

**Technical report by the Bureau of the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC)
on the process of the development of an indicator framework for the goals and targets
of the post-2015 development agenda**

- Working draft -

Summary

- The United Nations Statistical Commission will provide the necessary statistical support for the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda.
- The Commission, at its 46th session (3-6 March 2015), has endorsed a roadmap for the development and implementation of a global indicator framework and, in particular, the suggested timetable that foresees the endorsement of an indicator framework at the forty-seventh session of the Commission in 2016.¹
- The Commission has stressed that the development of a robust and high-quality indicator framework is a technical process that requires time and needs to be conducted in stages, including the possibility of future refinements as data sources and methodologies improve.
- The Commission emphasized that, given the possibility of measurement and capacity constraints of Member States, the global indicator framework should only contain a limited number of indicators; strike a balance between reducing the number of indicators and policy relevance; build on the experiences of the MDGs; and take into account conceptual indicator frameworks that have already been developed. Besides global, universal indicators there will also be additional indicators for regional, national and thematic monitoring, to be organized in an integrated architecture.
- The Commission endorsed the formation of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs), consisting of national statistical offices and, as observers, the regional and international organizations and agencies, that will be tasked with fully developing a proposal for the indicator framework for the monitoring of the goals and targets of the post-2015 development agenda at the global level, under the leadership of the national statistical offices, in an open and transparent manner.
- Annex 5 of this report presents an initial assessment of proposed provisional indicators to measure the targets proposed by the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals and provides a point of departure for identifying appropriate indicators for all targets. The proposed indicators are provisional and have not been discussed or endorsed by national experts and hence do not pre-judge or pre-commit the work of the IAEG-SDGs. The methodology and limitations of this initial assessment are explained in Annex 4.
- The Commission is looking forward to the feedback of Member States at the intergovernmental negotiations that will provide broad political guidance for the

¹ The global indicator framework is to be based on the report of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals (OWG), the ongoing intergovernmental negotiations on the post-2015 development agenda and the outcome of the High-level summit in September 2015.

future work of the Commission for the development of a proposal for a global indicator framework.

I. Purpose

1. This technical report is provided by the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) in response to a special request by the Co-facilitators of the intergovernmental negotiations on the post-2015 development agenda. In their letter of 19 December 2014 to the Acting Chair of the UNSC, the Co-facilitators requested the Statistical Commission to provide a provisional proposal in relation to indicators for sustainable development goals and targets, to be discussed as an input to the intergovernmental negotiations meeting on 23-27 March 2015. In her response to the Co-facilitators, the Acting Chair of the Statistical Commission confirmed that the UNSC would provide the necessary statistical support for the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda, while also expressing the concerns of Members of the Commission regarding the enormous challenge that a large number of indicators would pose for national statistical systems. Also, the Acting Chair of the UNSC indicated that any preliminary proposal would need to allow for any required technical adjustments and completion at a later date.

2. Based on subsequent discussions, it is the understanding of the Bureau of the Statistical Commission that the purpose of this preliminary proposal is to:

- i. reassure Member States at the intergovernmental negotiations that the technical work on indicators is well under way;
- ii. inform about the progress of work;
- iii. illustrate how a list of global universal indicators might look, thereby providing some insights on how the targets can be measured;
- iv. allow Member States to provide feedback and broad political guidance for the future work of the Commission for the development of a proposal for a global indicator framework.

3. The initial assessment of proposed provisional indicators contained in Annex 5 of this report is based on the views of experts from national statistical offices and systems. The list of countries that provided their assessment is contained in Annex 3. The proposed provisional indicators have been assessed according to their feasibility, suitability and relevance, giving them a ranking from A to C for these three criteria. An indicator rated “AAA” has been found to be easily feasible, suitable and very relevant to measure the respective target for which it was proposed by a majority of national statistical offices (60 per cent or more). In a similar way, an indicator rated “CCC” would have been found by a significant number of national statistical offices (at least 40 per cent) to be not feasible, not suitable and not relevant to measure the respective target for which it was proposed. The process of this initial assessment is explained in section III, while section IV provides an overview of the results and section V informs about the way forward. Annex 4 informs about the methodology and limitations of this initial assessment.

II. Background

4. The Statistical Commission, consisting of Member States represented at the technical level (chief statisticians and heads of national statistical offices), is the leading entity of the global statistical system and the intergovernmental focal point for the elaboration and review of the indicators used in the United Nations system, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 57/270 B. In this capacity the Commission has been providing guidance and leadership in monitoring progress towards the achievement of the development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals. The Commission and its working mechanisms are guiding and leading the response to the statistical needs arising from the post-2015 development agenda and provide the forum for the technical work on the development and implementation of the indicator and statistical monitoring framework and reporting mechanisms on progress towards the goals and targets of the post-2015 development agenda. Over the past two years, the Commission has been actively supporting the intergovernmental process towards the formulation of a new development agenda through its Friends of the Chair group on broader measures of progress (FOC), which was established by UNSC in March 2013 based on the request in paragraph 38 of the outcome document of the Rio+20 conference.^{2,3} The FOC, with the support of the Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, organized an information event for the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals (OWG) in December 2013, where national chief statisticians and monitoring experts discussed with Members of the OWG the measurement of goals and targets. Furthermore, in March 2014, a compendium of statistical notes was transmitted to the Co-Chairs of the OWG. Moreover, throughout 2014 the FOC has been conducting important preparatory work on indicators for the monitoring of the SDGs, including a survey of available information at country level.

5. On 6 March 2015, at its forty-sixth session, the Commission endorsed a roadmap for the development and implementation of an indicator framework and, in particular, its suggested timetable foreseeing the endorsement of an indicator framework at the forty-seventh session of the Commission in 2016. The Commission stressed that the development of a robust and high-quality indicator framework is a technical process that requires time and needs to be conducted in stages, including the possibility of future refinements as knowledge evolves. Furthermore, the Commission endorsed the formation of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs), composed of Member States and including regional and international agencies as observers, and provided guidance regarding the presentation of the preliminary results of an initial assessment of provisional indicators for the upcoming

² “We recognize the need for broader measures of progress to complement gross domestic product in order to better inform policy decisions, and in this regard we request the United Nations Statistical Commission, in consultation with relevant United Nations system entities and other relevant organizations, to launch a programme of work in this area, building on existing initiatives.”

³ The group was also requested by the Statistical Commission to monitor closely the ongoing debate on development frameworks and to keep the Bureau of the Statistical Commission informed, undertaking an active dialogue with United Nations bodies and the policy sphere in order to ensure that a robust statistical measurement approach is incorporated from the outset in preparations for the post-2015 development agenda.

meeting of the intergovernmental negotiation in March 2015. Annex 1 contains the decision of the Statistical Commission at its forty-sixth session concerning this topic.

III. Process of arriving to the initial assessment of proposed provisional indicators

6. National statistical offices of all United Nations Member States were contacted by the United Nations Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, as the Secretariat of the Statistical Commission, to provide their initial assessment of more than 300 proposed provisional indicators. The proposed provisional indicators contained, for almost all targets, one or two provisional indicators per target, with the notable exception of target 3.3, where more than two indicators were included.⁴ As of 16 March 2015, 9:00 A.M. (New York time) 70 countries⁵ have replied and their inputs have been included in this report (see list of countries in Annex 3).

7. The 304 proposed provisional indicators were compiled from submissions of experts from international agencies, organized as clusters under each goal, with each cluster providing indicator proposals in order of their priority (if more than one indicator was proposed) for all targets under the goal. In order to keep the number of indicators manageable and limited, in particular in light of the capacity constraints expressed by the Statistical Commission, only the first two of the proposed indicators for each target were included for this initial technical assessment. These indicator proposals comprised indicators for all 17 goals currently being discussed in the intergovernmental negotiations, and included proposals for means of implementation targets.

IV. Summary results

8. Out of the 304 proposed provisional indicators, 50 indicators (16 per cent) were evaluated as feasible, suitable and very relevant (rating AAA) (see Annex 4 for the full explanation of the rating scale). Thirty-nine indicators (13 per cent) received the rating BAA, meaning that those indicators were considered only feasible with strong effort, but suitable and very relevant. Twenty-eight indicators (9 per cent) received the rating BBA, meaning that those indicators were considered only feasible with strong effort, in need for further discussion, but very relevant. Eighty-six indicators (28 per cent) received the rating BBB, meaning that those indicators are considered only feasible with strong effort, in need for further discussion and somewhat relevant. A total of 95 indicators (31 per cent) received the rating CBB, meaning that they were considered difficult even with strong effort, in need for further discussion and somewhat relevant. For 23 indicators, an additional fourth question was asked concerning the feasibility of the proposed dis-aggregation beyond age and sex. For

⁴ During the initial outreach to experts, no indicators were included for a few targets. However, this does not mean that no indicators for those targets exist, and in the meantime, some indicators for those targets are being considered.

⁵ This includes, counted as one response, the collective response provided by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community for the following countries: Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

20 out of these 23 indicators, this additional disaggregation was found feasible with strong effort (rating B). Annex 5 contains the results for the individual indicators.

V. The way forward

9. As per decision of the Statistical Commission, the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs), consisting of national statistical offices and, as observers, the regional and international organizations and agencies, will be established shortly (see Annex 1).

10. The IAEG-SDGs, at its first meeting, will commence its work on the development of a proposal for a global indicator framework for the goals and targets of the post-2015 development agenda and will discuss and decide how it will conduct its work based on the requirements of the intergovernmental process, the guidance received by the Statistical Commission, and the work that has been conducted already.

11. The road map endorsed by the Statistical Commission envisages the development by July 2015, of a first note on possible global and universal indicators and an indicator framework. This note is expected to contain the proposed criteria for the selection of indicators for global monitoring. Keeping in view the spirit of the discussion at the Commission, it is suggested that the intergovernmental negotiations give broad political guidance for the future work of the Statistical Commission for the development of a proposal for a global indicator framework. By December 2015, the IEAG-SDGs will provide a proposal of global and universal indicators and an indicator framework for consideration by the Statistical Commission at its forty-seventh session in March 2016. The proposal will then be submitted to the further intergovernmental process.

12. The IAEG-SDGs will report back to the Statistical Commission in the following years and is expected to review any required updates of the global indicator framework based on the guidance received by the intergovernmental process and relevant technical developments. In parallel to the IAEG-SDGs, the Statistical Commission agreed that a High-level Group (HLG) should be established to provide strategic leadership for the SDG implementation process as it concerns statistical monitoring and reporting. Such group will consist of national statistical offices and regional and international organizations, as observers, operating under the auspices of the Statistical Commission.

**STATISTICAL COMMISSION
Forty-sixth session
3 - 6 March 2015**

6 March 2015

**DECISIONS (Excerpt)
(text subject to editing)**

Decision 1: Data in support of the post-2015 development agenda (Item 3a)

3 (a) (i): Broader measures of progress

The Statistical Commission:

- (a) Expressed its appreciation to the Friends of the Chair group on broader measures of progress (FOC) for its comprehensive report and productive work done in a very short time. Commended the pro-active support that the FOC has been providing to the intergovernmental process on the post-2015 development agenda;
- (b) Welcomed the two background documents on the results of the survey on broader measures of progress and data availability, which provide important insights into national practises of measuring progress and the availability of data to measure the goals and targets of the post-2015 development agenda;
- (c) Endorsed the proposed roadmap for the development and implementation of an indicator framework and in particular its suggested timetable aiming at an endorsement of the indicator framework at the forty-seventh session of the Commission in 2016. The Commission stressed that the development of a robust and high-quality indicator framework is a technical process which requires time and needs to be conducted in stages, including the possibility of future refinements as knowledge evolves;
- (d) Emphasized that, given the possibility of measurement and capacity constraints of member states, the global indicator framework should only contain a limited number of indicators; strike a balance between reducing the number of indicators and policy relevance; build on the experiences of the MDGs; and take into account conceptual indicator frameworks that have already been developed;
- (e) Expressed its concern regarding the presentation of the preliminary results of an initial assessment of a possible list of indicators for the upcoming meeting of the intergovernmental negotiation in March 2015 and stressed that this is to be considered only a preliminary proposal and that such list should not preclude in any way the addition, deletion or changes to the listed indicators based on subsequent detailed technical discussions;
- (f) Asked the Bureau of the Commission, with support of the FOC, to finalize in a transparent process the technical materials to be submitted to the upcoming

intergovernmental negotiations in March 2015 based on the preliminary results of the assessment survey and all preparatory technical work of the FOC;

(g) Endorsed the formation of the Inter-agency and expert group on SDG indicators (IAEG-SDG) and:

(i) requested the Commission to oversee a review of its proposed terms of reference based on the discussion at the session;

(ii) emphasized that national statistical offices are to play the leading role in the development of the indicator framework to ensure national ownership and agreed that the IAEG-SDG should include national statistical offices, and as observers the regional, international organizations and agencies. These agencies, responsible for global reporting on the MDGs, will also provide important technical advice and support.

(iii) requested that existing regional mechanisms should be used to ensure equitable regional representation and technical expertise;

(iv) asked that the conclusions of the Expert Group Meeting on an indicator framework held on 25 and 26 February 2015 be taken into account by the IAEG-SDG;

(v) requested the group to work in an open and transparent manner.

(h) Supported the formation of a new high-level group (HLG) to provide strategic leadership for the SDG implementation process. Such group should consist of national statistical offices, and regional and international organizations as observers operating under the auspices of the Statistical Commission. The HLG is to promote that the post-2015 monitoring system is nationally owned and to foster capacity-building, partnership and coordination for post-2015 monitoring. It requested that the detailed terms of reference be consulted with member states and approved by the Bureau of the Commission;

(i) Endorsed the work programme of the FOC group on broader measures of progress which is expected to provide its final report to the forty-seventh session of the Commission in 2016. It took note that the FOC group will not duplicate the work of the IAEG-SDG and of the HLG;

(j) Stressed the urgent need for investments to enhance national statistical capacity, especially in developing and least developed countries, to measure progress towards the post-2015 development agenda at national, regional and global levels, and enable national statistical offices to play a leading and co-ordinating role in this process;

(k) Requested that, in the future, in reports prepared for the consideration by the Commission due attention be given to the wording of proposed decisions to be taken by the Commission so as to ensure its independent position.

Annex 2 Outcome of the Expert Group Meeting on the indicator framework for the post-2015 development agenda, 25-26 February 2015, New York

Consensus was reached on the following main points:

- It is necessary to define an architecture for an integrated monitoring framework that would include global indicators and different levels of regional, national and thematic monitoring;
- The global level monitoring framework should be limited to a small number of indicators;
- Such indicators should be selected on the basis of an agreed set of criteria;
- The initial proposal for indicators to be put forth by the Statistical Commission is expected to be further refined and reviewed by the Commission at its forty-seventh session, to take place in 2016;
- A mechanism such as an Inter-agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) should be established.
- It is necessary to ensure national ownership of indicators (including of the estimation process);
- It is necessary to ensure disaggregation of indicators and to include a human rights dimension to the indicator framework (following the “no one left behind” principle);
- It is necessary to further strengthen national statistical capacity, including by mobilizing the necessary resources;
- It is important to draw from existing integrated statistical frameworks;
- It is important to build on the Millennium Development Goals’ experience and lessons learnt.

Annex 3 List of Countries that participated in the survey

Albania	Morocco
Algeria	Nepal
Angola	Netherlands
Armenia	Niger
Australia	Norway
Austria	Oman
Bahamas	Pacific Community ¹
Bahrain	Peru
Bosnia	Philippines
Botswana	Poland
Brazil	Portugal
Cambodia	Qatar
Cameroon	Republic of Korea
Canada	Romania
Colombia	Russia
Costa Rica	Singapore
Croatia	Slovakia
Denmark	Slovenia
Dominican Republic	State of Palestine
Ecuador	Sudan
Egypt	Suriname
Finland	Sweden
France	Switzerland
Germany	Tanzania
Hungary	Turkey
Iceland	United Kingdom
India	United States
Indonesia	Zimbabwe
Iraq	
Ireland	
Italy	
Jamaica	
Japan	
Kenya	
Latvia	
Libya	
Lithuania	
Madagascar	
Maldives	
Malta	
Mauritius	
Mexico	

¹ The Secretariat of the Pacific Community coordinated the response of all member countries and this response serves as a collective response for the following countries: Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

Annex 4 Methodology and limitations of the initial country assessment

1. Countries were asked to rate on a scale of A to C the feasibility, suitability and relevance of the proposed provisional indicators for each target. The following three (where applicable four) questions were used:

Question 1: Please indicate the feasibility of the proposed provisional indicators (including its disaggregation by age and sex, where suggested) according to the following categories:

A: Easily feasible (methodology exists and data is available)

B: Feasible with strong effort

C: Difficult, even with strong effort

Question 2: Please indicate the suitability of the proposed provisional indicators according to the following categories:

A: We support this indicator

B: We need to discuss and/or consider other indicators

C: We do not support this indicator

Question 3: Please indicate whether the proposed provisional indicator is relevant to the target according to the following categories:

A: Very relevant

B: Somewhat relevant

C: Not relevant

Question 4: For indicators that propose disaggregation beyond age and sex please rate the feasibility of the additional dis-aggregations according to the following categories: *(Only for 23 indicators where applicable)*

A: Easily feasible (methodology exists and data is available)

B: Feasible with strong effort

C: Difficult, even with strong effort

2. The results of question 1 were systematically compared with the results of an earlier survey of data availability in cases where the indicators in both surveys were identical or very close and the results were found to be largely consistent.

3. When aggregating the results across countries, for each of the questions the rating of “A” was given to an indicator when at least 60 per cent of respondents to this question gave this rating. The rating of “C” was given when at least 40 per cent of respondents gave this rating. In all other cases, the indicator was rated “B”. Not all countries responded to all questions and the percentages were calculated excluding non-responses.

4. As indicated above, the development of a robust and high-quality indicator framework is a technical process that will require time and will need to be conducted in stages, including the possibility of future refinements as knowledge evolves. Therefore, the initial assessment of the proposed provisional indicators in Annex 5 should only be viewed as a point of departure for further work to develop a global indicator and monitoring framework for the

SDGs. Moreover, the following issues should be taken into account when considering the results of this initial assessment conducted on the proposed provisional indicators.

- i. Several national statistical offices that provided feedback expressed concern that they did not have sufficient time to consult with the technical experts in line ministries and specialized agencies responsible for data collection in the various sectors and, as a result, answered the questions to the best of their ability given these constraints.
- ii. Due to the tight deadline, many countries were not able to provide their initial assessment. Furthermore, the survey could only be made available in English, making it more difficult for countries in some regions to respond. Many countries had difficulties in assessing a long list of indicators due to capacity constraints. Given these constraints, the response rate to this initial assessment is to be considered as very high. Nevertheless, the summary results obtained so far may not be fully representative. In particular, given the fact that countries with more developed statistical systems were probably more likely to respond, the results of the initial assessment may show an overly positive picture regarding the feasibility of individual indicators and may obscure large differences in how different groups of countries and countries from different regions may view the relevance and suitability of the indicators proposed.
- iii. The proposed provisional indicators were suggested for global monitoring. However, national experts in countries that participated in the response to this survey may have judged their feasibility, suitability and relevance from a national perspective having national circumstances and priorities in mind. Obviously, some indicators are more relevant for some countries than for others and this may have influenced the assessment.
- iv. The initial assessment requested national experts to evaluate the suitability of individual indicators, and there was no possibility to add any other indicator that might have been viewed as more suitable. In areas where the initially proposed provisional indicators were found not entirely feasible, relevant or suitable, other possible indicators are expected to be identified during the further technical work.
- v. National experts indicated that not all of the proposed provisional indicators were clearly formulated or sufficiently specified, making their assessment difficult.
- vi. The proposed provisional indicators for global monitoring were compiled within a very short period of time, reducing the available time for discussion among technical experts.
- vii. Some basic criteria for the selection of global and universal indicators were provided as guidelines for the selection of indicators. Those criteria will need to

be further discussed (see Annex 2 – Outcome of the Expert Group Meeting on the indicator framework for the post-2015 development agenda).

- viii. Due to the process of compiling this list based on inputs for each individual goal, the inter-linkages among indicators under different goals could not be reflected. Also, as the exercise required identifying indicators under specific targets, indicators that can be used to measure multiple targets or the goal in a comprehensive way may not be included in the list.
- ix. Furthermore, there is a need for a global indicator framework that is coherent and comprehensive and that is aligned with national, sub-national, regional and thematic monitoring needs and takes into account existing statistical frameworks (see Annex 2 – Outcome of the Expert Group Meeting on the indicator framework for the post-2015 development agenda).

Annex 5 Initial Assessment of proposed provisional indicators

Label	Description	Rating*
Goal 1	End poverty in all its forms everywhere	
Target 1.1	By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day.	
Indicator 1.1.1	Proportion of population below \$1.25 (PPP) per day disaggregated by sex and age group	ABB
Target 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.	
Indicator 1.2.1	Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) disaggregated by sex and age group	BBA
Indicator 1.2.2	Proportion of population living below national poverty line, disaggregated by sex and age group	AAA
Target 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.	
Indicator 1.3.1	Percentage of population covered by social protection floors/systems, disaggregated by sex, with break down by children, unemployed, old age, people with disabilities, pregnant women/new-borns, work injury victims, poor and vulnerable, including one or more of the following: a) Percentage of older persons receiving a pension; b) Percentage of households with children receiving child support; c) Percentage of unemployed persons receiving unemployment benefits; d) Percentage of persons with disabilities receiving disability benefits; e) Percentage of pregnant women receiving maternity benefits; f) Percentage of workers covered against occupational accidents; and g) Percentage of poor and vulnerable people receiving benefits	BAA [†]
Indicator 1.3.2	Average social protection transfers as % of income / or poverty line	BBB
Target 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.	
Indicator 1.4.1	Proportion of population/households with access to basic services (to be defined) by sex and age group	BBA

* The first letter refers to the rating of feasibility, the second letter refers to the rating of suitability and the third letter to the rating of relevance (see Annex 4 for an explanation of those ratings).

† This indicator was also evaluated on the feasibility of the additional proposed disaggregation beyond age and sex and was rated as “B”, feasible with strong effort.

Label	Description	Rating*
Indicator 1.4.2	Proportion of adult population with tenure that is legally recognised and documented or perceived as secure, by sex and age group	BBB
Target 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.	
Indicator 1.5.1	Number of people affected by hazardous events by sex	CBB
Indicator 1.5.2	Proportion of health and educational facilities affected by hazardous events	BBB
Target 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.	
Indicator 1.a.1	Resources mobilized and spent for poverty reduction, including government, private sector and development partners	BBB
Target 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.	
Goal 2	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	
Target 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.	
Indicator 2.1.1.	Prevalence of Undernourishment (PoU).	BAA
Indicator 2.1.2	Prevalence of population with moderate or severe food insecurity, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES).	CBB
Target 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.	
Indicator 2.2.1	Prevalence of Stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age.	BAA
Indicator 2.2.2	Prevalence of overweight children under 5 years of age.	BAA

Label	Description	Rating*
Target 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.	
Indicator 2.3.1	Value of agricultural production per hectare (measured in constant USD/hectare, disaggregated for the two lowest quintiles of countries' farm size distribution, as well as for female-headed smallholder producer households)	BBB*
Target 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.	
Indicator 2.4.1	Emissions of greenhouse gases in agriculture (per hectare of land and per unit of output, separately for crop and livestock sectors).	BBB
Indicator 2.4.2	Absolute levels of emissions in relevant sectors and sub-sectors.	BBB
Target 2.5	By 2030, 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 ensure access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed.	
Indicator 2.5.1	Ex-situ crop collections indicator.	CBB
Indicator 2.5.2	Number/percentage of local breeds classified as being at-risk, not-at-risk, and unknown-levels of risk of extinction.	BBB
Target 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.	
Indicator 2.a.1	Agriculture Orientation Index for Government Expenditures	BBB

* This indicator was also evaluated on the feasibility of the additional proposed disaggregation beyond age and sex and was rated as "C", difficult even with strong effort.

Label	Description	Rating*
Target 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.	
Indicator 2.b.1	Evolution of potentially trade restrictive and distortive measures in agriculture.	CBB
Target 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.	
Indicator 2.c.1	Indicator of (food) Price Anomalies (IPA)	CBB
Goal 3	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	
Target 3.1	By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.	
Indicator 3.1.1	Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births	AAA
Indicator 3.1.2	Skilled birth attendance	AAA
Target 3.2	By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age.	
Indicator 3.2.1	Under-five mortality per 1,000 live births	AAA
Indicator 3.2.2	Neonatal mortality per 1,000 live births	AAA
Target 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.	
Indicator 3.3.1	HIV incidence per 100 susceptible person years (adults, key populations, children, adolescents)	AAA
Indicator 3.3.2	HIV/AIDS deaths per 100,000 population	AAA
Indicator 3.3.3	TB incidence per 1,000 person years	AAA
Indicator 3.3.4	Number of TB deaths	AAA
Indicator 3.3.5	Malaria incident cases per 1,000 person years	AAA
Indicator 3.3.6	Malaria deaths per 100,000 population	AAA
Indicator 3.3.7	Prevalence of hepatitis B surface antigen in children under 5	BBA
Indicator 3.3.8	Presence of 13 IHR core capacities for surveillance and response	BBB
Target 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.	
Indicator 3.4.1	Probability of dying of cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease between ages 30 and 70	BAA
Indicator 3.4.2	Current tobacco use among persons 15 years and over	AAA
Target 3.5	Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	

Label	Description	Rating*
Indicator 3.5.1	Coverage of opioid substitution therapy among opioid-dependent drug users	BBB
Indicator 3.5.2	Coverage of interventions for the prevention of substance abuse interventions among people under 25	BBB
Target 3.6	By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	
Indicator 3.6.1	Number of deaths due to road traffic accidents	AAA
Target 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.	
Indicator 3.7.1	Adolescent birth rate (10-14, 15-19)	AAA
Indicator 3.7.2	Demand satisfied with modern contraceptives	BBA
Target 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.	
Indicator 3.8.1	Fraction of the population protected against impoverishment by out-of-pocket health expenditures	BBB
Indicator 3.8.2	Fraction of households protected from incurring catastrophic out-of-pocket health expenditure	CBB
Target 3.9	By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.	
Indicator 3.9.1	Population in urban areas exposed to outdoor air pollution levels above WHO guideline values	BBB
Target 3.a	Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate.	
Target 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.	
Target 3.c	Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing states.	

Label	Description	Rating*
Target 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.	
Goal 4	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	
Target 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.	
Indicator 4.1.1	Percentage of children who achieve minimum proficiency standards in reading and mathematics at end of: (i) primary (ii) lower secondary	BAA
Indicator 4.1.2	Completion rate (primary, lower secondary, upper secondary)	AAA
Target 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.	
Indicator 4.2.1	Early Childhood Development Index	BBB
Indicator 4.2.2	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age)	BAB
Target 4.3	By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	
Indicator 4.3.1	Enrolment ratios by level and type of education (TVET and tertiary)	AAA*
Target 4.4	By 2030, increase by [x] per cent the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	
Indicator 4.4.1	Participation rate in formal and non-formal education and training in the last 12 months among 25-64 year-olds	BAB
Indicator 4.4.2	Percentage of youth/adults who are computer and information literate	BBB
Target 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.	
Indicator 4.5.1	Parity indices (female/male, urban/rural, bottom/top wealth quintile] for all indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	BBA [†]
Target 4.6	By 2030, ensure that all youth and at least [x] per cent of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy.	
Indicator 4.6.1	Percentage of youth/adults proficient in literacy and numeracy skills	BAA
Indicator 4.6.2	Youth/adult literacy rate	AAA

* This indicator was also evaluated on the feasibility of the additional proposed disaggregation beyond age and sex and was rated as “A”, feasible.

† This indicator was also evaluated on the feasibility of the additional proposed disaggregation beyond age and sex and was rated as “B”, feasible with strong effort.

Label	Description	Rating*
Target 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.	
Indicator 4.7.1	Percentage of 15- year old students showing proficiency in knowledge of environmental science and geoscience	BBB
Indicator 4.7.2	Percentage of 13-year old students endorsing values and attitudes promoting equality, trust and participation in governance	CBB
Target 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	
Indicator 4.a.1	Percentage of schools with access to (i) electricity; (ii) drinking water; and (iii) single-sex sanitation facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)	BAA
Target 4.b	By 2020, expand by [x] per cent 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.	
Indicator 4.b.1	Volume of ODA flows for scholarships by sector and type of study	BBB*
Target 4.c	By 2030, increase by [x] per cent the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	
Indicator 4.c.1	Percentage of trained teachers by level of education according to national standards	AAA [†]
Goal 5	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	
Target 5.1	End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.	
Indicator 5.1.1	Whether or not legal frameworks discriminate against women and girls, as identified by the CEDAW committee	BBB
Indicator 5.1.2	Whether or not inheritance rights discriminate against women and girls	BBB

* This indicator was also evaluated on the feasibility of the additional proposed disaggregation beyond age and sex and was rated as “B”, feasible with strong effort.

† This indicator was also evaluated on the feasibility of the additional proposed disaggregation beyond age and sex and was rated as “B”, feasible with strong effort.

Label	Description	Rating*
Target 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.	
Indicator 5.2.1	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls (aged 15-49) subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the last 12 months	BAA
Indicator 5.2.2	Proportion of women and girls (aged 15-49) subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner, since age 15.	BAA
Target 5.3	Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.	
Indicator 5.3.1	Percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married or in a union before age 18 (i.e. child marriage)	AAA*
Indicator 5.3.2	Percentage of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone FGM/C, by age group (for relevant countries only)	CBB
Target 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.	
Indicator 5.4.1	Average weekly hours spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location (for individuals five years and above)	CBB [†]
Indicator 5.4.2	Proportion of households within 15 minutes of nearest water source	BBB
Target 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.	
Indicator 5.5.1	Proportion of seats held by women in local governments	AAA
Indicator 5.5.2	Proportion of women who have a say in household decisions (for large purchases, their own health and visiting relatives)	BBB
Target 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 of Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences.	
Indicator 5.6.1	Percentage of women and girls who make decisions about their own sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights by age, location, income, disability and other characteristics relevant to each country	CBB

* This indicator was also evaluated on the feasibility of the additional proposed disaggregation beyond age and sex and was rated as "B", feasible with strong effort.

† This indicator was also evaluated on the feasibility of the additional proposed disaggregation beyond age and sex and was rated as "B", feasible with strong effort.

Label	Description	Rating*
Indicator 5.6.2	Existence of laws and regulations that guarantee all women and adolescents informed choices regarding their sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights regardless of marital status.	BBB
Target 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.	
Indicator 5.a.1	Proportion of adult population owning land, by sex, age and location	BBB
Indicator 5.a.2	Proportion of population with an account at a formal financial institution, by sex and age	BBB
Target 5.b	Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women.	
Indicator 5.b.1	Individuals who own a mobile phone, by sex	AAA
Indicator 5.b.2	Individuals with ICT skills, by type of skill, by sex	BAA*
Target 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.	
Indicator 5.c.1	Indicator to be finalized which will monitor the existence and quality of policies to achieve gender equality	BBB
Indicator 5.c.2	Percentage of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	BBB
Goal 6	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	
Target 6.1	By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water	
Indicator 6.1.1	Percentage of population using safely managed drinking water services	AAA
Target 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.	
Indicator 6.2.1	Percentage of population using safely managed sanitation services	AAA
Indicator 6.2.2	Population with a hand washing facility with soap and water in the household	BAA

* This indicator was also evaluated on the feasibility of the additional proposed disaggregation beyond age and sex and was rated as "B", feasible with strong effort.

Label	Description	Rating*
Target 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 increasing recycling and safe reuse by [x] per cent globally.	
Indicator 6.3.1	Percentage of waste water safely treated	BAA
Indicator 6.3.2	Percentage of receiving water bodies with ambient water quality not presenting risk to the environment or human health	CBB
Target 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.	
Indicator 6.4.1	Water Stress	BAA
Indicator 6.4.2	Water Productivity	BBB
Target 6.5	By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	
Indicator 6.5.1	Status of IWRM Implementation	BBB
Indicator 6.5.2	Availability of operational arrangements for transboundary basin management	CBB
Target 6.6	By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes.	
Indicator 6.6.1	Change in wetlands extent over time (% change over time)	BBB
Target 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	
Target 6.b	Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management.	
Goal 7	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	
Target 7.1	By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	
Indicator 7.1.1	Percentage of population with electricity access (%)	AAA
Indicator 7.1.2	Percentage of population with primary reliance on non-solid fuels (%)	BAA
Target 7.2	By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	
Indicator 7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total energy final energy consumption (%)	AAA

Label	Description	Rating*
Indicator 7.2.2	Enabling legislation and framework for renewable energy production established by 2020	BBA
Target 7.3	By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	
Indicator 7.3.1	Rate of improvement in energy intensity (%) measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	AAA
Indicator 7.3.2	Composite Energy Efficiency Improvement Index built up of sub-indicators measuring transport energy efficiency, industrial energy efficiency, power generation energy efficiency, buildings energy efficiency and agricultural energy efficiency	CBA
Target 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	
Indicator 7.a.1	Improvement in the net carbon intensity of the energy sector (GHG/TFC in CO2 equivalents)	BBA
Indicator 7.a.2	Amount of Foreign Direct Investment and Financial transfer for these purposes	BBB
Target 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 and small island developing States	
Indicator 7.b.1	Rate of improvement in energy productivity (the amount of economic output achieved for a given amount of energy consumption).	BBA
Indicator 7.b.2	Percentage of international cooperation projects being implemented to facilitate access to clean energy	BBB
Goal 8	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	
Target 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	
Indicator 8.1.1	GDP per capita, PPP	AAA
Indicator 8.1.2	Inclusive Wealth Index	CBB
Target 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	
Indicator 8.2.1	Growth rate of GDP per employed person	AAA
Indicator 8.2.2	Export diversification in terms of products and markets	BBB

Label	Description	Rating*
Target 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	
Indicator 8.3.1	Job openings rate (openings as % of employment and openings) and total separations (separations as % of employment) in non-farm establishments	BBB*
Indicator 8.3.2	% of MSMEs with a loan or line of credit	CBB
Target 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 for sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead	
Indicator 8.4.1	Indicator for national material efficiency (production and consumption approaches)	CBB
Indicator 8.4.2	Sectoral material efficiency	CBB
Target 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	
Indicator 8.5.1	Employment to working-age population (15 years and above) ratio by gender and age group, and people with disabilities	AAA [†]
Indicator 8.5.2	Unemployment rate by gender and age-group	AAA
Target 8.6	By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	
Indicator 8.6.1	Percentage of youth (15-24) not in education, employment or training (NEET)	AAA
Indicator 8.6.2	Youth (15-24) unemployment rate	AAA
Target 8.7	Take immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, eradicate forced labour and, by 2025, end child labour in all its forms, including the recruitment and use of child soldiers	
Indicator 8.7.1	Percentage and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, per sex and age group (disaggregated by the worst forms of child labour)	BBA [‡]
Indicator 8.7.2	Number of people in forced labour	CBB

* This indicator was also evaluated on the feasibility of the additional proposed disaggregation beyond age and sex and was rated as “B”, feasible with strong effort.

† This indicator was also evaluated on the feasibility of the additional proposed disaggregation beyond age and sex and was rated as “B”, feasible with strong effort.

‡ This indicator was also evaluated on the feasibility of the additional proposed disaggregation beyond age and sex and was rated as “B”, feasible with strong effort.

Label	Description	Rating*
Target 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	
Indicator 8.8.1	Ratification and implementation of ILO fundamental conventions and relevant international labour and human rights standards	BAA
Indicator 8.8.2	Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries and time lost due to occupational injuries by gender	BBA*
Target 8.9	By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	
Indicator 8.9.1	Tourism direct GDP	BAA
Indicator 8.9.2	Tourism consumption	BAA
Target 8.1	Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	
Indicator 8.10.1	Getting Credit: Distance to Frontier	CBB
Indicator 8.10.2	Number of commercial bank branches and ATMs per 100,000 adults	AAA
Target 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	
Indicator 8.a.1	Evolution in Aid for Trade Commitments and Disbursements	CBB
Target 8.b	By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization	
Indicator 8.b.1	Total government spending in social protection and employment programmes as percentage of the national budgets and GDP	AAA
Goal 9	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	
Target 9.1	Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	
Indicator 9.1.1	Percentage share of people employed in business infrastructure (consultancy, accounting, IT and other business services) in total employment	BBB
Indicator 9.1.2	Transport by air, road and rail (millions of passengers and ton-km and % population with access to all season road)	BAA

* This indicator was also evaluated on the feasibility of the additional proposed disaggregation beyond age and sex and was rated as “B”, feasible with strong effort.

Label	Description	Rating*
Target 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	
Indicator 9.2.1	MVA (share in GDP, per capita, % growth)	AAB
Indicator 9.2.2	Manufacturing employment (share of total employment and % growth)	AAA
Target 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	
Indicator 9.3.1	Percentage share of (M) small scale industries' value added in total industry value added	BAA
Indicator 9.3.2	% of (M)SMEs with a loan or line of credit	BBB
Target 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	
Indicator 9.4.1	Intensity of material use per unit of value added (international dollars)	CBB
Indicator 9.4.2	Energy intensity per unit of value added (international dollars)	BBB
Target 9.5	Enhance scientific research, upgrade technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people by[x] per cent and public and private research and development spending	
Indicator 9.5.1	Research and development expenditure and employment	BAA
Indicator 9.5.2	Percentage share of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added	BBB
Target 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	
Indicator 9.a.1	Annual credit flow to infrastructure projects (in International Dollar)	BBB
Indicator 9.a.2	Percentage share of infrastructure loans in total loans	BBB
Target 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	

Label	Description	Rating*
Indicator 9.b.1	Aggregate value of all support mechanisms for technology and innovation (in International Dollar, % of GDP)	CBB
Indicator 9.b.2	Aggregate value of expenditure on diversification and value addition policy related instruments and mechanisms (in International Dollar; % of GDP)	CBB
Target 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	
Indicator 9.c.1	Fixed and Mobile broadband quality measured by mean download speed	BBA
Indicator 9.c.2	Subscription to mobile cellular and/or fixed broad band internet (per household/100 people)	AAA
Goal 10	Reduce inequality within and among countries	
Target 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	
Indicator 10.1.1	Measure income inequality using the Gini coefficient or Palma ratio, pre- and post-social transfers/tax, at global, regional and national level disaggregated by groups as defined above	AAA*
Indicator 10.1.2	Change in real disposable income and consumption by quintiles over time, at global, regional and national level.	BAA [†]
Target 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	
Indicator 10.2.1	Measure the progressive reduction of inequality gaps over time, disaggregated by groups as defined above, for selected social, economic, political and environmental SDG targets (at least one target per goal where relevant should be monitored using this approach)	BBB [‡]
Indicator 10.2.2	Proportion of people living below 50% of median income	AAA
Target 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	
Indicator 10.3.1	Percentage of population reporting perceived existence of discrimination based on all grounds of discrimination prohibited by international human rights law	CBB
Indicator 10.3.2	Existence of an independent body responsible for promoting and protecting the right to non-discrimination	BBB

* This indicator was also evaluated on the feasibility of the additional proposed disaggregation beyond age and sex and was rated as “B”, feasible with strong effort.

† This indicator was also evaluated on the feasibility of the additional proposed disaggregation beyond age and sex and was rated as “B”, feasible with strong effort.

‡ This indicator was also evaluated on the feasibility of the additional proposed disaggregation beyond age and sex and was rated as “B”, feasible with strong effort.

Label	Description	Rating*
Target 10.4	Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	
Indicator 10.4.1	% of people covered by minimum social protection floor, that include basic education and health packages, by age, sex, economic status, origin, place of residence, disability, and civil status (widows, partners in union outside of marriage, divorced spouses, orphan children) and other characteristics of relevance for each country	BBB*
Indicator 10.4.2	Progressivity of tax and social expenditures e.g. Proportion of tax contributions from bottom 40%, Proportion of social spending going to bottom 40%	CBB
Target 10.5	Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations	
Indicator 10.5.1	Adoption of a financial transaction tax (Tobin tax) at a world level	CBB
Target 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	
Indicator 10.6.1	Percentage of voting rights in international organizations of developing countries, compared to population or GDP as appropriate	CBB
Target 10.7	Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	
Indicator 10.7.1	Index on Human Mobility Governance measuring key features of good-governance of migration	CBB
Indicator 10.7.2	Number of migrants killed, injured or victims of crime while attempting to cross maritime, land, air borders	CBB
Target 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	
Indicator 10.a.1	Degree of utilization and of implementation of SDT measures in favour of LDCs	CBB
Indicator 10.a.2	List of government actions (by LDCs) that can be covered under the S&D of the WTO agreements, with a view to measuring the "policy space" available to them	CBB [†]

* This indicator was also evaluated on the feasibility of the additional proposed disaggregation beyond age and sex and was rated as "B", feasible with strong effort.

† This indicator was also evaluated on the feasibility of the additional proposed disaggregation beyond age and sex and was rated as "C", difficult, even with strong effort.

Label	Description	Rating*
Target 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	
Indicator 10.b.1	FDI inflows as a share of GDP to developing countries, broken down by group (LDCs, African countries, SIDS, LLDCS) and by source country	BAA
Indicator 10.b.2	OECD ODA data, disaggregated by recipient and donor countries	BBB
Target 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	
Indicator 10.c.1	Percentage of remittances spent as transfer cost less than 3%	CBB
Goal 11	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	
Target 11.1	By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	
Indicator 11.1.1	Percentage of urban population living in slums or informal settlements	BBA
Indicator 11.1.2	Proportion of population that spends more than 30% of its income on accommodation	BAA
Target 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	
Indicator 11.2.1	Percentage of people living within 0.5 km of public transit [running at least every 20 minutes] in cities with more than 500,000 inhabitants	CBB*
Indicator 11.2.2	km of high capacity (BRT, light rail, metro) public transport per person for cities with more than 500,000 inhabitants	CBB
Target 11.3	By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	
Indicator 11.3.1	Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate at comparable scale	CBB
Indicator 11.3.2	Cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs	BBB

* This indicator was also evaluated on the feasibility of the additional proposed disaggregation beyond age and sex and was rated as “B”, feasible with strong effort.

Label	Description	Rating*
Target 11.4	Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	
Indicator 11.4.1	Percentage of budget provided for maintaining cultural and natural heritage	BBA
Indicator 11.4.2	Percentage of urban area and percentage of historical/cultural sites accorded protected status	BAA
Target 11.5	By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and decrease by [x] per cent the economic losses relative to gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	
Indicator 11.5.1	Number of people killed, injured, displaced, evacuated, relocated or otherwise affected by disasters	BBA
Indicator 11.5.2	Number of housing units damaged and destroyed	BBA
Target 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	
Indicator 11.6.1	Percentage of urban solid waste regularly collected and recycled (disaggregated by E-waste and non-E-waste)	BAA*
Indicator 11.6.2	Level of ambient particulate matter (PM 10 and PM 2.5)	BBA
Target 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	
Indicator 11.7.1	Area of public space as a proportion of total city space	BBB
Indicator 11.7.2	Proportion of residents within 0.5 km of accessible green and public space	CBB
Target 11.a	Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	
Indicator 11.a.1	Cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs	CBB
Indicator 11.a.2	Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate at comparable scale	CBB
Target 11.b	By 2020, increase by [x] per cent 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, develop and implement, in line with the forthcoming Hyogo Framework, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	

* This indicator was also evaluated on the feasibility of the additional proposed disaggregation beyond age and sex and was rated as "B", feasible with strong effort.

Label	Description	Rating*
Indicator 11.b.1	Percent of cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants that are implementing risk reduction and resilience strategies aligned with accepted international frameworks (such as the successor to the Hyogo Framework for Action on Disaster Risk Reduction) that include vulnerable and marginalized groups in their design, implementation and monitoring	CBB
Indicator 11.b.2	Population density measured over continuous urban footprint	BBB
Target 11.c	Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials	
Indicator 11.c.1	Percentage of financial support that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings	CBB
Indicator 11.c.2	Sub-national government revenues and expenditures as a percentage of general government revenues and expenditures, including for buildings; own revenue collection (source revenue) as a percentage of total city revenue	CBB
Goal 12	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	
Target 12.1	Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries	
Indicator 12.1.1	Number of countries with SCP National Actions Plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or target into national policies, poverty reduction strategies and sustainable development strategies	BBB
Indicator 12.1.2	Number of countries with inter-ministerial coordination and multi-stakeholder mechanisms supporting the shift to SCP, as well as organizations with agreed monitoring, implementation and evaluation arrangements	CBB
Target 12.2	By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	
Indicator 12.2.1	Domestic Material Consumption (DMC) and DMC/capita	BBB
Indicator 12.2.2	Material footprint (MF) and MF/capita	BBB
Target 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	
Indicator 12.3.1	Global Food Loss Index (GFLI)	CBB
Indicator 12.3.2	Per capita food waste (kg/year), measured using Food Loss and Waste Protocol	CBB

Label	Description	Rating*
Target 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	
Indicator 12.4.1	Number of Parties to, and number of national reports on the implementation of, international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous chemicals and waste	BBB
Indicator 12.4.2	Annual average levels of selected contaminants in air, water and soil from industrial sources, energy generation, agriculture, transport and wastewater and waste treatment plants	BBA
Target 12.5	By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	
Indicator 12.5.1	National waste generation (solid waste to landfill and incineration and disaggregated data for e-waste) in kg per capita/year	BAA*
Indicator 12.5.2	National recycling rate, tonnes of material recycled	BAA
Target 12.6	Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	
Indicator 12.6.1	Sustainability reporting rate and quality: 1) Percentage of the world's largest companies disclosing sustainability information 2) the % of such reporting which is addressing the entire supply chain ; 3) % of the reporting companies with information in their sustainability reporting aligned with relevant indicators in the SDGs	CBB
Indicator 12.6.2	Number or % of companies that produce sustainability reports or include sustainability information in integrated reporting	CBB
Target 12.7	Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	
Indicator 12.7.1	Number of countries implementing Sustainable Public Procurement policies and action plans	CBB
Indicator 12.7.2	% of Sustainable Public Procurement in total public procurement for a set of prioritized product groups	CBB
Target 12.8	By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	
Indicator 12.8.1	Number of countries reporting inclusion of sustainable development and lifestyles topics in formal education curricula	BBB

* This indicator was also evaluated on the feasibility of the additional proposed disaggregation beyond age and sex and was rated as "B", feasible with strong effort.

Label	Description	Rating*
Indicator 12.8.2	Frequency of researches online for key words with direct links with sustainable development and lifestyles	CBB
Target 12.a	Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production	
Indicator 12.a.1	Amount of spending on R&D in developing countries, for SCP	BBB
Indicator 12.a.2	Number of patents granted annually in developing countries, for SCP products / innovations	BBB
Target 12.b	Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	
Indicator 12.b.1	Percentage of the destinations with a sustainable tourism strategy/action plan, with agreed monitoring, development control and evaluation arrangement	CBB
Indicator 12.b.2	Adopted national legislation to integrate sustainability objectives in tourism operations	BBB
Target 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 their 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	
Indicator 12.c.1	Amount of fossil fuel subsidies, per unit of GDP (production and consumption), and as proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels	BBB
Goal 13	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts (Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.)	
Target 13.1	Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	
Indicator 13.1.1	# of countries that report having progressed from a perceived low to an intermediate or from an intermediate to a high level of adaptive capacity in relation to a two-degree world	CBB
Indicator 13.1.2	# of casualties and amount of economic losses	BBB
Target 13.2	Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	

Label	Description	Rating*
Indicator 13.2.1	# of countries which have formally communicated the establishment of integrated low-carbon, climate-resilient, disaster risk reduction development strategies (e.g. a national adaptation plan process)	BAA
Target 13.3	Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	
Indicator 13.3.1	# of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula	CBB
Indicator 13.3.2	% of population with increased knowledge on climate change, disaggregated by sex and age	BBB
Target 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	
Indicator 13.a.1	Mobilized amount of USD per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the USD 100 billion commitment	CBB
Indicator 13.a.2	% of GCF funded projects finalized and sustained afterwards through national funding to produce climate neutral solutions	CBB
Target 13.b	Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	
Indicator 13.b.1	# of LDCs that are receiving specialized support for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth, local and marginalized communities	CBB
Goal 14	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	
Target 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	
Indicator 14.1.1	Fertilizer consumption (kg/ha of arable land)	BBA
Indicator 14.1.2	Metric tonnes per year of plastic materials entering the ocean from all sources	CBB
Target 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	

Label	Description	Rating*
Indicator 14.2.1	Percentage of coastline with formulated and adopted ICM/MSP plans	CBB
Indicator 14.2.2	Ocean Health Index	CBB
Target 14.3	Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	
Indicator 14.3.1	Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations	CBB
Indicator 14.3.2	Coral coverage	CBB
Target 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	
Indicator 14.4.1	Fish species, threatened	BAA
Indicator 14.4.2	Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable limits	BBA
Target 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	
Indicator 14.5.1	Percentage area of each country's EEZ in MPA Percentage area of ABNJ in MPA Percentage area of global ocean under MPA	CBB
Indicator 14.5.2	Coverage of protected areas	BBA
Target 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	
Indicator 14.6.1	Dollar value of negative fishery subsidies against 2015 baseline	CBB
Indicator 14.6.2	Legal framework or tax/trade mechanisms prohibiting certain forms of fisheries subsidies	CBB
Target 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	
Indicator 14.7.1.	Fisheries as a % of GDP	AAA
Indicator 14.7.2	Level of revenue generated from sustainable use of marine resources	CBB

Label	Description	Rating*
Target 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	
Indicator 14.a.1	Number of researchers working in this area	BBB
Indicator 14.a.2	Budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology	BBB
Target 14.b	Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	
Indicator 14.b.1	By 2030, X% of small scale fisheries certified as sustainable; Y% increase in market access for small scale fisheries	CBB
Indicator 14.b.2	By 2030, increase by X% the proportion of global fish catch from sustainably managed small scale fisheries	CBB
Target 14.c	Ensure the full implementation of international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea for States parties thereto, including, where applicable, existing regional and international regimes for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by their parties	
Indicator 14.c.1	Adoption of a legal framework and number of associated court cases	CBB
Indicator 14.c.2	Number of countries implementing either legally or programmatically the provisions set out in regional seas protocols	BBB
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	
Target 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	
Indicator 15.1.1	Coverage of protected areas broken down by ecosystem type, including total area of forests in protected areas (thousands of hectares)	BAA
Indicator 15.1.2	Forest area as a percentage of total land area	AAA
Target 15.2	By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and increase afforestation and reforestation by [x] per cent globally	
Indicator 15.2.1	Net forest emissions	BBB

Label	Description	Rating*
Indicator 15.2.2	Forest cover under sustainable forest management	BBA
Target 15.3	By 2020, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land-degradation-neutral world	
Indicator 15.3.1	Trends in land degradation	BBA
Indicator 15.3.2	Area of land/soils under sustainable management	BBA
Target 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	
Indicator 15.4.1	Coverage of protected areas	AAA
Indicator 15.4.2	Mountain Green Cover Index	CBB
Target 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	
Indicator 15.5.1	Red List Index	BAA*
Indicator 15.5.2	Living Planet Index	CBB
Target 15.6	Ensure fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources	
Indicator 15.6.1	Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol	BBB
Indicator 15.6.2	Number of permits or their equivalents made available to the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearinghouse established under the Nagoya Protocol and number of Standard Material Transfer Agreements, as communicated to the Governing Body of the International Treaty	CBB
Target 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	
Indicator 15.7.1	Red List Index for species in trade	BBB
Indicator 15.7.2	Ratio of indexed value of total CITES-listed wildlife seizures to indexed value of total CITES wild-sourced export permits issued.	CBB
Target 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	
Indicator 15.8.1	Adoption of national legislation relevant to the prevention or control of invasive alien species	BAA
Indicator 15.8.2	Red List Index for birds showing trends driven by invasive alien species	BBB

* This indicator was also evaluated on the feasibility of the additional proposed disaggregation beyond age and sex and was rated as “B”, feasible with strong effort.

Label	Description	Rating*
Target 15.9	By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	
Indicator 15.9.1	National programme on the measurement of values of biodiversity or on the implementation of the SEEA-EEA	BBB
Indicator 15.9.2	Number of national development plans and processes integrating biodiversity and ecosystem services values	BBB
Target 15.a	Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainable use biodiversity and ecosystems	
Indicator 15.a.1	Official Development Assistance	BBB
Indicator 15.a.2	National incentive schemes that reward positive contribution to biodiversity and ecosystem services	BBB
Target 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	
Indicator 15.b.1	Public funding for sustainable forest management	BBB
Indicator 15.b.2	Forestry official development assistance and forestry FDI	BBB
Target 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	
Indicator 15.c.1	Ratio of indexed value of total CITES-listed wildlife seizures to indexed value of total CITES wild-sourced export permits issued	CBB
Indicator 15.c.2	Extent to which sustainable practices and management by women and men pastoralists, farmers, fishers, forest dwellers on common lands, including national and trans-national mobility, are legally protected and enhanced by policies and regulations	CBB
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	
Target 16.1	Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	
Indicator 16.1.1	Homicide and conflict-related deaths per 100,000 people	AAA
Indicator 16.1.2	Percentage of the adult population aged 18 and older, subjected to violence within the last 12 months, by type (physical, psychological and/or sexual)	BAA
Target 16.2	End abuse, exploitations, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	

Label	Description	Rating*
Indicator 16.2.1	Percentage of young adults aged 18-24 years who have experienced violence by age 18, by type (physical, psychological and/or sexual)	BBA
Indicator 16.2.2	Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 people	CAA
Target 16.3	Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	
Indicator 16.3.1	Percentage of people who have experienced a dispute, reporting access to an adequate dispute resolution mechanism	CBB
Indicator 16.3.2	Percentage of total detainees who have been held in detention for more than 12 months while awaiting sentencing or a final disposition of their case	BAA
Target 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	
Indicator 16.4.1	Total volume of inward and outward illicit financial flows	CBB
Target 16.5	Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	
Indicator 16.5.1	Percentage of population who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by these public officials, during the last 12 months	CBB*
Indicator 16.5.2	Percentage of businesses that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by these public officials, during the last 12 months	CBB
Target 16.6	Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	
Indicator 16.6.1	Actual primary expenditures per sector and revenues as a percentage of the original approved budget of the government	BBB
Indicator 16.6.2	Proportion of population satisfied with the quality of public services, disaggregated by service	BAA
Target 16.7	Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	
Indicator 16.7.1	Diversity in representation in key decision-making bodies (legislature, executive, and judiciary)	BBA
Indicator 16.7.2	Percentage of population who believe decision-making at all levels is inclusive and responsive	CBB
Target 16.8	Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	
Indicator 16.8.1	Percentage of voting rights in international organizations of developing countries	CBB
Target 16.9	By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	
Indicator 16.9.1	Percentage of children under 5 whose births have been registered with civil authority	AAA

* This indicator was also evaluated on the feasibility of the additional proposed disaggregation beyond age and sex and was rated as “B”, feasible with strong effort.

Label	Description	Rating*
Target 16.10	Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	
Indicator 16.10.1	Percentage of actual government budget, procurement, revenues and natural resource concessions that are publicly available and easily accessible	BBA
Indicator 16.10.2	Number of journalists, associated media personnel and human rights advocates killed, kidnapped, disappeared, detained or tortured in the last 12 months	CBB
Target 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	
Indicator 16.a.1	Percentage of requests for international cooperation (law enforcement cooperation, mutual legal assistance and extraditions) that were met during the reporting year	BBB
Indicator 16.a.2	Existence of independent national human rights institutions (NHRIs) in compliance with the Paris Principles	BBB
Target 16.b	Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	
Indicator 16.b.1	Proportion of the population reporting and perceiving to be discriminated against directly and/or indirectly, and hate crimes	CBB
Indicator 16.b.2	Proportion of the population satisfied with the quality of public services, disaggregated by service	BBB
Goal 17	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development	
Target 17.1	Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	
Indicator 17.1.1	Total Tax/GDP	AAA
Indicator 17.1.2	Total Tax Per Capita (\$ value)	AAA
Target 17.2	Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including to provide 0.7 per cent of gross national income in official development assistance to developing countries, of which 0.15 to 0.20 per cent should be provided to least developed countries	
Indicator 17.2.1	Net ODA, total and to LDCs, as percentage of OECD/Development Assistance Committee (DAC) donors' gross national income (GNI)	BAA
Indicator 17.2.2	Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation)	BBB

Label	Description	Rating*
Target 17.3	Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	
Indicator 17.3.1	Cost of remittances	BBB
Indicator 17.3.2	Cost of remittances in the top tier of high-cost corridors	CBB
Target 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	
Indicator 17.4.1	Total number of countries that have reached their Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative (HIPC) decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative)	CBB
Indicator 17.4.2	Debt relief committed under HIPC initiative	CBB
Target 17.5	Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	
Indicator 17.5.1	Adoption/Implementation of sustainable development orientated targets by new or existing investment promotion agencies	CBB
Indicator 17.5.2	Number of policy changes in investment regimes incorporating sustainable development objectives	BBB
Target 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 when agreed upon	
Indicator 17.6.1	Access to existing patent information (creation of a patent database)	BBA
Indicator 17.6.2	Number of exchanges - Exchange of scientists and technological staff	CBB
Target 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	
Indicator 17.7.1	Total STEM Investment/GDP	CBB
Indicator 17.7.2	Total STEM per capita (\$ value)	CBB
Target 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	
Indicator 17.8.1	Internet penetration	AAA

Label	Description	Rating*
Indicator 17.8.2	Quality of internet access (bandwidth)	BAA
Target 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	
Indicator 17.9.1	Number (share) of national plans to implement SDGs approved by governments by end of 2016 compared to by 2020.	BBB
Indicator 17.9.2	Substantial increase in capacity built through south-south cooperation	CBB
Target 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	
Indicator 17.10.1	Stock of potentially trade-restrictive measures in WTO members	CBB
Indicator 17.10.2	Worldwide weighted tariff-average: a. MFN applied and preferential, b. Applied to Devd/Dvg/LDCs, c. Applied by Devd/Dvg/LDCs, and d. By main sectors	CBB
Target 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	
Indicator 17.11.1	Monitoring the evolution of developing countries export by partner group and key sectors. Such as: a) Exports of high technological content as proportion of total exports, b) Labour-intensive exports as proportion of total exports (pro-poor exports), and c) Export diversification (by product; by market destination)	BBB
Indicator 17.11.2	Value of non-oil exports from LDCs that are derived from sustainable management of natural resources	CBB
Target 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	
Indicator 17.12.1	Average tariffs faced by developing countries and LDCs by key sectors	BBB
Indicator 17.12.2	Preferences utilization by developing and least developed countries on their export to developed countries	CBB
Target 17.13	Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence	
Indicator 17.13.1	GDP	AAA
Indicator	Current account surplus and deficit/GDP	AAA

Label	Description	Rating*
17.13.2		
Target 17.14	Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	
Indicator 17.14.1	Number of countries that have ratified and implemented relevant international instruments under the IMO (safety, security, environmental protection, civil liability and compensation and insurance)	BBB
Indicator 17.14.2	Number of countries with multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms in place for a coordinated implementation of chemicals and wastes conventions and frameworks	BBB
Target 17.15	Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development	
Indicator 17.15.1	Number of countries signing on for sharing of fiscal information	CBB
Indicator 17.15.2	Automatic transfer of financial information	CBB
Target 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	
Indicator 17.16.1	Changes in the number of multi-stakeholder partnerships participants active in developing countries	CBB
Indicator 17.16.2	Classification and trajectory of the above in terms of: a) Nature of partnership, b) Region: Global, regional, c) Objectives: Sharing technology, expertise etc. and d) Country type (where partnership is active)	CBB
Target 17.17	Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resources strategies of partnerships	
Indicator 17.17.1	Number of PPP projects	BBB
Indicator 17.17.2	Number of PPP projects implemented by developing countries	BBB
Target 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	

Label	Description	Rating*
Indicator 17.18.1	Number of countries that have national statistical legislation (that [a] enshrine statistical independence; [b]mandate data collection; and [c] secure access to national administrative data)	AAA
Indicator 17.18.2	Number of countries that have formal institutional arrangements for the coordination of the compilation of official statistics (at international, national and regional level)	AAA
Target 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	
Indicator 17.19.1	Index of Sustainable Economic Welfare (Nordhaus/Tobin)	BBB
Indicator 17.19.2	Gross National Happiness	CBB