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Items for discussion and decision: data and indicators for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Report of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators

Note by the Secretary-General

In accordance with Economic and Social Council decision 2016/220 and past practices, the Secretary-General has the honour to transmit the report of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators. The present report provides an overview of the ongoing work of the Expert Group for the implementation of the global indicator framework for the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The report describes the activities undertaken by the Group taking into account Statistical Commission decision 47/101. It presents a proposal for refinements of a selected group of indicators, a proposed schedule for revisions of the indicator framework and a mechanism for moving indicators from one tier to another. The Commission will also have before it a background document presenting the workplans for indicators classified as tier III indicators by the Group.

The Statistical Commission is invited to comment on progress made by the Expert Group and the direction of future work. The points for discussion by the Commission are set out in paragraph 33 of the present report.

* Reissued for technical reasons on 27 January 2017.

** [E/CN.3/2017/1](#).



I. Introduction

1. The Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators was established at the forty-sixth session of the Statistical Commission with the task of developing and implementing the global indicator framework. The General Assembly, in paragraph 75 of its resolution 70/1, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, also mandated the global indicator framework, to be developed by the Expert Group and to be agreed by the Commission by March 2016.

2. Between June 2015 and February 2016, the Expert Group developed the initial set of global indicators through an open and transparent process involving all stakeholders. The Group submitted the initial global indicator framework to the Statistical Commission at its forty-seventh session, in March 2016. The Commission, in its decision 47/101, agreed, as a practical starting point, with the proposed global indicator framework for the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, subject to future technical refinement. The Commission recognized that the development of a robust and high-quality indicator framework is a technical process that will need to continue over time and requested the Group to provide its proposals and a plan for reviews of the indicator framework to the Commission at its forty-eighth session. In addition, the Commission requested the Group to take into account the specific proposals for refinements of the indicators made by Member States during the discussion and asked the Group to report back to the Commission at its forty-eighth session on progress made in developing and improving the global indicators, especially on plans to develop methodologies for indicators in tier III.

3. At its seventieth session, in June 2016, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-seventh session, which included the global indicator framework.

4. The present report describes the ongoing work carried out by the Expert Group for the implementation of the global indicator framework, on the basis of the work programme agreed by the Commission and in accordance with decision 47/101.

II. Work undertaken by the Expert Group

5. In 2016, the Expert Group held two physical meetings, each attended by some 200 representatives from countries, international and regional organizations, civil society, academia and the private sector. The Group also continued to interact electronically and through teleconferences during the periods between meetings.

6. At its third meeting, held in Mexico City from 30 March to 1 April 2016, the Expert Group focused its discussion on a tier system for the indicators; the global reporting mechanism; the establishment of procedures for the methodological review of tier III indicators; and the creation of three working groups, on statistical data and metadata exchange (SDMX), geospatial information and interlinkages, and one workstream on data disaggregation.

7. The fourth meeting of the Expert Group was held from 15 to 18 November 2016 in Geneva. Its main focus was the review of the 10 proposed possible

refinements of indicators. Other topics discussed included the updated tier system and the mechanism for the reclassification of indicator tiers; future reviews and refinements of the indicator framework; a proposed mechanism for reviewing workplans for tier III indicators; a proposed timeline for the review of additional indicators; a discussion on global data reporting mechanisms; and an initial discussion on issues related to data disaggregation. The members of the Group also reviewed and updated their terms of reference and proposed a mechanism for the rotation of its membership and chairmanship (see annex I; the current membership is listed in annex II). Such rotation will take place in May 2017, two years after the establishment of the Group.

A. Working groups of the Expert Group

8. At its third meeting, the Expert Group created three working groups to address the following topics: SDMX, geospatial information and interlinkages. Each working group is composed of Group members and other invited representatives, as determined by their respective terms of reference. Below is a brief summary of the work that each group has carried out thus far and its workplan.¹

1. Working group on statistical data and metadata exchange

9. The working group on statistical data and metadata exchange consists of 12 country members and 10 international agency members. At present, 10 of the 12 country positions and 9 of the 10 international agency positions have been filled. The group is chaired by Colombia and held its first in-person meeting on the margins of the meeting of the global SDMX Technical Working Group held in Aguascalientes, Mexico, on 21 October 2016. The group plans to build on the experiences gained in working with SDMX for the Millennium Development Goal indicators and will focus on scoping current and future data availability for global indicators and developing initial data structure definitions by the fourth quarter of 2017.

2. Working group on geospatial information

10. The working group on geospatial information currently consists of 17 country members and 5 multilateral organization members. The group is co-chaired by Mexico and Sweden and held its first in-person meeting on the margins of the sixth session of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management, in August 2016. The group will hold a second in-person meeting from 12 to 14 December in Mexico and plans to review the global indicators and compiled metadata through a “geographic location” lens, to identify existing geospatial data gaps and geospatial methodological and measurement issues, and to consider how geospatial information can contribute to the indicators and metadata.

¹ The terms of reference, composition and work carried out by each of the three working groups can be found under the heading “Working Groups” at <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/>.

3. Working group on interlinkages

11. The working group on interlinkages currently consists of 12 country members and has decided to initiate a process for inviting additional members from international and regional organizations, civil society, academia and the private sector. The group is co-chaired by Canada and China and held its first in-person meeting on the margins of the fourth meeting of the Expert Group. The working group plans to identify possible interlinkages within the global indicator framework, to examine examples of uses of interlinkages in other existing indicator frameworks, and to focus on identifying other interlinkages, especially in the social sphere, that can support integrated analysis in the monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals.

12. In addition to the three working groups, there is a joint subgroup of the Expert Group and the High-level Group for Partnership, Coordination and Capacity-Building for Statistics for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, tasked with developing a plan to address immediate priorities, including statistical capacity-building.² The joint subgroup held its first in-person meeting on the margins of the fourth meeting of the Expert Group, in Geneva.

B. Workstream on data disaggregation

13. At its forty-seventh session, the Statistical Commission, in subparagraph (n) of its decision 47/101, agreed that improving data disaggregation is fundamental for the full implementation of the indicator framework and to fully reflect the principles of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to ensure that no one is left behind, and stressed that efforts should be made to strengthen national capacities in that area and to develop the necessary statistical standards and tools, including by establishing a working group to work on data disaggregation as a subgroup of the Expert Group.

14. All members of the Expert Group expressed interest in participating in this important work. Therefore, the Group created a workstream on data disaggregation at its third meeting, in March. At its fourth meeting, the Group agreed to develop a more detailed workplan on data disaggregation and identified key issues to examine. Activities will include reviewing each type of disaggregation (including by sex, age, location, income or other characteristics) and working to harmonize the categories of disaggregation across the indicator framework. All indicators will be reviewed on the basis of the harmonized data disaggregation categories.

III. Indicator refinements and a plan for future reviews of the indicator framework

A. The revised global indicator framework

15. As requested by the Statistical Commission in subparagraph (e) of decision 47/101, the Expert Group began to examine possible refinements of the global

² For more information on the joint subgroup, see [E/CN.3/2017/3](#).

indicator framework shortly after the conclusion of its third meeting. It examined the indicators mentioned during the discussion of the Commission as needing refinement, as well as other indicators identified by members during several rounds of internal consultations. The Group then agreed on a general framework for refinement; the main criteria were whether an indicator directly measures progress towards the target, whether an indicator is clear and measurable; and whether, in the consideration of other indicators in the framework for monitoring a particular target, progress towards all aspects of a target are being monitored. On the basis of those criteria, 10 indicators were proposed for possible refinement in 2017.

16. A public consultation was held on these possible refinements, producing responses from more than 200 observers, including countries, international and regional agencies, civil society, academia and the private sector. A compilation and summary of these inputs was made available on the website of the Expert Group in advance of its fourth meeting, at which the proposed refinements were presented and discussed. The Group took into account the many suggestions and comments received both at the meeting and during the previous consultations and reached agreement on a proposed set of refinements.

17. An open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction, established by the General Assembly in its resolution 69/284, has developed a set of indicators for measuring global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. Several indicators set out in the global indicator framework have been modified to reflect the agreements of the expert working group on the Sendai Framework indicators. A revised global indicator framework that includes the indicator refinements, modifications to reflect the agreements on the Sendai Framework and editorial changes is proposed to the Statistical Commission at its forty-eighth session for consideration and approval (see annex III). The detailed indicator refinements, modifications to reflect the agreements on the Sendai Framework and editorial changes are set out in annex IV.

B. A workplan for examining a list of possible additional indicators

18. During several rounds of internal consultations, the members of the Expert Group also examined where additional indicators may be necessary in order to fully and equally monitor progress on all targets. The members identified 33 targets whose aspects are not fully covered by the current indicator framework. As a result, a total of 37 possible additional indicators were identified for future consideration; a complete list is contained in annex IV.

19. The Expert Group developed and presented a workplan for the development of a proposal for these additional indicators and plans to begin the work in 2017. An open consultation on the proposed possible additional indicators will be held to encourage contributions from all interested stakeholders. The Group will finalize a list of proposed additional indicators to be presented to the Statistical Commission at its forty-ninth session, in March 2018.

C. A proposed plan for future reviews of the indicator framework

20. In subparagraph (f) of decision 47/101, the Statistical Commission requested the Expert Group to provide its proposals and a plan for reviews of the indicator framework to the Commission at its forty-eighth session. In response to that request, the Group developed a proposed plan for future refinements and reviews of the indicator framework.

21. The proposed plan includes possible annual minor refinements and two comprehensive reviews. The possible annual refinements would be initiated by members of the Expert Group and would address the following issues:

- (a) Specifying or correcting a unit of measurement;
- (b) Clarification of terms used in the indicator;
- (c) Spelling or other editorial changes;
- (d) Any other minor issues that do not substantively change the meaning of the indicator.

22. Two comprehensive reviews of the indicator framework are planned, and their results are to be submitted for consideration and decision by the Statistical Commission at its 2020 and 2025 sessions. They could include the addition, deletion, refinement or adjustment of indicators on the basis of the following:

- (a) Indicator does not map well to the target;
- (b) Additional indicator(s) is needed to cover all aspects of the target;
- (c) New data sources are available;
- (d) Methodological development of tier III indicator has stalled or has not produced expected results;
- (e) Indicator is not measuring progress towards meeting the target.

23. The Expert Group has developed a timeline for these comprehensive reviews and plans to launch the review process 12 months prior to the submission of the proposal to the Statistical Commission (the review process will start in the fourth quarter of 2018 for the 2020 review and in the fourth quarter of 2023 for the 2025 review). Once these indicators have been identified, the Group will hold an open consultation on the possible changes. After all inputs have been reviewed and through further discussions and consultations, the proposed changes will be submitted to the Commission for its consideration and approval.

IV. Implementation of the global indicator framework

A. Establishment of a tier system for the indicators

24. To facilitate the implementation of the global indicator framework, all indicators are classified into three tiers on the basis of their level of methodological development and the availability of data at the global level, as follows:

(a) Tier I: indicator is conceptually clear, established methodology and standards are available and data are regularly produced by countries;

(b) Tier II: indicator is conceptually clear, established methodology and standards are available but data are not regularly produced by countries;³

(c) Tier III: no established methodology or standards are available for the indicator or methodology/standards are being developed or tested for the indicator.

25. All indicators are equally important, and the establishment of the tier system is intended solely to assist in the development of global implementation strategies. For tier I and II indicators, the availability of data at the national level may not necessarily align with the global tier classification and countries can create their own tier classification for implementation. Since the methodology for tier III indicators is still under development, national statistical systems will not be required to provide data for those indicators until the relevant methodology and data collection mechanism have been defined. The proposed tier classification was presented at the third meeting of the Expert Group, in Mexico City, subsequently revised on the basis of additional information provided by the agencies and then finalized at the fourth meeting, in Geneva. Under the updated tier classification,⁴ about 65 per cent of indicators are tier I or II and about 35 per cent are tier III.

26. Recognizing that data availability and methodologies will improve over time, the Expert Group agreed on a mechanism for updating the classification of the indicators. It also agreed to consider a first review for tier III indicators in their final stages of methodological development at its fifth meeting, which will be held at the end of March 2017, and to consider a second review to be held in the fourth quarter of 2017.

27. Starting in 2018, a review process for tier reclassification will take place once a year at the fourth-quarter meeting of the Expert Group. Agencies will be invited to provide, at least one month before the meeting, updated information (such as on the results of initiatives in workplans, international standards and methodologies, metadata and data) supporting their requests for reclassification. The Group will review the requests, further discuss them at the meeting and release a revised tier classification afterward.

28. In addition to the tier classification, the Expert Group identified a possible custodian agency (or agencies) and other partner agencies for each indicator for global reporting and indicator development. The main responsibilities of these international agencies are to collect data from countries under existing mandates and through reporting mechanisms, to compile internationally comparable data in the different statistical domains, to support increased adoption and compliance with internationally agreed standards and to strengthen national statistical capacity. Other responsibilities of a custodian agency include: communicating and coordinating with national statistical systems in a transparent manner, including on the validation of estimates and data adjustments when these are necessary; compiling the international data series, calculating global and regional aggregates and providing

³ Data are not available for at least 50 per cent of all countries or of the population in every region where the indicator is relevant or data are not regularly produced.

⁴ For the updated tier classification, see <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/>.

them, along with the metadata, to the Statistics Division; preparing the storyline for the annual global progress report; and coordinating on indicator development with national statistical systems, other international agencies and stakeholders. The Group invites all agencies involved to collaborate on the development of the indicators.

B. Workplans for the development of tier III indicators

29. In February 2017, the Expert Group will submit a background document to the Statistical Commission that will contain a compilation of workplans for the development of internationally agreed definitions, standards and methodology for tier III indicators. Workplans are currently missing for a few indicators that do not have a custodian agency. Group members have invited agencies to review those indicators and to propose becoming the custodian agency when possible. If an indicator remains without a custodian agency, the Group may decide to refine or remove the indicator during either of its comprehensive reviews, in 2020 or 2025.

C. Global reporting mechanism for the review of progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals

30. As mandated by the General Assembly in paragraph 83 of its resolution [70/1](#), follow-up and review at the high-level political forum will be informed by an annual progress report on the Sustainable Development Goals to be prepared by the Secretary-General in cooperation with the United Nations system, based on the global indicator framework and data produced by national statistical systems and information collected at the regional level. The first report of the Secretary-General on progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals ([E/2016/75](#)) was issued on 3 June 2016 and served as an input for the discussions at the high-level political forum. This annual report provides a global overview of the current situation regarding the Sustainable Development Goals, on the basis of the latest available data for indicators in the proposed global framework. At the forum, the Assembly reaffirmed, in paragraph 13 of its resolution [70/299](#), that the meetings of the high-level political forum will be informed by an annual progress report on the Sustainable Development Goals. In connection with the launch of the report of the Secretary-General, *The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2016* was launched by the Secretary-General on 19 July 2016 and a Sustainable Development Goal indicator global database that includes available country-level data and regional and global aggregates of the indicators was launched by the Statistics Division.⁵ The country-level data contained in the database are compiled by the international agencies and might include estimates and adjustments as indicated therein.

31. The Expert Group has reviewed and discussed mechanisms for the reporting of data from the national to the international level and identified different data reporting scenarios. National statistical systems play a central role by collecting and providing data and metadata for global reporting. International statistical systems compile data from national statistical systems and provide internationally

⁵ See [E/CN.3/2017/4](#).

comparable data in their respective domains. Regional organizations sometimes facilitate, as appropriate, the transmission of data and metadata transmission from the national to the global level. The Statistics Division compiles in a database the internationally comparable country data and metadata corresponding to each of the indicators,⁶ alongside the regional and global aggregates used for the annual progress report. This is to fulfil the need for full transparency and to enable data users, including Member States, to easily access all data on the Sustainable Development Goals in one place.

32. The Expert Group made several recommendations aimed at improving the coordination between national statistical systems and international organizations in line with subparagraphs (l) and (m) of decision 47/101. It recommended that international and regional entities harmonize their data collection in order to reduce the reporting burden of countries. It was suggested that data relating to a particular indicator be collected by only one international agency. In subparagraph (l) of the decision, the Commission agreed that the compilation of global indicators will be based to the greatest extent possible on comparable and standardized national official statistics provided by countries to the international statistical systems and that when other sources and methodologies are used, these will be reviewed and agreed by national statistical authorities and presented in a transparent manner. Group members agreed on the need for a process by which countries can review data from international agencies so that data discrepancies between national and international sources can be addressed or explained and other concerns from countries can be flagged and clarified. It was recommended that data and metadata be disseminated in a transparent manner at both the national and international levels and that quality assurance procedures at the national and international levels be followed.

33. In addition, Expert Group members invited international agencies to share their data collection calendar and to provide information about already established data flows with countries. It was recommended that those data flows and the roles and responsibilities of bodies engaged in them be clarified and, where appropriate, refined and coordinated. Members also recommended that countries develop a national data platform for reporting on the Sustainable Development Goals as an important and useful tool and recognized that global reporting for the 2030 Agenda provides a good opportunity to improve the coordination among the international statistical community. In addition, members stressed the importance of adhering to the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics in the development and conduct of surveys. The Group agreed that countries should have opportunities to provide their expertise in indicator development, especially for those indicators that are not yet fully developed and would benefit from best practices. In particular, the development of indicators that do not have a custodian agency can be initiated by countries.

34. Some countries volunteered to provide their country-level data to the Statistics Division for inclusion in a country data lab project, which is aimed at identifying discrepancies between national and international data to facilitate dialogue between

⁶ The global database is available at <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/>, and the metadata repository is available at <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/>.

countries and agencies and build stronger coordination within national statistical systems.

V. Work programme of the Expert Group

35. It is suggested that the Expert Group carry out the following activities between March 2017 and March 2018:

(a) Establish procedures for the review of workplans for tier III indicators and finalize a mechanism for moving indicators from one tier to another;

(b) Start the process of reviewing possible additional indicators and submit a proposal for additional indicators for consideration by the Statistical Commission at its forty-ninth session;

(c) Review the availability of data for tier I and tier II indicators and develop a plan for increasing the data coverage of tier II indicators with the joint subgroup of the Expert Group and the High-level Group for Partnership, Coordination and Capacity-Building for Statistics for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

(d) Develop further guidance on the issue of data disaggregation;

(e) Continue the work of the three working groups, on statistical data and metadata exchange, geospatial information and interlinkages;

(f) Hold two meetings, the first in March 2017 and the second in the fourth quarter of 2017, on dates to be determined, and continue to interact electronically and through teleconferences, as needed.

VI. Points for discussion

36. **The Statistical Commission is invited to express its views and adopt:**

(a) **The revised global indicator framework for the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including some refinements;**

(b) **Proposed plans and schedule for reviews of the indicator framework, including the proposed plan for addressing the possible additional indicators;**

(c) **Proposed mechanism for reclassifying the tiers of indicators;**

(d) **The revised terms of reference for the Expert Group;**

(e) **The proposed work programme of the Expert Group for the next year.**

Annex I

Terms of reference for the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators

1. The Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators will:

(a) Develop an indicator framework for the follow-up and review of the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the global level, taking into account existing efforts by different groups of countries and organizations, including regional and international agencies, regional commissions, academia, civil society and other relevant international organizations, to be adopted by the Statistical Commission at its forty-seventh session, in 2016;

(b) Provide technical support for the implementation of the approved indicator and monitoring framework over the 15-year period towards 2030; ensure the use of harmonized and agreed indicator definitions; share experiences on monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals; and encourage good practices and innovations, including in the area of national capacity-building;

(c) Regularly review methodological developments and issues related to the indicators and their metadata;

(d) Regularly review capacity-building activities in statistical areas relevant to Sustainable Development Goal monitoring and make recommendations to be considered by the Statistical Commission, the High level Group for Partnership, Coordination and Capacity-Building for Statistics for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities;

(e) Review and support work by the Secretariat for the development of a Sustainable Development Goal data-user forum, tools for data analysis and an open dashboard on the state of the Sustainable Development Goals.

2. The Expert Group consists of 27 representatives of national statistical offices and one ex officio member^a and also includes, as observers, representatives of regional commissions and regional and international agencies, to provide important technical advice and support as needed. Members of the Group will be nominated through existing regional mechanisms^b for an initial period of two years, after which some are expected to be rotated as agreed by the respective regional mechanisms, with a view to ensuring equitable regional representation and technical expertise and including members of the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States. The respective regional mechanisms will ensure that a certain number of members will be rotated for continuity of the

^a The Chair of the Statistical Commission is an ex officio member of the Expert Group.

^b Statistical Commission for Africa, Conference of European Statisticians, Statistical Conference of the Americas, Committee on Statistics of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and Statistical Committee of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia.

work of the group.^c Countries that are not members of the Group may send their representatives to participate in the activities of the Group as observers.

3. The Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat will be the secretariat of the Expert Group. Member States that are part of the Group will elect two Co-Chairs. At the time of membership rotation, one Co-Chair is expected to step down and is invited to serve for an additional term of two years as a member. Preferably, members of the Expert Group should not serve concurrently as members of the High-level Group for Partnership, Coordination and Capacity-Building for Statistics for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The existing global monitoring groups, generally composed of representatives of national statistical systems and experts from international agencies working on specific indicators, will contribute to the work of the Expert Group as deemed appropriate by the Group. In addition, as deemed appropriate, global monitoring groups will be formed bringing together national and international experts that will support the work of the Group on the selection and definition of indicators and data compilation and reporting to monitor progress in new and emerging areas covered by the new Goals and targets.

4. The Expert Group will conduct its work in an open, inclusive and transparent manner, and will invite experts, as appropriate, from civil society, academia and the private sector to contribute their expertise and experiences on indicators and innovative data compilation methods.

5. The Expert Group will meet physically twice a year, and otherwise conduct its work electronically. Participation in the physical meetings is self-funded. A limited number of developing countries that are members of the Group may receive funding to support their participation in the meetings, if available. In this connection, a trust fund is expected to be established to mobilize resources in support of the work of the Group.

6. The Expert Group will report annually to the Statistical Commission and seek guidance from it.

^c A total of nine members will be rotated: two members from Eastern, Middle and Southern and Western Africa; one member from Northern Africa and Western Asia; two members from Central, Eastern, Southern, South-Eastern Asia and Oceania; two members from the Caribbean and Central and South America; and two members from Eastern Europe, North America and Northern, Southern and Western Europe.

Annex II

List of members of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators as at 1 March 2017

Chair of the Statistical Commission*

- Brazil

Eastern Africa

- Uganda
- United Republic of Tanzania

Middle and Southern Africa

- Botswana
- Cameroon

Western Africa

- Cabo Verde
- Senegal

Northern Africa

- Algeria

Western Asia

- Armenia
- Bahrain
- Egypt

Central, Eastern, Southern and South-Eastern Asia

- China
- India
- Kyrgyzstan
- Philippines

Oceania

- Fiji
- Samoa

The Caribbean

- Cuba
- Jamaica

* The Chair of the Statistical Commission is an ex officio member of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators.

Central and South America

- Brazil
- Colombia
- Mexico

Eastern Europe

- Russian Federation

North America and Northern, Southern and Western Europe

- Canada
- France
- Germany
- Netherlands
- Sweden

Annex III

Revised list of global Sustainable Development Goal indicators

Sustainable Development Goal indicators should be disaggregated, where relevant, by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location, or other characteristics, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (General Assembly resolution 68/261).

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)

Indicators

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day

1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)

1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age

1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable

1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable

1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance

1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services

1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure

1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters

1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)

Note: The present annex contains the revised list of global Sustainable Development Goal indicators, including refinements, modifications to several indicators to reflect the agreements on the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and editorial changes. These changes are based on the final list of proposed Sustainable Development Goal indicators contained in annex IV to E/CN.3/2016/2/Rev.1, agreed by the Statistical Commission at its forty-seventh session, in March 2016.

<p>1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions</p> <p>1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions</p>	<p>1.5.3 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030</p> <p>1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</p> <p>1.a.1 Proportion of domestically generated resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes</p> <p>1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)</p> <p>1.a.3 Sum of total grants and non-debt-creating inflows directly allocated to poverty reduction programmes as a proportion of GDP</p> <p>1.b.1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups</p>
<p>Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</p>	
<p>2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round</p> <p>2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons</p>	<p>2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment</p> <p>2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)</p> <p>2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age</p> <p>2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)</p>
<p>2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment</p>	<p>2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size</p> <p>2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status</p>

*Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)**Indicators*

2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality

2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed

2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries

2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round

2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility

2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture

2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities

2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction

2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures

2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector

2.b.1 Agricultural export subsidies

2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births

3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births

3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio

3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate

3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate

<i>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations 3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population 3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population 3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population 3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases
3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease 3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate
3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders 3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol
3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries
3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods 3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group
3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population) 3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income
3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution

*Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)**Indicators*

3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services) 3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning 3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older
3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all	3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme 3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors 3.b.3 Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis
3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States	3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution
3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks	3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex
4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex 4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex

*Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)**Indicators*

4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university

4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship

4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations

4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy

4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development

4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all

4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries

4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex

4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill

4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated

4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex

4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment

4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)

4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study

*Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)**Indicators*

4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States

4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex

5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation

5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age

5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence

5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18

5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age

5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate

5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location

5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments

5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions

5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences

5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care

5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education 5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure 5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control
5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex
5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services
6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water
6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated 6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality
6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time 6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources
6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100) 6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation

<i>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time
6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan
6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	
7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity
	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology
7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption
7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP
7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology	7.a.1 International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems
7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support	7.b.1 Investments in energy efficiency as a proportion of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

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| 8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries | 8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita |
| 8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors | 8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person |
| 8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services | 8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex |
| 8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead | 8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP
8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP |
| 8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value | 8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities
8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities |
| 8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training | 8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training |
| 8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms | 8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age |
| 8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment | 8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status |

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)

Indicators

	8.8.2 Level of national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status
8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate
	8.9.2 Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs
8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	8.10.1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults
	8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider
8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries	8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements
8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization	8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	
9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road 9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport
9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries	9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita 9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment
9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added 9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit

9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities

9.4.1 CO₂ emission per unit of value added

9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending

9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP

9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants

9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States

9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure

9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities

9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added

9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020

9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average

10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population

10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status

10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard

10.3.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

<i>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers
10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations	10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators
10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions	10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations
10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination 10.7.2 Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies
10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements	10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff
10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes	10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)
10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent	10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	
11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate

11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically

11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage

11.4.1 Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship)

11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

11.5.2 Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters

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

11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities

11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)

11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months

11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning

11.a.1 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city

*Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)**Indicators*

11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels

11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials

11.b.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

11.c.1 Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries

12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses

12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle

12.1.1 Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies

12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP

12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP

12.3.1 Global food loss index

12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement

12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment

12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled

12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports

12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities

12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans

12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature

12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment

12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production

12.a.1 Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies

12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

12.b.1 Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools

12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities

12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts^a

13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

^a Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.

13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)

13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

13.3.1 Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula

13.3.2 Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions

13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible

13.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year between 2020 and 2025 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment

13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities

13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities

Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution

14.1.1 Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density

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

14.2.1 Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches

- 14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels
- 14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations
- 14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics
- 14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels
- 14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information
- 14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas
- 14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation^b
- 14.6.1 Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing
- 14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism
- 14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries
- 14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries
- 14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology
- 14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets
- 14.b.1 Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries

^b Taking into account ongoing World Trade Organization negotiations, the Doha Development Agenda and the Hong Kong ministerial mandate.

14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of “The future we want”

14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources

Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area

15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type

15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management

15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world

15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area

15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development

15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity

15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index

15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species

15.5.1 Red List Index

15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed

15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits

15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products

15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked

15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species

15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species

15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts

15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems

15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation

15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities

15.9.1 Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

15.a.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

15.b.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age

16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause

16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months

16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live

16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children

16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month

16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation

16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18

16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms

16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population

16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime

16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)

16.4.2 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments

16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms

16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months

16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months

16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)

16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services

16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions

16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group

16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance

16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations

16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration

16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age

16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months

16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information

16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime

16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles

16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development

16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Finance

17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection

17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source

17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes

17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries

17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)

17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources

17.3.1 Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget

17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP

17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress

17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries

Technology

17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism

17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed

17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology

Capacity-building

17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation

Trade

17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda

17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020

17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services

17.5.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries

17.6.1 Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation

17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed

17.7.1 Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies

17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet

17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries

17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average

17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports

17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access

Systemic issues

Policy and institutional coherence

17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence

17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development

17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development

Multi-stakeholder partnerships

17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries

17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships

Data, monitoring and accountability

17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

17.12.1 Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States

17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard

17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development

17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation

17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals

17.17.1 Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships

17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding

17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries

17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries

17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration

Annex IV

Refinements, modifications reflecting agreed Sendai Framework indicators, and editorial changes to the Sustainable Development Goal indicators

Table 1
Refinements to the global indicator framework

<i>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)</i>	<i>Refinement of Indicator</i>
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere	
1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	<p>1.a.1 Proportion of domestically generated resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes</p> <p>1.a.3 Sum of total grants and non-debt-creating inflows directly allocated to poverty reduction programmes as a proportion of GDP^a</p>
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	
2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round	2.b.1 This indicator to be deleted, keeping only indicator on “Agriculture export subsidies” for target 2.b
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	
3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income
3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all	<p>3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme</p> <p>3.b.3 Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis^b</p>

^a Indicator 1.a.2 remains unchanged.

^b Indicator 3.b.2 remains unchanged.

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education
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Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology	7.a.1 International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems
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Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	8.8.2 Level of national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status
8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	8.9.2 Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs
8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization	8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime	16.4.2 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments
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Table 2
Modifications reflecting agreed Sendai Framework indicators

Indicator included in Commission report in 2016 and agreed upon by Statistical Commission at its forty-seventh session

Modification based on agreed Sendai Framework language

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons **and persons affected by disaster** per 100,000 people

1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and **directly affected persons attributed to disasters** per 100,000 population (*repeat of 11.5.1 and 13.1.1*)

1.5.2 Direct **disaster** economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)

1.5.2 Direct economic loss **attributed to disasters** in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)

1.5.3 Number of countries **with** national **and local** disaster risk reduction strategies

1.5.3 Number of countries **that adopt and implement** national disaster risk reduction strategies **in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030** (*repeat of 11.b.1 and 13.1.2*)

1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (*repeat of 11.b.2 and 13.1.3*)

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons **and persons affected by disaster** per 100,000 people

11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and **directly affected persons attributed to disasters** per 100,000 population (*repeat of 1.5.1 and 13.1.1*)

11.5.2 Direct **disaster** economic loss in relation to global GDP, including **disaster** damage to critical infrastructure and **disruption** of basic services

11.5.2 Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and **number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters**

11.b.1 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with **the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030**

11.b.1 Number of countries **that adopt and implement** national disaster risk reduction strategies **in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030** (*repeat of 1.5.3 and 13.1.2*)

11.b.2 Number of countries **with** national **and local** disaster risk reduction strategies

11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with **national disaster risk reduction strategies** (*repeat of 1.5.4 and 13.1.3*)

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

13.1.1 Number of countries **with** national **and local** disaster risk reduction strategies

13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and **directly affected persons attributed to disasters** per 100,000 population (*repeat of 1.5.1 and 11.5.1*)

Indicator included in Commission report in 2016 and agreed upon by Statistical Commission at its forty-seventh session

Modification based on agreed Sendai Framework language

13.1.2 Number of deaths, missing persons **and persons affected by disaster** per 100,000 people

13.1.2 Number of countries **that adopt and implement** national disaster risk reduction strategies **in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030** (repeat of 1.5.3 and 11.b.1)

13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (repeat of 1.5.4 and 11.b.2)

Table 3
Editorial changes

Indicator included in Commission report in 2016 and agreed upon by Statistical Commission at its forty-seventh session

Editorial change to the indicator

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per **1,000** population

3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per **100,000** population

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

4.6.1 **Percentage** of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex

4.6.1 **Proportion** of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments

5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in **(a)** national parliaments and **(b)** local governments

Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

7.b.1 Investments in energy efficiency as a **percentage** of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services

7.b.1 Investments in energy efficiency as a **proportion** of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

8.10.1 Number of commercial bank branches and automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults

8.10.1 **(a)** Number of commercial bank branches **per 100,000 adults** and **(b) number of** automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by **age, sex** and persons with disabilities

10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by **sex, age** and persons with disabilities

*Indicator included in Commission report in 2016 and agreed upon by
Statistical Commission at its forty-seventh session*

Editorial change to the indicator

10.3.1 Proportion of **the** population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed **within** the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

10.3.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed **in** the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

13.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year **starting in 2020** accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment

13.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year **between 2020 and 2025** accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment

Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a **percentage** of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries

14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a **proportion** of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

16.6.2 Proportion of **the** population satisfied with their last experience of public services

16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services

Annex V

Possible additional indicators for inclusion in the Sustainable Development Goal indicators

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)

Possible additional indicator to address

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

1.a	Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	International cooperation for education, health and social protection
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Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

2.2	By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	Anaemia among women of reproductive age
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2.a	Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries	The element of private investment
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Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

3.4	By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	Treatment coverage for individuals with depression
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3.5	Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	Psychoactive substance abuse
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3.6	By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	Injures from road traffic accidents
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3.9	By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	<p>Illnesses attributed to household and ambient air pollution</p> <p>Illnesses attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe WASH services)</p> <p>Illnesses attributed to unintentional poisoning</p>
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3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all

Private and not-for-profit investment in medical research and basic health sectors

3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States

Health workforce

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes

The number of children not in school

The number of guaranteed years of free and compulsory education mandated by law

4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries

Additional sources of funding for scholarships aside from ODA, including private sources

Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

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

The number of individuals who experience water stress or water shortages

Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

Affordability of electricity

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

8.5	By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	Additional aspects of decent work
8.7	Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms	Prevalence of forced labour
8.9	By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	Sustainable tourism plans/programmes
8.10	Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	Access to social insurance

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

9.2	Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries	The "inclusive and sustainable qualifications of industrialization"
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Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

10.2	By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	Political inclusion of all
10.3	Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	Legal frameworks that enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination
10.4	Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	Economic inequality

10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies

Deaths, injuries and crimes committed against migrants

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

Legal agreements regarding hazardous waste and whether countries adequately fulfil their commitments and obligations regarding each agreement

12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle

Sustainable practices

Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics

Illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing

14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism

The economic impact of sustainable fisheries, aquaculture, tourism and other coastal and marine resources uses

The productivity of aquaculture

Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems

Private sources of funding for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

Access to civil justice

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)

Possible additional indicator to address

16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

Trust in different public institutions

16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

Other fundamental freedoms

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Technology

17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism

Total international flows for research and development

17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology

International cooperation for science, technology and information and communications technology

Systemic issues

Data, monitoring and accountability

17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries

Additional measures of progress on sustainable development that complement GDP
