Abridged Report:
Indicators and a Monitoring Framework
for the
Sustainable Development Goals

Launching a data revolution for the SDGs

A report by the Leadership Council of the
Sustainable Development Solutions Network

Revised working draft (Version 7)
March 20, 2015

About this abridged draft report

This abridged version of the report does not contain any annexes; to view the full report including all annexes, please visit unsdsn.org/indicators. This March 2015 draft incorporates conclusions from the recent UN Statistical Commission and Expert Group Meeting on the indicator framework for the post-2015 development agenda, and further integrates recommendations from the last public consultation (January 16-31, 2015). We have not yet finished a detailed review of all 338 suggestions from the "List of proposed preliminary indicators" compiled by the UNSD. Findings will be incorporated into the next version of this report.

We are extremely grateful to the nearly 300 organizations and people who submitted helpful comments and suggestions. In total, the report has been downloaded over 50,000 times. Key changes made in response to this consultation include more consistent use of the terms monitoring and review, including the adoption of the term "Global Monitoring Indicators," the inclusion of new indicators, and the addition of a new table to clarify the links between the proposed indicators and the OWG targets. We have done our utmost to reflect the comments received, but the large number of comments and the short time available made it impossible to do justice to the richness of the suggestions for improvement.

A first draft of *Indicators and a Monitoring Framework for the SDGs* underwent a 1.5 month-long public consultation from February to March 2014, during which hundreds of organizations submitted detailed comments. A revised working draft was made available on the SDSN website in May 2014. The subsequent draft in July 2014 aligned the indicator framework with the draft Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) announced by the Open Working Group. This version also reflected key outcomes from events held on SDG indicators and the Data Revolution, including a June 23-24 technical workshop of national statistical offices, international statistical agencies, and experts from academia, civil society, and business organized by the SDSN. We are also grateful for the April 2014 preliminary assessment of data availability undertaken by the UN Statistical Commission Friends of the Chair Group on Broader Measures of Progress.

In January 2015, the report was revised to reflect the recommendations of the Secretary-General, as set out in his synthesis report; the recommendations of the Friends of the Chair on Broader Measures of Progress; and the conclusions of the Independent Expert Advisory Group on the Data Revolution. We also included more details on annual monitoring, levels of monitoring, and incorporated comments received on specific indicators.

Acknowledgments

The writing of this report was led by Guido Schmidt-Traub, Eve de la Mothe Karoubi, and Jessica Espey with support from the Secretariat of the SDSN, including Chandrika Bahadur, Lauren Barredo, Claire Bulger, Megan Cassidy, María Cortés-Puch, Emmanuel Guerin, Holger Kuhle, Carl Mas, Bonnie Scarborough, and Kathy Zhang.

This report has benefited from the expert inputs of the SDSN Thematic Groups, consultations with many UN agencies and other specialist institutions, and comments received from hundreds of organizations during the public consultation. Please see Annex 7 for a complete list of organizations that have contributed to this report.

This report has been reviewed and broadly endorsed by members of the SDSN Leadership Council, though some may not be in full agreement with every detail.

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AFOLU - Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use
BIS - Bank for International Settlements
CEB - UN Chief Executive Board for Coordination
CO_2 - Carbon dioxide
ECOSOC - UN Economic and Social Council
EITI - Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
ECLAC - Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
EPR - Employment to population ratio
FAO - Food and Agriculture Organization
GAVI – Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations
GDP - Gross domestic product
GHG - Greenhouse gas
GNI - Gross national income
GNP - Gross national product
GRI – Global Reporting Initiative
HLP - High-level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda
HLPF - High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development
IAEG-MDG - Inter-agency and Expert Group on MDG Indicators
IASB - International Accounting Standards Board
ICT - Information and communications technology
IEA - International Energy Agency
IEAG - Independent Expert Advisory Group on the Data Revolution
IFA - International Fertilizer Industry Association
IFRS - International Financial Reporting Standards
IGN - Intergovernmental Negotiation on Post-2015
IIRC - International Integrated Reporting Council
ILO - International Labour Organization
IMF - International Monetary Fund
IPT - Intermittent preventive treatment
IPU - Inter-Parliamentary Union
ITU - International Telecommunication Union
IUCN - International Union for Conservation of Nature
LDCs - Least Developed Countries
MDGs - Millennium Development Goals
MNCs - Multi-national corporations
NEET - Not in education, employment or training
NSOs - National statistical offices
NTDs - Neglected Tropical Disease
ODA - Official Development Assistance
OECD - Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OWG - Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals
PGA - President of the UN General Assembly
PM - Particulate matter
PMTCT - Preventing mother to child transmission
PPP - Purchasing power parity
SDGs - Sustainable Development Goals
SEEA - System of Environmental-Economic Accounting
SDSN - Sustainable Development Solutions Network
SG - UN Secretary-General
TB - Tuberculosis
TBD - To be determined
UN DESA - UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNAIDS - Joint UN Programme on HIV and AIDS
UNDG - UN Development Group
UNDP - UN Development Programme
UNEP - UN Environment Programme
UNESCO - UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC - UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA - UN Population Fund
UNHCR - UN High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF - UN Children's Fund
UNIDO - UN Industrial Development Organization
UNISDR - UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
UNOCHA - UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNODC - UN Office on Drugs and Crime
UNSC - UN Statistical Commission
UNSD - UN Statistics Division
WBCSD - World Business Council for Sustainable Development
WHO - World Health Organization
WIPO - World Intellectual Property Organization
WTO - World Trade Organization

Executive Summary

In September 2015, a summit of heads of state will adopt the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The experience of the MDGs underscores the importance of thinking through the indicators as early as possible; we cannot afford a lag of three or four years before we start to measure our progress. So far, the international community's attention has been focused primarily on defining goals and targets. The next step is to agree on the indicators and associated monitoring systems so that the world will be ready to implement the SDGs in 2016.

This report is offered as a contribution to the multi-stakeholder debate and outlines how indicators might be established to support the SDGs and targets proposed by the Open Working Group on the SDGs (OWG). The report is the result of 17 months of intensive global discussions involving thousands of experts from UN organizations, academia, civil society, business, and a large number of national statistical offices (NSOs).

Effective SDGs, targets, and their indicators will serve as a **management tool** to help countries develop implementation strategies and allocate resources accordingly. They will also serve as a **report card** to measure progress towards sustainable development and to help ensure the accountability of all stakeholders for achieving the SDGs. Indicators will be the backbone of monitoring progress towards the SDGs at local, national, regional, and global levels.

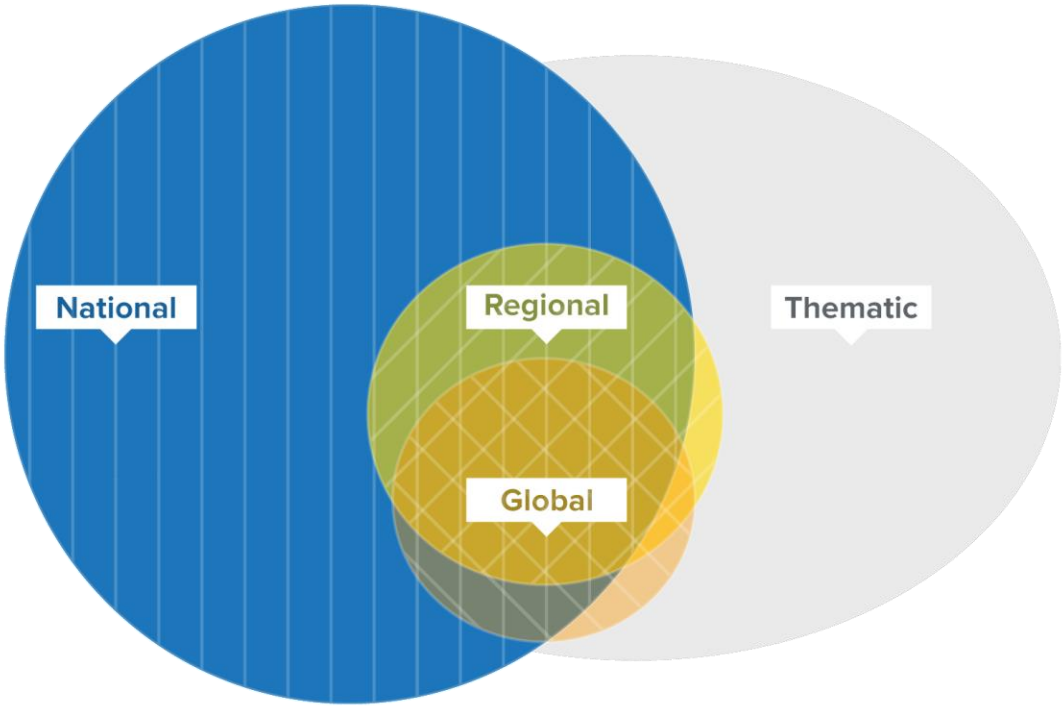
The mechanics of SDG monitoring are still being worked, but an emerging consensus suggests that the focus of SDG monitoring will be at the national level. Complementary monitoring will occur at regional and global levels. Moreover, each major thematic community, such as health, education, agriculture, and so forth, will mobilize technical expertise around its key thematic issues.

Each level of monitoring requires different types of indicators (see Figure 1). This report proposes **100 Global Monitoring Indicators**, accompanied by suggestions for Complementary National Indicators, which together **track the full range of SDGs and Targets** in an integrated, clear, and effective manner (see Tables 1 and 2). Based on discussions with senior statisticians from the statistical offices of Eurostat, BPS Indonesia, the OECD, the Philippines, the UK, and many others, we believe 100 to be the maximum number of global indicators on which NSOs can report and communicate effectively in a harmonized manner. This conclusion has been strongly endorsed in the recent UN Statistical Commission and Expert Group Meeting on the indicator framework for the post-2015 development agenda.

Complementary National Indicators, which are offered as a menu of options for countries that want to expand their national level monitoring. We underscore that the list of Complementary National Indicators is far from exhaustive and meant only for inspiration and illustration.

Many important issues, such as gender equality, health, sustainable consumption and production, or nutrition cut across different goals and targets and are therefore tracked by indicators arranged under different goals and targets. Similarly, the goals and targets are interdependent and must be pursued together since progress in one area often depends on progress in other areas. As a result, an indicator framework needs to effectively track cross-cutting issues and support integrated, systems-based approaches to implementation (see Annex 1).

The report outlines ten principles for Global Monitoring Indicators. Inter alia such indicators should be limited in number; simple, intuitive, and policy-relevant; consensus based, in line with international standards; relevant to all countries and all people; and able to be disaggregated.



National monitoring is the prerogative of each national government. Each country decides on number and nature of national indicators, which follow national standards and may not all be internationally comparable. A limited set of Global Monitoring Indicators will also be integrated into national monitoring efforts. Although likely to be drawn from official data sources, countries may also decide to include non-official data among their national indicators.

Global monitoring is based on a set of Global Monitoring Indicators that are harmonized to common global standards and would form basis for review at the High Level Political Forum. GMIs would be predominantly drawn from official data. GMIs are generally applicable to all countries, but some my only cover a subset (e.g. malaria does not apply to countries in temperate zones and landlocked countries do not report on oceans).

Regional monitoring provides a platform to foster knowledge-sharing, peer review, and reciprocal learning across regions. Regional indicators comprise Global Monitoring Indicators, Complementary National Indicators, and possibly a small number of indicators targeting specific regional priorities. Regional monitoring mechanisms should build on existing regional mechanisms.

Thematic monitoring comprises specialist indicators reported on by epistemic communities. They can include input and process metrics as helpful complements to official indicators. Many communities may also use other sources of unofficial data and experiment with creative and novel ways of collecting, analyzing, and presenting data.

Figure 1: Schematic illustration with explanation of the indicators for national, regional, global, and thematic monitoring

A number of urgent technical priorities to be addressed over the coming months include filling indicator gaps, harnessing new innovative sources of data and moving towards annual monitoring. Annual monitoring is particularly crucial for the SDG indicators to serve as a management tool, informing national planning and budgetary processes. To align with such processes, SDG monitoring should operate on an annual cycle (see Annex 3 in the report). In contrast to the MDGs, where data was spotty and often years out of date at the time of publication, SDG indicators should be reported annually with some metrics using interim annual figures produced using robust estimation methodologies.

Key milestones in the roadmap include a multi-stakeholder process, via the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs), to identify global indicators and baselines; ongoing thematic consultations to agree upon long-lists of specialist indicators for thematic monitoring; and the establishment of a Data Revolution Partnership.

Success in monitoring the SDGs will require a data revolution, following some of the bold but imminently feasible steps outlined in this report. In our consultations with the technical communities, we have witnessed outstanding expertise and tremendous enthusiasm for making the SDGs and their monitoring a success. We are convinced that these practical steps can be taken in a timely fashion. The SDSN will continue to support UNSD and work with other interested partners to help develop a sound SDG indicator framework and make the data revolution a reality.

Designing Indicators and an Integrated Monitoring Framework for the Sustainable Development Goals

In September 2015, a summit of heads of state will adopt the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The goals will chart out a universal, holistic framework to help set the world on a path towards sustainable development, by addressing all three dimensions of economic development, social inclusion, and environmental sustainability.

Following more than a year of inclusive and intensive deliberations, a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 accompanying targets was proposed by the Open Working Group on the SDGs (OWG), in mid-2014. The UN Secretary-General has endorsed the conclusions of the OWG in the synthesis report *The Road to Dignity by 2030*.[1]

Member States have agreed that the agenda laid out by the OWG is the main basis for the Post-2015 intergovernmental process.[2] Through to September 2015, Member States will review the goals and targets and consider the means of implementation, the nature of a new Global Partnership, and a framework for monitoring and review of implementation.

The High-Level Panel on the Post-2015 Development Agenda (HLP) and the Independent Experts Advisory Group on the Data Revolution (IEAG)[3] have highlighted the opportunities for a data revolution using the potential of big data, new forms of social and geophysical data, and innovative means of data sharing. We are firmly convinced that such a data revolution is possible and will generate substantial benefits for all countries. As our contribution to the data revolution, this report outlines how indicators might be established to support the SDGs proposed by the OWG.

The report is organized as follows: it starts by outlining the rationale and criteria for a set of integrated indicators, including suggestions for the different levels of monitoring. It then lays out a roadmap for action to develop a robust indicator framework for the SDGs. Table 1 summarizes the proposed Global Monitoring Indicators and the suggested Complementary National Indicators by OWG Goals. The same indicators are mapped to OWG Targets in Table 2. Annex 1 describes how the proposed indicator framework addresses major cross-cutting issues in a consistent and coherent way. Annex 2 describes each Global Monitoring Indicator in detail and defines suggested Complementary National Indicators. Annex 3 discusses the feasibility of annual SDG monitoring to help ensure that the SDGs can become a management tool for governments and other stakeholders. Annex 4 explains how indicators might be disaggregated to allow for monitoring inequalities in SDG achievement, to ensure no one is left behind. Annex 5 provides more details on the four levels of monitoring and discusses which types indicators might be best suited to national, regional, global, and thematic monitoring. Annex 6 answers frequently asked questions in relation to SDG indicators and this report. Finally, Annex 7 lists the institutions that have provided comments and suggestions for improvement to earlier versions of the report.

[1] UN Secretary-General (2014). *The Road to Dignity by 2030: Ending Poverty, Transforming All Lives and Protecting the Planet*. Synthesis Report of the Secretary-General on the Post-2015 Agenda.

[2] See conclusions of the sixty-eighth session of the General Assembly: http://www.un.org/en/ga/68/meetings

[3] High Level Panel Report (2013). *A New Global Partnership: Eradicate Poverty and Transform Economies through Sustainable Development*. And Independent Expert Advisory Group on the Data Revolution (2014). *A World That Counts*.

I. Towards a Data Revolution for the SDGs: the Role of Indicators

Effective SDGs and their targets will serve as a **management tool** to help countries develop implementation strategies and allocate resources accordingly. They will also serve as a **report card** to measure progress towards sustainable development and to help ensure the accountability of all stakeholders for achieving the SDGs. Indicators will be the backbone of monitoring progress towards the SDGs at local, national, regional, and global levels. The monitoring framework and indicators for the SDGs should reflect the lessons learned from the MDGs (Box 1).

Box 1: The Importance of Metrics and Indicators – Lessons from the MDGs

There have been great improvements in data gathering under the MDGs, but the goals do not serve as either a management tool or a real-time report card. MDG data comes with too great a time lag – often three or more years – and too often the data is incomplete and of poor quality.

MDG monitoring also gave too little attention to what should be measured, so, to this day, we lack some important metrics for key development priorities. Similarly, there was too little investment in strengthening statistical capacity to ensure effective real-time monitoring of the MDGs and to establish statistical standards and quality requirements.

The SDGs require annual reporting of high-quality data from all countries. This in turn will require much greater investments in building independent, impartial national statistical capacities and strengthening quality and standards. NSOs must be actively involved in the development of global and national indicator frameworks, through the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators that will be convened by the UN Statistical Commission. The SDGs will be goals for the world – applicable to all countries, as well as multiple, diverse actors. As such, the best input from business, science, academia, and civil society should be sought in their development, as well as in the development of the accompanying monitoring architecture.

Time is of the essence in developing an integrated indicator framework for the SDGs, if the world is to start implementing the Goals in 2016. Both existing and new data systems will require continuous strengthening over coming decades. Many aspects of a comprehensive SDG monitoring system can only be implemented over several years, but important decisions will need to be taken soon.

The 46th Session of the UN Statistical Commission provided an important moment in the development of an SDG monitoring system, and has put in place a multi-stakeholder process to devise the SDG indicators, via an Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs). Meanwhile, the July 2015 Financing for Development Conference will be a crucial opportunity to mobilize the necessary means, so that the full indicator framework and a sound baseline can be adopted in time for the first High Level Political Forum (HLPF) of the SDG era in July 2016.

This report is offered as a contribution to the multi-stakeholder debate on SDG indicators. Drawing on a large number of public comments and expert inputs from UN and specialist agencies, academia, civil society, business, and national statistical offices (NSOs) the report proposes a framework of 100 Global Monitoring Indicators, accompanied by Complementary National Indicators. We also outline principles for effective SDG monitoring, unpack the possible levels of review, and present a roadmap for action. Urgent technical priorities will include filling indicator gaps, moving towards annual monitoring, and harnessing new innovative sources of data.

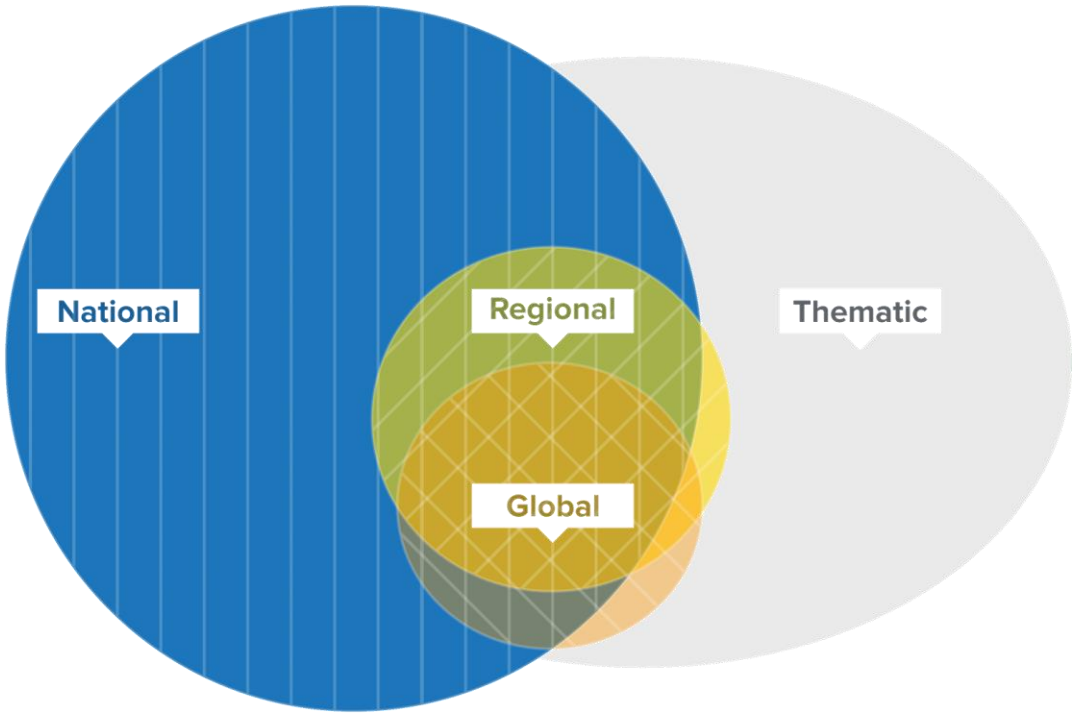
II. An Integrated Monitoring Framework: Multi-level review processes and indicators

As underscored by the OWG, the focus of monitoring on the SDGs must be at the national level. Each country will choose the national SDG indicators that are best suited to track its own progress towards sustainable development.

Yet, the Goals also describe a global agenda, including some global public goods that cannot be implemented by any country on its own. Success will require international coordination and collaboration, which in turn requires accountability and monitoring at the global level. Unless an effective global monitoring framework complements national efforts, the SDGs cannot be achieved in time. Global monitoring requires a harmonized and universal set of indicators, which we tentatively refer to as Global Monitoring Indicators. To ensure effective global monitoring, the Global Monitoring Indicators for the SDGs would be tracked in every country and reported periodically at the global level and by each country.

In addition, regional monitoring and accountability will play a critical role in fostering the regional collaboration and coherence in strategies to pursue the SDGs. A fourth and critical level of monitoring occurs in each thematic or epistemic community. These four levels of monitoring – national, regional, global, and thematic – are laid out in the Secretary-General's synthesis report[4] and illustrated in Figure 2. As described in the technical report by the Bureau of the UNSC, these levels of monitoring should be "organized in an integrated architecture."[5]

Figure 2: Schematic illustration of the indicators for national, regional, global, and thematic monitoring



[4] UNSG (2014), para 146.
[5] Bureau of the United Nations Statistical Commission, (March 2015), *Technical report on the process of the development of an indicator framework for the goals and targets of the post-2015 development agenda - Working draft*.

Below we briefly review each level of monitoring and implications for the choice of suitable indicators. Annex 5 illustrates the use of national, global, and thematic indicators of proposed SDG 14 ("Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development").

1. National monitoring

National monitoring is the most important level of monitoring and will rely on nationally defined sets of indicators. National ownership at all levels of the SDG framework is critical, and national monitoring must respond to national priorities and needs. The SG's report calls for "a culture of shared responsibility," which must be particularly strong at the national level, "building on existing national and local mechanisms and processes, with broad, multi-stakeholder participation."[6] Countries can thus define the nature, specification, timing, data collection methods, and disaggregation to suit their national needs and priorities.

Each country needs to decide whether such indicators should comprise only official data collected and vetted by the respective NSO or whether other official and non-official indicators should also be considered. For example, countries may consider data from privately operated satellites, unofficial surveys by NGOs, business metrics, and a range of other sources. Such "unofficial" data can add richness to the monitoring of the SDGs. Given the breadth of the SDG agenda, countries may choose to foster broad, multi-stakeholder participation in national monitoring.

This draft presents two sets of indicators that together map out national indicators. Global Monitoring Indicators are harmonized across countries to ensure comparability and support global SDG monitoring. The vast majority of Global Monitoring Indicators are collected in every country. Complementary National Indicators allow each country to track country-specific challenges. The need for Complementary National Indicators derives from the fact that harmonized global indicators impose substantial costs on the collection and processing of data by NSOs and other stakeholders. A trade-off exists between the need for harmonized global data and countries' need to ensure that data is collected in a manner and subject to standards that reflect local needs and priorities.

Some Complementary National Indicators are only applicable to a subset of countries, such as indicators for neglected tropical diseases (NTDs). Others give countries greater scope in applying complex concepts, such as inequality, to their specific needs, and/or allow for greater specificity on issues of national concern. The Complementary National Indicators presented in this report offer a menu of options for countries that want to expand their national level monitoring. We underscore throughout this report that the list of Complementary National Indicators is far from exhaustive and meant only for inspiration and illustration. In practice, many countries will track indicators that are not listed in this report.

The MDGs provide several powerful examples of how countries successfully adapted global indicators to suit their national priorities. For example, Mongolia developed a 9th MDG on Strengthening Human Rights and Fostering Democratic Governance, which were seen as necessary preconditions for the achievement of all the other MDGs.[7] This new goal was supported by additional targets and indicators to track progress towards democratic governance and human rights. The indicators included nationally specific measures, such as "Expert evaluation of conformity of Mongolian laws and regulations with international human rights treaties and conventions (percentage)," as well as perceptions-based indicators such as "People's perception on press and media freedom."[8] Similarly, Bangladesh adapted the MDGs to meet local needs by setting new targets and

[6] UNSG (2014), para i.
[7] See UNDP Mongolia website: http://www.mn.undp.org/content/mongolia/en/home/mdgoverview
[8] Government of Mongolia (2009). *The Millennium Development Goals Implementation: Third National Report*.

indicators for promoting women in local government bodies, as well as separate targets on access to reproductive health services. Continuing in this vein, Bangladesh prepared a detailed national proposal for potential SDG indicators in their 2012 MDG report.[9]

Given the greater breadth and universality of the SDG agenda, we expect that national adaptation of the goals, targets, and supporting indicators will play a bigger role than under the MDGs. For this reason, a very large number of Complementary National Indicators may emerge over time that may surpass the indicators presented in this draft report.

2. Global monitoring

As described above, global monitoring is a vital complement to national monitoring to ensure global coordination, support strategies to manage global public goods, and indicate which countries and thematic areas are in need of greatest assistance. A global dialogue on SDG progress will also encourage knowledge-sharing and reciprocal learning. To this end, a set of Global Monitoring Indicators for the SDGs is required that should be reported to the HLPF.

Global Monitoring Indicators are designed to be truly universal indicators, but some may not apply to every country (Figure 2), such as malaria metrics. Similarly, some Global Monitoring Indicators track global commons, such as the oceans, and may therefore not be reported at the country level.

The majority of Global Monitoring Indicators proposed in this report will be derived from NSOs, drawing on official data sources such as administrative data from ministries, censuses, civil registration and vital statistics, and household surveys. A small number of Global Monitoring Indicators may be prepared by specialist agencies, for example where no suitable, comparable official data exists. To ensure comparability, Global Monitoring Indicators must be harmonized across countries. We therefore recommend that each Global Monitoring Indicator has at least one lead technical or specialist agency, responsible for coordinating data standards and collection, ensuring harmonization, and providing technical support where necessary (Table 1).

Global Monitoring Indicators should be limited in number to minimize the monitoring burden on national statistical offices. In our consultations with NSOs, it has become clear that 100 Global Monitoring Indicators represent the upper limit of what can be reported at a global level (Box 2).[10] The indicator selection process should also play close attention to encouraging integration across the goals. As highlighted in Table 2, indicators may be used multiple times, across various goals, to track all the dimensions of sustainable development in an integrated way (see Box 4).

[9] Government of Bangladesh Planning Commission (2013). *The Millennium Development Goals: Bangladesh Progress Report 2012.* See Annex 3.

[10] For comparison, the MDGs have some 60 indicators. As emphasized above, there should be no limit to number of Complementary National Indicators that countries will use to adapt the SDGs and their monitoring to national priorities and needs. See UN Statistical Commission, (March 2015), *Draft Report from the 46th session.*

Box 2: Why 100 Global Monitoring Indicators?

The much broader SDG agenda will require a richer and broader set of indicators than covered under the 60 MDG indicators. During extensive consultations with NSOs and other stakeholders, it has become clear that the number of harmonized Global Monitoring Indicators needs to be limited for three reasons.

First, globally harmonized indicators impose additional cost and time requirements on NSOs and the global system. Senior statisticians from the statistical offices of Eurostat, BPS Indonesia, the OECD, the Philippines, the UK, and many others have told the SDSN that 100 Global Monitoring Indicators represent the upper limit of feasibility. Note that some of these offices are among the best-resourced statistical agencies in the world. Many experts therefore believe that the number of globally harmonized indicators should be lower. In fact, this conclusion has been strongly endorsed in the recent UN Statistical Commission and Expert Group Meeting on the indicator framework for the post-2015 development agenda.

Second, even if the data can be collected, globally harmonized indicators may not correspond to national priorities and preferences. Many countries have expressed a desire for nationally appropriate indicators. Finally, a very large number of indicators may be difficult to communicate during the HLPF discussions.

The proposed Global Monitoring Indicators and the Complementary National Indicators track the full range of SDG priorities in a clear and effective manner. Over time, the data revolution may make it possible to collect vastly greater volumes of data in a globally harmonized manner.

Based on the MDG experience reviewed in Box 1, we underscore the critical need for annual monitoring of Global Monitoring Indicators to the HLPF.[11] The data should be collected from NSOs within the preceding year or based on robust estimations. Annex 3 provides more information on the feasibility of annual monitoring.
The timing of the annual review needs to be considered carefully by member states. Currently the HLPF is scheduled to meet at the margins of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in June/July, so the annual SDG data would need to be available towards the second quarter of each year. The advantage of annual monitoring in the middle of a calendar year is that the outcomes of the review might still affect the annual budget cycle for the following year, so that resources can be mobilized in response to progress or shortfalls in SDG implementation. On the other hand, SDSN consultations with several NSOs and international organizations suggest that mid-year monitoring would make it technically impossible to consider data from the previous calendar year, since most NSOs generate such data by the middle of the following calendar year. A 2-year gap between data collection and global review could undermine the SDGs' role as a real-time report card and management tool. On balance, it seems that a strong case exists to move the annual monitoring on the SDGs towards the end of a calendar year. Clearly, such a decision involves complex political and organizational issues that require careful consideration by member states.

[11] Meaningful annual review of the whole set of Global Monitoring Indicators will take some time to achieve, but by 2018 at the latest, we hope that the international system, and notably the UN organizations and partner institutions (including the OECD, World Bank, World Trade Organization and others) will have in place an accurate and meaningful annual monitoring system. We underscore that this will require enhanced support to National Statistical Offices (NSOs) and other relevant national systems so that high-quality data can be collected in a timely manner.

Assuming end-of-year monitoring of the SDGs, an indicative schedule for preparing the annual report might look as follows:

(1) During the first half of each calendar year, the NSO and/or specialized agencies gather the national data to complete the national reports on that indicator, no later than [June 30] of the new year.

(2) The national tables are then forwarded to the international organization(s) tasked with preparing the Annual SDG Report. This agency (or agencies) would have [six] weeks to compile and prepare the draft report of the preceding year's data.

(3) The draft report would be presented at the UN to the Secretary General (SG) and the President of the General Assembly (PGA) in [early September], for a final review and a cover statement.

(4) The preliminary report would be prepared for publication and translation by [September] to be available to HLPF or ECOSOC meetings in [October-November].

(5) In [December] the report will be finalized with corrected and updated data, and the final report disseminated and posted online.

This approach is ambitious and will obviously push all countries and participating organizations hard, but the goal will be to turn the SDG indicators into useful tools for real-time national and sub-national management. This monitoring cycle will be unattainable without dedicated financing to improve the statistical infrastructure and capacity of each country. As highlighted by the UN Statistics Division, "the main challenge is that the required capacity to measure the full range of sustainable development indicators currently does not exist in most countries."[12] The Statistical Commission also highlighted the urgency of investments in national statistical capacity to "enable national statistical offices to play a leading and coordinating role" in post-2015 monitoring processes.[13]

In the absence of adequate financing, we will have goals that cannot be used, and a process without adequate results. In our ICT-connected world, the aim for real-time data used for real-time management should be an essential and necessary component of the SDG era. High-quality annual monitoring on the SDGs is an essential step towards the data revolution.

3. Regional monitoring

Regional monitoring can play an important role in fostering knowledge-sharing, reciprocal learning, and peer review across countries in the same region. It will also promote shared accountability for regional challenges and opportunities, such as shared watersheds, regional conflicts, or regional infrastructure.

As a result, indicators for regional monitoring extend beyond the scope of the Global Monitoring Indicators and may include a small number of metrics not considered under Complementary National Indicators (Figure 2). We do not endeavor to identify regional indicators in this report, as this work should be undertaken by the competent bodies in each region. In addition, these bodies have an important complementary role in promoting best practices, providing technical cooperation and capacity building, and developing and disseminating methodologies to adapt and harmonize indicators. Examples of ongoing statistical harmonization work include Eurostat's macroeconomic statistics harmonization in EU member states, the ECLAC Working Group on

[12] UN Statistics Division, in collaboration with the Friends of the Chair group on broader measures of progress (2014). *Compendium of statistical notes for the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals*, para. 1.8.
[13] UN Statistical Commission, (March 2015), *Draft Report from the 46th session*, p.3.

Harmonization of Statistics on Income Poverty and Public Transfers, and the AU Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa (SHaSA).

Where possible, regional monitoring should build on existing regional mechanisms, such as the Regional Economic Commissions, the Africa Peer Review Mechanism, or the Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development.[14] Regional monitoring processes can also broker a link between the national and global levels. The Regional Economic Commissions may play a particularly important role in preparing inputs to the HLPF, under the auspices of ECOSOC, since Regional Commissions are already subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council.

4. Thematic monitoring

To achieve the SDGs, complex challenges must be addressed across a broad range of sectors and thematic areas, such as health, education, agriculture, nutrition, the water-energy nexus, sustainable consumption and production patterns, or infrastructure design. Lessons learned in one country can inform progress in other countries. Similarly, implementation challenges and technology gaps are often common across countries, so all major epistemic communities need to be mobilized in support of the SDGs. This in turn will require thematic monitoring on progress and implementation challenges.

Thematic communities – often under the leadership of specialized international organizations –develop specialist indicators for monitoring and accountability that are tracked in countries across the globe. Often these indicators include input and process metrics that are helpful complements to official indicators, which tend to be more outcome-focused (Figure 2).

The implementation of the MDGs provides good examples for effective thematic monitoring under the auspices of international organizations, universities, civil society organizations, or business groups (Box 3). For example, the UN Inter-Agency Group on Child Mortality Estimation has developed a specialist hub responsible for analyzing, checking, and improving mortality estimation. This group, and its associated database (CME Info), is a leading source for child morality information for both governments and non-governmental actors. Sustainable Energy For All, Roll-Back Malaria, and UN Water (through the Joint Monitoring Programme) also demonstrate the power of collective multi-stakeholder monitoring of specific thematic priorities.

In some cases, universities are playing a leading role in thematic monitoring. For example, the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) at the University of Washington has become a leading and internationally-trusted repository of key public health data, while the Université Catholique de Louvain maintains the EM-DAT database on disasters. We expect that universities can play an important role in closing some of the data gaps that currently exist in key SDG areas. Similarly, NGOs like Transparency International are playing an important role in collecting, vetting, and harmonizing critical data for sustainable development.

In other cases, businesses may have access to data that can underpin thematic SDG monitoring. For example, the International Fertilizer Association (IFA) maintains one of the most extensive databases on fertilizer supply, production, and use around the world. Data from companies' supply chains can help track food loss and waste, and ICT companies can share data on the use of modern communication technologies.

To coordinate thematic monitoring under the SDGs, each thematic initiative may have one or more lead specialist agencies or "custodians" as per the IAEG-MDG monitoring processes. Lead agencies would be

[14] UNSG (2014), para 149, ii.

responsible for convening multi-stakeholder groups, compiling detailed thematic reports, and encouraging ongoing dialogues on innovation. In doing so, these thematic groups can become a testing ground for the data revolution, trialing new measurements and metrics, which in time can feed into the global monitoring process. As suggested in the UN Secretary-General's synthesis report, thematic reports are needed on an annual basis and may benefit from in-depth technical examination of specific concerns each year.[15]

Box 3: Aligning Business Metrics with SDG Indicators

Businesses will need to play a critical role in achieving many SDGs, including through direct investments (e.g. infrastructure); developing new technologies for energy, health and other SDG priorities; and aligning business incentives and behavior with the social objectives of sustainable development. For this reason it is critical that business metrics be closely aligned with the SDGs and the underlying indicator framework.

In support of business' contribution to monitoring for the SDGs, the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), the UN Global Compact (UNGC), and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) have launched a joint initiative on aligning business metrics with the SDGs. Using GRI standards as well as other commonly used corporate sustainability indicators, the initiative will help identify Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) that can help track business' contributions to the SDGs.

For more information visit https://www.unglobalcompact.org/news/1361-10-07-2014n.

[15] Ibid, para 149, iv.

III. Principles for setting SDG indicators and an integrated monitoring framework

Building upon the standards proposed in the UN Development Group (UNDG) handbook and the CES Recommendations on Measuring Sustainable Development,[16] we propose 10 criteria for robust Global Monitoring Indicators. These principles have also been informed by lessons from the MDGs (Box 1); comments from NSOs collected through our public consultation and via the Friends of the Chair on Broader Measures of Progress; as well as the principles laid out in various reports including *The Future We Want*, *A New Global Partnership* and *A World That Counts*.[17]

Figure 3: Towards an integrated indicator framework: Ten principles for Global Monitoring Indicators

1. Limited in number and globally harmonized
2. Simple, single-variable indicators, with straightforward policy implications
3. Allow for high frequency monitoring
4. Consensus based, in line with international standards and system-based information
5. Constructed from well-established data sources
6. Disaggregated
7. Universal
8. Mainly outcome-focused
9. Science-based and forward-looking
10. A proxy for broader issues or conditions

Robust Global Monitoring Indicators for the SDGs should be:

1. **Limited in number and globally harmonized:** Since a very large number of indicators would be required to comprehensively track progress towards all aspects of the 169 targets proposed by the Open Working Group, we recommend that countries consider two sets of indicators. Up to 100 Global Monitoring Indicators would be reported on in a harmonized way by every country on an annual basis and collated by the international community. One hundred globally harmonized indicators appear to be the upper limit of feasibility (Box 2). In addition, countries will identify a nationally appropriate number of Complementary National Indicators. In this report we present such options for such indicators as a menu of options, though the list we include is far from exhaustive.

2. **Simple, single-variable indicators with straightforward policy implications:** Indicators need to be simple to compile and easy to interpret and communicate. They must also have clear policy implications. Composite indices should be avoided where possible since they require more complex data collection methods, and often rely on imputation for missing variables and arbitrary weighting. Moreover, composite indices do not lend themselves easily to policy recommendations, and they expand the number of (underlying) variables that need to be collected through official statistical

[16] United Nations (2003). *Indicators for Monitoring the Millennium Development Goals: Definitions, Rationale, Concepts, and Sources*. New York, NY: United Nations. Also featured in the Report of the Friends of the Chair Group on Broader Measures of Progress, released on 16th December 2014 [E/CN.3/2015/2].

[17] United Nations (2012). *The Future We Want, Our Common Vision*. Outcome document of the Rio+20 Conference; HLP (2013); and IEAG on the Data Revolution (2014).

systems, which might undermine the feasibility of a monitoring framework. Instead, Global Monitoring Indicators should rely as much as possible on metrics that consist of one variable only.[18]

3. **Allow for high frequency monitoring:** Timeliness is crucial for data to be a useful management and policy tool. To align with national planning and budgetary processes, SDG monitoring should operate on an annual cycle. The MDGs were also reported annually, but data featured in annual reports was often two to three years out of date, if available at all. To overcome this, the SDG indicators should lend themselves to annual production, or bi- or tri-yearly production with interim annual figures produced using robust estimation methodologies (Annex 3). These figures would then be reported upon annually, within an internationally harmonized national monitoring cycle.

4. **Consensus based, in line with international standards and system-based information:** Global Monitoring Indicators should be underpinned by a broad international consensus on their measurement and be based on international standards, recommendations, and best practices to facilitate international comparison. Where possible, indicators should be broadly consistent with systems of national accounts, systems of environmental-economic accounting, and other systems-based information.

5. **Constructed from well-established data sources**: Indicators should draw on well-established sources of public and private data, and be consistent to enable measurement over time. For a small number of new indicators, well-established data sources may be unavailable. In such cases, the establishment of a baseline will need to be an urgent priority over the next two or more years.

6. **Disaggregated**: Preference should be given to indicators that lend themselves to disaggregation in order to track inequalities in SDG achievement. As the HLP report recommends, targets can only be considered achieved if they are met for all relevant groups.[19] Key dimensions for disaggregation include (i) characteristics of the individual or household (e.g. sex, age, income, disability, religion, ethnicity and indigenous status); (ii) economic activity; and (iii) spatial dimensions (e.g. by metropolitan areas, urban and rural, or districts). See Annex 4 for a detailed discussion of how SDG indicators can be disaggregated.

7. **Universal:** The set of SDG indicators as a whole needs to track a universal agenda. Most though not all Global Monitoring Indicators should therefore be applicable in developed as well as developing countries. Given the many layers of the SDG monitoring process, indicators should also be applicable at the global, regional, national, and local levels (Figure 2). The ability of indicators to be localized is particularly important to encourage active implementation of the agenda within subnational levels of government, such as cities, which are home to over half of the global population.

8. **Mainly outcome-focused:** As with the definition of targets, it is generally preferable for Global Monitoring Indicators to track outcomes or the ends as opposed to the means. Yet the choice between input and outcome measures must be handled pragmatically. In some cases, input metrics can play a critical role in driving and tracking the changes needed for sustainable development. For example,

[18] The Global Monitoring Indicators presented in this report include a small number of composite indices as exceptions from principle 2. The motivation for each exception is explained in the text. The arguments against the use of composite indices apply less to Complementary National Indicators where the number of underlying variables does not need to be restricted. Hence composite indices can play an important role in supporting national monitoring processes. They may also be useful for thematic monitoring.

[19] HLP (2013), 17.

access to health services is a vital component of Universal Health Coverage. Similarly, Official Development Assistance (ODA) is difficult to mobilize but critical for achieving the SDGs. Indicators for national and thematic monitoring will likely focus to a greater extent on tracking inputs and process metrics for implementation.

9. **Science-based and forward-looking:** The SDGs are expected to cover a 15-year period. Much will change in that time. For example, the world population is projected to increase by 1 billion people by 2030, and two-thirds of those will be living in cities. Indicators must be designed in such a way to account for these changing global dynamics and to anticipate future changes, and the framework must be flexible and allow for new indicators to replace outdated ones.

10. **A proxy for broader issues or conditions:** A single indicator cannot measure every aspect of a complex issue, but well-chosen Global Monitoring Indicators can track broader concepts. For example, to measure rule of law and access to justice, several aspects must be measured, including the capacity to redress crime, citizens' trust in the police and court systems, and the rates of redress. The proposed indicator on the investigation and sentencing of sexual and gender-based violent crimes serves as a proxy for the treatment of vulnerable groups and access to justice overall. As described further in Annex 1, the indicator framework needs to track a number of cross-cutting issues that may not be captured in the title of individual goals.

As illustrated in Figure 2 and the preceding chapter, national, regional, and thematic monitoring serve specific purposes, which must be reflected in the choice of indicators. As a result, some of the principles for setting Global Monitoring Indicators may not apply. For example, national indicators reflect national priorities and traditions, so they do not need to be harmonized internationally. Countries may also place a much greater emphasis on tracking the implementation of their strategies for achieving the SDGs, including through nationally appropriate indicators on policy and legal frameworks, which would be difficult to harmonize at the global level. Similarly, countries may opt to use non-official data for their own purposes. Analogous considerations apply to regional monitoring.

The health sector demonstrates how thematic monitoring can make effective use of process indicators, such as the number of DOTS administered to treat TB or the share of hospitals stocking the full set of essential medicines. Such process metrics provide a rich understanding of how sectors are performing and allow countries to share lessons. Thematic monitoring offers the scale and flexibility to test new approaches to data collection and make creative use of technological innovations as described in Section IV.3 below. It may also make greater use of composite indicators that lend themselves to support effective communication.

All of the principles above must be used to inform the process of selecting SDG indicators. Taken together they must also reflect the integrated nature of the SDG framework. The SDGs proposed by the OWG rightly emphasize the need for integration across the goals. For example, gender equality must be addressed in virtually every goal, and decarbonization or sustainable consumption and production cannot be pursued by undermining economic growth. This integration must be reflected in the design of the indicator framework (see Box 4).

Together, indicators for national, regional, thematic, and global monitoring will provide a rich, integrated and dynamic monitoring framework for the SDGs. Chosen carefully, they will complement one another and strengthen the comparative advantages of each monitoring level. Above all they will provide a dynamic framework to foster innovation – the data revolution – in collecting and sharing information on progress towards the SDGs.

Box 4: Designing an integrated indicator framework

The SDSN has paid careful attention to the need for the indicators to track the breadth of the SDG agenda. As a result, many indicators contribute to tracking several SDG Targets, and many targets require several indicators (Table 2). Together, the 100 GMIs proposed in this report constitute an integrated indicator framework.

Some analysts have suggested that each indicator should be "integrated", but such a principle is hard to operationalize in practice without resorting to composite indices that we consider inadvisable for the reasons outlined in our principles. Indicators need to be simple and easy to communicate, so they should track clearly identified variables that may capture only part of an issue.

Take the example of sustainable agriculture, which is multi-faceted and covers the full spectrum of the economic, social, and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. Some indicators are required to track productivity (e.g. crop yield gap or productivity growth) while others will track the environmental impact of agriculture (e.g. water use, nitrogen flows, land-use change). Yet others need to track the social dimension of agriculture, particularly support to smallholder farmers (e.g. extension workers). Agriculture-related nutrition and food security metrics cut across the economic and social sphere (e.g. stunting, micronutrient deficiencies). Countries will develop a robust understanding of sustainable agriculture by considering a reasonable range of indicators in combination.

The indicators need to be considered as an integrated package and must work in harmony with one another. They should help us look at every issue through an economic, social, and environmental lens. Only by tracking all GMIs can we understand whether the world is on track for achieving sustainable development. In turn, this reinforces the need for a limited number of GMIs or else the indicator framework may become difficult to manage and hard to communicate.

IV. Priority Challenges in Setting SDG Indicators

A first critical step in launching the data revolution must be to ensure that all countries and the international community are well equipped to monitor the SDGs so that the indicators can serve their dual purpose as management tool and report card. To the extent possible, implementation of the monitoring framework should start as early as 2016, when the SDGs will take effect. To this end, three priority challenges need to be addressed with urgency.

1. Filling gaps in available indicators

Many indicators, especially relating to poverty and economic development, are already collected (e.g. as part of the MDG process), but in some cases, new indicators will have to be developed, together with information gathering systems, to cover new priorities. Some new indicators are presented in this report. Preliminary suggestions and indicators still under development are in square brackets.

Developing new indicators will require major investments in national and international capacity to collect and analyze data. In preparing this draft report the SDSN has consulted extensively to obtain feedback from interested international institutions and other organizations on the relevance, accuracy, appropriateness, and realism of the recommended indicators. In some cases, what we are suggesting may not be possible to implement in a timely and accurate manner. In other cases, additional indicators may need to be considered.

We encourage the competent specialized agencies of the UN System, NSOs, and other international statistical organizations, such as the OECD or Eurostat, to identify and review available indicator options for each major gap. Decisions on what can actually be measured should be guided by the relevant expert communities, with the advice and leadership of the global institutions charged with oversight, measurement, standards, and implementation of programs.

In many cases, sound indicators exist, but data is not systematically collected on a routine, harmonized, and comparable basis – particularly in low-income countries. As highlighted in three SDSN Briefing Papers on household survey and indicator coverage, important gaps exist, particularly for key social and environmental metrics.[20] The coming months need to be used by NSOs and the international organizations to identify practical strategies for filling data gaps. In some cases, this will require increased investments in national statistical systems.

2. Moving towards annual monitoring

Timeliness is crucial for data to be a useful management and policy tool. To align with national planning and budgetary processes, SDG monitoring needs to operate on an annual cycle. Ensuring annual and up-to-date data will be a major step towards achieving the data revolution for the SDGs. For a more detailed discussion of annual monitoring, see Annex 3.

Annual monitoring on progress does not necessarily mean that new data need to be produced every year. For a number of indicators this may be impossible or inadvisable.[21] In such cases producing data every two to three years and doing robust projections, extrapolations or modeled estimates may be sufficient. But even this level of frequency will require a step change in the way data is collected and disseminated.

Given how infrequently some indicators are collected today, it might seem impossible to shift towards such high frequency monitoring for SDG indicators. Yet a careful review of the issues suggests it is utterly feasible. In fact, many countries have shown what can be done with clear commitments, the creative use of modern technologies, institutional innovation, and modest resources. Some 60 countries already report annual figures on multiple social and economic indicators based on annual survey data.

International institutions also have made the effort to generate annual estimates. Such approaches could be applied to other SDG indicators to enable timely annual monitoring of progress.[22] Similarly, the World Bank committed in 2013 to report annually on poverty and boosting shared prosperity.[23]

[20] See i) Cassidy, M. (2014). *Assessing Gaps in Indicator Coverage and Availability*, SDSN Briefing Paper, Paris, France and New York, USA: SDSN; ii) Alkire, S. and Samman, E. (2014), *Mobilizing the household data required to progress toward the SDGs*. SDSN Briefing Paper, and iii) Alkire, S (2014). *Towards frequent and accurate poverty data.* SDSN Briefing Paper.

[21] Indicators unsuited to annual production are indicators that (i) exhibit year-on-year variation that is significantly smaller than the error margin, (ii) require a very large number of observations to be computed, (iii) may be affected or compromised by year on year monitoring, such as attitudinal and behavior change. A preliminary assessment suggests that this applies to at least four GMIs featured in this report: life expectancy, maternal mortality rate, fertility rate, and prevalence of non-communicable diseases.

[22] See the CME Info online database: www.childmortality.org

[23] See World Bank President Jim Yong Kim's Speech at Georgetown University (April 2013), online at: http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/speech/2013/04/02/world-bank-group-president-jim-yong-kims-speech-at-georgetown-university

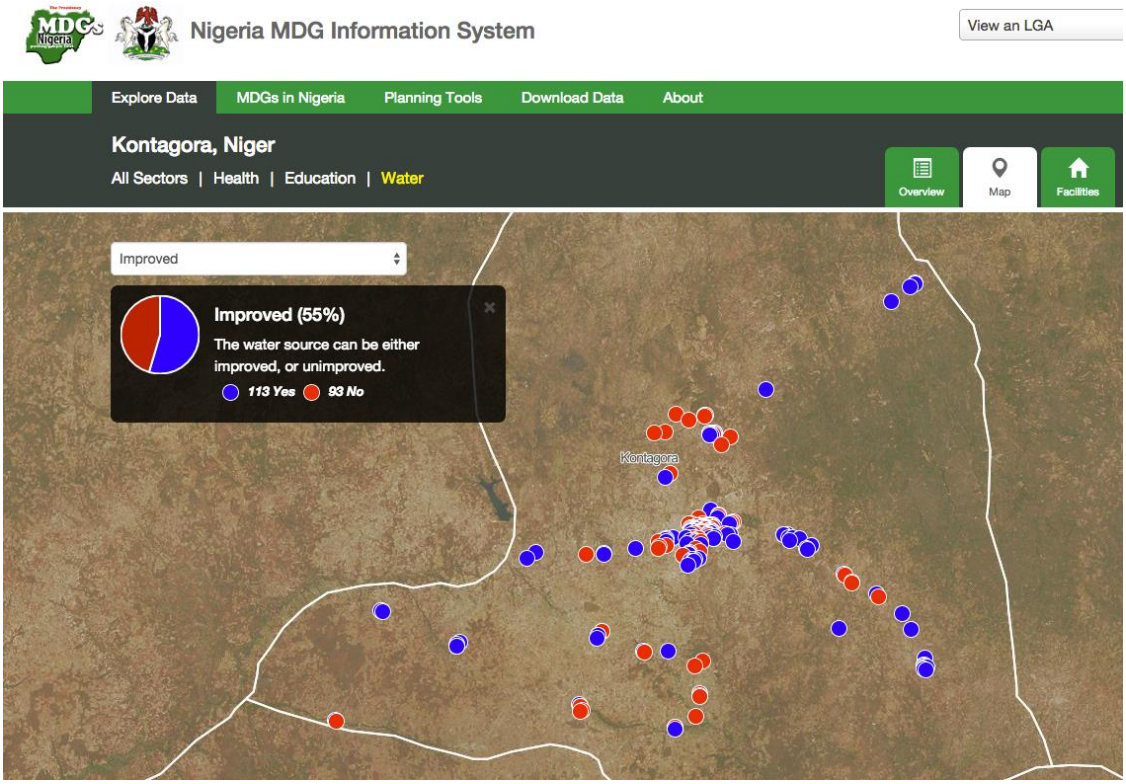
3. Adopting innovative approaches to data collection and establishing strategies to harmonize unofficial metrics

Monitoring the SDGs requires many different types of data, which together will form the data revolution. Official statistics derived from surveys, administrative data, and many other methods will play a critical role, but they will be complemented by unofficial data and other performance metrics, including business metrics, polling data, georeferenced information on government facilities, etc.

This draft report and the findings from earlier consultations suggest that official data, including international household survey data, will play a critical role for the foreseeable time in tracking the SDGs and shaping governments programs. But the revolution in information and communication technologies and the growing role of civil society organizations and businesses offer unprecedented opportunities for complementing metrics and data.

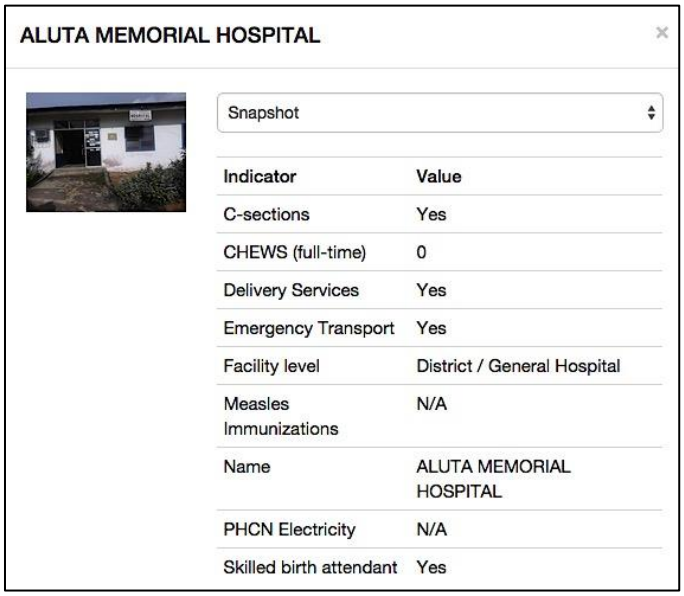
Of particular importance is georeferenced data that can now be collected easily using mobile phones to provide location-specific information on government facilities, water points, and environmental challenges. As one impressive example, the Nigerian Senior Special Advisor to the President on the MDGs, with support from the Earth Institute's Sustainable Engineering Laboratory, developed the Nigeria MDG Information System, an online interactive data platform. Using this system, all government health and education facilities as well as water access points were mapped across Nigeria within a mere two months (Figure 4).

Figure 4: Screenshot of Nigeria MDG Information System showing the location and status of water sources in the Kontagora region of Niger State, Nigeria



Source: http://nmis.mdgs.gov.ng/

Figure 5: Nigeria MDG Information System - information on general hospital in the Isoko south region of Delta State, Nigeria



Source: http://nmis.mdgs.gov.ng/

The system now reports the latest status of more than 250,000 facilities using data generated with the help of smartphones. Any internet user can now ascertain the status of every facility across the entire country (Figure 5).

The software tools used for the Nigeria MDG Information System are open-source. National and sub-national governments, civil society organizations, and businesses can use them to develop dedicated georeferenced surveys for a variety of purposes. For example, such tools make it possible to generate the management information that local authorities need in order to improve service delivery. They can also be used by civil society organizations for example to track which infrastructure facilities are fully operational or where illegal logging is occurring.

Specialized UN agencies and other international organizations should organize thematic discussions with NSOs, businesses, and civil society organizations to determine the most promising uses of georeferenced data and to identify complementary metrics to official SDG indicators. Such groups can then propose standards and systems for collecting and processing such data.

V. Next Steps and Opportunities for Leadership

The experience of the MDGs underscores the importance of thinking through the indicators as early as possible to ensure that the goals and targets can be monitored and implemented. So far, the international community's attention has been focused primarily on defining goals and targets. The next step is to agree on the indicators and associated monitoring systems so that the world will be ready to implement the SDGs in 2016.

Success will require a data revolution, following some of the bold but imminently feasible steps outlined in this report. Key milestones in building an effective monitoring framework for the SDGs will include a multi-stakeholder process to identify global indicators and baselines (via the IEAG-SDG); ongoing thematic consultations to agree upon long-lists of specialist indicators for thematic monitoring; and the establishment of a Data Revolution Partnership.

1. Multi-stakeholder process to set Global Monitoring Indicators and establish baselines

The UN Statistical Commission (UNSC) at its 46th session (March 5-6, 2015) discussed the roadmap for the development and implementation of the indicator and monitoring framework for the goals and targets of the post-2015 development agenda. Given the breadth and complexity of the SDG agenda, it has recommended the creation of an Inter-Agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators, 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."*[24] This is a welcome first step, though SDSN encourages this group to involve all branches of government, civil society, business, and other stakeholders, to contribute towards the development of Global Monitoring Indicators. We hope that this draft report will make a contribution towards this multi-stakeholder process and towards science-based SDG indicators.

As recommended by the Friends of the Chair Group on Broader Measures of Progress and in the Technical Report of the Bureau of the UN Statistical Commission, a set of indicative indicators should be developed by September 2015, so that a definitive set can be adopted by the 47th session of the UNSC in 2016. An urgent priority will be to establish baselines for monitoring the indicators. Where indicators are already well understood and a consensus is emerging around them, the establishment of adequate baselines can start right away.

2. Thematic consultations

During 2015, UN agencies and other organizations have an opportunity to convene multi-stakeholder consultations involving governments, civil society, business, and science in order to develop thematic monitoring frameworks as described above. These groups should fill gaps in available indicators and develop detailed recommendations on how to move towards annual monitoring of priority thematic indicators. For example, more regular monitoring on child nutrition may require increased investments in household surveys or health-sector administrative data collection. Alternatively, it may require investments in national statistical literacy to enable NSOs to compute robust year on year estimations.

[24] Bureau of the United Nations Statistical Commission, (March 2015), *Technical report on the process of the development of an indicator framework for the goals and targets of the post-2015 development agenda - Working draft*.

Another key technical challenge for consideration in thematic consultations is how each Global Monitoring Indicator can be collected in ways that enable sufficient disaggregation. For some indicators, this may require twinning official metrics with geospatial data or using larger sample sizes. Each indicator will need to be accompanied by a comprehensive strategy explaining how detailed disaggregated data can be compiled.

The consultations need to consider official statistics as well as non-official statistics and the potential offered by big data and innovative technologies. This will be particularly important to ensure that each indicator is sufficiently disaggregated so that countries can make sure that "no one is left behind." It may also enable countries to leapfrog the use of labor-intensive statistical tools, in favor of cost-saving metadata analysis.

Currently, UN organizations work on these issues to varying degrees. Some have already started reaching out to businesses and NGOs, but others focus solely on official indicator sets. The UN Chief Executive Board for Coordination (CEB) could table this important issue to encourage leadership by agencies in their respective areas, identify best practices, promote coordination, and explore ways in which the UN System can support innovation in driving the data revolution. Together these thematic consultations will help translate the data revolution into practical action, with clear roles and responsibilities for UN agencies, member states, the scientific community, civil society, and business.

3. Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data: global standards, greater innovation, and adequate resources

In its report *A World That Counts* the Independent Expert Advisory Group on the Data Revolution recommends a UN-led "Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data" (GPSDD). The role of the partnership would be to mobilize and coordinate as many initiatives and institutions as possible to achieve the data revolution. In practice, this partnership may consist of a high-level multi-stakeholder committee, with representatives from the UN, National Governments, businesses, academia, science and civil society. The committee would perform three essential functions; convening diverse data communities (such as Members of the Open Government Partnership and the G8 Open Data Charter) to foster consensus and harmonize global standards; incentivizing innovation and encouraging public-private partnerships for data; and mobilizing additional resources.

A set of global standards for data harmonization and use will be essential to enable national governments and NSOs to effectively compile, interpret, and utilize the broad range of development data. Such standards will be particularly important for non-official sources of data, such as business monitoring, which over time may be used to complement official metrics. In the short to medium term this may require more methodological research to better understand how big data can be used to complement official sources. A high-level, powerful group will be essential to convene the various data and transparency initiatives under one umbrella, in support of sustainable development, and to secure the cooperation of both Member States and businesses.

Second, the partnership for development data should strive to **foster innovation** in SDG monitoring. The IEAG on the Data Revolution has recommended a web of data innovation networks to advance innovation and analysis. To focus energies and incentivize year on year progress, we also recommend an annual prize, awarded at an annual conference or "World Forum on Sustainable Development Data."[25] This award would be given to NSOs, specialist groups, civil society organizations, or businesses that have developed innovative approaches to improve SDG indicators (e.g. by increasing the frequency or disaggregation) or replace existing indicators with new metrics that are better and/or less expensive to collect.

[25] UN Secretary General (2014), para. 143.

A third core function of the partnership for development data will be to **mobilize additional resources** to support sound monitoring system. SDSN is working in coalition with more than 15 organizations, including Open Data Watch, PARIS21, the World Bank, and others, to consolidate available data on the levels of investment required for SDG monitoring and statistical capacity development. The forthcoming report estimates the cost of improving national statistical systems to be able to measure the SDGs to be about $1 billion per annum. Although it is hard to estimate an exact funding gap, it is clear that there is a large margin between current expenditures and future requirements. An analysis of National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDSs) shows that countries are planning on aid at a level of 49% of current NSDS budgets. We predict that at least $200-250 million more will therefore be required in ODA (an average of $2.59 million per ODA recipient or blend country) to fulfill the monitoring demands of the SDGs, alongside increased domestic investments. It should be noted that these estimates are preliminary. Final estimates will be made available by the World Bank and IMF Spring Meetings in late April 2015.[26]

Current financing mechanisms and modalities for data are not only underfunded, they are also fragmented and beset with high transaction costs. In addition to quantifying incremental financing needs, the international community will therefore need to determine how additional resources can be used most effectively to ensure maximum results. Experience in other areas suggests that pooled financing mechanisms can be very effective by (i) reducing transaction costs and minimizing duplication; (ii) strengthening national ownership in the design and implementation of programs; (iii) facilitating knowledge transfer and the consolidation of lessons learnt across countries; (iv) facilitating partnerships with the private sector through dedicated windows for public-private partnerships; and (v) supporting transparent criteria for countries' resource mobilization.[27] Recommendations on pooled funding mechanisms for SDG data should be considered as soon as possible, with the intention that a coordinated mechanism will launch in early 2016.

Based on a clear indicator framework and a robust needs assessment, the first steps towards a data revolution can start in early 2015, including vital resource mobilization. Given the public attention that will be paid to the SDGs during 2015, it would seem possible to complete the fundraising by the second half of the year – in time for implementation.

[26] Espey, J. et al.(2015 forthcoming*) A Needs Assessment for SDG Monitoring and Statistical Capacity Development*, SDSN Report, Paris France and New York, USA: SDSN.

[27] Sachs, J. and G Schmidt-Traub (2013). F*inancing for development and climate change post-2015*. SDSN Briefing Paper, Paris, France and New York, USA: SDSN.

Figure 6: Opportunities for action: a timeline of key processes for monitoring and review

In our consultations with the technical communities, including NSOs, UN and other international organizations, scientists, civil society groups, and business organizations, we have witnessed outstanding expertise and tremendous enthusiasm for making the SDGs and their monitoring a success. We are convinced that these practical steps can be taken in a timely fashion. The SDSN will continue to support UNSD and work with other interested partners to help develop a sound SDG indicator framework and make the data revolution a reality.

Table 1: Suggested SDG Indicators arranged by OWG Goals

This table identifies potential lead agencies for each indicator and highlights cross-references to other goals. For ease of presentation, it lists the indicators by goals proposed by the OWG. Table 2 on page 34 provides a complementary summary of indicators by OWG targets. It demonstrates that the suggested indicators contribute directly to the measurement of several targets.

Indicator number	Potential and Indicative Indicator	Potential lead agency or agencies	Other goals indicator applies to
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere			
1	Proportion of population below $1.25 (PPP) per day (MDG Indicator)	World Bank	8
2	Proportion of population living below national poverty line, by urban/rural (modified MDG Indicator)	World Bank, UN DESA	11
3	Multidimensional Poverty Index	UNDP, World Bank, UNSD, UNICEF	2, 3, 4, 8, 11
4	Percentage of eligible population covered by national social protection programs	ILO	8, 10, 11
5	Percentage of women, men, indigenous peoples, and local communities with secure rights to land, property, and natural resources, measured by (i) percentage with documented or recognized evidence of tenure, and (ii) percentage who perceive their rights are recognized and protected.	FAO, UNDP, UN-Habitat	2, 5, 10, 11
6	Losses from natural disasters, by climate and non-climate-related events (in US$ and lives lost)	UNISDR, FAO, WHO, CRED	2, 6, 11, 13
7	Total fertility rate	UN Population Division, UNFPA	
	Complementary National Indicators: 1.1. Poverty gap ratio (MDG Indicator) 1.2. Percentage of population using banking services (including mobile banking) 1.3. [Indicator on equal access to inheritance] – to be developed 1.4. [Disaster Risk Reduction Indicator] – to be developed		
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture *See Annex 1 (page 66) for a synthesis of how indicators track food security and nutrition across all goals*			
8	Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (MDG Indicator)	FAO, WHO	3
9	Percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49) with anemia	FAO, WHO	3
10	Prevalence of stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age	WHO, UNICEF	1, 3
11	Percentage of infants under 6 months who are exclusively breast fed	WHO, UNICEF	3
12	Percentage of women, 15-49 years of age, who consume at least 5 out of 10 defined food groups	FAO, WHO	3, 5
13	Crop yield gap (actual yield as % of attainable yield)	FAO	
14	Number of agricultural extension workers per 1000 farmers [or share of farmers covered by agricultural extension programs and services]	FAO	
15	Nitrogen use efficiency in food systems	FAO, International	

		Fertilizer Industry Association (IFA)	
16	[Crop water productivity (tons of harvested product per unit irrigation water)] – to be developed	FAO	6
	Complementary National Indicators: 2.1. Percentage of population with shortfalls of: iron, zinc, iodine, vitamin A, folate, vitamin B12, [and vitamin D] 2.2. Proportion of infants 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet 2.3. Percentage children born with low birth weight 2.4. Cereal yield growth rate (% p.a.) 2.5. Livestock yield gap (actual yield as % of attainable yield) 2.6. [Phosphorus use efficiency in food systems] – to be developed 2.7. Share of calories from non-staple crops 2.8. Percentage of total daily energy intake from protein in adults 2.9. [Access to drying, storage and processing facilities] – to be developed 2.10. [Indicator on genetic diversity in agriculture] – to be developed 2.11. [Indicator on irrigation access gap] – to be developed 2.12. [Farmers with nationally appropriate crop insurance (%)] – to be developed 2.13. Public and private R&D expenditure on agriculture and rural development (% of GNI) 2.14. [Indicator on food price volatility] – to be developed		
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages *See Annex 1 (page 73) for a synthesis of how indicators track health across all goals*			
17	Maternal mortality ratio (MDG Indicator) and rate	WHO, UN Population Division, UNICEF, World Bank	5
18	Neonatal, infant, and under-5 mortality rates (modified MDG Indicator)	WHO, UNICEF, UN Population Division	
19	Percent of children receiving full immunization (as recommended by national vaccination schedules)	UNICEF, GAVI, WHO	
20	HIV incidence, treatment rate, and mortality (modified MDG Indicator)	WHO, UNAIDS	
21	Incidence, prevalence, and death rates associated with all forms of TB (MDG Indicator)	WHO	
22	Incidence and death rates associated with malaria (MDG Indicator)	WHO	
23	Probability of dying between exact ages 30 and 70 from any of cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease, [or suicide]	WHO	11
24	Percent of population overweight and obese, including children under 5	WHO	12
25	Road traffic deaths per 100,000 population	WHO, UN-Habitat	9, 11
26	[Consultations with a licensed provider in a health facility or the community per person, per year] – to be developed	WHO	
27	[Percentage of population without effective financial protection for health care] – to be developed	WHO	11
28	Proportion of persons with a severe mental disorder (psychosis, bipolar affective disorder, or moderate-severe depression) who are using services	WHO	
29	Contraceptive prevalence rate (MDG Indicator)	UN Population Division and UNFPA	5
30	Current use of any tobacco product (age-standardized rate)	WHO	12

	Complementary National Indicators: 3.1. Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (MDG Indicator) 3.2. Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits) (MDG Indicator) 3.3. Post-natal care coverage (one visit) (MDG Indicator) 3.4. Coverage of iron-folic acid supplements for pregnant women (%) 3.5. Incidence rate of diarrheal disease in children under 5 years 3.6. Percentage of 1 year-old children immunized against measles (MDG Indicator) 3.7. Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving PMTCT 3.8. Condom use at last high-risk sex (MDG Indicator) 3.9. Percentage of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course (MDG Indicator) 3.10. Percentage of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (MDG Indicator) 3.11. Percentage of people in malaria-endemic areas sleeping under insecticide-treated bed nets (modified MDG Indicator) 3.12. Percentage of confirmed malaria cases that receive first-line antimalarial therapy according to national policy 3.13. Percentage of suspected malaria cases that receive a parasitological test 3.14. Percentage of pregnant women receiving malaria IPT (in endemic areas) 3.15. Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD) cure rate 3.16. Incidence and death rates associated with hepatitis 3.17. Percentage of women with cervical cancer screening 3.18. Percentage of adults with hypertension diagnosed & receiving treatment 3.19. Harmful use of alcohol 3.20. Healthy life expectancy at birth 3.21. Waiting time for elective surgery 3.22. Prevalence of insufficient physical activity 3.23. Fraction of calories from added saturated fats and sugars 3.24. Age-standardized mean population intake of salt (sodium chloride) per day in grams in persons aged 18+ years 3.25. Prevalence of persons (aged 18+ years) consuming less than five total servings (400 grams) of fruit and vegetables per day 3.26. Percentage change in per capita [red] meat consumption relative to a 2015 baseline 3.27. Age-standardized (to world population age distribution) prevalence of diabetes (preferably based on HbA1c), hypertension, cardiovascular disease, and chronic respiratory disease 3.28. [Mortality from indoor air pollution] – to be developed 3.29. Percentage of health facilities meeting service specific readiness requirements 3.30. Percentage of population with access to affordable essential drugs and commodities on a sustainable basis 3.31. Percentage of new health care facilities built in compliance with building codes and standards 3.32. Public and private R&D expenditure on health (% GNP) 3.33. Ratio of health professionals to population (MDs, nurse midwives, nurses, community health workers, EmOC caregivers) 3.34. Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV 3.35. Stillbirth rate		
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all			
31	Percentage of children (36-59 months) receiving at least one year of a quality pre-primary education program	UNESCO, UNICEF, World Bank	
32	Early Child Development Index (ECDI)	UNICEF, UNESCO	
33	Primary completion rates for girls and boys	UNESCO	5
34	[Percentage of girls and boys who master a broad range of foundational skills, including in literacy and mathematics by the end of the primary school cycle	UNESCO	5

	(based on credibly established national benchmarks)] – to be developed		
35	Secondary completion rates for girls and boys	UNESCO	5, 8
36	[Percentage of girls and boys who achieve proficiency across a broad range of learning outcomes, including in literacy and in mathematics by end of lower secondary schooling cycle (based on credibly established national benchmarks)] – to be developed	UNESCO	5
37	Tertiary enrollment rates for women and men	UNESCO	5, 8
	Complementary National Indicators: 4.1. [Percentage of girls and boys who acquire skills and values needed for global citizenship and sustainable development (national benchmarks to be developed) by the end of lower secondary] – to be developed 4.2. Percentage of children under 5 experiencing responsive, stimulating parenting in safe environments 4.3. Number of children out of school 4.4. [Percentage of adolescents (15-19 years) with access to school-to-work programs] – to be developed 4.5. Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women and men (MDG Indicator) 4.6. [Percentage of young adults (18-24 years) with access to a learning program]-to be developed 4.7. [Indicator on share of education facilities that provide an effective learning environment] – to be developed 4.8. Pupil to computer ratio in primary and secondary education 4.9. [Indicator on scholarships for students from developing countries] – to be developed 4.10. [Indicator on supply of qualified teachers] – to be developed 4.11. Presence of legal frameworks that guarantee the right to education for all children for early childhood and basic education, and that guarantee a minimum age of entry to employment not below the years of basic education.		
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls *See Annex 1 (page 64) for a synthesis of how indicators track gender equality across all goals*			
38	Prevalence of girls and women 15-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence [by an intimate partner] in the last 12 months	WHO, UNSD	3
39	Percentage of referred cases of sexual and gender-based violence against women and children that are investigated and sentenced	UN Women	16
40	Percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married or in a union by age 18	UNICEF	3
41	Percentage of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone FGM/C	UNICEF	3
42	Average number of hours spent on paid and unpaid work combined (total work burden), by sex	ILO with IAEG-GS (UNSD)	
43	Percentage of seats held by women and minorities in national parliament and/or sub-national elected office according to their respective share of the population (modified MDG Indicator)	Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)	10, 16
44	Met demand for family planning (modified MDG Indicator)	UN Population Division, UNFPA	3
	Complementary National Indicators: 5.1. Gender gap in wages, by sector of economic activity 5.2. Share of women on corporate boards of national / multi-national corporations (MNCs) 5.3. Percentage of women without incomes of their own 5.4. Adolescent birth rate (MDG Indicator) 5.5. Percentage of young people receiving comprehensive sexuality education		
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all *See Annex 1 (page 86) for a synthesis of how indicators track water and sanitation across all goals*			
45	Percentage of population using safely managed water services, by urban/rural (modified MDG Indicator)	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP)	1, 2, 3, 9, 11

46	Percentage of population using safely managed sanitation services, by urban/rural (modified MDG Indicator)	WHO/UNICEF JMP	1, 2, 3, 9, 11
47	Percentage of wastewater flows treated to national standards [and reused] – to be developed	WHO/UNICEF JMP	3, 9, 11, 12, 14
48	[Indicator on water resource management] – to be developed	UN Water	12, 14, 15
49	Proportion of total water resources used (MDG Indicator)	FAO, UNEP	2, 9, 11, 12
	Complementary National Indicators: 6.1. Percentage of population practicing open defecation 6.2. Percentage of population with basic hand washing facilities with soap and water at home 6.3. Proportion of the population connected to collective sewers or with on-site storage of all domestic wastewaters 6.4. Percentage of pupils enrolled in primary schools and secondary schools providing basic drinking water, adequate sanitation, and adequate hygiene services 6.5. Percentage of beneficiaries using hospitals, health centers and clinics providing basic drinking water, adequate sanitation, and adequate hygiene 6.6. Proportion of the flows of treated municipal wastewater that are directly and safely reused 6.7. [Reporting of international river shed authorities on transboundary river-shed management] – to be developed 6.8. [Indicator on international cooperation and capacity building in water and sanitation-related activities] – to be developed 6.9. [Indicator on participation of local communities for improving water and sanitation management] – to be developed		
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all *See Annex 1 (page 83) for a synthesis of how indicators track sustainable energy for all across all goals*			
50	Share of the population using modern cooking solutions, by urban/rural	Sustainable Energy for All, IEA, WHO	1, 3, 5, 9, 11, 12
51	Share of the population using reliable electricity, by urban/rural	Sustainable Energy for All, IEA, World Bank	1, 3, 5, 9, 11, 12
52	Implicit incentives for low-carbon energy in the electricity sector (measured as US$/MWh or US$ per ton avoided CO_2)	IEA, UNFCCC	11, 13
53	Rate of primary energy intensity improvement	Sustainable Energy for All, IEA	11, 13
	Complementary National Indicators: 7.1. Primary energy by type 7.2. Fossil fuel subsidies ($ or %GNI) 7.3. Share of energy from renewables		
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all *See Annex 1 (page 72) for a synthesis of how indicators track growth and employment across all goals*			
54	GNI per capita (PPP, current US$ Atlas method)	IMF, World Bank, UNSD	11
55	Country implements and reports on System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) accounts	UNSD	12, 17
56	Youth employment rate, by formal and informal sector	ILO	11
57	Ratification and implementation of fundamental ILO labor standards and compliance in law and practice	ILO	5, 9, 10, 11, 17

	Complementary National Indicators: 8.1. Growth rate of GDP per person employed (MDG Indicator) 8.2. Working poverty rate measured at $2 PPP per capita per day 8.3. [Indicator of decent work] – to be developed 8.4. Household income, including in-kind services (PPP, current US$) 8.5. Employment to population ratio (EPR) by gender and age group (15–64) 8.6. Share of informal employment in total employment 8.7. Percentage of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment 8.8. Percentage of young people not in education, employment or training (NEET) 8.9. [Indicator on implementation of 10-year framework of programs on sustainable consumption and production] – to be developed		
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation *See Annex 1 (page 77) for a synthesis of how indicators track industrialization across all goals*			
58	Access to all-weather road (% access within [x] km distance to road)	World Bank	2, 7, 11
59	Mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by urban/rural	ITU	2, 11, 17
60	Index on ICT maturity	ITU	17
61	Manufacturing value added (MVA) as percent of GDP	World Bank, OECD, UNIDO	8, 11
62	Total energy and industry-related GHG emissions by gas and sector, expressed as production and demand-based emissions (tCO_2e)	UNFCCC, OECD, UNIDO	7, 11, 13
63	Personnel in R&D (per million inhabitants)	OECD, UNESCO	8, 17
	Complementary National Indicators: 9.1. Percentage of households with Internet, by type of service by urban/rural areas 9.2. Employment in industry (% of total employment)		
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries *See Annex 1 (page 75) for a synthesis of how indicators track inequalities across all goals*			
64	[Indicator on inequality at top end of income distribution: GNI share of richest 10% or Palma ratio]	UNSD, World Bank, OECD	1, 8
65	Percentage of households with incomes below 50% of median income ("relative poverty")	World Bank, OECD, UNSD	1, 8
	Complementary National Indicators: 10.1. Gini Coefficient 10.2. Income/wage persistence (intergenerational socioeconomic mobility) 10.3. Human Mobility Governance Index 10.4. Net ODA to LDCs as percentage of high-income countries' GNI (modified from MDG Indicator) 10.5. Indicator on share of LDCs / LIC representatives on boards of IMF / WB (and other institutions of governance) 10.6. [Remittance transfer costs] – to be developed		
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable *See Annex 1 (page 80) for a synthesis of how indicators track sustainable cities and human settlements across all goals*			
66	Percentage of urban population living in slums or informal settlements (MDG Indicator)	UN-Habitat, Global City Indicators Facility	1, 6
67	Percentage of people within 0.5km of public transit running at least every 20 minutes.	UN-Habitat	9

68	[Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate, at comparable scale] – to be developed	UN-Habitat, World Bank	3, 12
6 cross-reference	Losses from natural disasters, by climate and non-climate-related events (in US$ and lives lost)	UNISDR, FAO, WHO, CRED	*1, 2, 6, 13*
69	Mean urban air pollution of particulate matter (PM10 and PM2.5)	UN-Habitat, UNEP, WHO	9, 11, 12
70	Area of public and green space as a proportion of total city space	UN-Habitat	13, 17
71	Percentage of urban solid waste regularly collected and well managed	UN-Habitat, WHO	
95 cross-reference	Domestic revenues allocated to sustainable development as percent of GNI - by sector		
	Complementary National Indicators: 11.1. Number of street intersections per square kilometer 11.2. Existence and implementation of a national urban and human settlements policy framework 11.3. Percentage of cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants that are implementing risk reduction and resilience strategies informed by accepted international frameworks (such as forthcoming Hyogo-2 Framework) 11.4. Presence of urban building codes stipulating either the use of local materials and/or new energy efficient technologies or with incentives for the same 11.5. City biodiversity index (Singapore index) 11.6. Percentage of consumption of food and raw materials within urban areas that are produced and delivered in/from rural areas within the country		
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns *See Annex 1 (page 82) for a synthesis of how indicators track SCP across all goals*			
72	Disclosure of Natural Resource Rights Holdings	EITI, UNCTAD, UN Global Compact	15, 16, 17
73	Global Food Loss Indicator [or other indicator to be developed to track the share of food lost or wasted in the value chain after harvest]	FAO	2, 11
74	Consumption of ozone-depleting substances (MDG Indicator)	UNEP Ozone Secretariat	9
75	Aerosol optical depth (AOD)	UNEP	9, 11, 13
76	[Share of companies valued at more than [$1 billion] that publish integrated monitoring] – to be developed	Global Compact, WBCSD, GRI, IIRC	8, 17
	Complementary National Indicators: 12.1. [Strategic environmental and social impact assessments required] – to be developed 12.2. [Legislative branch oversight role regarding resource-based contracts and licenses]-to be developed 12.3. [Indicator on chemical pollution] – to be developed 12.4. CO_2 intensity of the building sector and of new buildings ($KgCO_2/m2/year$) 12.5. [Indicator on policies for sustainable tourism] – to be developed 12.6. [Indicator on sustainable public procurement processes] – to be developed		

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts *See Annex 1 (page 65) for a synthesis of how indicators track climate change across all goals*			
77	Availability and implementation of a transparent and detailed deep decarbonization strategy, consistent with the 2°C - or below - global carbon budget, and with GHG emission targets for 2020, 2030 and 2050.	UNFCCC	9, 11, 12, 17
78	CO_2 intensity of new power generation capacity installed (gCO_2 per kWh), and of new cars (gCO_2/pkm) and trucks (gCO_2/tkm)	UNFCCC, IEA	7, 8, 9, 11
79	Net GHG emissions in the Agriculture, Forest and other Land Use (AFOLU) sector (tCO_2e)	UNFCCC	2, 15
80	Official climate financing from developed countries that is incremental to ODA (in US$)	OECD DAC, UNFCCC, IEA	17
	Complementary National Indicators: 13.1. [Climate Change Action Index] – to be developed 13.2. GHG emissions intensity of areas under forest management ($GtCO_2e$ / ha)		
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development *See Annex 1 (page 85) for a synthesis of how indicators track sustainable oceans across all goals, and Annex 5 for an illustration of Thematic Monitoring for this goal area*			
81	Share of coastal and marine areas that are protected	UNEP-WCMC, IUCN	
82	Percentage of fish tonnage landed within Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY)	FAO	2, 12
	Complementary National Indicators: 14.1. Eutrophication of major estuaries 14.2. Ocean acidity (measured as surface pH) 14.3. [Indicator on the implementation of spatial planning strategies for coastal and marine areas]– to be developed 14.4. Area of coral reef ecosystems and percentage live cover 14.5. Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits (MDG Indicator) 14.6. Percentage of fisheries with a sustainable certification 14.7. Does flag state require International Maritime Organization (IMO) numbers and transponders for all fishing vessels more than 24 meters or 100 tons? 14.8. Has Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMO) established satellite- monitoring program? 14.9. [Use of destructive fishing techniques] – to be developed 14.10. [Indicator on access to marine resources for small-scale artisanal fishers] – to be developed 14.11. [Indicator on transferring marine technology] – to be developed 14.12. Area of mangrove deforestation (hectares and as % of total mangrove area)		
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 *See Annex 1 (page 84) for a synthesis of how indicators track sustainable land use and ecosystems across all goals*			
83	Annual change in forest area and land under cultivation (modified MDG Indicator)	FAO, UNEP	2, 12, 13
84	Area of forest under sustainable forest management as a percent of forest area	FAO, UNEP	12
85	Annual change in degraded or desertified arable land (% or ha)	FAO, UNEP	2
86	Red List Index	IUCN	
87	Protected areas overlay with biodiversity	UNEP-WCMC	
	Complementary National Indicators: 15.1. Improved tenure security and governance of forests 15.2. [Indicator on the conservation of mountain ecosystems] – to be developed 15.3. Vitality Index of Traditional Environmental Knowledge 15.4. [Indicator on access to genetic resources] – to be developed		

	15.5. Abundance of invasive alien species 15.6. [Indicator on financial resources for biodiversity and ecosystems] – to be developed 15.7. [Indicator on financial resources for sustainable forest management] – to be developed 15.8. [Indicator on global support to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species] – to be developed 15.9. Living Planet Index		
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 *See Annex 1 (page 71) for a synthesis of how indicators track peace and security, and governance across all goals*			
88	Violent injuries and deaths per 100,000 population	UNODC, WHO, UNOCHA	3, 5, 11
89	Number of refugees	UNHCR, OCHA, IOM	3
90	Proportion of legal persons and arrangements for which beneficial ownership information is publicly available	OECD	17
91	Revenues, expenditures, and financing of all central government entities are presented on a gross basis in public budget documentation and authorized by the legislature	UN Global Compact, EITI, and/or UNCTAD	17
92	Percentage of children under age 5 whose birth is registered with a civil authority	UNICEF	3, 5, 10
93	Existence and implementation of a national law and/or constitutional guarantee on the right to information	UNESCO	10
94	Perception of public sector corruption	Transparency International	
	Complementary National Indicators: 16.1. Percentage of women and men who report feeling safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live 16.2. Compliance with recommendations from the Universal Periodic Review and UN Treaties 16.3. Frequency of payment of salaries within security forces 16.4. Percentage of people and businesses that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by a public official, during the last 12 months 16.5. 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 16.6. [Indicator on illicit financial flows] – to be developed 16.7. [Indicator on international cooperation in preventing violence and combating terrorism and crime] – to be developed 16.8. Representation of women among mediators, negotiators and technical experts in formal peace negotiations 16.9. Number of journalists and associated media personnel that are physically attacked, unlawfully detained or killed as a result of pursuing their legitimate activities		
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development *See Annex 1 (page 69) for a synthesis of how indicators track global partnership, including financing, across all goals*			
95	Domestic revenues allocated to sustainable development as percent of GNI, by sector	IMF	10
96	Official development assistance and net private grants as percent of GNI	OECD	10
97	Private net flows for sustainable development at market rates as share of high-income country GNI, by sector	OECD DAC	10
98	Annual report by Bank for International Settlements (BIS), International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), and World Trade Organization (WTO)	BIS, IASB, IFRS, IMF, WIPO, WTO	2, 10

	[other organizations to be added] on the relationship between international rules and the SDGs and the implementation of relevant SDG targets		
99	Share of SDG Indicators that are reported annually	UNSD, OECD World Bank	10, 11
100	Evaluative Wellbeing and Positive Mood Affect	SDSN, OECD	3
	Complementary National Indicators: 17.1. Total Official Support for Development 17.2. Country Programmable Aid 17.3. [Indicator on debt sustainability] – to be developed 17.4. Gross domestic expenditure on R&D as share of GDP 17.5. [Indicator on technology sharing and diffusion] – to be developed 17.6. [Indicator on the creation of / subscription to the Technology Bank and STI (Science, Technology and Innovation) Capacity Building Mechanism for LDCs by 2017] – to be developed 17.7. Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries (MDG Indicator) 17.8. Value of LDC exports as a percentage of global exports 17.9. [Indicator on investment promotion regimes for LDCs] – to be developed 17.10. Percent of official development assistance (ODA), net private grants, and official climate finance channeled through priority pooled multilateral financing mechanisms		

Table 2: Suggested SDG Indicators arranged by OWG Targets

This table complements the list of indicators summarized in Table 1 by mapping the indicators to the targets identified by the OWG. Since some indicators can help monitor more than one target, they may appear several times in the table. This repetition will also help to ensure that the indicator framework is integrated, with cross-references to the social, economic, and environmental dimensions throughout, with a relatively small number of Global Monitoring and Complementary National Indicators.

OWG Target	Proposed Indicators
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere	
1.1 by 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day	1. Proportion of population below $1.25 (PPP) per day (MDG Indicator)
	3. Multidimensional Poverty Index
	4. Percentage of eligible population covered by national social protection programs
	5. Percentage of women, men, indigenous peoples, and local communities with secure rights to land, property, and natural resources, measured by (i) percentage with documented or recognized evidence of tenure, and (ii) percentage who perceive their rights are recognized and protected.
1.2 by 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	2. Proportion of population living below national poverty line, differentiated by urban/rural (modified MDG Indicator)
	3. Multidimensional Poverty Index
	7. Total fertility rate
	1.1. Poverty gap ratio (MDG Indicator)
1.3 implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	4. Percentage of eligible population covered by national social protection programs
	6. Losses from natural disasters, by climate and non-climate-related events (in US$ and lives lost)
1.4 by 2030 ensure that all men and women, particularly 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	5. Percentage of women, men, indigenous peoples, and local communities with secure rights to land, property, and natural resources, measured by (i) percentage with documented or recognized evidence of tenure, and (ii) percentage who perceive their rights are recognized and protected.
	1.2. Percentage of population using banking services (including mobile banking)
	1.3. [Indicator on equal access to inheritance] – to be developed
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	6. Losses from natural disasters, by climate and non-climate-related events (in US$ and lives lost)
	1.4. [Disaster Risk Reduction Indicator] – to be developed
1.a create sound policy frameworks, at national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies to support accelerated investments in poverty eradication actions	11.2. Existence and implementation of a national urban and human settlements policy framework
	98. Annual report by Bank for International Settlements (BIS), International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), World Trade Organization (WTO) [other organizations to be added] on

	relationship between international rules and the SDGs and the implementation of relevant SDG targets
	99. Share of SDG Indicators that are reported annually
1.b ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular LDCs, to implement programs and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	98. Annual report by Bank for International Settlements (BIS), International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), World Trade Organization (WTO) [other organizations to be added] on relationship between international rules and the SDGs and the implementation of relevant SDG targets
	96. Official development assistance and net private grants as percent of GNI
	95. Domestic revenues allocated to sustainable development as percent of GNI, by sector
	97. Private net flows for sustainable development at market rates as share of high-income country GNI, by sector
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	
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	8. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (MDG Indicator)
	9. Percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49) with anemia
	10. Prevalence of stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age
	11. Percentage of infants under 6 months who are exclusively breast fed
	12. Percentage of women (15-49) who consume at least 5 out of 10 defined food groups
	2.1. Percentage of population with shortfalls of: iron, zinc, iodine, vitamin A, folate, vitamin B12 [and vitamin D]
	2.2. Proportion of infants 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet
	2.3. Percentage children born with low birth weight
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	9. Percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49) with anemia
	10. Prevalence of stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age
	11. Percentage of infants under 6 months who are exclusively breast fed
	2.1. Percentage of population with shortfalls of: iron, zinc, iodine, vitamin A, folate, vitamin B12 [and vitamin D]
	2.2. Proportion of infants 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet
	2.8. Percentage of total daily energy intake from protein in adults
2.3 by 2030 double the agricultural productivity and the incomes of small-scale food producers, particularly 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	5. Percentage of women, men, indigenous peoples, and local communities with secure rights to land, property, and natural resources, measured by (i) percentage with documented or recognized evidence of tenure, and (ii) percentage who perceive their rights are recognized and protected.
	6. Losses from natural disasters, by climate and non-climate-related events (in US$ and lives lost)
	13. Crop yield gap (actual yield as % of attainable yield)

	14. Number of agricultural extension workers per 1000 farmers [or share of farmers covered by agricultural extension programs and services]
	15. Nitrogen use efficiency in food systems
	16. [Crop water productivity (tons of harvested product per unit irrigation water)] – to be developed
	82. Percentage of fish tonnage landed within Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY)
	2.4. Cereal yield growth rate (% p.a.)
	2.5. Livestock yield gap (actual yield as % of attainable yield)
	2.6. [Phosphorus use efficiency in food systems] – to be developed
	2.9. [Access to drying, storage and processing facilities] – to be developed
	2.11. [Indicator on irrigation access gap] – to be developed
	2.12. [Farmers with nationally appropriate crop insurance (%)] – to be developed
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	6. Losses from natural disasters, by climate and non-climate-related events (in US$ and lives lost)
	13. Crop yield gap (actual yield as % of attainable yield)
	15. Nitrogen use efficiency in food systems
	83. Annual change in forest area and land under cultivation (modified MDG Indicator)
	85. Annual change in degraded or desertified arable land (% or ha)
	2.4. Cereal yield growth rate (% p.a.)
	2.5. Livestock yield gap (actual yield as % of attainable yield)
	2.6. [Phosphorus use efficiency in food systems] – to be developed
	2.11. [Indicator on irrigation access gap] – to be developed
	2.12. [Farmers with nationally appropriate crop insurance (%)] – to be developed
	2.13. Public and private R&D expenditure on agriculture and rural development (% of GNI)
2.5 by 2020 maintain genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants, farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at 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	14. Number of agricultural extension workers per 1000 farmers [or share of farmers covered by agricultural extension programs and services]
	2.7. Share of calories from non-staple crops
	2.10. [Indicator on genetic diversity in agriculture] – to be developed
	17.5. [Indicator on technology sharing and diffusion] – to be developed
2.a increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services,	14. Number of agricultural extension workers per 1000 farmers [or share of farmers covered by agricultural extension programs and services]

technology development, and plant and livestock gene banks to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular in least developed countries	59. Mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by urban/rural
	96. Official development assistance and net private grants as percent of GNI
	95. Domestic revenues allocated to sustainable development as percent of GNI, by sector
	97. Private net flows for sustainable development at market rates as share of high-income country GNI, by sector
	2.13. Public and private R&D expenditure on agriculture and rural development (% of GNI)
2.b. correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets including by 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	98. Annual report by Bank for International Settlements (BIS), International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), World Trade Organization (WTO) [other organizations to be added] on relationship between international rules and the SDGs and the implementation of relevant SDG targets
	17.7. Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries (MDG Indicator)
	17.8. Value of LDC exports as a percentage of global exports
2.c adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives, and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility	2.14. [indicator on food price volatility] – to be developed
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	
3.1 by 2030 reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	17. Maternal mortality ratio (MDG Indicator) and rate
	3.1. Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (MDG Indicator)
	3.2. Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits) (MDG Indicator)
	3.3. Post-natal care coverage (one visit) (MDG Indicator)
	3.4. Coverage of iron-folic acid supplements for pregnant women (%)
	3.29. Percentage of health facilities meeting service specific readiness requirements.
3.2 by 2030 end preventable deaths of newborns and under-5 children	11. Percentage of infants under 6 months who are exclusively breast fed
	18. Neonatal, infant, and under-5 mortality rates (modified MDG Indicator)
	19. Percent of children receiving full immunization (as recommended by national vaccination schedules)
	3.1. Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (MDG Indicator)
	3.2. Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits) (MDG Indicator)
	3.3. Post-natal care coverage (one visit) (MDG Indicator)
	3.5. Incidence rate of diarrheal disease in children under 5 years

	3.10. Percentage of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (MDG Indicator).
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	19. Percent of children receiving full immunization (as recommended by national vaccination schedules)
	20. HIV incidence, treatment rate, and mortality (modified MDG Indicator)
	21. Incidence, prevalence, and death rates associated with all forms of TB (MDG Indicator)
	22. Incidence and death rates associated with malaria (MDG Indicator)
	26. [Consultations with a licensed provider in a health facility or in the community per person, per year] – to be developed
	27. [Percentage of population without effective financial protection or health care, per year] – to be developed
	3.5. Incidence rate of diarrheal disease in children under 5 years
	3.6. Percentage of 1 year-old children immunized against measles (MDG Indicator)
	3.7. Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving PMTCT
	3.8. Condom use at last high-risk sex (MDG Indicator)
	3.9. Percentage of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course (MDG Indicator)
	3.10. Percentage of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (MDG Indicator).
	3.11. Percentage of people in malaria-endemic areas sleeping under insecticide-treated bed nets (modified MDG Indicator).
	3.12. Percentage of confirmed malaria cases that receive first-line antimalarial therapy according to national policy.
	3.13. Percentage of suspected malaria cases that receive a parasitological test.
	3.14. Percentage of pregnant women receiving malaria IPT (in endemic areas)
	3.15. Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD) cure rate
	3.16. Incidence and death rate associated with hepatitis
	3.34. Percentage of women and men aged 15-49 who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV
3.4 by 2030 reduce by one-third pre-mature mortality from non-communicable diseases (NCDs) through prevention and treatment, and promote mental health and wellbeing	23. Probability of dying between exact ages 30 and 70 from any of cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease, [or suicide]
	24. Percent of population overweight and obese, including children under 5
	26. [Consultations with a licensed provider in a health facility or in the community per person, per year] – to be developed
	28. Proportion of persons with a severe mental disorder (psychosis, bipolar affective disorder, or moderate-severe depression) who are using services
	30. Current use of any tobacco product (age-standardized rate)
	3.17 Percentage of women with cervical cancer screening
	3.18. Percentage with hypertension diagnosed & receiving treatment
	3.21. Waiting time for elective surgery
	3.22. Prevalence of insufficient physical activity

	3.23. Fraction of calories from added saturated fats and sugars
	3.24. Age-standardized mean population intake of salt (sodium chloride) per day in grams in persons aged 18+ years
	3.25. Prevalence of persons (aged 18+ years) consuming less than five total servings (400 grams) of fruit and vegetables per day
	3.26. Percentage change in per capita [red] meat consumption relative to a 2015 baseline
	3.27. Age-standardized (to world population age distribution) prevalence of diabetes (preferably based on HbA1c), hypertension, cardiovascular disease, and chronic respiratory disease.
3.5 strengthen prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	30. Current use of any tobacco product (age-standardized rate)
	3.19. Harmful use of alcohol
3.6. by 2030 halve global deaths from road traffic accidents	25. Road traffic deaths per 100,000 population
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 programs	7. Total fertility rate
	29. Contraceptive prevalence rate (MDG Indicator)
	44. Met demand for family planning (modified MDG Indicator)
	5.4. Adolescent birth rate (MDG Indicator)
	5.5. Percentage of young people receiving comprehensive sexuality education
3.8 achieve universal health coverage (UHC), 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	19. Percent of children receiving full immunization (as recommended by national vaccination schedules)
	26. [Consultations with a licensed provider in a health facility or in the community per person, per year] – to be developed
	27. [Percentage of population without effective financial protection or health care, per year] – to be developed
	3.20. Healthy life expectancy at birth
	3.21. Waiting time for elective surgery
	3.29. Percentage of health facilities meeting service specific readiness requirements.
	3.30. Percentage of population with access to affordable essential drugs and commodities on a sustainable basis
	3.31. Percentage of new health care facilities built in compliance with building codes and standards
	3.33. Ratio of health professionals to population (MDs, nurse midwives, nurses, community health workers, EmOC caregivers)
3.9 by 2030 substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water, and soil pollution and contamination	69. Mean urban air pollution of particulate matter (PM10 and PM2.5)
	3.28. [Mortality from indoor air pollution] – to be developed
	12.3. [Indicator on chemical pollution] – to be developed
3.a strengthen implementation of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries as appropriate	30. Current use of any tobacco product (age-standardized rate)
3.b support research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect	3.30. Percentage of population with access to affordable essential drugs and commodities on a sustainable basis

developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the TRIPS agreement regarding flexibilities to protect public health and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all	3.32. Public and private R&D expenditure on health (% GNP)
	17.5. [Indicator on technology sharing and diffusion] – to be developed
3.c increase substantially health financing and the recruitment, development and training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in LDCs and SIDS	96. Official development assistance and net private grants as percent of GNI
	95. Domestic revenues allocated to sustainable development as percent of GNI, by sector
	3.32. Public and private R&D expenditure on health (% GNP)
	3.33. Ratio of health professionals to population (MDs, nurse midwives, nurses, community health workers, EmOC caregivers)
3.d strengthen the capacity of all countries, particularly developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction, and management of national and global health risks	96. Official development assistance and net private grants as percent of GNI
	95. Domestic revenues allocated to sustainable development as percent of GNI, by sector
	3.32. Public and private R&D expenditure on health (% GNP)
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	
4.1 by 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	33. Primary completion rates for girls and boys
	34. [Percentage of girls and boys who master a broad range of foundational skills, including in literacy and mathematics by the end of the primary school cycle (based on credibly established national benchmarks)] – to be developed
	35. Secondary completion rates for girls and boys
	36. [Percentage of girls and boys who achieve proficiency across a broad range of learning outcomes, including in reading and in mathematics by end of lower secondary schooling cycle (based on credibly established national benchmarks)] – to be developed
	4.3. Number of children out of school
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	31. Percentage of children (36-59 months) receiving at least one year of a quality pre-primary education program
	32. Early Child Development Index (ECDI)
	4.2. Percentage of children under 5 experiencing responsive, stimulating parenting in safe environments
4.3 by 2030 ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	37. Tertiary enrollment rates for women and men
	4.4. [Percentage of adolescents (15-19 years) with access to school-to-work programs] – to be developed
	4.6. [Percentage of young adults (18-24 years) with access to a learning program] – to be developed

4.4 by 2030, increase by x% the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	35. Secondary completion rates for girls and boys
	36. [Percentage of girls and boys who achieve proficiency across a broad range of learning outcomes, including in reading and in mathematics by end of lower secondary schooling cycle (based on credibly established national benchmarks)] – to be developed
	37. Tertiary enrollment rates for women and men
	4.5. Literacy rate of 15-24 years olds, women and men (MDG indicator)
	4.8. Pupil to computer ratio in primary and secondary education
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	31. Percentage of children (36-59 months) receiving at least one year of a quality pre-primary education program
	33. Primary completion rates for girls and boys
	35. Secondary completion rates for girls and boys
	37. Tertiary enrollment rates for women and men
	4.3. Number of children out of school
	4.6. [Percentage of young adults (18-24 years) with access to a learning program] – to be developed
	4.11. Presence of legal frameworks that guarantee the right to education for all children for early childhood and basic education, and that guarantee a minimum age of entry to employment not below the years of basic education
4.6 by 2030 ensure that all youth and at least x% of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	33. Primary completion rates for girls and boys
	34. [Percentage of girls and boys who master a broad range of foundational skills, including in literacy and mathematics by the end of the primary school cycle (based on credibly established national benchmarks)] – to be developed
	35. Secondary completion rates for girls and boys
	4.5. Literacy rate of 15-24 years olds, women and men (MDG indicator)
4.7 by 2030 ensure all learners acquire 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	36. [Percentage of girls and boys who achieve proficiency across a broad range of learning outcomes, including in reading and in mathematics by end of lower secondary schooling cycle (based on credibly established national benchmarks)] – to be developed
	4.1. [Percentage of girls and boys who acquire skills and values needed for global citizenship and sustainable development (national benchmarks to be developed) by the end of lower secondary] – to be developed
4.a build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	4.7. [Indicator on share of education facilities that provide an effective learning environment] – to be developed
	6.4. Percentage of pupils enrolled in primary schools and secondary schools providing basic drinking water, adequate sanitation, and adequate hygiene services.
4.b by 2020 expand by x% globally the number of scholarships for developing countries in particular LDCs, SIDS and African countries to enroll in higher education, including vocational training, ICT, technical, engineering and scientific programs in developed countries and other developing countries	4.9. [Indicator on scholarships for students from developing countries] – to be developed
4.c by 2030 increase by x% the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially LDCs and SIDS	96. Official development assistance and net private grants as percent of GNI
	95. Domestic revenues allocated to sustainable development as percent of GNI, by sector

	4.10. [Indicator on supply of qualified teachers] – to be developed
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	
5.1 end all forms of discrimination against women and girls everywhere	5. Percentage of women, men, indigenous peoples, and local communities with secure rights to land, property, and natural resources, measured by (i) percentage with documented or recognized evidence of tenure, and (ii) percentage who perceive their rights are recognized and protected.
	27. [Percentage of population without effective financial protection or health care, per year] – to be developed
	33. Primary completion rates for girls and boys
	35. Secondary completion rates for girls and boys
	43. Percentage of seats held by women and minorities in national parliament and/or sub-national elected office according to their respective share of the population (modified MDG Indicator)
	1.3. [Indicator on equal access to inheritance] – to be developed
	5.1. Gender gap in wages, by sector of economic activity
	88. Violent injuries and deaths per 100,000 population
5.2 eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	38. Prevalence of girls and women 15-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence [by an intimate partner] in the last 12 months
	39. Percentage of referred cases of sexual and gender-based violence against women and children that are investigated and sentenced
	88. Violent injuries and deaths per 100,000 population
	16.1. Percentage of women and men who report feeling safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live
5.3 eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilations	40. Percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married or in a union before age 18
	41. Percentage of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone FGM/C
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	4. Percentage of eligible population covered by national social protection programs
	42. Average number of hours spent on paid and unpaid work combined (total work burden), by sex
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	43. Percentage of seats held by women and minorities in national parliament and/or sub-national elected office according to their respective share of the population (modified MDG Indicator)
	5.1. Gender gap in wages, by sector of economic activity
	5.2. Share of women on corporate boards of national / multi-national corporations (MNCs)
	5.3. Percentage of women without incomes of their own
	16.8. Representation of women among mediators, negotiators and technical experts in formal peace negotiations
5.6 ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the ICPD and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	29. Contraceptive prevalence rate (MDG Indicator)
	41. Percentage of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone FGM/C
	44. Met demand for family planning (modified MDG Indicator)
	5.5. Percentage of young people receiving comprehensive sexuality

	education
5.a undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance, and natural resources in accordance with national laws	5. Percentage of women, men, indigenous peoples, and local communities with secure rights to land, property, and natural resources, measured by (i) percentage with documented or recognized evidence of tenure, and (ii) percentage who perceive their rights are recognized and protected.
	1.2. Percentage of population using banking services (including mobile banking)
	1.3. [Indicator on equal access to inheritance] – to be developed
5.b enhance the use of enabling technologies, in particular ICT, to promote women's empowerment	59. Mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by urban/rural
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	43. Percentage of seats held by women and minorities in national parliament and/or sub-national elected office according to their respective share of the population (modified MDG Indicator)
	5.1. Gender gap in wages, by sector of economic activity
	5.2. Share of women on corporate boards of national / multi-national corporations (MNCs)
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	
6.1. by 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	45. Percentage of population using safely managed water services, by urban/rural (modified MDG Indicator)
	47. Percentage of wastewater flows treated to national standards [and reused] – to be developed
	49. Proportion of total water resources used (MDG Indicator)
	6.2. Percentage of population with basic hand washing facilities with soap and water at home
	6.4. Percentage of pupils enrolled in primary schools and secondary schools providing basic drinking water, adequate sanitation, and adequate hygiene services.
	6.5. Percentage of beneficiaries using hospitals, health centers and clinics providing basic drinking water, adequate sanitation, and adequate hygiene
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	46. Percentage of population using safely managed sanitation services, by urban/rural (modified MDG Indicator)
	6.1. Percentage of population practicing open defecation
	6.2. Percentage of population with basic hand washing facilities with soap and water at home
	6.3. Proportion of the population connected to collective sewers or with on-site storage of all domestic wastewaters
	6.4. Percentage of pupils enrolled in primary schools and secondary schools providing basic drinking water, adequate sanitation, and adequate hygiene services.
	6.5. Percentage of beneficiaries using hospitals, health centers and clinics providing basic drinking water, adequate sanitation, and adequate hygiene

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% globally	47. Percentage of wastewater flows treated to national standards [and reused] – to be developed
	48. [Indicator on water resource management] – to be developed
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	16. [Crop water productivity (tons of harvested product per unit irrigation water)] – to be developed
	49. Proportion of total water resources used (MDG Indicator)
	6.6. Proportion of the flows of treated municipal wastewater that are directly and safely reused
6.5 by 2030 implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	48. [Indicator on water resource management] – to be developed
	49. Proportion of total water resources used (MDG Indicator)
	6.7. [Reporting of international river shed authorities on transboundary river-shed management] – to be developed
6.6 by 2020 protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	48. [Indicator on water resource management] – to be developed
	49. Proportion of total water resources used (MDG Indicator)
	47. Percentage of wastewater flows treated to national standards [and reused] – to be developed
	81. Share of coastal and marine areas that are protected
	84. Area of forest under sustainable forest management as a percent of forest area
	14.12 Area of mangrove deforestation (hectares and as % of total mangrove area)
6.a by 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water and sanitation related activities and programs, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	6.8. [Indicator on international cooperation and capacity building in water and sanitation-related activities] – to be developed
6.b support and strengthen the participation of local communities for improving water and sanitation management	6.9. [Indicator on participation of local communities for improving water and sanitation management] – to be developed
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	
7.1 by 2030 ensure universal access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy services	50. Share of the population using modern cooking solutions, by urban/rural
	51. Share of the population using reliable electricity, by urban/rural
	7.1. Primary energy by type
7.2 increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix by 2030	52. Implicit incentives for low-carbon energy in the electricity sector (measured as US$/MWh or US$ per ton avoided CO_2)
	7.3. Share of energy from renewables
7.3 double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency by 2030	53. Rate of primary energy intensity improvement
7.a by 2030 enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technologies, including renewable energy, energy efficiency, and advanced and cleaner fossil fuel	96. Official development assistance and net private grants as percent of GNI
	95. Domestic revenues allocated to sustainable development as percent of GNI, by sector

technologies, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technologies	97. Private net flows for sustainable development at market rates as share of high-income country GNI, by sector
	7.2. Fossil fuel subsidies ($ or %GNI)
7.b by 2030 expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, particularly LDCs and SIDS	51. Share of the population using reliable electricity, by urban/rural
	52. Implicit incentives for low-carbon energy in the electricity sector (measured as US$/MWh or US$ per ton avoided CO_2)
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	
8.1 sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances, and in particular at least 7% per annum GDP growth in the least-developed countries	54. GNI per capita (PPP, current US$ Atlas method)
	8.1. Growth rate of GDP per person employed (MDG Indicator)
	8.2. Working poverty rate measured at $2 PPP per capita per day
8.2 achieve higher levels of productivity of economies through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high value added and labor-intensive sectors	59. Mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by urban/rural
	60. Index on ICT maturity
	61. Manufacturing value added (MVA) as percent of GDP
	63. Personnel in R&D (per million inhabitants)
	9.2. Employment in industry (% of total employment)
8.3 promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises including through access to financial services	56. Youth employment rate, by formal and informal sector
	57. Ratification and implementation of fundamental ILO labor standards and compliance in law and practice
	1.2. Percentage of population using banking services (including mobile banking)
	8.3. [Indicator of decent work] – to be developed
	8.4. Household income, including in-kind services (PPP, current US$)
8.4 improve progressively through 2030 global resource efficiency in consumption and production, and endeavor to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation in accordance with the 10-year framework of programs on sustainable consumption and production with developed countries taking the lead	15. Nitrogen use efficiency in food systems
	16. [Crop water productivity (tons of harvested product per unit irrigation water)] – to be developed
	49. Proportion of total water resources used (MDG Indicator)
	52. Implicit incentives for low-carbon energy in the electricity sector (measured as US$/MWh or US$ per ton avoided CO_2)
	55. Country implements and reports on System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) accounts
	74. Consumption of ozone-depleting substances (MDG Indicator)
	75. Aerosol optical depth (AOD)
	79. Net GHG emissions in the Agriculture, Forest and other Land Use (AFOLU) sector (tCO_2e)
	8.9. [Indicator on implementation of 10-year framework of programs on sustainable consumption and production] – to be developed
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	56. Youth employment rate, by formal and informal sector
	57. Ratification and implementation of fundamental ILO labor standards and compliance in law and practice
	5.1. Gender gap in wages, by sector of economic activity
	8.5. Employment to population ratio (EPR) by gender and age group (15–64)
	8.6. Share of informal employment in total employment

	8.7. Percentage of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment
8.6 by 2020 substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	35. Secondary completion rates for girls and boys
	37. Tertiary enrollment rates for women and men
	56. Youth employment rate, by formal and informal sector
	8.8. Percentage of young people not in education, employment or training (NEET)
8.7 take immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labor, eradicate forced labor, and by 2025 end child labor in all its forms including recruitment and use of child soldiers	57. Ratification and implementation of fundamental ILO labor standards and compliance in law and practice
	16.2. Compliance with recommendations from the Universal Periodic Review and UN Treaties
8.8 protect labor rights and promote safe and secure working environments of all workers, including migrant workers, particularly women migrants, and those in precarious employment	57. Ratification and implementation of fundamental ILO labor standards and compliance in law and practice
	8.3. [Indicator of decent work] – to be developed
	16.2. Compliance with recommendations from the Universal Periodic Review and UN Treaties
8.9 by 2030 devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism which creates jobs, promotes local culture and products	12.5. [Indicator on policies for sustainable tourism] – to be developed
8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and to expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	1.2. Percentage of population using banking services (including mobile banking)
8.a increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, particularly LDCs, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for LDCs	98. Annual report by Bank for International Settlements (BIS), International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), World Trade Organization (WTO) [other organizations to be added] on relationship between international rules and the SDGs and the implementation of relevant SDG targets
	17.7. Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries (MDG Indicator)
	17.8. Value of LDC exports as a percentage of global exports
8.b by 2020 develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the ILO Global Jobs Pact	56. Youth employment rate, by formal and informal sector
	57. Ratification and implementation of fundamental ILO labor standards and compliance in law and practice
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	
9.1 develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	45. Percentage of population using safely managed water services, by urban/rural (modified MDG Indicator)
	46. Percentage of population using basic sanitation services, by urban/rural (modified MDG Indicator)
	50. Share of the population using modern cooking solutions, by urban/rural
	51. Share of the population using reliable electricity, by urban/rural
	58. Access to all-weather road (% access within [x] km distance to road)
	59. Mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by

	urban/rural
	60. Index on ICT maturity
	9.1. Percentage of households with Internet, by type of service by urban/rural areas
9.2 promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and by 2030 raise significantly industry's share of employment and GDP in line with national circumstances, and double its share in LDCs	61. Manufacturing value added (MVA) as percent of GDP
	9.2. Employment in industry (% of total employment)
9.3 increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, particularly in developing countries, to financial services including affordable credit and their integration into value chains and markets	1.2. Percentage of population using banking services (including mobile banking)
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, all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities	47. Percentage of wastewater flows treated to national standards [and reused] – to be developed
	60. Index on ICT maturity
	62. Total energy and industry-related GHG emissions by gas and sector, expressed as production and demand-based emissions (tCO_2e).
	69. Mean urban air pollution of particulate matter (PM10 and PM2.5)
	71. Percentage of urban solid waste regularly collected and well managed
9.5 enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, particularly developing countries, including by 2030 encouraging innovation and increasing the number of R&D workers per one million people by x% and public and private R&D spending	63. Personnel in R&D (per million inhabitants)
	17.4. Gross domestic expenditure on R&D as share of GDP
	17.5. [Indicator on technology sharing and diffusion] – to be developed
9.a facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS	98. Annual report by Bank for International Settlements (BIS), International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), World Trade Organization (WTO) [other organizations to be added] on relationship between international rules and the SDGs and the implementation of relevant SDG targets
	96. Official development assistance and net private grants as percent of GNI
	17.5. [Indicator on technology sharing and diffusion] – to be developed
	17.6. [Indicator on the creation of / subscription to the Technology Bank and STI (Science, Technology and Innovation) Capacity Building Mechanism for LDCs by 2017] – to be developed
9.b support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries including by ensuring a conducive policy	17.4. Gross domestic expenditure on R&D as share of GDP

environment for inter alia industrial diversification and value addition to commodities	17.6. [Indicator on the creation of / subscription to the Technology Bank and STI (Science, Technology and Innovation) Capacity Building Mechanism for LDCs by 2017] – to be developed
9.c significantly increase access to ICT and strive to provide universal and affordable access to internet in LDCs by 2020	59. Mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by urban/rural
	60. Index on ICT maturity
	9.1. Percentage of households with Internet, by type of service by urban/rural areas
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries	
10.1 by 2030 progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40% of the population at a rate higher than the national average	64. [Indicator on inequality at top end of income distribution: GNI share of richest 10% or Palma Ratio]
	65. Percentage of households with incomes below 50% of median income ("relative poverty")
	10.1. Gini Coefficient
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	5. Percentage of women, men, indigenous peoples, and local communities with secure rights to land, property, and natural resources, measured by (i) percentage with documented or recognized evidence of tenure, and (ii) percentage who perceive their rights are recognized and protected.
	43. Percentage of seats held by women and minorities in national parliament and/or sub-national elected office according to their respective share of the population (modified MDG Indicator)
	57. Ratification and implementation of fundamental ILO labor standards and compliance in law and practice
	16.2. Compliance with recommendations from the Universal Periodic Review and UN Treaties
10.3 ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including through eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and actions in this regard	43. Percentage of seats held by women and minorities in national parliament and/or sub-national elected office according to their respective share of the population (modified MDG Indicator)
	57. Ratification and implementation of fundamental ILO labor standards and compliance in law and practice
	10.2. Income/wage persistence (intergenerational socioeconomic mobility)
10.4 adopt policies especially fiscal, wage, and social protection policies and progressively achieve greater equality	4. Percentage of eligible population covered by national social protection programs
	57. Ratification and implementation of fundamental ILO labor standards and compliance in law and practice
	5.1. Gender gap in wages, by sector of economic activity
10.5 improve regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen implementation of such regulations	76. [Share of companies valued at more than [$1 billion] that publish integrated monitoring] – to be developed
	98. Annual report by Bank for International Settlements (BIS), International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), World Trade Organization (WTO) [other organizations to be added] on relationship between international rules and the SDGs and the implementation of relevant SDG targets
	97. Private net flows for sustainable development at market rates as share of high-income country GNI, by sector
	10.1 Indicator on share of LDCs / LIC representatives on boards of IMF / WB (and other institutions of governance)

10.6. ensure enhanced representation and voice of developing countries in decision making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions	98. Annual report by Bank for International Settlements (BIS), International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), World Trade Organization (WTO) [other organizations to be added] on relationship between international rules and the SDGs and the implementation of relevant SDG targets
	10.5. Indicator on share of LDCs / LIC representatives on boards of IMF / WB (and other institutions of governance)
10.7 facilitate orderly, safe, and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	89. Number of refugees
	98. Annual report by Bank for International Settlements (BIS), International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), World Trade Organization (WTO) [other organizations to be added] on relationship between international rules and the SDGs and the implementation of relevant SDG targets
	10.3. Human Mobility Governance Index
10.a implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with WTO agreements	98. Annual report by Bank for International Settlements (BIS), International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), World Trade Organization (WTO) [other organizations to be added] on relationship between international rules and the SDGs and the implementation of relevant SDG targets
	17.7. Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries (MDG Indicator)
	17.8. Value of LDC exports as a percentage of global exports
10.b encourage ODA and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to states where the need is greatest, in particular LDCs, African countries, SIDS, and LLDCs, in accordance with their national plans and programs	96. Official development assistance and net private grants as percent of GNI
	97. Private net flows for sustainable development at market rates as share of high-income country GNI, by sector
	10.4. Net ODA to LDCs as percentage of high-income countries' GNI (modified from MDG Indicator)
	17.1. Total Official Support for Development
	17.2. Country Programmable Aid
10.c by 2030, reduce to less than 3% the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5%	10.6. [Remittance transfer costs] – to be developed

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	
11.1 by 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services, and upgrade slums	4. Percentage of eligible population covered by national social protection programs
	26. [Consultations with a licensed provider in a health facility or the community per person, per year] – to be developed
	45. Percentage of population using safely managed water services, by urban/rural (modified MDG Indicator)
	46. Percentage of population using basic sanitation services, by urban/rural (modified MDG Indicator)
	50. Share of the population using modern cooking solutions, by urban/rural
	51. Share of the population using reliable electricity, by urban/rural
	66. Percentage of urban population living in slums or informal settlements (MDG Indicator)
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	25. Road traffic deaths per 100,000 population
	58. Access to all-weather road (% access within [x] km distance to road)
	67. Percentage of people within 0.5km of public transit running at least every 20 minutes
11.3 by 2030 enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacities for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	68. [Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate, at comparable scale] – to be developed
	95. Domestic revenues allocated to sustainable development as percent of GNI, by sector
	11.1. Number of street intersections per square kilometer
	11.2. Existence and implementation of a national urban and settlements policy framework
11.4 strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	11.3. Percentage of cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants that are implementing risk reduction and resilience strategies informed by international frameworks (such as forthcoming Hyogo-2 framework)
	86. Red List Index
	87. Protected areas overlay with biodiversity
11.5 by 2030 significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of affected people and decrease by y% the economic losses relative to GDP caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with the focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	6. Losses from natural disasters, by climate and non-climate-related events (in US$ and lives lost)
	11.3. Percentage of cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants that are implementing risk reduction and resilience strategies informed by accepted international frameworks (such as forthcoming Hyogo-2 Framework)

11.6 by 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality, municipal and other waste management	47. Percentage of wastewater flows treated to national standards [and reused] – to be developed
	68. [Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate, at comparable scale] – to be developed
	69. Mean urban air pollution of particulate matter (PM10 and PM2.5)
	71. Percentage of urban solid waste regularly collected and well managed
11.7 by 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, particularly for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	68. [Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate, at comparable scale] – to be developed
	70. Area of public space as a proportion of total city space
	11.1. Number of street intersections per square kilometer
	11.2. Existence and implementation of a national urban and settlements policy framework
	11.6. Percentage of consumption of food and raw materials within urban areas that are produced and delivered in/from rural areas within the country
11.a support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	95. Domestic revenues allocated to sustainable development as percent of GNI, by sector
	11.2. Existence and implementation of a national urban and settlements policy framework
	11.6. Percentage of consumption of food and raw materials within urban areas that are produced and delivered in/from rural areas within the country
11.b by 2020, increase by x% 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	11.3. Percentage of cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants that are implementing risk reduction and resilience strategies informed by international frameworks (such as forthcoming Hyogo-2 framework)
11.c support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, for sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials	11.4. Presence of urban building codes stipulating either the use of local materials and/or new energy efficient technologies or with incentives for the same.
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	
12.1 implement the 10-Year Framework of Programs on sustainable consumption and production (10YFP), all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries	55. Country implements and reports on System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) accounts
	12.5. [Indicator on policies for sustainable tourism] – to be developed
12.2 by 2030 achieve sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	49. Proportion of total water resources used (MDG Indicator)
	55. Country implements and reports on System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) accounts
	72. Disclosure of Natural Resource Rights Holdings

	91. Revenues, expenditures, and financing of all central government entities are presented on a gross basis in public budget documentation and authorized by the legislature
	12.1. [Strategic environmental and social impact assessments required] – to be developed
	12.2. [Legislative branch oversight role regarding resource-based contracts and licenses] – to be developed
12.3 by 2030 halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer level, and reduce food losses along production and supply chains including post-harvest losses	73. Global Food Loss Index [or other indicator to be developed to track the share of food lost or wasted in the value chain after harvest]
	2.9. [Access to drying, storage and processing facilities] – to be developed
12.4 by 2020 achieve 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 to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	15. Nitrogen use efficiency in food systems
	55. Country implements and reports on System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) accounts
	69. Mean urban air pollution of particulate matter (PM10 and PM2.5)
	74. Consumption of ozone-depleting substances (MDG Indicator)
	75. Aerosol optical depth (AOD)
	12.3. [Indicator on chemical pollution] – to be developed
12.5 by 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling, and reuse	47. Percentage of wastewater flows treated to national standards [and reused] – to be developed
	71. Percentage of urban solid waste regularly collected and well managed
	73. Global Food Loss Index [or other indicator to be developed to track the share of food lost or wasted in the value chain after harvest]
12.6 encourage companies, especially large and trans-national companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	76. [Share of companies valued at more than [$1 billion] that publish integrated monitoring] – to be developed
	12.1. [Strategic environmental and social impact assessments required] – to be developed
12.7 promote public procurement practices that are sustainable in accordance with national policies and priorities	8.9. [Indicator on implementation of 10-year framework of programs on sustainable consumption and production] – to be developed
12.8 by 2030 ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	4.1. [Percentage of girls and boys who acquire skills and values needed for global citizenship and sustainable development (national benchmarks to be developed) by the end of lower secondary] – to be developed
12.a support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacities to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production	63. Personnel in R&D (per million inhabitants)
	17.6. [Indicator on the creation of / subscription to the Technology Bank and STI (Science, Technology and Innovation) Capacity Building Mechanism for LDCs by 2017] – to be developed
	17.5. [Indicator on technology sharing and diffusion] – to be developed
12.b develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism which creates jobs, promotes local culture and products	12.5. [Indicator on policies for sustainable tourism] – to be developed

12.c rationalize inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities	98. Annual report by Bank for International Settlements (BIS), International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), World Trade Organization (WTO) [other organizations to be added] on relationship between international rules and the SDGs and the implementation of relevant SDG targets
	7.2. Fossil fuel subsidies ($ or %GNI)

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*	
13.1 strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	6. Losses from natural disasters, by climate and non-climate-related events (in US$ and lives lost)
	11.4. Presence of urban building codes stipulating either the use of local materials and/or new energy efficient technologies or with incentives for the same.
	13.1. [Climate Change Action Index] – to be developed
13.2 integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning	52. Implicit incentives for low-carbon energy in the electricity sector (measured as US$/MWh or US$ per ton avoided CO_2)
	53. Rate of primary energy intensity improvement
	62. Total energy and industry-related GHG emissions by gas and sector, expressed as production and demand-based emissions (tCO_2e)
	77. Availability and implementation of a transparent and detailed deep decarbonization strategy, consistent with the 2°C - or below - global carbon budget, and with GHG emission targets for 2020, 2030 and 2050.
	79. Net GHG emissions in the Agriculture, Forest and other Land Use (AFOLU) sector (tCO_2e)
	80. Official climate financing from developed countries that is incremental to ODA (in US$)
	13.2. GHG emissions intensity of areas under forest management ($GtCO_2e$ / ha)
13.3 improve education, awareness raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction, and early warning	77. Availability and implementation of a transparent and detailed deep decarbonization strategy, consistent with the 2°C - or below - global carbon budget, and with GHG emission targets for 2020, 2030 and 2050.
	80. Official climate financing from developed countries that is incremental to ODA (in US$)
13.a implement the commitment undertaken by developed country Parties to the UNFCCC to a goal of mobilizing jointly USD100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible	80. Official climate financing from developed countries that is incremental to ODA (in US$)
13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change related planning and management, in LDCs, including focusing on women, youth, local and marginalized communities	77. Availability and implementation of a transparent and detailed deep decarbonization strategy, consistent with the 2°C - or below - global carbon budget, and with GHG emission targets for 2020, 2030 and 2050.
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	
14.1 by 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, particularly from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	15. Nitrogen use efficiency in food systems
	81. Share of coastal and marine areas that are protected
	6.3. Proportion of the population connected to collective sewers or with on-site storage of all domestic wastewaters

	6.6. Proportion of the flows of treated municipal wastewater that are directly and safely reused
	14.1. Eutrophication of major estuaries
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, to achieve healthy and productive oceans	81. Share of coastal and marine areas that are protected
	87. Protected areas overlay with biodiversity
	14.3. [Indicator on the implementation of spatial planning strategies for coastal and marine areas]– to be developed
	14.4. Area of coral reef ecosystems and percentage live cover
	14.12 Area of mangrove deforestation (hectares and as % of total mangrove area)
14.3 minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	77. Availability and implementation of a transparent and detailed deep decarbonization strategy, consistent with the 2°C - or below - global carbon budget, and with GHG emission targets for 2020, 2030 and 2050.
	78. CO_2 intensity of new power generation capacity installed (gCO_2 per kWh), and of new cars (gCO_2/pkm) and trucks (gCO_2/tkm)
	79. Net GHG emissions in the Agriculture, Forest and other Land Use (AFOLU) sector (tCO_2e)
	13.1. [Climate Change Action Index] – to be developed
	14.2. Ocean acidity (measured as surface PH)
14.4 by 2020, effectively regulate harvesting, and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, 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	82. Percentage of fish tonnage landed within Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY)
	14.5. Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits (MDG Indicator): Percentage of fisheries with a sustainable certification
	14.7. Does flag state require International Maritime Organization (IMO) numbers and transponders for all fishing vessels more than 24 meters or 100 tons
	14.8. Has Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMO) established satellite monitoring program?
14.5 by 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on best available scientific information	81. Share of coastal and marine areas that are protected
	14.3. [Indicator on the implementation of spatial planning strategies for coastal and marine areas]– to be developed
14.6 by 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, and eliminate subsidies that contribute to IUU 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 WTO fisheries subsidies negotiation	82. Percentage of fish tonnage landed within Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY)
	14.5. Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits (MDG Indicator)
	14.6. Percentage of fisheries with sustainable certification

14.7 by 2030 increase the economic benefits to SIDS and LDCs from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	82. Percentage of fish tonnage landed within Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY)
	14.6. Percentage of fisheries with sustainable certification
	14.7. Does flag state require International Maritime Organization (IMO) numbers and transponders for all fishing vessels more than 24 meters or 100 tons
	14.8. Has Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMO) established satellite monitoring program?
	14.9. [Use of destructive fishing techniques] - Indicator to be developed
	14.10. [Indicator on access to marine resources for small-scale artisanal fishers] – to be developed
	14.12 Area of mangrove deforestation (hectares and as % of total mangrove area)
14.a increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacities 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 SIDS and LDCs	63. Personnel in R&D (per million inhabitants)
	14.9. [Use of destructive fishing techniques] - Indicator to be developed
	14.11. [Indicator on transferring marine technology] – to be developed
14.b provide access of small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	14.10. [Indicator on access to marine resources for small-scale artisanal fishers] – to be developed
	14.9. [Use of destructive fishing techniques] - Indicator to be developed
14.c ensure the full implementation of international law, as reflected in UNCLOS for states parties to it, including, where applicable, existing regional and international regimes for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by their parties	98. Annual report by Bank for International Settlements (BIS), International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), World Trade Organization (WTO) [other organizations to be added] on relationship between international rules and the SDGs and the implementation of relevant SDG targets
Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	
15.1 by 2020 ensure 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	49. Proportion of total water resources used (MDG Indicator)
	83. Annual change in forest area and land under cultivation (modified MDG Indicator)
	84. Area of forest under sustainable forest management as a percent of forest area
15.2 by 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt	84. Area of forest under sustainable forest management as a percent of forest area

deforestation, restore degraded forests, and increase afforestation and reforestation by x% globally	85. Annual change in degraded or desertified arable land (% or ha)
	15.1. Improved tenure security and governance of forests
15.3 by 2020, combat desertification, and restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land-degradation neutral world	85. Annual change in degraded or desertified arable land (% or ha)
15.4 by 2030 ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, to enhance their capacity to provide benefits which are essential for sustainable development	15.2. [Indicator on the conservation of mountain ecosystems] – to be developed
	15.9 Living Planet Index
15.5 take urgent and significant action to reduce degradation of natural habitat, halt the loss of biodiversity, and by 2020 protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	86. Red List Index
	87. Protected areas overlay with biodiversity
	15.9 Living Planet Index
15.6 ensure fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, and promote appropriate access to genetic resources	15.4. [Indicator on access to genetic resources] – to be developed
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	86. Red List Index
	15.8. [Indicator on global support to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species] – to be developed
15.8 by 2020 introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems, and control or eradicate the priority species	15.5. Abundance of invasive alien species
15.9 by 2020, integrate ecosystems and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes and poverty reduction strategies, and accounts	55. Country implements and reports on System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) accounts
	15.3. Vitality Index of Traditional Environmental Knowledge
15.a mobilize and significantly increase from all sources financial resources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	96. Official development assistance and net private grants as percent of GNI
	95. Domestic revenues allocated to sustainable development as percent of GNI, by sector
	97. Private net flows for sustainable development at market rates as share of high-income country GNI, by sector
	15.6. [Indicator on financial resources for biodiversity and ecosystems] – to be developed
15.b mobilize significantly resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management, and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance sustainable forest management, including for conservation and reforestation	96. Official development assistance and net private grants as percent of GNI
	95. Domestic revenues allocated to sustainable development as percent of GNI, by sector
	97. Private net flows for sustainable development at market rates as share of high-income country GNI, by sector

	15.7. [Indicator on financial resources for sustainable forest management] – to be developed
15.c enhance global support to efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities	86. Red List Index
	87. Protected areas overlay with biodiversity
	15.8. [Indicator on global support to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species] – to be developed

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	
16.1 significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	38. Prevalence of girls and women 15-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence [by an intimate partner] in the last 12 months
	88. Violent injuries and deaths per 100,000 population
	89. Number of refugees
16.2 end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture against children	57. Ratification and implementation of fundamental ILO labor standards and compliance in law and practice
	88. Violent injuries and deaths per 100,000 population
	4.11. Presence of legal frameworks that guarantee the right to education for all children for early childhood and basic education, and that guarantee a minimum age of entry to employment not below the years of basic education
	16.2. Compliance with recommendations from the Universal Periodic Review and UN Treaties
16.3 promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and ensure equal access to justice for all	39. Percentage of referred cases of sexual and gender-based violence against women and children that are investigated and sentenced
	16.2. Compliance with recommendations from the Universal Periodic Review and UN Treaties
	16.3. Frequency of payment of salaries within security forces
	16.5. 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, by sex
16.4 by 2030 significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen recovery and return of stolen assets, and combat all forms of organized crime	90. Proportion of legal persons and arrangements for which beneficial ownership information is publicly available
	16.6. [Indicator on illicit financial flows] – to be developed
16.5 substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all its forms	91. Revenues, expenditures, and financing of all central government entities are presented on a gross basis in public budget documentation and authorized by the legislature
	94. Perception of public sector corruption
	16.4. Percentage of people and businesses that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by a public official, during the last 12 months
16.6 develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	91. Revenues, expenditures, and financing of all central government entities are presented on a gross basis in public budget documentation and authorized by the legislature
	94. Perception of public sector corruption
	16.2. Compliance with recommendations from the Universal Periodic Review and UN Treaties
16.7 ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	43. Percentage of seats held by women and minorities in national parliament and/or sub-national elected office according to their respective share of the population (modified MDG Indicator)
	16.8. Representation of women among mediators, negotiators and technical experts in formal peace negotiations
16.8 broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	98. Annual report by Bank for International Settlements (BIS), International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), World Trade Organization (WTO) [other organizations to be added] on

	relationship between international rules and the SDGs and the implementation of relevant SDG targets
16.9 by 2030 provide legal identity for all including free birth registrations	92. Percentage of children under age 5 whose birth is registered with a civil authority
16.10 ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	93. Existence and implementation of a national law and/or constitutional guarantee on the right to information
	16.9. Number of journalists and associated media personnel that are physically attacked, unlawfully detained or killed as a result of pursuing their legitimate activities.
16.a strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacities at all levels, in particular in developing countries, for preventing violence and combating terrorism and crime	16.7. [Indicator on international cooperation in preventing violence and combating terrorism and crime] – to be developed
16.b promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	16.2. Compliance with recommendations from the Universal Periodic Review and UN Treaties
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development	
17.1 strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	90. Proportion of legal persons and arrangements for which beneficial ownership information is publicly available
	95. Domestic revenues allocated to sustainable development as percent of GNI, by sector
	17.3. [Indicator on debt sustainability] – to be developed
17.2 developed countries to implement fully their ODA commitments, including to provide 0.7% of GNI in ODA to developing countries of which 0.15-0.20% to least-developed countries	96. Official development assistance and net private grants as percent of GNI
	17.10. Percent of official development assistance (ODA), net private grants, and official climate finance channeled through priority pooled multilateral financing mechanisms
17.3 mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	97. Private net flows for sustainable development at market rates as share of high-income country GNI, by sector
	17.1. Total Official Support for Development
	17.2. Country Programmable Aid
	17.10. Percent of official development assistance (ODA), net private grants, and official climate finance channeled through priority pooled multilateral financing mechanisms
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 (HIPC) to reduce debt distress	17.3. [Indicator on debt sustainability] – to be developed
17.5 adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for LDCs	17.8. Value of LDC exports as a percentage of global exports
	17.9. [Indicator on investment promotion regimes for LDCs] – to be developed

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, particularly at UN level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism when agreed	59. Mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by urban/rural
	60. Index on ICT maturity
	63. Personnel in R&D (per million inhabitants)
	17.5. [Indicator on technology sharing and diffusion] – to be developed
17.7 promote development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favorable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed	17.5. [Indicator on technology sharing and diffusion] – to be developed
	17.6. [Indicator on the creation of / subscription to the Technology Bank and STI (Science, Technology and Innovation) Capacity Building Mechanism for LDCs by 2017] – to be developed
17.8 fully operationalize the Technology Bank and STI (Science, Technology and Innovation) capacity building mechanism for LDCs by 2017, and enhance the use of enabling technologies in particular ICT	17.5. [Indicator on technology sharing and diffusion] – to be developed
	17.6. [Indicator on the creation of / subscription to the Technology Bank and STI (Science, Technology and Innovation) Capacity Building Mechanism for LDCs by 2017] – to be developed
17.9 enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South, and triangular cooperation	17.1. Total Official Support for Development
	17.2. Country Programmable Aid
	17.3. [Indicator on debt sustainability] – to be developed
	17.4. Gross domestic expenditure on R&D as share of GDP
	17.5. [Indicator on technology sharing and diffusion] – to be developed
	17.6. [Indicator on the creation of / subscription to the Technology Bank and STI (Science, Technology and Innovation) Capacity Building Mechanism for LDCs by 2017] – to be developed
	17.7. Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries (MDG Indicator)
	17.8. Value of LDC exports as a percentage of global exports
	17.9. [Indicator on investment promotion regimes for LDCs] – to be developed
17.10 promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the WTO including through the conclusion of negotiations within its Doha Development Agenda	98. Annual report by Bank for International Settlements (BIS), International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), World Trade Organization (WTO) [other organizations to be added] on relationship between international rules and the SDGs and the implementation of relevant SDG targets
	17.7. Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries (MDG Indicator)
	17.8. Value of LDC exports as a percentage of global exports
	17.9. [Indicator on investment promotion regimes for LDCs] – to be developed
17.11 increase significantly the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the LDC share of global exports by 2020	17.7. Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries (MDG Indicator)
	17.8. Value of LDC exports as a percentage of global exports

17.12 realize timely implementation of duty-free, quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries consistent with WTO decisions, including through ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from LDCs are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access	98. Annual report by Bank for International Settlements (BIS), International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), World Trade Organization (WTO) [other organizations to be added] on relationship between international rules and the SDGs and the implementation of relevant SDG targets
	17.7. Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries (MDG Indicator)
	17.8. Value of LDC exports as a percentage of global exports
17.13 enhance global macroeconomic stability including through policy coordination and policy coherence	54. GNI per capita (PPP, current US$ Atlas method)
	98. Annual report by Bank for International Settlements (BIS), International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), World Trade Organization (WTO) [other organizations to be added] on relationship between international rules and the SDGs and the implementation of relevant SDG targets
17.14 enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	98. Annual report by Bank for International Settlements (BIS), International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), World Trade Organization (WTO) [other organizations to be added] on relationship between international rules and the SDGs and the implementation of relevant SDG targets
17.15 respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development	98. Annual report by Bank for International Settlements (BIS), International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), World Trade Organization (WTO) [other organizations to be added] on relationship between international rules and the SDGs and the implementation of relevant SDG targets
17.16 enhance the global partnership for sustainable development complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technologies and financial resources to support the achievement of sustainable development goals in all countries, particularly developing countries	96. Official development assistance and net private grants as percent of GNI
	17.10. Percent of official development assistance (ODA), net private grants, and official climate finance channeled through priority pooled multilateral financing mechanisms
17.17 encourage and promote effective public, public-private, and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	17.10. Percent of official development assistance (ODA), net private grants, and official climate finance channeled through priority pooled multilateral financing mechanisms
17.18 by 2020, enhance capacity building support to developing countries, including for LDCs and SIDS, 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	55. Country implements and reports on System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) accounts
	99. Share of SDG Indicators that are reported annually
17.19 by 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement GDP, and support statistical capacity	100. Evaluative Wellbeing and Positive Mood Affect

building in developing countries	

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