up a working group to develop a "new paradigm" for the Post-2015 agenda. This subsequently became the [New Development Paradigm](#) (NDP), with an International Expert Working Group of over 60 persons who met in 27 January to 2 February 2013 to organise a plan for collaborative research and articulate a new development model. An NDP report will be submitted to the UN by 2015.

##### **National Platform for Civil Society Engagement**

Post-2015 Focal Point: Mamta Katwal ([mamta.katwal@one.un.org](mailto:mamta.katwal@one.un.org))

SDGs Focal Point: Deputy Minister Dasho Paljor J. Dorji, Head, National Environment Commission

##### **National Consultations**

The consultations process for Post-2015 was kicked off with an e-discussion in February 2013 through [Solution Exchange Bhutan](#), a knowledge network set up by the UN Country Team. Participants came from academia, private sector, and CSOs.

In March 2013, six televised panel consultations took place in different districts across the country. Panellists included civil servants, local government representatives, education officials, private sector, and CSOs. Audiences, made up of students, community leaders, residents, and civil servants, were encouraged to share their views.

Two national consultations were held in Thimphu on 3 March and 12 April 2013. The theme of these consultations was "The Future We Want: can GNH shape it?" with an additional focus on Bhutan's progress on the MDGs and its contributions to the Post-2015 agenda. See appended report for more information.

### **Country Statements**

Bhutan's statements (CSD 14, OWG 1) have noted the need for a single Post-2015 agenda that is comprehensive and inclusive and that ensures the SDGs build on the MDGs and focus primarily on poverty eradication. Bhutan also called for financial assistance and regional cooperation to help with tapping into renewable and sustainable energy sources and asked for all countries to support climate change mitigation measures.

## **Brunei**

### **General Development Indicators**

INDICATOR	DATA
<b>Population</b>	
Population, total	412,238
Population, female (% of total)	49.33
<b>Inequality</b>	
Household wealth distribution (Gini)	
Income distribution (Gini)	
Population living below poverty line, \$1.25 a day PPP (% of total)	
Multidimensional Poverty Index	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (metric tons per capita)	23.53
<b>Human Development</b>	
Human Development Index	0.855
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP)	2.4
Public expenditure on education (% of GDP)	2.0
<b>Gender</b>	
Gender Inequality Index	
Representation in parliament (% female)	
Labour force participation (% female)	55.5

Brunei is ranked among the very high human development category and has consistently improved measures on development indicators despite a falling GNI per capita over the past three decades. However, the country is heavily reliant on its energy sector to fund development. At the same time, the levels of energy and water consumption and car ownership are among the highest in the world, and Brunei's per capita carbon dioxide emissions similarly rank with Gulf States as one of the highest in the world. There is a notable lack of data on poverty and inequalities, including wealth and income disparity, as well as data indicating the integration of migrant workers who constitute over 30% of the population. Women enjoy equality in terms of access to education but are underrepresented in decision-making and politics.

### **Role & Positions in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs**

#### **Role & Track Record in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs Processes**

N/A

#### **National Platform for Civil Society Engagement**

SDGs Focal Point: Haji Mohd Zakaria Haji Sarudin, Director, Department of Environment, Parks and Recreation, Ministry of Development

**National Consultations**

N/A

**Country Statements**

N/A

**Burma**

General Development Indicators

INDICATOR	DATA
<b>Population</b>	
Population, total	52.8 million
Population, female (% of total)	51.48
<b>Inequality</b>	
Household wealth distribution (Gini)	
Income distribution (Gini)	
Population living below poverty line, \$1.25 a day PPP (% of total)	
Multidimensional Poverty Index	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.215
<b>Human Development</b>	
Human Development Index	0.498
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP)	0.2
Public expenditure on education (% of GDP)	0.6
<b>Gender</b>	
Gender Inequality Index	0.437
Representation in parliament (% female)	6
Labour force participation (% female)	75

Burma has a low HDI and ranks below the regional average for both average life expectancy and educational attainment. It ranks among the lowest in the world for public expenditure on health and education. While data on poverty and wealth and income disparity are missing, the country is widely recognised to be one of the poorest in the region, with high levels of inequality and corruption. Women are more or less on par with men in terms of educational attainment and slightly below in terms of access to jobs. The maternal mortality rate is high for the region, at 200 deaths per 100,000 live births. Burma is prone to floods and natural disasters and faces unsustainable land use and high rates of deforestation.

Role & Positions in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs

**Role & Track Record in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs Processes**

N/A

**National Platform for Civil Society Engagement**

SDGs Focal Points: Yin Yin Lay, Director, National Commission for Environmental Affairs (NCEA), Yangon; Aung Kyaw Zan, Minister-Counsellor, Myanmar Mission to the UN (+1 954 643 3358)

**National Consultations**

N/A

**Country Statements**

N/A

**Cambodia**

General Development Indicators

INDICATOR	DATA
<b>Population</b>	
Population, total	14.9 million
Population, female (% of total)	51.22
<b>Inequality</b>	
Household wealth distribution (Gini)	0.714
Income distribution (Gini)	0.360
Population living below poverty line, \$1.25 a day PPP (% of total)	22.8
Multidimensional Poverty Index	0.212
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.326
<b>Human Development</b>	
Human Development Index	0.543
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP)	2.1
Public expenditure on education (% of GDP)	2.6
<b>Gender</b>	
Gender Inequality Index	0.473
Representation in parliament (% female)	20.3
Labour force participation (% female)	79.2

Cambodia ranks in the medium human development category, although its HDI is below average for both the category and the region. Life expectancy at birth, in particular, is low for the region while maternal mortality and adolescent fertility rates are both higher than average. Poverty and wealth disparity are both very high, with 23% of Cambodians living below the poverty line and 48% facing multiple deprivations in terms of health, education, and living standards. Public expenditure on health and education fall short of providing universal, quality access to Cambodians and especially to the large rural population (80% of the population live outside urban centres). Literacy and healthcare remain important areas of focus, and the country needs to tackle corruption and ensure more inclusive participation in decision-making, especially among women and young persons. Climate change and natural disasters pose additional challenges in terms of health and food security.

Role & Positions in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs

## **Role & Track Record in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs Processes**

N/A

### **National Platform for Civil Society Engagement**

Cambodia is one of the Asian hubs carrying out national civil society deliberations leading to a global civil society position on the Post-2015 Development Agenda (October 2013). At the national level, the Cooperation Committee for Cambodia (CCC) leads this process.

**Post-2015 Focal Point:** Ann Lund, Senior UN Coordination Specialist, Office of the UN Resident Coordinator ([ann.lund@one.un.org](mailto:ann.lund@one.un.org))

**SDGs Focal Point:** Mok Mareth, Senior Minister, Ministry of the Environment, #48 Samdech Preah Sihanouk, Tonle Bassac, Chamkamon, Phnom Penh

### **National Consultations**

Consultation partners included UN agencies UNFPA, UNDP, UNIDO, UNAIDS, UNV, UNHABITAT, and UNICEF, the UN Youth Advisory Panel, the Cambodian Chamber of Commerce, and the National Committee for Subnational Democratic Development.

A consultation workshop was held with climate change actors and youth, and dialogues with the private sector (urban and rural), and a consultation using social media was held for young persons with Internet access. A national deliberation workshop was held in Phnom Penh on 23 May 2013. See appended report for consultation content and further details.

### **Country Statements**

Cambodia's statements (CSD 15, 17-19) called for the international community to ensure equitable trade, the transfer of technology and funds to less developed countries to support sustainable resource management, modernisation of agriculture, and efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, as well as follow through on plans to address climate change and implement renewable energy. It reiterated support for Rio Principle 7 on common but differentiated responsibilities. Cambodia also noted that mining where it is carried out should be efficient, guarantee returns to people, and operate along ethical lines, following the "polluter pays" principle. Other recommendations included a public regulatory role to prevent excessive privatisation and exploitation of land, sustainable public transport, awareness building about environmental issues among the younger generation, reforestation, a national strategic development plan and programme on climate change adaptation, and upscale clean industrialisation through clean production centres.

## **China**

### **General Development Indicators**

INDICATOR	DATA
<b>Population</b>	
Population, total	1.35 billion
Population, female (% of total)	48.19
<b>Inequality</b>	
Household wealth distribution (Gini)	0.550
Income distribution (Gini)	0.420
Population living below poverty line, \$1.25 a day PPP (% of total)	13.1
Multidimensional Poverty Index	0.056

CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (metric tons per capita)	5.774
<b>Human Development</b>	
Human Development Index	0.699
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP)	2.7
Public expenditure on education (% of GDP)	1.9
<b>Gender</b>	
Gender Inequality Index	0.213
Representation in parliament (% female)	21.3
Labour force participation (% female)	67.7

China has a medium level of human development and relatively low gender inequality. Inequalities manifest most acutely in the areas of educational attainment and income level. Both education quality and accessibility are challenges for the country's human development. China has a relatively egalitarian household wealth distribution and the percentage of its population that lives in multidimensional poverty is under the percentage of those who live below the absolute poverty line, suggesting the availability of some floors and forms of assistance to the very poor. China is vulnerable to the effects of environmental degradation, especially drought and desertification, and this fact, coupled with its comparatively little cultivable land and water resources, makes food security a key challenge in sustaining and continuing to improve the level of human development in the country.

#### Role & Positions in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs

##### **Role & Track Record in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs Processes**

Yingfan Wan, Chinese career diplomat and member of the UNSG's MDG Advocacy Group, is a member of the High-Level Panel on the Post-2015 Agenda.

China is one of 50 initial countries to hold UN-supported national consultations on the Post-2015 agenda.

##### **National Platform for Civil Society Engagement**

China is one of the Asian hubs carrying out national civil society deliberations leading to a global civil society position on the Post-2015 Development Agenda (October 2013). At the national level, this process is led by GCAP China.

Post-2015 Country Site: [www.worldwewant2015.org/China2015](http://www.worldwewant2015.org/China2015)

Post-2015 Focal Point: Pablo Barrera ([pablo.barrera@undp.org](mailto:pablo.barrera@undp.org))

SDGs Focal Point: Huang Weibo, Director, Environmental Management Division, Department of Regional Economy, National Development and Reform Commission, Beijing

##### **National Consultations**

1 May 2012: Kickoff roundtable for Chinese think tanks and agencies organised by UNDP. Discussed crucial issues for Post-2015 agenda. Focus areas included infrastructure and technology transfer.

5 December 2012: First national consultation seminar on Post-2015 in Kunming, Yunnan. Co-hosted by the United Nations Association of China (UNA-China) and UNDP China office, supported by the Foreign Affairs Office of Yunnan. More than 50 delegates from 34 academic and social organisations, 5 central and local government agencies, and UNCT in China attended. Seminar focused on four MDG areas: poverty reduction, education, environment and health. See appended consultation summary for additional details.

11 March 2013: Second national consultation in Beijing, co-hosted by UNA-China and UNDP China and organised by the China Wisdom Engineering Foundation. Over 120 participants

from 55 community groups, enterprises and research institutes, 10 central government ministries and China offices of 14 international organisations, including the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Environment Programme, the World Food Programme, and the United Nations Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS. Over 70 of the participants came from community groups and research institutes, and there were also over 50 women representatives, as well as representatives from minority ethnic groups and disabled communities. Consultation discussed goals to follow MDGs, focusing on six areas: poverty reduction, education, environment, health, women, and international development cooperation.

See appended national consultation report for discussion points and further details.

### **Country Statements**

China's statements (CSD 16-19, OWG 1) have focused in particular on ensuring food security and increasing food production capacity. To this end, it has called for an egalitarian multilateral trading system, with tariff- and quota-free market access for LDCs as well as capital, technology, and food aid to developing countries. China supports increased international cooperation and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities. Developed countries were asked to demonstrate greater political will in combating climate change and to deliver on commitments made and assist LDCs in developing green economies without attaching aid and investment conditionalities. China's statements also addressed the need to develop infrastructure for sustainable development, including public transportation and a set of environmental standards and policies. It noted efforts within China to develop "green mines" and to achieve a balance between mineral resources development and environmental protection. Finally, China recommended that the SDGs be based on MDGs and reflect priority areas defined by Agenda 21, the Johannesburg Plan of Action, and the Rio+20 outcome document.

## **Cook Islands**

### **General Development Indicators**

INDICATOR	DATA
<b>Population</b>	
Population, total	20,000
Population, female (% of total)	48.4 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Inequality</b>	
Household wealth distribution (Gini)	
Income distribution (Gini)	
Population living below poverty line, \$1.25 a day PPP (% of total)	
Multidimensional Poverty Index	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (metric tons per capita)	3.6
<b>Human Development</b>	
Human Development Index	
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP)	
Public expenditure on education (% of GDP)	
<b>Gender</b>	

<sup>2</sup> Data compiled by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community Demography Programme

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Gender Inequality Index

Representation in parliament (% female)

Labour force participation (% female)

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Data unavailable. However, the Cook Islands are recognised to be on track to achieve the MDGs by 2015. It is however one of the small island countries most vulnerable to rising sea levels as a result of climate change.

### Role & Positions in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs

#### **Role & Track Record in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs Processes**

The Cook Islands' involvement in meetings on the Post-2015 Agenda has been largely through the Pacific Islands Forum. At the 43<sup>rd</sup> Forum, held in the Cook Islands in 28-30 August 2012, member states endorsed the need to take urgent action towards achieving MDGs and to develop a Pacific position on the Post-2015 Agenda. A follow-up meeting was held in Fiji in 10-12 October 2012 to affirm this commitment and to develop perspectives on the Post-2015 Agenda and processes to define sustainable development goals. This meeting was attended by 80 government, civil society, and development partners from the region.

#### **National Platform for Civil Society Engagement**

N/A

#### **National Consultations**

N/A

#### **Country Statements**

N/A

## **Fiji**

### General Development Indicators

INDICATOR	DATA
<b>Population</b>	
Population, total	874,742
Population, female (% of total)	49.02
<b>Inequality</b>	
Household wealth distribution (Gini)	0.709
Income distribution (Gini)	0.428
Population living below poverty line, \$1.25 a day PPP (% of total)	5.9
Multidimensional Poverty Index	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.994
<b>Human Development</b>	
Human Development Index	0.702
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP)	3.4
Public expenditure on education (% of GDP)	4.5
<b>Gender</b>	

Gender Inequality Index	0.391
Representation in parliament (% female)	9.7
Labour force participation (% female)	39.3

Fiji is classified among countries with medium human development, with a HDI that ranks above average for the group and region. Particular progress has been made in the area of educational attainment in the past three decades; however, Fiji is not on track to meet any of its MDG targets by 2015. At the same time, the country has a high degree of wealth and income disparity and low participation of women in politics and the workforce. Fiji is one of several small island countries most vulnerable to the impact of climate change and rising sea levels.

### Role & Positions in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs

<b><u>Role &amp; Track Record in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs Processes</u></b> N/A
<b><u>National Platform for Civil Society Engagement</u></b> SDGs Focal Point: Joseva Sania Rogo, Acting Chief, Economic Planning Officer, National Planning Office, Ministry of Finance & National Planning, Suva, Fiji Islands
<b><u>National Consultations</u></b> N/A (There were, however, consultations in August 2012 on a Post-2015 disaster risk reduction framework organised by UNISDR – Pacific and two rounds of student debates organised by the UNDP and University of the South Pacific on the Post-2015 Development Agenda in May and October 2012.)
<b><u>Country Statements</u></b> Fiji's statements (CSD 12, 14-15, 17-18) have called for concrete action from development partners to secure the survival of SIDS and a global renewable energy fund and investments into exploring abundant renewable energy sources in the Pacific. Other areas of focus included water and energy security as well as investing in agricultural development.

## France

### General Development Indicators

INDICATOR	DATA
<b>Population</b>	
Population, total	65.7 million
Population, female (% of total)	51.61
<b>Inequality</b>	
Household wealth distribution (Gini)	0.730
Income distribution (Gini)	
Population living below poverty line, \$1.25 a day PPP (% of total)	
Multidimensional Poverty Index	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (metric tons per capita)	5.616
<b>Human Development</b>	

Human Development Index	0.893
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP)	9.3
Public expenditure on education (% of GDP)	5.9
<b>Gender</b>	
Gender Inequality Index	0.083
Representation in parliament (% female)	26.9
Labour force participation (% female)	51.1

France is ranked in the very high human development category and, with the exception of a larger than average disparity in household wealth distribution, is highly egalitarian relative to its peers and other European countries. It also ranks among the top ten countries in the world for lowest level of gender inequality, with comparatively high representation of women in parliament.

### Role & Positions in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs

#### **Role & Track Record in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs Processes**

Jean-Michel Severino, General Inspector of Finances at the French Ministry of Finances, is a member of the High-Level Panel on the Post-2015 Agenda. France posts updates on its involvement in Post-2015 [at this site](#).

#### **National Platform for Civil Society Engagement**

Rio+20 Country Site: [www.conference-rio2012.gouv.fr](http://www.conference-rio2012.gouv.fr)

**SDGs Focal Points:** François Gave, Deputy Director for Environment and Natural Resources at the Directorate-General for Globalization, Development and Partnerships / Global Public Goods Directorate, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 27 rue de la Convention CS 91533, 75732 PARIS CEDEX 15; Eugénie Pierre-Justin, Permanent Mission of France to the U.N., One Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza, 885 Second Av. (bet. 47 & 48th Sts), 44th floor – New York 10017 (+1 561 307 75 10, [eugenie.pierre-justin@diplomatie.gouv.fr](mailto:eugenie.pierre-justin@diplomatie.gouv.fr))

#### **National Consultations**

N/A

#### **Country Statements**

France's statements (CSD 16-19, OWG 1) are available in French [at this link](#) (under "Statements").

## **French Polynesia**

### General Development Indicators

INDICATOR	DATA
<b>Population</b>	
Population, total	273,814
Population, female (% of total)	48.85
<b>Inequality</b>	
Household wealth distribution (Gini)	

Income distribution (Gini)	
Population living below poverty line, \$1.25 a day PPP (% of total)	
Multidimensional Poverty Index	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (metric tons per capita)	3.3
<b>Human Development</b>	
Human Development Index	
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP)	
Public expenditure on education (% of GDP)	
<b>Gender</b>	
Gender Inequality Index	
Representation in parliament (% female)	
Labour force participation (% female)	47.9

Data unavailable.

### Role & Positions in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs

Data unavailable.

## **Georgia**

### General Development Indicators

INDICATOR	DATA
<b>Population</b>	
Population, total	4.5 million
Population, female (% of total)	52.86
<b>Inequality</b>	
Household wealth distribution (Gini)	
Income distribution (Gini)	0.421
Population living below poverty line, \$1.25 a day PPP (% of total)	17.99
Multidimensional Poverty Index	0.003
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (metric tons per capita)	1.325
<b>Human Development</b>	
Human Development Index	0.745
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP)	2.4
Public expenditure on education (% of GDP)	3.2
<b>Gender</b>	
Gender Inequality Index	0.438
Representation in parliament (% female)	12
Labour force participation (% female)	55.8

Georgia ranks among countries with high human development, although its HDI is slightly below average for the region. While 18% of the population live below the poverty line, the headcount for multidimensional poverty is much lower (under 1%). However, income and gender inequality are very high, and Georgia has a relatively high maternal mortality rate and low participation of women in parliament.

## Role & Positions in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs

Data unavailable.

### **Guam**

#### General Development Indicators

INDICATOR	DATA
<b>Population</b>	
Population, total	162,810
Population, female (% of total)	49.23
<b>Inequality</b>	
Household wealth distribution (Gini)	
Income distribution (Gini)	
Population living below poverty line, \$1.25 a day PPP (% of total)	
Multidimensional Poverty Index	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (metric tons per capita)	
<b>Human Development</b>	
Human Development Index	
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP)	
Public expenditure on education (% of GDP)	
<b>Gender</b>	
Gender Inequality Index	
Representation in parliament (% female)	
Labour force participation (% female)	47.4

Data unavailable.

## Role & Positions in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs

Data unavailable.

### **Hong Kong**

#### General Development Indicators

INDICATOR	DATA
<b>Population</b>	
Population, total	7.2 million
Population, female (% of total)	53.2
<b>Inequality</b>	
Household wealth distribution (Gini)	0.740
Income distribution (Gini)	
Population living below poverty line, \$1.25 a day PPP (% of total)	

Multidimensional Poverty Index	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (metric tons per capita)	5.305
<b>Human Development</b>	
Human Development Index	0.906
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP)	
Public expenditure on education (% of GDP)	3.6
<b>Gender</b>	
Gender Inequality Index	
Representation in parliament (% female)	
Labour force participation (% female)	51

Hong Kong ties with Iceland for 13<sup>th</sup> highest level of human development. However, it has one of the highest levels of wealth and income inequality in the world and among its peers.<sup>3</sup> There is a need for data on poverty and deprivations, but persistent poverty among the elderly and working-class families amidst soaring cost of living have been well documented.

### Role & Positions in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs

Data unavailable.

## **Hungary**

### General Development Indicators

INDICATOR	DATA
<b>Population</b>	
Population, total	9.9 million
Population, female (% of total)	52.49
<b>Inequality</b>	
Household wealth distribution (Gini)	0.651
Income distribution (Gini)	
Population living below poverty line, \$1.25 a day PPP (% of total)	0.2
Multidimensional Poverty Index	0.016
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (metric tons per capita)	4.857
<b>Human Development</b>	
Human Development Index	0.831
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP)	5.1
Public expenditure on education (% of GDP)	5.1
<b>Gender</b>	
Gender Inequality Index	0.256
Representation in parliament (% female)	8.8
Labour force participation (% female)	43.8

<sup>3</sup> Hong Kong self-reports an income gini of 0.521 (or 0.470 if foreign domestic workers are excluded) in its 2011 thematic report on “Household Income Distribution in Hong Kong” which is available to download [here](#).

Hungary ranks among countries with very high human development and a high degree of educational attainment in particular. It does rather less well on health indicators however, with relatively low life expectancy and high maternal mortality rates for the region and among its peers. A significant minority population of Romanis experience particularly high school dropout and low life expectancy rates, which may partly account for the data. Hungary also scores a relatively high GII among its peers, in part due to the lack of women's representation in Parliament (which is only half the regional average and one-third the average of very high HDI countries).

#### Role & Positions in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs

##### **Role & Track Record in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs Processes**

Hungary co-chairs the Open Working Group of the UN General Assembly, tasked to propose a set of sustainable development goals by September 2014.

##### **National Platform for Civil Society Engagement**

SDGs Focal Point: Dr. Zita Gellér, Chief Adviser, Ministry of Rural Development, 1055 Budapest, Kossuth tér 11 ([marta.zita.geller@vm.gov.hu](mailto:marta.zita.geller@vm.gov.hu))

##### **National Consultations**

N/A

##### **Country Statements**

Hungary's statements (CSD 12, 14, 16, OWG 1) have noted the transboundary feature of watercourses and proposed the use of market instruments for better water resource management, with appropriate pricing for water and sanitation and fines for pollution. It also called for international cooperation on the environment and a new, less carbon intensive energy paradigm.

## **India**

### General Development Indicators

INDICATOR	DATA
<b>Population</b>	
Population, total	1.24 billion
Population, female (% of total)	48.28
<b>Inequality</b>	
Household wealth distribution (Gini)	0.669
Income distribution (Gini)	0.339
Population living below poverty line, \$1.25 a day PPP (% of total)	32.68
Multidimensional Poverty Index	0.283
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (metric tons per capita)	1.663
<b>Human Development</b>	
Human Development Index	0.554
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP)	1.2
Public expenditure on education (% of GDP)	3.1

<b>Gender</b>	
Gender Inequality Index	0.610
Representation in parliament (% female)	11
Labour force participation (% female)	29

India's HDI places it in the medium human development category, where it ranks below the average and slightly below average for the South Asia region. It suffers from a high level of poverty, with almost one in three persons living below the poverty line and 54% experiencing multidimensional poverty. The intensity of deprivations faced by the multidimensional poor is 53%, which is similar to sub-Saharan Africa and other South Asian countries. Moreover, India's low public spending on health and education factors into the comparatively low life expectancy and literacy rates and drives up inequalities in access and development between those who can afford out-of-pocket expenditure on these services and the many who cannot. India's GII is lower than the regional average and that of neighbours Bangladesh and Pakistan. It performs poorly on every measure of gender equality, with high maternal mortality and adolescent fertility rates, wide disparities in literacy, educational attainment, and access to jobs between women and men, and low representation in parliament.

### Role & Positions in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs

#### **Role & Track Record in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs Processes**

Abhijit Banerjee, economics professor and co-founder of the Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab, is a member of the High-Level Panel on the Post-2015 Agenda.

India is one of 50 initial countries to hold UN-supported national consultations on the Post-2015 agenda.

#### **National Platform for Civil Society Engagement**

Post-2015 Country Site: [www.worldwewant2015.org/India2015](http://www.worldwewant2015.org/India2015)

Post-2015 Focal Points: Radhika Kaul Batra ([radhika.kaulbatra@one.un.org](mailto:radhika.kaulbatra@one.un.org)); Lopa Ghosh ([lopa.ghosh@one.un.org](mailto:lopa.ghosh@one.un.org)); World We Want team ([unrco.in@one.un.org](mailto:unrco.in@one.un.org))

SDGs Focal Points: Riva Ganguli Das, Director, Ministry of External Affairs, South Block, New Delhi; Vivek Wadekar, Director, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India

#### **National Consultations**

More than 60 consultations were organised at state, regional, and national levels. These consultations have involved more than 6000 direct participants, 25% of whom have been women, representing tens of millions of people. The convenors and their constituencies were:

- The Ministry of External Affairs, the Government focal point
- The Office of the Speaker, the focal point for elected officials
- Wada Na Todo Abhiyan (WNTA), the convener for civil society, has organised 16 consultations and roundtables between September-December 2012 including one national, six thematic, four regional, and three academic consultations involving various CSOs
- The Confederation of Indian Industry, the convener for industry, has organised 23 state consultations and one national consultation between January-February 2013 covering all regions and involving representatives from large, medium, and small companies, microenterprises, local entrepreneurs, local business and entrepreneur associations, labour welfare associations, and corporate organisations working on CSR, environment, disability, education, and healthcare
- The Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC), the convener for trade unions, has organised four regional and one national consultation between January-February 2012

involving senior trade union representatives from 12 states for 10 of the country's 12 Central Trade Unions as well as associations representing the informal sector and non-organised workers

- The Small Farmers' Agri-Business Consortium (SFAC), the convener for farmer's associations, has organised eight regional and one national consultation between January-February 2012 with farmer's associations in Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Gujarat, and Bihar
- The National Women's Empowerment Mission in the Ministry of Women and Child Development, the convener of women's associations, has organised four regional and one national consultation involving women groups, two of which focused on the views of marginal women including dalits, Muslims, tribals, and women in poverty
- The Research and Information System for Developing Countries, the convener of research institutes, organised one national consultation in January 2013
- JOSH, Pravah, the YP Foundation, and Restless Development, the convening committee for youth, organised five regional consultations with more than 100 youth groups from across India in February 2013

See the appended consultation report for further details.

### **Country Statements**

India's statements (CSD 17-19, OWG 1) have issued a strong call for effective means of implementation of sustainable development goals with action from developed countries to deliver on commitments made and remove agricultural subsidies which pose a key barrier to agricultural development in developing countries and have distorted international markets and weakened agricultural production in these countries, apart from adversely impacting their food security. It also noted that developing countries must have more of a say in global governance structures and that sustainable goals must necessarily also be fair and equitable. North-South and South-South cooperation are both needed, and sustainable development goals must be universally applicable and address the flip side to poverty and inequality, which is unsustainable consumption and production patterns by developed countries. And in moving to greener mechanisms and policies, care should be taken to prevent MNCs from posing disabilities on SMEs in developing countries. India further advocated keeping poverty as a standalone goal in the new Post-2015 Agenda and making poverty eradication the overriding priority of this new agenda. Other goals should also seek to address multidimensional aspects of poverty. Finally, it emphasised the need to ensure food, energy, and water security as well as natural capital regeneration.

## **Indonesia**

### **General Development Indicators**

INDICATOR	DATA
<b>Population</b>	
Population, total	246.9 million
Population, female (% of total)	49.69
<b>Inequality</b>	
Household wealth distribution (Gini)	0.764
Income distribution (Gini)	0.381
Population living below poverty line, \$1.25 a day PPP (% of total)	16.20

Multidimensional Poverty Index	0.095
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (metric tons per capita)	1.902
<b>Human Development</b>	
Human Development Index	0.629
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP)	1.3
Public expenditure on education (% of GDP)	3.0
<b>Gender</b>	
Gender Inequality Index	0.494
Representation in parliament (% female)	18.6
Labour force participation (% female)	51.2

Indonesia ranks as a medium human development country, with a HDI that is below the regional average. Wealth inequality is high, as is persistent poverty and gender inequality. One in three Indonesians experience or are vulnerable to multidimensional poverty. Healthcare accessibility and quality are key concerns, as maternal mortality is high and life expectancy is about three years less than the regional average. Other development challenges are disaster risk reduction, natural resource depletion, deforestation, and food and energy security.

#### Role & Positions in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs

##### **Role & Track Record in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs Processes**

President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono is a co-chair of the High-Level Panel on the Post-2015 Agenda.

Indonesia is one of 50 initial countries to hold UN-supported national consultations on the Post-2015 agenda.

##### **National Platform for Civil Society Engagement**

Indonesia is one of the Asian hubs carrying out national civil society deliberations leading to a global civil society position on the Post-2015 Development Agenda (October 2013). At the national level, this process is led by International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development (INFID).

Post-2015 Focal Point: Yvonne Maria Wilmer ([maria.wilmer@one.un.org](mailto:maria.wilmer@one.un.org))

SDGs Focal Point: Agus Prabowo, Director for Natural Resource and Environmental Management, National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS)

##### **National Consultations**

Three national one-day dialogues were held in February 2013, each taking a broader thematic approach and addressing a critical area of development, *viz.*, Environmental Sustainability, Conflict and Fragility, and Inequalities. These dialogues were designed to directly complement the consultation process directed by the Government of Indonesia and engage Indonesians who had not been reached by other consultations. Over a hundred representatives from CSOs, academia, research groups, and others participated in these dialogues.

##### **Country Statements**

Indonesia's statements (CSD 17-19, OWG 1) have focused on support for agriculture and rural development in developing countries, with regional mechanisms of support, including regional food reserves and a food security information system, as well as better debt arbitration mechanisms and the removal of agricultural subsidies. It recommended debt swaps for infrastructure development, sharing of best practices and technologies for chemical and waste management, public-private partnerships with clear criteria and screening process,

the implementation of multilateral policies such as the Montreal Protocol on Ozone Depletion Substances, reduction and elimination of tariffs on environmentally sound technologies, and a pro-development intellectual property rights regime for environmental technologies. Indonesia noted that the SDGs must be guided by principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibility and they must be global in nature and applicable to all countries. At the same time, development policies must also be pro-poor and eco-friendly. All countries, and corporations as well, must abide by social and environmental standards. For this, international environment governance reform is strongly needed.

## Iran, Islamic Republic of

### General Development Indicators

INDICATOR	DATA
<b>Population</b>	
Population, total	76.4 million
Population, female (% of total)	49.63
<b>Inequality</b>	
Household wealth distribution (Gini)	0.707
Income distribution (Gini)	
Population living below poverty line, \$1.25 a day PPP (% of total)	1.5
Multidimensional Poverty Index	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (metric tons per capita)	8.186
<b>Human Development</b>	
Human Development Index	0.742
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP)	2.2
Public expenditure on education (% of GDP)	4.7
<b>Gender</b>	
Gender Inequality Index	0.496
Representation in parliament (% female)	3.1
Labour force participation (% female)	16.4

Iran's HDI places it in the category of countries with high human development, far ahead of other countries in the region. It has been highly successful in improving the level of human development in the country. However, this development is both unequal and unsustainable. The disparity in household wealth is significant, and per capita carbon dioxide emissions as well as levels of air pollution are very high. Additionally, the participation of women and men in the workforce and in politics is highly unequal, with less than 1 in 5 workers and 1 in 30 parliamentarians being female.

### Role & Positions in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs

#### **Role & Track Record in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs Processes**

N/A

#### **National Platform for Civil Society Engagement**

Post-2015 Focal Point: Balasubramaniam Murali, UNDP ([b.murali@undp.org](mailto:b.murali@undp.org))

SDGs Focal Point: Hamid Baeidi Nejad, Director General for International Economic Affairs and Specialized Agencies, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

### **National Consultations**

Seven consultations were held across the country: six subregional dialogues and one youth forum. Altogether, 237 participants (36% female) from the government, CSOs, public and private sectors, academia, and international agencies (UNDP, UNFPA and UNESCO) joined these consultations. See appended report for further details.

### **Country Statements**

Iran (CSD 16-19, OWG 1, 4) has called for the implementation of sustainable development enablers, including a fair and stable trading system, adequate financing for development, affordable access to knowledge and technology without high costs and conditionalities, and the removal of subsidies that work against sustainable development goals. It noted the need for a truly global partnership with shared responsibilities by all countries, while leaving space for national policy design and adaptation to suit cultural and socioeconomic specificities. It also pointed to the need for disaggregated data on population dynamics. Iran recommended listing education as a single goal so that the acquisition of knowledge, skills, and competencies are prioritised and the capacities for promoting sustainable development guaranteed. Education should be seen as a crucial part of health and development policies. Other statements pointed to the challenges of water scarcity and the intensification of desertification through urbanisation in particular.

## **Japan**

### **General Development Indicators**

INDICATOR	DATA
<b>Population</b>	
Population, total	127.6 million
Population, female (% of total)	51.33
<b>Inequality</b>	
Household wealth distribution (Gini)	0.547
Income distribution (Gini)	
Population living below poverty line, \$1.25 a day PPP (% of total)	
Multidimensional Poverty Index	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (metric tons per capita)	8.632
<b>Human Development</b>	
Human Development Index	0.912
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP)	7.8
Public expenditure on education (% of GDP)	3.8
<b>Gender</b>	
Gender Inequality Index	0.131
Representation in parliament (% female)	7.9
Labour force participation (% female)	51.3

Japan has the tenth highest HDI in the world, which is significantly higher than the regional average. It does particularly well on health indicators and has the highest health index in the world. Japan is also comparatively egalitarian in terms of household wealth distribution and access to resources, although income inequality is fairly high for OECD countries and rising, and there is little data on poverty available. While women are able to attain health and educational needs, they lag male counterparts in access to employment and political office. Carbon dioxide emissions are high, but Japan has managed to reduce its emissions significantly since 2008.

### Role & Positions in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs

#### **Role & Track Record in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs Processes**

Naoto Kan, former Prime Minister of Japan and current advisor on Japan's Technical Committee on Renewable Energy, is a member of the High-Level Panel on the Post-2015 Agenda.

#### **National Platform for Civil Society Engagement**

Japan is one of the Asian hubs carrying out national civil society deliberations leading to a global civil society position on the Post-2015 Development Agenda (October 2013). At the national level, this process is led by Ugoku/Ugokasu.

SDGs Focal Point: Atsushi Suginaka, Director, Global Environment Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tokyo

#### **National Consultations**

N/A

#### **Country Statements**

Japan's statements (CSD 17-19, OWG 1) have proposed that the new set of sustainable development goals, which should be fully integrated into the Post-2015 agenda, be framed around the theme of human security, which it sees as an easy to understand, measurable, and effective approach that focuses on protecting and empowering all persons and reaching out to society's most vulnerable members. It strongly urged the international community to move forward on the UNFCCC, ensuring that climate change adaptation is based in rigorous science, promoting the 3Rs (reduce, reuse, and recycle) of waste management, moving from hazard-based to risk-based regulations in dealing with chemicals, and educating the next generation of leaders. Japan also recommended identifying and measuring LULUCF, which accounts for carbon sinks and called for an international convention on mercury pollution.

## **Kazakhstan**

### General Development Indicators

INDICATOR	DATA
<b>Population</b>	
Population, total	16.8 million
Population, female (% of total)	51.82
<b>Inequality</b>	
Household wealth distribution (Gini)	0.655
Income distribution (Gini)	0.290

Population living below poverty line, \$1.25 a day PPP (% of total)	0.11
Multidimensional Poverty Index	0.002
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (metric tons per capita)	14.031
<b>Human Development</b>	
Human Development Index	0.754
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP)	2.5
Public expenditure on education (% of GDP)	3.1
<b>Gender</b>	
Gender Inequality Index	0.312
Representation in parliament (% female)	24.3
Labour force participation (% female)	51.8

Kazakhstan is included in the category of countries with high human development, although its HDI is relatively low for the region. At the same time, its levels of economic inequality are quite low when compared to the region, peer countries, and the world at large. However, Kazakhstan underperforms on health indicators, with a relatively low life expectancy (six years less than the average for high human development countries) and a much higher maternal mortality rate compared to its neighbours (51 deaths per 100,000 live births, compared to a regional average of 28 deaths). Public expenditure on health (which constitutes about 56% of total health expenditure) per capita is below average. Kazakhstan is also a heavy polluter and one of the highest per capita emitters of carbon dioxide in the world outside the Gulf, North America, and Australia. Air pollution, access to water, and the heavy dependence on its energy sector for development are key challenges. Women seem to enjoy equal educational opportunities and constitute a comparatively high percentage of the workforce and parliament.

### Role & Positions in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs

#### **Role & Track Record in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs Processes**

Kazakhstan is one of 50 initial countries to hold UN-supported national consultations on the Post-2015 agenda.

Kazakhstan participated in the regional conference on the MDGs and Post-2015 Development Agenda in Almaty in September 2012, followed by a series of regional meetings organised by ADB, ESCAP, and UNDP for Central and East Asia.

#### **National Platform for Civil Society Engagement**

Post-2015 Country Site: [www.facebook.com/pages/Post-2015-Development-Agenda-Kazakhstan/452256448168359](http://www.facebook.com/pages/Post-2015-Development-Agenda-Kazakhstan/452256448168359)

Post-2015 Focal Point: Dina Khassenova, UNDP ([dina.khassenova@undp.org](mailto:dina.khassenova@undp.org))

SDGs Focal Point: Bulat Yessekin, Executive Director, Regional Environmental Centre, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, Kokshetau

#### **National Consultations**

Six town hall meetings and nine agency-led consultations were held in Astana, Almaty, Aktau, and Kyzylorda. About 2,000 persons from various sectors and communities participated in physical meetings, while 284 persons completed an online survey. See appended report for further details.

#### **Country Statements**

Kazakhstan's statements (CSD 13-15, 19) have focused on water and energy, two particular concerns for the country. It has called for the establishment, practical application, and further

development of mechanisms of cooperation and interaction on transboundary watercourses and specifically a UN Convention on access to freshwater. It has also proposed a complex system of state energy networks in Central Asia, believing that regional cooperation in support of an efficient energy distribution system will complement national efforts to promote energy development. Finally, it has noted the need for assistance to support national efforts to diversify the economy.

## Kenya

### General Development Indicators

INDICATOR	DATA
<b>Population</b>	
Population, total	43.2 million
Population, female (% of total)	50.10
<b>Inequality</b>	
Household wealth distribution (Gini)	0.699
Income distribution (Gini)	
Population living below poverty line, \$1.25 a day PPP (% of total)	43.4
Multidimensional Poverty Index	0.229
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.310
<b>Human Development</b>	
Human Development Index	0.519
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP)	2.1
Public expenditure on education (% of GDP)	6.7
<b>Gender</b>	
Gender Inequality Index	0.608
Representation in parliament (% female)	9.8
Labour force participation (% female)	50.1

Kenya ranks in the low human development category, although its HDI is above average for this group as well as for sub-Saharan Africa. It performs especially poorly on health indicators; the average Kenyan's life expectancy in 2012 is the same as it was in 1980 (*i.e.*, under 58 years). Infant and maternal mortality rates are both very high. Wealth disparity is significant, and three quarters of the population experiences or is vulnerable to multidimensional poverty. 20% live in severe poverty. Gender inequality is also high, with Kenya's GII placing it at 130 out of 148 countries ranked. Only one in every ten parliamentarians is female, and women have attained education to secondary level at only half the average of men's attainment.

### Role & Positions in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs

#### **Role & Track Record in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs Processes**

Betty Maina, Chief Executive of Kenya's Association of Manufacturers, is a member of the High-Level Panel on the Post-2015 Agenda.

Kenya is one of 50 initial countries to hold UN-supported national consultations on the Post-2015 agenda.

Kenya co-chairs the Open Working Group of the UN General Assembly, tasked to propose a set

of sustainable development goals by September 2014.

### **National Platform for Civil Society Engagement**

Kenya is one of the African hubs carrying out national civil society deliberations leading to a global civil society position on the Post-2015 Development Agenda (October 2013). At the national level, The Seed Institute leads this process.

Post-2015 Focal Point: Julius K Chokerah, UNDP ([julius.chokerah@undp.org](mailto:julius.chokerah@undp.org))

SDGs Focal Point: Bernard O. K'Omudho, Director, National Environment Secretariat, Nairobi

### **National Consultations**

At least one national consultation was held in June 2013 as well as a consultation on water held on 27 February 2013 and attended by government officials, CSOs, and academics. See appended report for further details.

### **Country Statements**

Kenya's statements (CSD 12-16, 18-19, OWG 1) have called for climate change adaptation as well as mitigation methods, including the full implementation of the Kyoto Protocol, assistance in developing community resilience in developing countries, technology transfer and sharing of best practices, promoting sustainable production and use of biomass and developing infrastructure for renewable energy, moving public expenditure from private consumption to public investment, local interventions, and financing sustainable development. Urgent adaptation measures are also needed for agriculture. It noted that today's environmental issues seriously undermine the development potential and food and energy security of developing countries. Africa and LDCs need special focus to address these challenges. Kenya reaffirmed its commitment to the principle of common but differentiated responsibility and called for renewed political will from the international community. It also noted that poverty eradication must be prioritised while ensuring that previous commitments made are honoured and that sustainable development goals should promote gender equality and women's empowerment. To this end, gender issues should be mainstreamed in policy formulations. Kenya called on fellow African countries as well as other regions to work on developing regional trading blocks, with a view to eliminating trade barriers between North-South and South-South trading regimes. Other statements focused on sanitation, housing, transboundary air pollution, and developing energy efficiency and security.

## **Kiribati**

### **General Development Indicators**

INDICATOR	DATA
<b>Population</b>	
Population, total	100,786
Population, female (% of total)	50.29
<b>Inequality</b>	
Household wealth distribution (Gini)	
Income distribution (Gini)	
Population living below poverty line, \$1.25 a day PPP (% of total)	
Multidimensional Poverty Index	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.533

<b>Human Development</b>	
Human Development Index	0.629
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP)	9.3
Public expenditure on education (% of GDP)	11.0
<b>Gender</b>	
Gender Inequality Index	
Representation in parliament (% female)	8.7
Labour force participation (% female)	

Kiribati is ranked among countries with medium human development, although its HDI is below the group and regional average. It scores slightly above average on education indicators and slightly below average on health indicators. Data for poverty and inequalities are unavailable. Kiribati is one of the low-lying small island states most immediately under threat of being submerged in rising sea levels due to climate change, and addressing this threat is its most urgent development challenge. Population pressures, water scarcity, and disease are other major concerns, also related to climate change.

#### Role & Positions in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs

<b>Role &amp; Track Record in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs Processes</b>
N/A
<b><u>National Platform for Civil Society Engagement</u></b> <u>SDGs Focal Point</u> : Taneti Maamau, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, Tarawa
<b><u>National Consultations</u></b> A national consultation on disaster risk reduction was held on 23 July to 3 August 2012 to gather feedback for a synthesis report (which is appended).
<b><u>Country Statements</u></b> Kiribati's statement (CSD 12) concerned water and sanitation challenges and called for infrastructural funding, genuine partnerships, and education in the issues and the costs of climate change.

### **Korea, Democratic People's Republic of**

#### General Development Indicators

INDICATOR	DATA
<b>Population</b>	
Population, total	24.8 million
Population, female (% of total)	51.13
<b>Inequality</b>	
Household wealth distribution (Gini)	
Income distribution (Gini)	
Population living below poverty line, \$1.25 a day PPP (% of total)	

Multidimensional Poverty Index	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (metric tons per capita)	3.082
<b>Human Development</b>	
Human Development Index	
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP)	
Public expenditure on education (% of GDP)	
<b>Gender</b>	
Gender Inequality Index	
Representation in parliament (% female)	15.6
Labour force participation (% female)	71.6

Data on human development and inequalities in North Korea is largely unavailable, however the UNDP country team [reports](#) low levels of human development and high poverty and vulnerability to deprivations, with some progress currently being made in terms of a few MDGs, namely reducing infant and maternal mortality rates and improving education and gender equality.

#### Role & Positions in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs

<b><u>Role &amp; Track Record in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs Processes</u></b> N/A
<b><u>National Platform for Civil Society Engagement</u></b> SDGs Focal Point: Choi Su Hon, Chairman, The Central District, Pyongyang City
<b><u>National Consultations</u></b> N/A
<b><u>Country Statements</u></b> N/A

### **Korea, Republic of**

#### General Development Indicators

INDICATOR	DATA
<b>Population</b>	
Population, total	50 million
Population, female (% of total)	50.27
<b>Inequality</b>	
Household wealth distribution (Gini)	0.579
Income distribution (Gini)	
Population living below poverty line, \$1.25 a day PPP (% of total)	
Multidimensional Poverty Index	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (metric tons per capita)	10.357
<b>Human Development</b>	
Human Development Index	0.909

Public expenditure on health (% of GDP)	4.1
Public expenditure on education (% of GDP)	5.0
<b>Gender</b>	
Gender Inequality Index	0.153
Representation in parliament (% female)	15.7
Labour force participation (% female)	49.2

South Korea ranks among countries with the highest human development levels, and it outperforms the OECD average on overall HDI as well as each individual indicator despite a smaller than average annual per capita income. Of note also is the country's significant improvement in HDI over the past three decades (averaging an annual increase of 1.1%), one of the highest improvements recorded of any country. South Korea performs especially impressively on education indicators. However, it does less well on gender equality indicators, with comparatively low women's representation in parliament and participation in the workforce. Income and poverty data are needed to better analyse economic inequality in the country. Per capita carbon dioxide emissions are very high, suggesting the need to focus on more sustainable consumption and production patterns locally.

### Role & Positions in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs

#### **Role & Track Record in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs Processes**

Sung-Hwan Kim, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade, is a member of the High-Level Panel on the Post-2015 Agenda.

#### **National Platform for Civil Society Engagement**

South Korea is one of the Asian hubs carrying out national civil society deliberations leading to a global civil society position on the Post-2015 Development Agenda (October 2013). At the national level, this process is led by GCAP Korea.

SDGs Focal Point: Yeonji Lee, Deputy Director, International Cooperation Office, Ministry of Environment (+82 2 2110 6555; [yeonjilee@korea.kr](mailto:yeonjilee@korea.kr))

#### **National Consultations**

N/A

#### **Country Statements**

South Korea's statements (CSD 15, 17-19, OWG 1-3) have called for a set of sustainable development goals that fully cohere with the Post-2015 agenda and that are informed by research-based evidence and expert analysis. The process of formulating these goals should be well coordinated with other parallel processes to ensure coherence and effectiveness and avoid duplicity. These goals should not be seen to nullify the MDGs; rather, serious efforts need to be put into achieving the MDGs on schedule. In terms of goal implementation, the country proposed utilising existing partnership mechanisms for sustainable development, ensuring a wide range of development actors can participate, and instituting robust review and monitoring mechanisms. It recommended disaggregation of data by gender, age, and disadvantaged groups so that these can be monitored in a holistic manner. South Korea also proposed having the SDGs articulated as both "stated development outcomes" as well as in terms of "drivers of change". Two goals that should be at the forefront of the SDGs are (1) eliminating hunger and malnourishment and (2) preventing any further land degradation. South Korea's other statements affirmed its commitment to sharing strategies and international cooperation, plus providing climate change adaptation assistance to vulnerable communities, lent support to open, equitable trade agreements with strong environmental

protection provisions, called for the removal of export barriers on food, advocated for a low carbon smart transportation system, and recommended that governments incentivise green production.

## Kyrgyz Republic

### General Development Indicators

INDICATOR	DATA
<b>Population</b>	
Population, total	5.6 million
Population, female (% of total)	50.68
<b>Inequality</b>	
Household wealth distribution (Gini)	0.680
Income distribution (Gini)	0.334
Population living below poverty line, \$1.25 a day PPP (% of total)	5.03
Multidimensional Poverty Index	0.019
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (metric tons per capita)	1.249
<b>Human Development</b>	
Human Development Index	0.622
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP)	3.5
Public expenditure on education (% of GDP)	6.2
<b>Gender</b>	
Gender Inequality Index	0.357
Representation in parliament (% female)	23.3
Labour force participation (% female)	55.5

The Kyrgyz Republic is classified as a medium human development country, with a HDI that is low for the region. It underperforms on health indicators in particular, with an average life expectancy of 68 years (two years behind the group average and three years behind the average for Europe and Central Asia) and a relatively high maternal mortality rate. Women enjoy fairly equal educational attainment to men, and women's representation in parliament is comparatively higher at over 23%. About 5% of the population lives in multidimensional poverty and 1% in severe poverty. Energy security is a key development challenge for the country.

### Role & Positions in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs

#### **Role & Track Record in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs Processes**

N/A

#### **National Platform for Civil Society Engagement**

Post-2015 Country Site: [www.2015.kg](http://www.2015.kg)

Post-2015 Focal Points: Asel Abdurahmanova, UN ([asel.abdurahmanova@one.un.org](mailto:asel.abdurahmanova@one.un.org));

National Institute for Strategic Studies ([post2015kgz@gmail.com](mailto:post2015kgz@gmail.com))

SDGs Focal Point: Sabir Atadjanov, Director, State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry, Bishkek

### **National Consultations**

Various methodologies were used to reach out to 21 identified groups, including communities deemed non-traditional or marginalised, and about 1,500 persons in all. There was a survey with 653 respondents, 23 focus group discussions involving 345 respondents, 60 experts and members of at-risk communities interviewed, and 345 respondents through an electronic survey. A social media survey was also conducted.

### **Country Statements**

N/A

## **Lao People's Democratic Republic**

### **General Development Indicators**

INDICATOR	DATA
<b>Population</b>	
Population, total	6.6 million
Population, female (% of total)	50.25
<b>Inequality</b>	
Household wealth distribution (Gini)	
Income distribution (Gini)	0.367
Population living below poverty line, \$1.25 a day PPP (% of total)	33.9
Multidimensional Poverty Index	0.267
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.289
<b>Human Development</b>	
Human Development Index	0.543
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP)	1.5
Public expenditure on education (% of GDP)	3.3
<b>Gender</b>	
Gender Inequality Index	0.483
Representation in parliament (% female)	25
Labour force participation (% female)	76.5

Laos is ranked among countries with medium human development, but its HDI is far below the group as well as regional average. Laos is one of the poorest and least developed countries in the Asia Pacific region, with particularly low marks in education. 47% of the population experiences multiple deprivations and another 14% is vulnerable to multidimensional poverty. Laos has a very high maternal mortality rate for the region, with 470 deaths per 100,000 live births. It has a relatively high representation of women in parliament and in the workforce. Deforestation and access to clean water are key development issues in the country.

### **Role & Positions in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs**

#### **Role & Track Record in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs Processes**

Laos is one of 50 initial countries to hold UN-supported national consultations on the Post-2015 agenda.

### **National Platform for Civil Society Engagement**

Post-2015 Focal Points: Maya Lindberg Brink ([maya.lindberg.brink@one.un.org](mailto:maya.lindberg.brink@one.un.org)); Hanh Nguyen ([hanh.nguyen@one.un.org](mailto:hanh.nguyen@one.un.org))

### **National Consultations**

N/A

### **Country Statements**

Laos' statements (CSD 12-13, OWG 1) have called for a focus on LLDCs in formulating sustainable development goals and ensuring that this focus is reflected in the outcome documents.

## **Macao**

### **General Development Indicators**

INDICATOR	DATA
<b>Population</b>	
Population, total	556,783
Population, female (% of total)	51.95
<b>Inequality</b>	
Household wealth distribution (Gini)	0.580
Income distribution (Gini)	
Population living below poverty line, \$1.25 a day PPP (% of total)	
Multidimensional Poverty Index	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (metric tons per capita)	2.812
<b>Human Development</b>	
Human Development Index	
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP)	
Public expenditure on education (% of GDP)	2.6
<b>Gender</b>	
Gender Inequality Index	
Representation in parliament (% female)	
Labour force participation (% female)	66.6

Macao is a highly developed city, with a high life expectancy rate (80 years) and state-funded education for 15 years. Household wealth disparity is comparatively low, although income and poverty data are missing. Women enjoy about equal access to education and jobs.

### **Role & Positions in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs**

Data unavailable.

## **Malaysia**

### **General Development Indicators**

INDICATOR	DATA
<b>Population</b>	
Population, total	29.2 million
Population, female (% of total)	51.49
<b>Inequality</b>	
Household wealth distribution (Gini)	0.733
Income distribution (Gini)	0.462
Population living below poverty line, \$1.25 a day PPP (% of total)	
Multidimensional Poverty Index	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (metric tons per capita)	7.137
<b>Human Development</b>	
Human Development Index	0.769
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP)	2.4
Public expenditure on education (% of GDP)	5.8
<b>Gender</b>	
Gender Inequality Index	0.256
Representation in parliament (% female)	10.4
Labour force participation (% female)	51.5

Malaysia's HDI places it in the high human development category and ranks above both the group and regional average. However, wealth and income inequality are very high and comprehensive data on poverty is lacking. The country's per capita carbon dioxide emissions are also significant, and it has lost nearly 9% forest cover between 1990 and 2010, suggesting that development may be somewhat inequitable and unsustainable. Malaysia has low maternal mortality and adolescent fertility rates, but there are clear gender disparities in terms of access to education, employment, and political office.

#### Role & Positions in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs

##### **Role & Track Record in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs Processes**

N/A

##### **National Platform for Civil Society Engagement**

SDGs Focal Point: Azhar Noraini, Director, Environmental and Natural Resource Section, Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister's Department, Block B5 & B6, Parcel B, Federal Government Administrative Centre, 62650 Putrajaya, Malaysia (+603 88723231, [azhar\\_noraini@epu.gov.my](mailto:azhar_noraini@epu.gov.my))

##### **National Consultations**

Consultations, organised by the UNCT, will be held in the first quarter of 2014.

##### **Country Statements**

Malaysia's statements (CSD 12-13, 15, OWG 1) have reaffirmed its commitment to the principle of common but differentiated responsibility and called attention to the lack of progress in the means of implementation following Rio. Financial resources, technical capacity, and technology transfer are essential for developing countries to meet sustainable growth targets. Malaysia also called for SDGs to be fully integrated with the Post-2015 agenda and to prioritise poverty eradication, with focus on inclusive, sustainable, and equitable

growth. It suggested setting time-based targets for renewable energy to help track and measure progress.

## Maldives

### General Development Indicators

INDICATOR	DATA
<b>Population</b>	
Population, total	338,442
Population, female (% of total)	49.62
<b>Inequality</b>	
Household wealth distribution (Gini)	
Income distribution (Gini)	
Population living below poverty line, \$1.25 a day PPP (% of total)	
Multidimensional Poverty Index	0.018
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (metric tons per capita)	3.212
<b>Human Development</b>	
Human Development Index	0.688
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP)	3.8
Public expenditure on education (% of GDP)	8.7
<b>Gender</b>	
Gender Inequality Index	0.357
Representation in parliament (% female)	6.5
Labour force participation (% female)	49.6

Maldives falls in the medium human development category, with a HDI that is above both the group and regional average. It does especially well on health indicators, ranking among countries with far higher HDIs and GNIs. Since 1980, it has added 25 years to the average person's life expectancy. About 10% of the population live in or are vulnerable to multidimensional poverty, which is comparatively low for the region. Maternal mortality and adolescent fertility rates are both low for the region. However, there is a comparatively high gender gap in educational attainment and parliamentary representation. As a small island state, climate change mitigation is the country's major development concern.

### Role & Positions in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs

#### **Role & Track Record in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs Processes**

N/A

#### **National Platform for Civil Society Engagement**

SDGs Focal Point: Aishath Aileen Niyaz, Environment Analyst, Ministry of Environment and Energy, Ameenee Magu, 20392, Male, Maldives (960-3004309)

#### **National Consultations**

A national consultation on disaster risk reduction was held on 15-16 April 2013 and involved the education and health sectors, national planning, communications authority,

meteorological services, as well as international and national organisations. See appended report for further detail.

### **Country Statements**

Maldives' statement (CSD 16) has called for urgent attention to environmental issues and to delivering on commitments made at Rio, noting that climate change is a real and present danger for small island states in particular.

## **Marshall Islands**

### **General Development Indicators**

INDICATOR	DATA
<b>Population</b>	
Population, total	52,555
Population, female (% of total)	
<b>Inequality</b>	
Household wealth distribution (Gini)	
Income distribution (Gini)	
Population living below poverty line, \$1.25 a day PPP (% of total)	
Multidimensional Poverty Index	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (metric tons per capita)	1.962
<b>Human Development</b>	
Human Development Index	
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP)	15.0
Public expenditure on education (% of GDP)	14.6
<b>Gender</b>	
Gender Inequality Index	
Representation in parliament (% female)	3
Labour force participation (% female)	

Data unavailable. The Marshall Islands is one of the small island states most vulnerable to flooding from the impact of climate change.

### **Role & Positions in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs**

#### **Role & Track Record in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs Processes**

N/A

#### **National Platform for Civil Society Engagement**

**SDGs Focal Point:** Carl Hacker, Director, Economic Policy Planning and Statistics, Majuro, P.O. Box 1349, Majuro, Marshall Islands 96960

#### **National Consultations**

N/A

## **Country Statements**

The Marshall Islands' statements (CSD 12, 14-17) have called for strengthened partnerships between the international community and SIDS to address the impact of climate change, noting the need of many SIDS for long-term sustainable financing and regular capacity building as well as donor assistance in revitalising outer island communities, small-scale natural resource restoration, and the upscaling and mainstreaming of climate change adaptation strategies across all development sectors. It noted that the Mauritius Strategy has researched and identified many sustainable development goals, but lacks a closely coordinated implementation mechanism. It also drew attention to the Micronesia Challenge, an ambitious conservation programme in which the government works closely with traditional rural communities to build community resiliency while also defining integrated planning approaches to climate vulnerability, coastal and land management, as well as traditional and subsistence fishing. The country called for assistance with enabling Pacific SIDS to participate in the commercial fishing industry in order to grow the local economies, at the same time noting that some practices by foreign commercial fishing vessels were affecting local food security, heavily dependent on subsistence fishing. Finally, it noted that the CSD format tended to marginalise SIDS voices on issues most pertinent to them and asked for greater attention to and action on environmental and sustainable development issues.

## **Micronesia, Federated States of**

### General Development Indicators

INDICATOR	DATA
<b>Population</b>	
Population, total	103,395
Population, female (% of total)	48.87
<b>Inequality</b>	
Household wealth distribution (Gini)	
Income distribution (Gini)	
Population living below poverty line, \$1.25 a day PPP (% of total)	31.2
Multidimensional Poverty Index	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.600
<b>Human Development</b>	
Human Development Index	0.645
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP)	12.9
Public expenditure on education (% of GDP)	6.7
<b>Gender</b>	
Gender Inequality Index	
Representation in parliament (% female)	0.0
Labour force participation (% female)	

Micronesia ranks among countries with medium human development, scoring a HDI slightly above the group average but below the average for East Asia and the Pacific. It has a high degree of income poverty, but access to basic healthcare and education is free. Micronesia is highly vulnerable to rising sea levels due to climate change.

<b>Role &amp; Track Record in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs Processes</b> N/A
<b>National Platform for Civil Society Engagement</b> <u>SDGs Focal Point</u> : Marion Henry, Assistant Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, Kolonia
<b>National Consultations</b> N/A
<b>Country Statements</b> Micronesia’s statements (CSD 14-17) have called for financial and technical assistance to SIDS to support renewable energy, artificial reefs as a barrier to rising sea levels, and agriculture adaptation measures for food security. It also called on all countries to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and commit to ending unsustainable fishing practices.

## Mongolia

### General Development Indicators

INDICATOR	DATA
<b>Population</b>	
Population, total	2.8 million
Population, female (% of total)	50.43
<b>Inequality</b>	
Household wealth distribution (Gini)	
Income distribution (Gini)	
Population living below poverty line, \$1.25 a day PPP (% of total)	
Multidimensional Poverty Index	0.065
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (metric tons per capita)	5.427
<b>Human Development</b>	
Human Development Index	0.675
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP)	3.0
Public expenditure on education (% of GDP)	5.4
<b>Gender</b>	
Gender Inequality Index	0.328
Representation in parliament (% female)	14.9
Labour force participation (% female)	54.3

Mongolia has a medium level of human development, with a life expectancy that is below the regional average but a comparatively higher (and gender-equal) standard of education. 16% of the population experiences multiple forms of deprivation, and another 21% is vulnerable to multidimensional poverty. Women’s representation in parliament is low, but gender inequality is otherwise lower than the regional average. Mongolia has some of the highest levels of air pollution of any country in the world, and access to clean water is also a challenge for its development.

## Role & Positions in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs

### **Role & Track Record in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs Processes**

N/A

### **National Platform for Civil Society Engagement**

SDGs Focal Point: Enkhbat Altangerel Director, Ministry of Nature and Environment, Sustainable Development and Strategic Planning Department

### **National Consultations**

A national consultation was organised by UNDP Mongolia on 7 May 2013 in Ulaanbaatar with 135 persons from various sectors participating. See appended report for further details.

### **Country Statements**

Mongolia's statements (CSD 12, 18) have called on the UN to show greater leadership in sustainable development and for the CSD to play a role in monitoring implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation. It also noted that effective water management is a long-term strategy, with coordination required between different agencies and initiatives. Finally, it reported on efforts to improve sustainable transport networks in the country and region.

## Nauru

### General Development Indicators

INDICATOR	DATA
<b>Population</b>	
Population, total	10,400
Population, female (% of total)	48.35
<b>Inequality</b>	
Household wealth distribution (Gini)	
Income distribution (Gini)	
Population living below poverty line, \$1.25 a day PPP (% of total)	
Multidimensional Poverty Index	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (metric tons per capita)	3.9
<b>Human Development</b>	
Human Development Index	
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP)	
Public expenditure on education (% of GDP)	
<b>Gender</b>	
Gender Inequality Index	
Representation in parliament (% female)	0.0
Labour force participation (% female)	

Data unavailable. Nauru is one of the small island states most vulnerable to flooding and the impacts of climate change.

## Role & Positions in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs

<b><u>Role &amp; Track Record in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs Processes</u></b> N/A
<b><u>National Platform for Civil Society Engagement</u></b> <u>SDGs Focal Point</u> : Margo Deiye, Third Secretary/Sustainable Development Advisor, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Nauru
<b><u>National Consultations</u></b> N/A
<b><u>Country Statements</u></b> Nauru's statement (CSD 14) called on the international community to reaffirm commitments to the Mauritius Strategy and proposed the establishment of a legal structure to formalise coordination on SIDS issues. It also called for assistance with developing Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion technology and for a simplified donor process.

## Nepal

### General Development Indicators

INDICATOR	DATA
<b>Population</b>	
Population, total	27.5 million
Population, female (% of total)	51.48
<b>Inequality</b>	
Household wealth distribution (Gini)	
Income distribution (Gini)	0.328
Population living below poverty line, \$1.25 a day PPP (% of total)	24.82
Multidimensional Poverty Index	0.217
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.132
<b>Human Development</b>	
Human Development Index	0.463
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP)	1.8
Public expenditure on education (% of GDP)	4.7
<b>Gender</b>	
Gender Inequality Index	0.485
Representation in parliament (% female)	33.2
Labour force participation (% female)	80.4

Nepal has one of the lowest levels of human development among countries in the Asia Pacific region, with only Afghanistan ranked lower. It also has a high degree of inequality and poverty. 21% of Nepalis live in conditions of severe poverty and altogether about 44% live in multidimensional poverty. While women enjoy relatively high representation in parliament, maternal mortality and adolescent fertility rates are both fairly high and only 18% of women (as

opposed to 40% of men) have attained secondary education. General literacy is also quite low (60% for both sexes).

### Role & Positions in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs

#### **Role & Track Record in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs Processes**

N/A

#### **National Platform for Civil Society Engagement**

Nepal is one of the Asian hubs carrying out national civil society deliberations leading to a global civil society position on the Post-2015 Development Agenda (October 2013). At the national level, this process is led by the NGO Federation of Nepal.

SDGs Focal Point: Purushottam Ghimire, Joint Secretary, National Planning Commission Secretariat

#### **National Consultations**

The NGO Federation of Nepal, the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator's Office, and the Asia and the Pacific Regional Office of UN Millennium Campaign co-organised a national consultation on Post-2015 on 8 February 2012 in Kathmandu. CSOs, Government officials, UN officials, academics, and media participated in this consultation, which was also reported "live" through media channels so that the public could keep informed as well. See appended report for further detail.

#### **Country Statements**

Nepal's statements (CSD 15, 18, OWG 1) have noted the need for special attention to countries recovering from conflict. It has also called for prior commitments to be honoured and investments in waste management in particular.

## **Netherlands**

### General Development Indicators

INDICATOR	DATA
<b>Population</b>	
Population, total	16.8 million
Population, female (% of total)	50.45
<b>Inequality</b>	
Household wealth distribution (Gini)	0.650
Income distribution (Gini)	
Population living below poverty line, \$1.25 a day PPP (% of total)	
Multidimensional Poverty Index	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (metric tons per capita)	10.263
<b>Human Development</b>	
Human Development Index	0.921
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP)	9.4
Public expenditure on education (% of GDP)	5.9
<b>Gender</b>	

Gender Inequality Index	0.045
Representation in parliament (% female)	38.7
Labour force participation (% female)	58.3

Netherlands ranks fourth in the world for human development, well above the OECD average. It is also fairly egalitarian, losing only 7% of its HDI value to inequality, although data on poverty and income distribution are missing. Additionally, Netherlands ranks as the most gender equal country in the world. It is however also one of the highest per capita carbon dioxide emitters in the region.

### Role & Positions in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs

#### **Role & Track Record in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs Processes**

Paul Polman, CEO of Unilever and member of the International Business Council of the World Economic Forum, is a member of the High-Level Panel on the Post-2015 Agenda.

#### **National Platform for Civil Society Engagement**

SDGs Focal Point: Teddie Muffels, Executive Co-ordinator Sustainable Development, Department of economic and ecological affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Hague

#### **National Consultations**

N/A

#### **Country Statements**

Netherlands' statements (CSD 13-18) have called on fellow donor countries to make more tangible contributions to improving access to clean energy and climate change adaptation, and announced its ambitions to create one of Europe's most energy efficient economies by 2020. Its statements largely focused on energy: its efficient use, renewable sources, and internalising external costs. It recommended green public procurement by individual countries as well as the UN and drew attention to the need to educate young people in sustainable development while addressing women's lack of land ownership.

## **New Caledonia**

### General Development Indicators

INDICATOR	DATA
<b>Population</b>	
Population, total	258,121
Population, female (% of total)	49.33
<b>Inequality</b>	
Household wealth distribution (Gini)	
Income distribution (Gini)	
Population living below poverty line, \$1.25 a day PPP (% of total)	
Multidimensional Poverty Index	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (metric tons per capita)	12.095
<b>Human Development</b>	

Human Development Index	
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP)	
Public expenditure on education (% of GDP)	
<b>Gender</b>	
Gender Inequality Index	
Representation in parliament (% female)	
Labour force participation (% female)	46.8

Data unavailable. New Caledonia's carbon dioxide emissions have been on the increase following the building of several new mines to exploit its large nickel deposits, and is now among the world's highest per capita.

#### Role & Positions in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs

Data unavailable.

### **New Zealand**

#### General Development Indicators

INDICATOR	DATA
<b>Population</b>	
Population, total	4.4 million
Population, female (% of total)	50.88
<b>Inequality</b>	
Household wealth distribution (Gini)	0.651
Income distribution (Gini)	
Population living below poverty line, \$1.25 a day PPP (% of total)	
Multidimensional Poverty Index	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (metric tons per capita)	7.430
<b>Human Development</b>	
Human Development Index	0.919
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP)	8.4
Public expenditure on education (% of GDP)	7.2
<b>Gender</b>	
Gender Inequality Index	0.164
Representation in parliament (% female)	32.2
Labour force participation (% female)	61.6

New Zealand has the sixth highest human development level in the world, far above the OECD average. It does particularly well on the education index, ranking higher than any other country. There is a lack of data on poverty and income inequality. Per capita carbon dioxide emissions are quite high. Women enjoy a relatively high degree of representation in parliament and access to employment and education.

#### Role & Positions in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs

## **Role & Track Record in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs Processes**

N/A

### **National Platform for Civil Society Engagement**

SDGs Focal Point: Juliet Hay, Permanent Mission of New Zealand to the United Nations, TE AKA AORERE, Floor 14, 600 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10016, USA (+ 1 212 317 3085, [juliet.hay@mfat.govt.nz](mailto:juliet.hay@mfat.govt.nz))

### **National Consultations**

N/A

### **Country Statements**

New Zealand's statements (CSD 12, 13, 16, OWG 1-3) have called for particular focus on sustainable energy, oceans, and agriculture. It has noted the need for increased longer-term investment for productivity research and development and infrastructure development including through public-private partnerships. The country has also reaffirmed its support for SIDS and addressing climate change issues.

## **Niue**

### **General Development Indicators**

INDICATOR	DATA
<b>Population</b>	
Population, total	1,000
Population, female (% of total)	52
<b>Inequality</b>	
Household wealth distribution (Gini)	
Income distribution (Gini)	
Population living below poverty line, \$1.25 a day PPP (% of total)	
Multidimensional Poverty Index	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (metric tons per capita)	2.0
<b>Human Development</b>	
Human Development Index	
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP)	
Public expenditure on education (% of GDP)	
<b>Gender</b>	
Gender Inequality Index	
Representation in parliament (% female)	
Labour force participation (% female)	

Data unavailable. Niue is one of the small island states most vulnerable to rising sea levels and the impact of climate change.

### **Role & Positions in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs**

Data unavailable.

## Northern Mariana Islands

### General Development Indicators

INDICATOR	DATA
<b>Population</b>	
Population, total	53,305
Population, female (% of total)	48.85
<b>Inequality</b>	
Household wealth distribution (Gini)	
Income distribution (Gini)	
Population living below poverty line, \$1.25 a day PPP (% of total)	
Multidimensional Poverty Index	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (metric tons per capita)	
<b>Human Development</b>	
Human Development Index	
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP)	
Public expenditure on education (% of GDP)	
<b>Gender</b>	
Gender Inequality Index	
Representation in parliament (% female)	
Labour force participation (% female)	

Data unavailable.

### Role & Positions in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs

Data unavailable.

## Pakistan

### General Development Indicators

INDICATOR	DATA
<b>Population</b>	
Population, total	179.2 million
Population, female (% of total)	48.64
<b>Inequality</b>	
Household wealth distribution (Gini)	0.698
Income distribution (Gini)	
Population living below poverty line, \$1.25 a day PPP (% of total)	21.0
Multidimensional Poverty Index	0.264
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.948
<b>Human Development</b>	
Human Development Index	0.515

Public expenditure on health (% of GDP)	0.8
Public expenditure on education (% of GDP)	2.4
<b>Gender</b>	
Gender Inequality Index	0.567
Representation in parliament (% female)	22.5
Labour force participation (% female)	22.7

Pakistan ranks among countries with low human development with a HDI that is below the regional average. Inequality is very high and accounts for a 31% loss in HDI value when adjusted. Gender inequality is also significant, although about average for the region and below average for low HDI countries. The maternal mortality rate is high (260 deaths per 100,000 live births) and the gender gaps in access to education and employment are significant. Almost one in every two persons lives in multidimensional poverty, and more than one in four lives in severe poverty.

### Role & Positions in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs

#### **Role & Track Record in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs Processes**

Pakistan is one of 50 initial countries to hold UN-supported national consultations on the Post-2015 agenda.

#### **National Platform for Civil Society Engagement**

Pakistan is one of the Asian hubs carrying out national civil society deliberations leading to a global civil society position on the Post-2015 Development Agenda (October 2013). At the national level, this process is led by Awaaz CDS.

Post-2015 Country Site: [www.worldwewant2015.org/Pakistan2015](http://www.worldwewant2015.org/Pakistan2015)

Post-2015 Focal Point: Shakeel Ahmad, UNDP

SDGs Focal Point: Jawed Ali Khan, Director General, Ministry of Environment, Government of Pakistan, Local Government Building, Sector G-5/2, Islamabad; Qazi Saleem, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Pakistan, United Nations Division ([qazisaleem@gmail.com](mailto:qazisaleem@gmail.com))

#### **National Consultations**

Multiple discussions and consultations were held, including five consultative workshops with CSOs, focus group discussions with 978 persons from rural communities, plenary discussions with government officials and others, meeting with members of industry, consultative seminar with university students, an online survey targeting youth, individual interviews with slum dwellers and marginalised persons, a media workshop, and so on. See appended report for further details.

#### **Country Statements**

Pakistan's statements (CSD 12-14, 17-19) have called on the international community to abide by the Rio Principles, particularly Principles 2 (countries have the sovereign right to exploit their resources pursuant to their development policies), 5 (all states shall cooperate to eradicate poverty), and 7 (common but differentiated responsibilities). It noted that insufficient financial resources and technological backwardness as well as an inequitable international trading system have hindered developing countries from achieving sustainable development and poverty eradication. Developed countries should take concrete measures to remove tariff and non-tariff barriers to industrial imports and reduce bias against processed good exports from developing countries, and the enterprises should enhance corporate, environmental, and social responsibility. Developed countries should also provide aid through transfer of technology, sharing of information, and capacity building in the area of sustainable development.

## Palau

### General Development Indicators

INDICATOR	DATA
<b>Population</b>	
Population, total	20,754
Population, female (% of total)	42.35
<b>Inequality</b>	
Household wealth distribution (Gini)	
Income distribution (Gini)	
Population living below poverty line, \$1.25 a day PPP (% of total)	
Multidimensional Poverty Index	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (metric tons per capita)	10.274
<b>Human Development</b>	
Human Development Index	0.791
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP)	7.9
Public expenditure on education (% of GDP)	9.8
<b>Gender</b>	
Gender Inequality Index	
Representation in parliament (% female)	0.0
Labour force participation (% female)	

Palau ranks among countries with high human development, with an HDI that is above average for both the group and region. Wealth, income, and poverty statistics are not available; however, about a quarter of the population is estimated to live below the poverty line. Palau is one of the small island countries most threatened by rising sea levels resulting from climate change.

### Role & Positions in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs

#### **Role & Track Record in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs Processes**

N/A

#### **National Platform for Civil Society Engagement**

SDGs Focal Point: Hui-Ting Kuo, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Palau to the United Nations, 866 United Nations Plaza, Suite 575, New York, NY 10017 (+1 212 813 0310)

#### **National Consultations**

N/A

#### **Country Statements**

Palau (CSD 14) has called on the UNDP to establish a presence in the country to get a better sense of realities on the ground.

## Papua New Guinea

### General Development Indicators

INDICATOR	DATA
<b>Population</b>	
Population, total	7.2 million
Population, female (% of total)	48.99
<b>Inequality</b>	
Household wealth distribution (Gini)	0.738
Income distribution (Gini)	
Population living below poverty line, \$1.25 a day PPP (% of total)	
Multidimensional Poverty Index	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.519
<b>Human Development</b>	
Human Development Index	0.466
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP)	2.6
Public expenditure on education (% of GDP)	
<b>Gender</b>	
Gender Inequality Index	0.617
Representation in parliament (% female)	2.7
Labour force participation (% female)	70.6

Papua ranks among countries with low human development, with a HDI that is significantly below the regional average. It scores the lowest on education indicators outside of sub-Saharan Africa. Household wealth disparity is large, and poverty is endemic. Papua also has one of the highest levels of gender inequality, with high maternal mortality and adolescent fertility rates and very low educational attainment and parliamentary representation for women. Violence and HIV/AIDS are both widespread and hard to tackle given the rural isolation in which most Papuans live.

### Role & Positions in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs

#### **Role & Track Record in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs Processes**

Papua is one of 50 initial countries to hold UN-supported national consultations on the Post-2015 agenda.

#### **National Platform for Civil Society Engagement**

Post-2015 Focal Point: David McLachlan-Karr, Resident Coordinator, UN (+675 321 2877, [david.mclachlan-karr@one.un.org](mailto:david.mclachlan-karr@one.un.org))

SDGs Focal Point: Mathias Lasia, Deputy Secretary, Department of National Planning and Rural Development, WAIGANI

#### **National Consultations**

Various stakeholder workshops were held between October 2012 and May 2013. Implementation was led by the Department of National Planning & Monitoring. See appended report for further details.

#### **Country Statements**

Papua's statements (CSD 15, 17) have called for implementation of the Mauritius Strategy, financial and technical support for SMEs in SIDS and help with ensuring that Pacific Islanders have access to modern, clean energy supply.

## Philippines

### General Development Indicators

INDICATOR	DATA
<b>Population</b>	
Population, total	96.7 million
Population, female (% of total)	49.90
<b>Inequality</b>	
Household wealth distribution (Gini)	0.717
Income distribution (Gini)	0.430
Population living below poverty line, \$1.25 a day PPP (% of total)	18.42
Multidimensional Poverty Index	0.064
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.746
<b>Human Development</b>	
Human Development Index	0.654
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP)	1.3
Public expenditure on education (% of GDP)	2.7
<b>Gender</b>	
Gender Inequality Index	0.418
Representation in parliament (% female)	22.9
Labour force participation (% female)	49.7

The Philippines has a medium level of human development, although below the regional average, and a high degree of wealth and income inequality and poverty. One in every five persons experiences or is vulnerable to multidimensional poverty. Public expenditure on healthcare is small, and the country performs poorly on health indicators, ranking below Indonesia, Bangladesh, and Nepal on life expectancy. The maternal mortality rate is high for the region, and the adolescent fertility rate is very high. However, women do enjoy better chances of getting elected to Parliament or attending secondary school than the regional average.

### Role & Positions in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs

#### **Role & Track Record in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs Processes**

N/A

#### **National Platform for Civil Society Engagement**

The Philippines is one of the Asian hubs carrying out national civil society deliberations leading to a global civil society position on the Post-2015 Development Agenda (October 2013). At the national level, the Philippine Social Enterprise Network leads this process.

Post-2015 Focal Point: Corazon Urquico, UNDP ([corazon.urquico@undp.org](mailto:corazon.urquico@undp.org))

SDGs Focal Point: Margarita R. Songco, Deputy Director-General, National Economic & Development Authority (NEDA); Sheila Marie M. Encabo, OIC Director, Agriculture Staff and

Head, Philippine Council for Sustainable Development, Coordinating Secretariat

### **National Consultations**

The first national consultation was held on 3 December 2012. This was followed by focus group discussions and a survey. Altogether, almost 400 people from various sectors were consulted. See appended report for further details.

### **Country Statements**

The Philippines (CSD 13, 17, 19) has made specific recommendations for food security assessments and the regulation of transboundary movements of waste. It has also called for a supportive international environment with innovative and collaborative partnerships to enable developing countries to pursue sustainable growth.

## **Russian Federation**

### **General Development Indicators**

INDICATOR	DATA
<b>Population</b>	
Population, total	143.5 million
Population, female (% of total)	53.85
<b>Inequality</b>	
Household wealth distribution (Gini)	0.699
Income distribution (Gini)	0.401
Population living below poverty line, \$1.25 a day PPP (% of total)	0.0
Multidimensional Poverty Index	0.005
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (metric tons per capita)	11.094
<b>Human Development</b>	
Human Development Index	0.788
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP)	3.2
Public expenditure on education (% of GDP)	4.1
<b>Gender</b>	
Gender Inequality Index	0.312
Representation in parliament (% female)	13.6
Labour force participation (% female)	56.3

Russia is ranked in the category of high human development, and its HDI is higher than the group and regional average. It performs especially well on education indicators and has an adult literacy rate of 99.6%. However, the country has high and growing wealth and income inequality. And while no one lives below the absolute poverty line, 2% of the population either live in or are vulnerable to multidimensional poverty. High per capita carbon dioxide emissions, air and water pollution, and deforestation rates are also development concerns.

### **Role & Positions in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs**

#### **Role & Track Record in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs Processes**

Elvira Nabiullina, President Putin's Economic Advisor, is a member of the High-Level Panel on

the Post-2015 Agenda.

### **National Platform for Civil Society Engagement**

**SDGs Focal Point:** Dmitry Maksimychev, Acting Head of Division, Department of International Organisations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Moscow

### **National Consultations**

N/A

### **Country Statements**

Russia's statements (CSD 12-13, Rio+20; more available in Russian [here](#)) have focused on water and food security and also covered Russia's commitments to meeting its Kyoto commitments and contributing to sustainable development globally.

## **Samoa**

### **General Development Indicators**

INDICATOR	DATA
<b>Population</b>	
Population, total	188,889
Population, female (% of total)	48.44
<b>Inequality</b>	
Household wealth distribution (Gini)	
Income distribution (Gini)	
Population living below poverty line, \$1.25 a day PPP (% of total)	
Multidimensional Poverty Index	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.874
<b>Human Development</b>	
Human Development Index	0.702
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP)	5.7
Public expenditure on education (% of GDP)	5.3
<b>Gender</b>	
Gender Inequality Index	
Representation in parliament (% female)	4.1
Labour force participation (% female)	42.8

Samoa has a medium level of human development, although it outperforms the group and regional average on every indicator and despite a smaller per capita income. Women are highly underrepresented in parliament. Samoa is one of the small island states threatened by rising sea levels and facing development challenges to do with climate change.

### **Role & Positions in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs**

### **Role & Track Record in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs Processes**

N/A

### **National Platform for Civil Society Engagement**

Post-2015 Focal Point: Janine Twyman Mills ([janine.mills@undp.org](mailto:janine.mills@undp.org))

SDGs Focal Point: Francella Strickland, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Samoa to the United Nations, 800 Second Avenue, Suite 400J, New York, NY 10017 (+212 599 6196, [francella.strickland@un.int](mailto:francella.strickland@un.int))

### **National Consultations**

N/A

### **Country Statements**

Samoa's statements (CSD 16, 18) have proposed letting SIDS take responsibility for leading advocacy on the Barbados Programme of Action and the Mauritius Strategy and called for assistance and innovation in reducing the relative isolation of Pacific SIDS from the rest of the world, including through investments in ICT infrastructure to help bridge the digital and physical divides.

## **Singapore**

### **General Development Indicators**

INDICATOR	DATA
<b>Population</b>	
Population, total	5.3 million
Population, female (% of total)	50.66
<b>Inequality</b>	
Household wealth distribution (Gini)	0.689
Income distribution (Gini)	
Population living below poverty line, \$1.25 a day PPP (% of total)	
Multidimensional Poverty Index	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (metric tons per capita)	6.395
<b>Human Development</b>	
Human Development Index	0.895
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP)	1.4
Public expenditure on education (% of GDP)	3.3
<b>Gender</b>	
Gender Inequality Index	0.101
Representation in parliament (% female)	24.2
Labour force participation (% female)	56.5

Singapore ranks among the top twenty countries in the world for highest human development. Its HDI far exceeds the regional average, and it performs well on health, education, and gender equality measures. Data on income distribution and poverty are unavailable; however, income inequality has been on the rise.

### **Role & Positions in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs**

### **Role & Track Record in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs Processes**

N/A

### **National Platform for Civil Society Engagement**

SDGs Focal Point: Hazri Hassan, Deputy Director, Ministry of the Environment and Water Resources

### **National Consultations**

A panel discussion was held on 15 February 2013 with speakers from UN Women, Save The Children, and ONE.

### **Country Statements**

Singapore (CSD 14, 19, OWG 4) has noted the importance of innovations and prioritising health and environmental wellbeing in pursuing development. It has also called for more stringent emission standards to prevent air pollution and affirmed its commitments to energy efficiency, zero waste, and carrying out its obligations as part of the international community.

## **Solomon Islands**

### General Development Indicators

INDICATOR	DATA
<b>Population</b>	
Population, total	549,598
Population, female (% of total)	49.26
<b>Inequality</b>	
Household wealth distribution (Gini)	
Income distribution (Gini)	
Population living below poverty line, \$1.25 a day PPP (% of total)	
Multidimensional Poverty Index	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.385
<b>Human Development</b>	
Human Development Index	0.530
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP)	8.0
Public expenditure on education (% of GDP)	6.1
<b>Gender</b>	
Gender Inequality Index	
Representation in parliament (% female)	2
Labour force participation (% female)	53.2

Solomon Islands ranks among countries with low human development, with a HDI that is significantly below the regional average. Only about 55% of children attend school, which is one of the lowest rates in the world. In addition, women are severely underrepresented in parliament.

### Role & Positions in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs

## **Role & Track Record in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs Processes**

Solomon Islands is one of 50 initial countries to hold UN-supported national consultations on the Post-2015 agenda.

### **National Platform for Civil Society Engagement**

Post-2015 Focal Point: Akiko Suzaki ([akiko.suzaki@undp.org](mailto:akiko.suzaki@undp.org))

SDGs Focal Point: Jane Waetara, Permanent Secretary, Department National Planning and Aid Coordination, Honiara

### **National Consultations**

A national consultation jointly organised by the Ministry of Planning and Aid Coordination and the UN Agencies was conducted amongst 1,264 Solomon Islanders across the country's nine provinces. Findings showed that Solomon Islanders would like to see quality education linking to job opportunities, better water supply and sanitation for all, and sustainable livelihoods in the Post-2015 development agenda.

### **Country Statements**

Solomon Islands' statements (CSD 15-16) noted that commitments made must be matched with resources for implementation and called for particular assistance with developing renewable energy to help SIDS achieve clean energy security.

## **Sri Lanka**

### **General Development Indicators**

INDICATOR	DATA
<b>Population</b>	
Population, total	20.3 million
Population, female (% of total)	51.08
<b>Inequality</b>	
Household wealth distribution (Gini)	0.665
Income distribution (Gini)	0.364
Population living below poverty line, \$1.25 a day PPP (% of total)	7.0
Multidimensional Poverty Index	0.021
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.619
<b>Human Development</b>	
Human Development Index	0.715
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP)	1.3
Public expenditure on education (% of GDP)	2.1
<b>Gender</b>	
Gender Inequality Index	0.402
Representation in parliament (% female)	5.8
Labour force participation (% female)	34.7

Sri Lanka is in the high human development group, although its HDI is below the group average. It significantly outperforms other countries in South Asia on every indicator, and is also more egalitarian and gender equal than the region as a whole. Women's representation in parliament and their workforce participation are, however, low, the former 13 points lower than the regional

average. One in five Sri Lankans experience or are vulnerable to multidimensional poverty. Deforestation is a key environmental issue for the country.

### Role & Positions in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs

#### **Role & Track Record in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs Processes**

N/A

#### **National Platform for Civil Society Engagement**

Sri Lanka is one of the Asian hubs carrying out national civil society deliberations leading to a global civil society position on the Post-2015 Development Agenda (October 2013). At the national level, this process is led by Sri Lanka-United Nations Friendship Organisation (SUNFO).

Post-2015 Focal Points: Eshani Ruwanpura ([eshani.ruwanpura@one.un.org](mailto:eshani.ruwanpura@one.un.org))

SDGs Focal Points: R.H.S. Samarathunga, Secretary, Ministry of Environment; M.A.R.D. Jayatilake, Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Battaramulla

#### **National Consultations**

N/A

#### **Country Statements**

Sri Lanka's statements (CSD 13, 14, 18, OWG 1, 4) have called for a holistic approach to sustainable development and the full integration of women and young people into the sustainable development agenda and greater focus on combating poverty and ensuring food security, noting that the right to food and the right to development are fundamental human rights. Agriculture subsidies by developed countries have had a regressive impact on agriculture and progress on MDGs in developing countries and must be removed. Market constraints that affect the development of the renewable energy sector should also be removed, and financing, technology transfer, and capacity building provided to developing countries.

## **Tajikistan**

### General Development Indicators

INDICATOR	DATA
<b>Population</b>	
Population, total	8 million
Population, female (% of total)	49.76
<b>Inequality</b>	
Household wealth distribution (Gini)	0.664
Income distribution (Gini)	0.308
Population living below poverty line, \$1.25 a day PPP (% of total)	6.56
Multidimensional Poverty Index	0.068
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.381
<b>Human Development</b>	
Human Development Index	0.622
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP)	1.6

Public expenditure on education (% of GDP)	4.0
<b>Gender</b>	
Gender Inequality Index	0.338
Representation in parliament (% female)	19
Labour force participation (% female)	57.4

Tajikistan ranks among countries with medium human development country, with a HDI that is below group average. It compares poorly to the regional average on all indicators, especially life expectancy (under 68 years). It has a high literacy rate, and 93% of women and 86% of men have attained secondary education. About 17% of the population lives in multidimensional poverty and 3% in severe poverty. One of the country's key challenges is securing access to water and energy.

### Role & Positions in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs

#### **Role & Track Record in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs Processes**

Tajikistan is one of 50 initial countries to hold UN-supported national consultations on the Post-2015 agenda.

#### **National Platform for Civil Society Engagement**

Post-2015 Country Site: [www.untj.org](http://www.untj.org)

Post-2015 Focal Point: Bokhtar Juraevich Bakozade ([bokhtar.bakozade@undp.org](mailto:bokhtar.bakozade@undp.org))

SDGs Focal Point: Djalil Buzrukov, Adviser to the Minister of Environment, Head of TB SIC ICSD, Secretary of NCSD of the Republic of Tajikistan, Ministry of the Environment, Dushanbe

#### **National Consultations**

An online consultation was held between 1 January and 8 February 2013. A physical consultation with civil society was held on 8 February 2013, covering healthcare, environmental sustainability, employment, conflict prevention, and education. Several other consultations were held in February and March (schedule, in Russian, [here](#)). A consultation on water was held in May 2013, and the report is appended.

#### **Country Statements**

Tajikistan's statements (CSD 12, 14, 16, 19) have called for realistic long-term projects that ensure effective protection of water sources and universal access to clean water. The country has noted its hydropower potential which it is not yet able to fully harness. It has also focused on the need to ensure employment and food security in sustainable development plans.

## **Thailand**

### General Development Indicators

INDICATOR	DATA
<b>Population</b>	
Population, total	66.8 million
Population, female (% of total)	51.01
<b>Inequality</b>	
Household wealth distribution (Gini)	0.710

Income distribution (Gini)	0.394
Population living below poverty line, \$1.25 a day PPP (% of total)	0.38
Multidimensional Poverty Index	0.006
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (metric tons per capita)	4.100
<b>Human Development</b>	
Human Development Index	0.690
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP)	2.9
Public expenditure on education (% of GDP)	3.8
<b>Gender</b>	
Gender Inequality Index	0.360
Representation in parliament (% female)	15.8
Labour force participation (% female)	63.8

Thailand's HDI places it in the medium human development category, slightly above the group and regional average. Wealth and income inequality are fairly high, and nearly 12% of the population experience or are vulnerable to multidimensional poverty, although the country has made considerable progress relative to its neighbours in poverty alleviation. Adolescent fertility rates are comparatively high for the region, and women's representation in parliament low. Only 29% of women (and 36% of men) have attained secondary education. Thailand is highly vulnerable to natural disasters, and water security and environmental protection are critical challenges.

#### Role & Positions in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs

#### **Role & Track Record in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs Processes**

N/A

#### **National Platform for Civil Society Engagement**

Post-2015 Focal Point: Barbara Orlandini ([barbara.orlandini@one.un.org](mailto:barbara.orlandini@one.un.org))

SDGs Focal Points: Asdaporn Krairapanond, Senior Environmental Specialist, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Bangkok; Petipong Pungbun Na Ayudhya, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Bangkok

#### **National Consultations**

Focus group discussions with identified persons from marginalised communities were held in March-May 2013 (some still to be held) and various events were held to encourage the general public to vote on the My World survey. See appended report for further details.

#### **Country Statements**

Thailand's statements (CSD 15-16, 18-19) have focused on water and food security and building more sustainable transportation and consumption and production practices. It has called on developed countries to support food security and sustainable agriculture in developing countries through increased market access, elimination of export subsidies, substantial reductions in trade-distorting domestic support, and supporting the reinforcement of the multilateral trading system by strengthening efforts to complete the Doha Development Agenda to bring about more free and fair trade on agriculture commodities to the world market. Thailand has also noted the need to strike a balance between food and energy security and to focus capacity building programmes on local communities and officials, not only central government staff. It further proposed increased regional cooperation in establishing water information and management systems and setting

up waste exchange programmes. The country is committed to full implementation of a green procurement plan and asked for investments in transportation infrastructure to improve energy efficiency and regional connectivity.

## Timor Leste

### General Development Indicators

INDICATOR	DATA
<b>Population</b>	
Population, total	1.2 million
Population, female (% of total)	49.18
<b>Inequality</b>	
Household wealth distribution (Gini)	
Income distribution (Gini)	
Population living below poverty line, \$1.25 a day PPP (% of total)	37.4
Multidimensional Poverty Index	0.360
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.165
<b>Human Development</b>	
Human Development Index	0.576
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP)	5.1
Public expenditure on education (% of GDP)	14.0
<b>Gender</b>	
Gender Inequality Index	
Representation in parliament (% female)	38.5
Labour force participation (% female)	38.4

Timor Leste is ranked among countries with a medium level of human development, with a HDI below the group and regional average. It is the poorest country in the region and suffers from a high degree of malnutrition, illiteracy, maternal and infant mortality, adolescent fertility, and communicable disease spread. Key infrastructure and management systems are lacking. The country has, however, been improving on various indicators at a much faster rate than the regional or global average.

### Role & Positions in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs

#### **Role & Track Record in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs Processes**

Emilia Pires, Minister of Finance for Timor Leste, is a member of the High-Level Panel on the Post-2015 Agenda.

Timor Leste is one of 50 initial countries to hold UN-supported national consultations on the Post-2015 agenda.

#### **National Platform for Civil Society Engagement**

Post-2015 Focal Point: Mikiko Tanaka ([mikiko.tanaka@undp.org](mailto:mikiko.tanaka@undp.org))

SDGs Focal Point: UNDP, UN Agency House, Caicoli Street, Dili, East Timor

#### **National Consultations**

Consultations among various target groups in five selected districts were jointly organised by the Ministry of Finance and the UN Agencies between 3-14 December 2012, and a national consultation was organised in January 2013. See appended report for further details.

### **Country Statements**

N/A

## **Tonga**

### **General Development Indicators**

INDICATOR	DATA
<b>Population</b>	
Population, total	104,941
Population, female (% of total)	49.89
<b>Inequality</b>	
Household wealth distribution (Gini)	
Income distribution (Gini)	
Population living below poverty line, \$1.25 a day PPP (% of total)	
Multidimensional Poverty Index	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (metric tons per capita)	1.700
<b>Human Development</b>	
Human Development Index	0.710
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP)	4.1
Public expenditure on education (% of GDP)	4.9
<b>Gender</b>	
Gender Inequality Index	0.462
Representation in parliament (% female)	3.6
Labour force participation (% female)	53.6

Tonga ranks among countries with medium human development, with a higher HDI than the group or regional average. It has a comparatively high level of gender inequality for the region, with fairly high maternal mortality (110 deaths per 100,000 live births) and under 4% female representation in parliament. As a small island nation, Tonga is severely vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.

### **Role & Positions in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs**

#### **Role & Track Record in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs Processes**

N/A

#### **National Platform for Civil Society Engagement**

SDGs Focal Point: Caroline Fusimalohi, Acting Director of Planning, Central Planning Department, Nuku'alofa

#### **National Consultations**

N/A

### **Country Statements**

Tonga's statements (CSD 12, 14, 16) have noted the heavy impacts of climate change on income generation, food security, and land use in Pacific small island countries. These countries are thus forced into high dependency on food imports. Improved, timely access to ODA and serious adaptation measures are needed to counter these challenges.

## **Turkey**

### General Development Indicators

INDICATOR	DATA
<b>Population</b>	
Population, total	74 million
Population, female (% of total)	50.89
<b>Inequality</b>	
Household wealth distribution (Gini)	0.718
Income distribution (Gini)	0.400
Population living below poverty line, \$1.25 a day PPP (% of total)	1.34
Multidimensional Poverty Index	0.028
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (metric tons per capita)	3.900
<b>Human Development</b>	
Human Development Index	0.722
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP)	5.1
Public expenditure on education (% of GDP)	2.9
<b>Gender</b>	
Gender Inequality Index	0.366
Representation in parliament (% female)	14.2
Labour force participation (% female)	28.1

Turkey ranks among countries with high human development, although below the group and regional average. Its improvements across indicators over the past three decades, at an average increase of 1.3% per annum, have been among the world's highest. When adjusted for inequality, it loses almost 23% of its HDI value, which is very high for the region. Wealth and income inequality are both high, and 14% of the population experiences or is vulnerable to multidimensional poverty. Turkey also has a high GII for the region, and less than 27% of women have attained secondary education (compared to 42% of men) while only 28% participate in the workforce (compared to 71% of men). Women's representation in parliament is also low for the region. Economic and gender inequalities are most manifest in the area of education, and public expenditure in education is relatively low.

### Role & Positions in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs

#### **Role & Track Record in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs Processes**

Kadir Topbas, Mayor of Istanbul, is a member of the High-Level Panel on the Post-2015 Agenda.

Turkey is one of 50 initial countries to hold UN-supported national consultations on the Post-

2015 agenda.

### **National Platform for Civil Society Engagement**

Post-2015 Country Site: [post2015turkey.org/en](http://post2015turkey.org/en)

Post-2015 Focal Points: Melis Memişoğlu, UNDP (+90 312 454 1093, [melis.memisoglu@undp.org](mailto:melis.memisoglu@undp.org)); Halide Caylan, UNDP ([halide.caylan@undp.org](mailto:halide.caylan@undp.org))  
SDGs Focal Point: Sema Acar, Head, Department of Foreign Relations, Ministry of Environment, Ankara

### **National Consultations**

Eleven thematic consultations were held in Ankara in November-December 2012 as well as four additional meetings in different regions of the country, four youth summits, and an online survey. Altogether, more than 4000 people were consulted. See appended report for further details.

### **Country Statements**

Turkey's statements (CSD 12-15, 18-19) have called for coordinated action at global and regional levels to provide for financial assistance, capacity building, and technology transfer to support sustainable development and poverty eradication policies in developing countries. It has also proposed cooperative learning between developed and developing countries, the former sharing sustainable production strategies and the latter sustainable consumption ones. Other statements have primarily focused on energy and water security, recommending the integration of non-motorised transportation into settlement planning and a greater focus on providing assistance to SIDS.

## **Turkmenistan**

### **General Development Indicators**

INDICATOR	DATA
<b>Population</b>	
Population, total	5.2 million
Population, female (% of total)	50.80
<b>Inequality</b>	
Household wealth distribution (Gini)	
Income distribution (Gini)	
Population living below poverty line, \$1.25 a day PPP (% of total)	
Multidimensional Poverty Index	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (metric tons per capita)	9.673
<b>Human Development</b>	
Human Development Index	0.698
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP)	1.5
Public expenditure on education (% of GDP)	4.3
<b>Gender</b>	
Gender Inequality Index	
Representation in parliament (% female)	16.8
Labour force participation (% female)	46.4

Turkmenistan's HDI places it among medium development countries, above the group average but below the average for Europe and Central Asia. It has a comparatively low life expectancy, and public spending on health is also quite low. The country does better on education indicators, with close to 100% literacy rates. Women's political and labour participation are relatively low for the region. Turkmenistan is heavily dependent on its energy sector and energy efficiency is low, contributing to very high per capita carbon dioxide emissions and air pollution.

### Role & Positions in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs

#### **Role & Track Record in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs Processes**

N/A

#### **National Platform for Civil Society Engagement**

Post-2015 Focal Point: Chary Nurmuhammadov, UNDP ([chary.nurmuhammadov@undp.org](mailto:chary.nurmuhammadov@undp.org))

SDGs Focal Point: Atamuradov Begench, Deputy Minister of Nature and Environmental Protection, Ashgabad

#### **National Consultations**

National consultations were organised by the UN-Turkmenistan Joint Action Group (consisting heads of various UN agencies in Turkmenistan, government ministries, and select NGOs). Six target groups were identified, including farmers, youth, and parliamentarians. Eight focus group discussions involving 96 participants as well as workshops involving 1722 young persons and school-going children were held between March-May 2013. See appended report for further details.

#### **Country Statements**

N/A

## **Tuvalu**

### General Development Indicators

INDICATOR	DATA
<b>Population</b>	
Population, total	9,860
Population, female (% of total)	
<b>Inequality</b>	
Household wealth distribution (Gini)	
Income distribution (Gini)	
Population living below poverty line, \$1.25 a day PPP (% of total)	
Multidimensional Poverty Index	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (metric tons per capita)	
<b>Human Development</b>	
Human Development Index	
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP)	14.2
Public expenditure on education (% of GDP)	7.6

## Gender

Gender Inequality Index

Representation in parliament (% female) 6.7

Labour force participation (% female)

Data unavailable. Tuvalu is one of the small island states most vulnerable to flooding and other impacts of climate change.

## Role & Positions in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs

### **Role & Track Record in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs Processes**

N/A

### **National Platform for Civil Society Engagement**

SDGs Focal Point: Aunese Simati, Secretary of Finance, Ministry of Finance

### **National Consultations**

N/A

### **Country Statements**

Tuvalu (CSD 14, 15, 17) called on all countries to ratify and fully implement the Kyoto Protocol, noting the urgent need for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and a new, sustainable energy paradigm centred on using renewable energy as a means to address climate change. It noted the need for financing and technology transfer in climate change adaptation and sustainable development. It has also requested a UN office in Tuvalu.

## United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

### General Development Indicators

INDICATOR	DATA
<b>Population</b>	
Population, total	63.2 million
Population, female (% of total)	50.75
<b>Inequality</b>	
Household wealth distribution (Gini)	0.697
Income distribution (Gini)	
Population living below poverty line, \$1.25 a day PPP (% of total)	
Multidimensional Poverty Index	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (metric tons per capita)	7.678
<b>Human Development</b>	
Human Development Index	0.875
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP)	8.1
Public expenditure on education (% of GDP)	5.6
<b>Gender</b>	
Gender Inequality Index	0.205

Representation in parliament (% female)	22.5
Labour force participation (% female)	55.6

The United Kingdom ranks among countries with a very high level of human development, although its HDI is below the group and OECD average. It compares well on health indicators, with high life expectancy and low infant and maternal mortality, as well as relatively high public spending on health. It also does quite well on education indicators, with 99.6% of women and 99.8% of men attaining secondary education. The adolescent fertility rate is high for the region (just under 30 births per 1000 girls aged 15-19). Wealth and income inequality are also high and rising. The country has a relatively high GII, and women's representation in parliament is lower than the regional average. Per capita carbon dioxide emissions are quite high, though lower than the group average.

### Role & Positions in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs

#### **Role & Track Record in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs Processes**

Prime Minister David Cameron is one of the co-chairs of the High-Level Panel on the Post-2015 Agenda.

#### **National Platform for Civil Society Engagement**

Post-2015 Platform: Bond Beyond 2015 UK Group ([advocacy@bond.org.uk](mailto:advocacy@bond.org.uk))

SDGs Focal Point: Alexandra Davison, First Secretary (Global Economy & Climate Change), UK Mission to the United Nations, One Dag Hammarskjold Plaza, 885 Second Avenue, New York, NY 10017, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (+1 212 745 9275, [alexandra.davison@fco.gov.uk](mailto:alexandra.davison@fco.gov.uk))

#### **National Consultations**

Five workshops with young people (ages 9 to 25) were held by UNICEF UK between December 2012 and February 2013, involving 89 participants. See appended report for further details.

#### **Country Statements**

The United Kingdom's statements (CSD 13-15, 18) have recognised that secure and affordable access to energy is fundamental to sustainable development and called for a robust international mechanism to support increased energy efficiency, such as a high-level global network on energy efficiency and high-level review mechanism to track progress on energy for sustainable development, as well as international standards to achieve emission control and the widespread adoption of best practices.

## **United States of America**

### General Development Indicators

INDICATOR	DATA
<b>Population</b>	
Population, total	313.9 million
Population, female (% of total)	50.81
<b>Inequality</b>	

Household wealth distribution (Gini)	0.801
Income distribution (Gini)	
Population living below poverty line, \$1.25 a day PPP (% of total)	
Multidimensional Poverty Index	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (metric tons per capita)	17.275
<b>Human Development</b>	
Human Development Index	0.937
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP)	9.5
Public expenditure on education (% of GDP)	5.4
<b>Gender</b>	
Gender Inequality Index	0.256
Representation in parliament (% female)	18
Labour force participation (% female)	57.5

The United States has the third highest level of human development, after Norway and Australia. It does especially well on education indicators, but underperforms on health (despite very high public spending on health), with a lower life expectancy and higher maternal mortality and adolescent fertility rates than other countries in its cohort and region. Data on income distribution and poverty are missing, but the country's wealth disparity is one of the highest in the world. It also has a comparatively high GII and low representation of women in parliament. Per capita carbon dioxide emissions are also among the world's highest, suggesting an urgent need to focus on healthy, sustainable, and equitable development.

#### Role & Positions in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs

##### **Role & Track Record in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs Processes**

John Podesta, Chair of the Center for American Progress and former White House Chief of Staff in the Clinton administration, is a member of the High-Level Panel on the Post-2015 Agenda.

##### **National Platform for Civil Society Engagement**

**SDGs Focal Point:** John Matuszak, Division Chief for Sustainable Development and Multilateral Affairs, Office of Environmental Policy, Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs, U.S. Department of State

##### **National Consultations**

N/A

##### **Country Statements**

The United States (CSD 18-19) noted that sustainable development should be transparent and inclusive, should empower women and engender equality, and should fully inform and involve citizens in decision-making and empower civil society, businesses, and other non-state actors to do their part. Thus it called for increased public-private partnerships, cross-sector collaboration, and educating young people and the workforce. It also affirmed financing commitments under the Copenhagen Accord and advocated for green chemistry, integrated pest management, Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers, and more focus on science-based solutions to environmental challenges.

## Uzbekistan

### General Development Indicators

INDICATOR	DATA
<b>Population</b>	
Population, total	29.8 million
Population, female (% of total)	50.26
<b>Inequality</b>	
Household wealth distribution (Gini)	
Income distribution (Gini)	
Population living below poverty line, \$1.25 a day PPP (% of total)	
Multidimensional Poverty Index	0.008
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (metric tons per capita)	4.196
<b>Human Development</b>	
Human Development Index	0.654
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP)	2.8
Public expenditure on education (% of GDP)	9.5
<b>Gender</b>	
Gender Inequality Index	
Representation in parliament (% female)	22
Labour force participation (% female)	47.7

Uzbekistan ranks among countries with medium human development, with a HDI that is above the group average but below the regional average. It does better on education indicators than health indicators, matching the proportional allocations in public expenditure. 2% of Uzbeks live in multidimensional poverty, while another 8% are vulnerable to multiple deprivations. Women enjoy parity in education but are relatively underrepresented in the workforce. Desertification as well as water and air pollution are particular challenges for development.

### Role & Positions in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs

#### **Role & Track Record in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs Processes**

N/A

#### **National Platform for Civil Society Engagement**

SDGs Focal Point: Ashraf Khodjaev, First Secretary Mission of Uzbekistan to the UN, 801 Second Avenue, 20th Floor New York, NY 10017 (+1 212 486 4242 x103, [uzbekistan.un@gmail.com](mailto:uzbekistan.un@gmail.com))

#### **National Consultations**

A consultation on water issues was held on 11 March 2013 in Tashkent. See appended report for further details.

#### **Country Statements**

Uzbekistan's statements (CSD 19) are available in Russian [at this link](#).

## Vanuatu

### General Development Indicators

INDICATOR	DATA
<b>Population</b>	
Population, total	247,262
Population, female (% of total)	49.27
<b>Inequality</b>	
Household wealth distribution (Gini)	
Income distribution (Gini)	
Population living below poverty line, \$1.25 a day PPP (% of total)	
Multidimensional Poverty Index	0.129
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.50
<b>Human Development</b>	
Human Development Index	0.626
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP)	4.8
Public expenditure on education (% of GDP)	5.2
<b>Gender</b>	
Gender Inequality Index	
Representation in parliament (% female)	0
Labour force participation (% female)	61.3

Vanuatu is ranked as a medium human development country, with a HDI below the group and regional average. 30% of the population lives in multidimensional poverty and another 34% is vulnerable to it. Maternal mortality and adolescent fertility rates are relatively high, and women are entirely unrepresented in parliament. Climate change and its impacts on the environment are key concerns for the island country's development.

### Role & Positions in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs

#### **Role & Track Record in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs Processes**

N/A

#### **National Platform for Civil Society Engagement**

SDGs Focal Point: Johnny George Koanapo, Head, United Nations Division, Department of Foreign Affairs, Port Vila

#### **National Consultations**

N/A

#### **Country Statements**

N/A [Refer Small Pacific Islands folder for joint statements.]

## Vietnam

### General Development Indicators

INDICATOR	DATA
<b>Population</b>	
Population, total	88.8 million
Population, female (% of total)	50.59
<b>Inequality</b>	
Household wealth distribution (Gini)	0.682
Income distribution (Gini)	0.356
Population living below poverty line, \$1.25 a day PPP (% of total)	16.85
Multidimensional Poverty Index	0.017
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (metric tons per capita)	1.654
<b>Human Development</b>	
Human Development Index	0.617
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP)	2.6
Public expenditure on education (% of GDP)	5.3
<b>Gender</b>	
Gender Inequality Index	0.299
Representation in parliament (% female)	24.4
Labour force participation (% female)	73.2

Vietnam has a medium level of human development, although its HDI lags behind the regional average. It performs fairly well on health indicators though, with a comparatively high life expectancy and low infant and maternal mortality. Women enjoy approximate parity in access to education and employment and higher than average parliamentary representation. While almost 17% of the population lives below the absolute poverty line, a much smaller figure of 4% experiences multidimensional poverty. Vietnam is particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, and adaptation and disaster risk reduction are key development challenges.

#### Role & Positions in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs

##### **Role & Track Record in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs Processes**

Vietnam is one of 50 initial countries to hold UN-supported national consultations on the Post-2015 agenda.

##### **National Platform for Civil Society Engagement**

Post-2015 Country Site: [www.worldwewant2015.org/Vietnam2015](http://www.worldwewant2015.org/Vietnam2015)

Post-2015 Focal Point: Karin Bengtsson, UN ([karin.bengtsson@one.un.org](mailto:karin.bengtsson@one.un.org))

SDGs Focal Point: Nguyen Thai Lai, Director-General, Department of Water Resources Management, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

##### **National Consultations**

National consultations were held between November 2012 and March 2013 in 13 provinces, with over 1,320 representatives from eight target groups participating throughout the country. See appended report for further details.

##### **Country Statements**

Vietnam (CSD 18, OWG 4) has recommended that the SDGs build on the successes of the MDGs, which were easy to understand, communicate, and measure. While the SDGs should continue the focus on poverty eradication, it should simultaneously aim towards ensuring

intergenerational sustainability, building resilience, specifically in terms of health and disaster risk reduction, and reducing inequality both within and among nations. It cautioned against developing countries' attempts to counter persistent inequality with unsustainable growth, which leads to environmental pressures, inequality, and fiscal deficits. Instead, it poverty eradication requires socioeconomic integration at local, national, and regional levels. It also noted some key impediments to building a low carbon economy, namely the lack of finance, technical skills, and basic infrastructure as well as the need to raise awareness among businesses and civil society.

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