

List of proposals (May 2015)

Read me first

In preparation of the first meeting of the IAEG-SDGs (1-2 June 2015), agencies were requested to provide inputs on the indicators for global monitoring within their area of work and expertise based on the list of indicators compiled earlier in the year and already assessed by countries. The list was also included in the technical report that the Bureau of the Statistical Commission presented to the March session of the intergovernmental negotiations (see [http://unstats.un.org/unsd/broaderprogress/pdf/technical%20report%20of%20the%20unsc%20bureau%20\(final\).pdf](http://unstats.un.org/unsd/broaderprogress/pdf/technical%20report%20of%20the%20unsc%20bureau%20(final).pdf)). As part of the current exercise, agencies were also requested to provide any available metadata on the proposed indicators, according to the guidelines provided. The deadline for sending inputs was 15 May 2015, although inputs received later were also incorporated to the extent possible.

The earlier (March) list of indicators contained a maximum of two indicator proposals per target (with the exception of target 3.3). With this second round of consultations, agencies were asked to indicate their priority indicator under each target. They were also asked to provide additional specifications to the proposed indicator from that earlier list and/or propose an alternative (new) or modified indicator as the preferred indicator for the target. In addition, agencies were requested to provide for their proposed indicators the possible data source and the name of the entity that would be responsible for global monitoring (if available), indicate for how many countries data are available, and describe any interlinkages with other targets.

UNSD consolidated these inputs into the list of proposals contained in this document. Directly below each target, this list presents the proposed priority indicator for that target which is rated according to a three tier system: a first tier for which an established methodology exists and data are already widely available; a second tier for which a methodology has been established but for which data are not easily available; and a third for which an internationally agreed methodology has not yet been developed.

Below the suggested priority indicator, you will find the indicators suggested in March (inclusive of their country rating) and all comments and suggestions received regarding indicators for this target. If an entirely new indicator proposal was received, it was highlighted.

The suggested priority indicators in this list will be further revised based on the inputs provided during the discussion at the meeting and later on during an additional round of consultations.

The file “First proposed priority indicator list” contains only the suggested priority indicators.

Goal 1 End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Target 1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day.							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Proportion of population below \$1.25 (PPP) per day, with disaggregations of it by sex and age group.	Household surveys (LFS, HIES, LSMS, Integrated HH surveys, etc.)	World Bank	Tier I		2.3,1.2,8.5
Indicator 1.1.1	Proportion of population below \$1.25 (PPP) per day disaggregated by sex and age group (ABB)						
	IFAD-FAO					1	2.3
	ILO	Alternative text: <u>Proportion of population below \$1.25 (PPP) per day per capita disaggregated by sex and age group and employment status.</u> Justification: the disaggregation by status in employment will allow for capturing the working poor which is one of the core MDG indicators	Household surveys (LFS, HIES, LSMS, Integrated HH surveys, etc.).	Responsible entities: World Bank and ILO. Availability: ILO has estimates available by employment status for 119 countries.		1	8.5
	UNICEF	The extreme poverty rate is the proportion of the population living on less than the extreme poverty line (currently at US\$1.25 per day), measured at 2011 international prices, adjusted for purchasing power parity (PPP). This indicator is expressed as a percentage. The underlying disaggregation can calculate the poverty rates for the different population subgroups, specifically the child poverty rate (aged 0-17) . Other dimensions of disaggregation are location.	World Bank PovCalNet; Micro database (World Bank)	World Bank. Globally available.		1	1.2

	WB	Poor populations are defined by comparing household consumption or income aggregates per capita with a new international poverty line after switching the 2005 PPP with the 2011 PPP. We suggest the indicator description be modified to: ["Proportion of population below \$1.25 (PPP) per day, with disaggregations of it by sex and age group."] In this way, it is clear that we need to monitor the proportion for all people as well."	Household Survey	World Bank		1	
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Target 1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Proportion of population living below national poverty line, disaggregated by sex and age group	Household surveys	World Bank Data availability: Unicef: Data available for all countries that have household income or consumption surveys. SPC: data are widely available and used by Pacific Island countries, most of which have by now two data points;ILO: working poverty available by employment status for 44 countries;	Tier I		1.1,8.5,
Indicator 1.2.1 Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) disaggregated by sex and age group (BBA)							
	IFAD-FAO	Disaggregated by urban and rural				1	2.3
	UNICEF	[Proportion of children living in multidimensional poverty.] This indicator is expressed as a percentage. Deprivation dimensions and indicators should be based on internationally agreed standards and definitions. Deprivation dimensions include inter alia: nutrition, education, health, housing, water and sanitation.	MICS and DHS; household surveys	UNDP, UNICEF. MPI is available over 100 countries.		1	1.1; 2.1; 2.2; 3.1; 3.2; 3.7; 3.8; 4.1; 4.2; 4.5; 4.6; 6.1; 6.2; 10.3; 11.1

	WB	The MPI (Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index) cannot measure Target 1.2. Instead, we propose an indicator that is more directly linked to this indicator. Target 1.2 says for each of all dimensions, we need to halve the proportion of people living in poverty. But, MPI does not measure that. In other words, even if MPI is halved by 2030, the proportion of people living in poverty in some dimensions might not be halved. In other words, this indicator does not fit the objective of Target 1.2 well. Instead, we would propose measuring the [proportion of people in poverty for each dimension separately] . By doing this, we can directly see whether the proportion of people living in poverty is halved for all dimensions or not.				2	
Indicator 1.2.2 Proportion of population living below national poverty line, disaggregated by sex and age group (AAA)							
	IFAD-FAO					2	2.3
	ILO	Alternative text: [Proportion of population living below national poverty line, disaggregated by sex and age group and employment status.] Justification: the disaggregation by status in employment, namely : employed, unemployed, outside the labour force, will allow for capturing the working poor which is one of the core MDG indicators	Household surveys (LFS, HIES, LSMS, Integrated HH surveys, etc.).	Responsible entities: World Bank and ILO. Availability: ILO working poverty available by employment status for 44 countries.		1	8.5
	UNICEF	[Proportion of children (0-17) living in households defined as poor according to the national poverty line .] This indicator is expressed as a percentage. The underlying disaggregation can calculate the poverty rates for the different subgroups specified in the target, specifically children (aged 0-17) and women and girls to be able to measure progress towards Target 1.2.	Household budget or income surveys	World Bank, UNICEF. Data available for all countries that have household income or consumption surveys.		2	1.1
	UNWOMEN	UN Women supports the disaggregation of the population living below the national poverty line by sex and age group. At the regional level, CEPAL has made progress in identifying innovative ways to measure poverty by sex. For example, the ratio of women to men living below the national poverty line (often referred to as the Poverty Femininity Index) is routinely calculated by countries in Latin America and the Caribbean as a supplementary measure under Goal 1 of the MDGs. The measure yields important findings about women's vulnerability to poverty. The measure is currently calculated for women and men age 20 to 59 as follows: sum of female in poor households/Sum of male in poor households/sum of female in all households/sum of male in all households.	In the case of Latin America and the Caribbean, the ratio is calculated using data come from national household-budget surveys. When such surveys are not available, other household surveys conducted by official institutions of statistics are used. Analysis done for other regions has tended to use the DHS and MICs, in these cases the wealth index has been used as the proxy for indentifying poorest households.	Country coverage: this indicator has been calculated for about 90 countries; but likely possible for a greater number of countries.		1	

WB

Poor populations are defined as those whose household expenditure or income aggregates per capita (or per adult equivalence scale) are smaller than national poverty lines and the ratio of the poor population over the total population is used for this indicator. Disaggregations of this by sex and age groups will be also calculated.

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

	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		<p>Proportion of poor and vulnerable population covered by social protection systems further break-downs including one or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of older persons receiving a pension; • Percentage of households with children receiving child support; • Percentage of unemployed persons receiving unemployment benefits; • Percentage of persons with disabilities receiving disability benefits; • Percentage of pregnant women receiving maternity benefits; • Percentage of workers covered against occupational accidents; • Percentage of poor and vulnerable people receiving benefits 	Household surveys	ILO	Tier III		1.1,1.2,5.4, 8.5, 8.8, 10.4
<p>Indicator 1.3.1 Percentage of population covered by social protection floors/systems, disaggregated by sex, with break down by children, unemployed, old age, people with disabilities, pregnant women/new-borns, work injury victims, poor and vulnerable, including one or more of the following: a) Percentage of older persons receiving a pension; b) Percentage of households with children receiving child support; c) Percentage of unemployed persons receiving unemployment benefits; d)Percentage of persons with disabilities receiving disability benefits; e) Percentage of pregnant women receiving maternity benefits; f)Percentage of workers covered against occupational accidents; and g) Percentage of poor and vulnerable people receiving benefits (BAA)</p>							
	ILO	<p>Alternative text: <u>[Percentage of population covered by social protection floors/systems, disaggregated by sex, composed of the following: a) Percentage of older persons receiving a pension; b) Percentage of households with children receiving child support; c) Percentage of working-age persons without jobs receiving support; d)Percentage of persons with disabilities receiving benefits; e) Percentage of women receiving maternity benefits at childbirth; f) Percentage of workers covered against occupational injury; and g) Percentage of poor and vulnerable people receiving benefits.]</u></p>	Social Security administrative data consolidated by the ILO Social Security Inquiry.	Responsible entity: ILO. Availability: Information on old age coverage for 175 countries; on jobless support for 79 countries; on disability for 171 countries; on maternity for 139 countries; on child benefits for 109 countries; on occupational injury coverage for 172 countries.		1	5.4, 8.5, 8.8, 10.4

	WB	<p>Alternative formulation: "Percentage of poor and vulnerable people covered by social protection systems further break downs including one or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of older persons receiving a pension; • Percentage of households with children receiving child support; • Percentage of unemployed persons receiving unemployment benefits; • Percentage of persons with disabilities receiving disability benefits; • Percentage of pregnant women receiving maternity benefits; • Percentage of workers covered against occupational accidents; • Percentage of poor and vulnerable people receiving benefits" 	Household surveys reported in the ASPIRE platform (world bank): www.worldbank.org/aspire	For main indicator - percentage of poor and vulnerable covered - World Bank, data currently available for 112 countries, with expansion to 140 countries in July 2015; for break down: Social Security Inquiry (ILO)		[1]	<p>1.4; 1.5; and :3.8 : universal health coverage; coverage by social protection is the main vehicle on how to ensure that people are protected against the financial consequences of ill health</p> <p>5.4 (social protection explicitly mentioned);</p> <p>8.8 (coverage by SP as important part of the decent work agenda)</p> <p>10.4.: social protection is the most reliable way to achieve redistribution in favor of the bottom 40%,</p> <p>12.c: coverage by compensatory social protection transfers is the proven way to protect the poor in energy subsidy reforms</p> <p>13.1 : social protection measures directly contribute to resilience to climate shocks</p>
Indicator 1.3.2 Average social protection transfers as % of income / or poverty line (BBB)							
Indicator 1.3.3 [Percentage of children receiving a child or other social grant (disaggregated as possible by poverty status, wealth quintiles, disability, gender and location).] (NEW)							
	UNICEF	Note: Social grants include cash grants, assistance for school fees, material support for education, income generation support in cash or kind, food assistance provided at the household level, or material or financial support for shelter	ASPIRE Database (World Bank)	World Bank, ILO, UNICEF		1	1.1; 1.2

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

	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Proportion of the population living in households with access to basic services. Basic services to be defined but should include: antenatal care (access to health professionals at birth), basic vaccines, access to primary and secondary education, improved water source, improved sanitation, electricity and social security (TBC).	MICS and DHS; household surveys	World Bank, UNDP, UNICEF	Tier III		1.2; 3.1; 3.2; 3.7; 3.8;4.1; 4.2; 4.5; 4.6; 5.6; 6.1; 6.2; 7.1; 11.1
Indicator 1.4.1 Proportion of population/households with access to basic services (to be defined) by sex and age group (BBA)							
	ITU	Proposed indicator to measure this target: <u>proportion of households with broadband Internet access, by urban/rural</u>	Data on this indicator are produced by NSOs, through household surveys. Some countries conduct a household survey where the question on households with broadband Internet access is included every year. For others, the frequency is every two or three years. Overall, the indicator is available for 53 countries at least from one survey in the years 2011-2014. Survey data for the proportion of households with Internet access (not broken down by narrowband/broadband) is available for 101 countries and ITU estimates data for this indicator for almost all other countries.	ITU collects data for this indicator from NSOs annually. Overall, the indicator is available for 53 countries at least from one survey in the years 2011-2014. Survey data for the proportion of households with Internet access (not broken down by narrowband/broadband) are available for 101 countries and ITU estimates data for this indicator for almost all other countries.			9.1, 9.c, 11.1
	UNCDF					1	
	UNEP	We suggest following basic but transformational services: renewable energy and water, sustainable transport, insurance, credit, justice, and information	Database for each of the services selected can be identified at a second stage	Can be identified at a second stage		2	Targets in Goals 2,3 4, 6,7, 9, 10, 16
	UNICEF	<u>Proportion of the population living in households with access to basic services</u> . Basic services to be defined but should include: antenatal care (access to health professionals at birth), basic vaccines, access to primary and secondary education, improved water source, improved sanitation, electricity and social security (TBC).	MICS and DHS; household surveys	World Bank, UNDP, UNICEF		1	1.2; 3.1; 3.2; 3.7; 3.8;4.1; 4.2; 4.5; 4.6; 5.6; 6.1; 6.2; 7.1; 11.1

UPU	<p>The key issue is the definition of a basket of transformative basic services to be included in this indicator: (1) included in this should be electronic access, more specifically to ICT, such as the proportion of households with access to the Internet, ownership of a mobile phone, and with broadband internet, but also physical access to basic e-commerce logistics and postal services, such as the proportion of population with a physical address and benefiting from home delivery for postal and parcel services. (2) for access to formal financial services provided by financial institutions, payment and account services should be ideally distinguished: \"% adults with a formal account or personally using a mobile money service in the past 12 months\". Possible to have a break down by income e.g. bottom 40% of income share or <\$1.25/day. Adults: ages 15+. Formal account: account at a bank or at another type of financial institution, such as a credit union, microfinance institution, cooperative, or the post office (if applicable), or a debit card; including an account at a financial institution for the purposes of receiving wages, government transfers, or payments for agricultural products, paying utility bills or school fees or a card for the purposes of receiving wages or government transfers. Account/card ownership within the past 12 months. Mobile money account includes GSM Association (GSMA) Mobile Money for the Unbanked (MMU) services in the past 12 months to pay bills or to send or receive money along with receiving wages, government transfers, or payments for agricultural products through a mobile phone in the past 12 months."</p>	UPU existing data; ITU existing data; World Bank Global Findex (individual survey - added module to Gallup World Poll)	(1) On home delivery for postal and parcel services: Universal Postal Union. Data availability: ~ 160 countries. Annual. Available since 1875 (19th century) up to 2014 (21st century). (2) On postal accounts and payment services: Universal Postal Union. Data availability: ~ 130 countries. Annual. Available since 1899 (19th century) up to 2014 (21st century).	1	5.b, 9.1, 9.c, 10.3, 11.1, 16.7, 17.6, 17.8; And 1.4, 2.3, 5.a, 8.10
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WB	<p>Basic services is a complicated and unclear metric, and success of this indicator will rely on the clear definition of services as sub-indicators. It doesn't seem feasible/technically robust to aggregate "ownership and control of land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services" under one overarching category "basic services" as the "services" included in the target seem to be quite diverse. (1) Included in this should be access to the internet, ownership of a mobile phone, and households with broadband internet access. (2) For access to financial services, there exists a well-established and widely available existing indicator that is comparable across countries: "% adults with a formal account or personally using a mobile money service in the past 12 months". Possible to have a break down by income e.g. bottom 40% of income share or <\$1.25/day. Adults: ages 15+. Formal account: account at a bank or at another type of financial institution, such as a credit union, microfinance institution, cooperative, or the post office (if applicable), or a debit card; including an account at a financial institution for the purposes of receiving wages, government transfers, or payments for agricultural products, paying utility bills or school fees or a card for the purposes of receiving wages or government transfers. Account/card ownership within the past 12 months. Mobile money account includes GSM Association (GSMA) Mobile Money for the Unbanked (MMU) services in the past 12 months to pay bills or to send or receive money along with receiving wages, government transfers, or payments for agricultural products through a mobile phone in the past 12 months."</p>	<p>ITU Existing data; World Bank Global Findex (individual survey - added module to Gallup World Poll)</p>	<p>On Financial Services: World Bank. Data availability: ~ 145 countries. Triennial. Available for 2011 and 2014.</p>		<p>1, but in a modified way - Please refer to the comment in cell D13.</p>	<p>5.b, 9.1, 9.c, 10.3, 11.1, 16.7, 17.6, 17.8; And 1.4, 2.3, 5.a, 8.10</p>
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Indicator 1.4.2 Proportion of adult population with tenure that is legally recognised and documented or perceived as secure, by sex and age group (BBB)							
	IFAD-FAO	<p>FAO recognizes the value of the indicator 1.4.2 currently included in the UNSD template. However, such indicator poses several challenges in terms of feasibility, methodology and data availability. In order to be operational, the indicator should be more specific, and focus either on "equality in recognition and documentation" or on "perception of tenure security". The attempt to address the two issues (equality and perception) with one indicator could result into misleading and incomparable data. In addition, "perception of tenure security" requires focused and not trivial methodological efforts in order to reach a proper operational definition. On this basis, FAO believes an alternative indicator will be more appropriate to monitor Target 1.4 adequately. As an alternative to the current 1.4.2 indicator, FAO proposes the following indicator: "<u>Percentage of female/male agricultural landowners out of total agricultural landowners, disaggregated by age groups, ethnicity and income levels.</u>" This indicator shows the distribution of male and female owners of agricultural land and hence zooms in on gender inequalities in this highly important productive resource. An increase in the percentage of female landowners indicates that out of those with ownership rights to land, a larger proportion is women, signifying progress towards equal rights to land. This indicator is based on a broad definition of ownership. In addition to officially titled ownership, it also includes other proxies, such as the right to use, sell or bequeath the land, or the right to use it as collateral. This enable the indicator to capture a "bundle of rights" related to land, rather than land ownership in the strictest sense of the term. The indicator frames gender differences in resource ownership by comparing the proportions of men and women out of those that have some degree of rights to land. As such it gives a clearer picture of the gender-based inequalities in land ownership, than for instance, the incidence of female/male ownership in the entire population of a country, as the latter will also be affected by many other factors above and beyond gender inequality in women's property rights over land. The feasibility of the indicator is positively affected by multiple global efforts that will make this indicator more available in the future (see factsheet for further details).</p>	No data is available for the indicator 1.4.2 currently included in this template. For the landownership indicator proposed by FAO, data is available for 11 countries. Additional, but yet unprocessed surveys lead to a conservative estimate of additional 10-15 countries for which the indicator will be derived. This indicator will be more available in the future through the data collection processes indicated in the relevant factsheet.	FAO-UN. FAO has the mandate to collect and disseminate information related to agriculture and is strategically positioned to monitor legal frameworks related to land tenure, as well as to collect, analyze and disseminate land-related statistics. FAO is working to strengthen and improve data collection through efforts such as the new Guidelines for the World Census of Agriculture (WCA 2020) as well as the development of the AGRIS toolkit are clear indications of the commitment of FAO in sex-disaggregated land indicators.		1	5.a
	UNCDF	<p>Propose a Multi-Purpose Indicator: <u>Adults owning an account either through a financial institution or mobile money provider, disaggregated by income level, geography location gender, age and education</u></p>	Global Findex	World Bank - Data is available for 142 countries		2	Targets 2.3 , 5.a , 8.10, 10.2

	UNEP	<u>[Percentage of women, men, indigenous peoples and local communities with secure tenure rights to individually or communally held land, property and natural resources]</u>	This will be easured by: i) percentage with legally documented or recognized eveidence of tenure, and ii) percentage who perceive their rights are recognized and protected (disaggregation by sex, urban/rural). Using administrative data, global polls, surveys, censuses (More info in the attached doc - Suggested phased approach)	FAO, UN-Habitat, UNEP, WRI - A few countries, but scaling-up is feasible		1	1.4; 2.3; 5.a.; 10.2; 11.1.; 15.a
	UNWOMEN	As an alternative to the current 1.4.2 UN Women joins FAO in proposing the following indicator: [" <u>Proportion of women who own and/or control land out of total agricultural landowners. Landowners are defined as those having the right sell (where applicable), bequeath and make decisions about the use of the land".</u>] The indicator is based on a broad definition of ownership covering officially titled ownership, but also other proxies, such as the right to use, sell (in context where the right to sell is applicable) or bequeath the land. This enable the indicator to capture a "bundle of rights" related to land. This conceptualization of ownership is important, particularly in economies where the framework of ownership is not well defined. In such situations, ownership may be supported by legal documents or simply recognized within the community. As conceptualized the indicator captures a 'bundle of rights', with respect to land ownership.	No data is available for the indicator 1.4.2 currently included in this template. For the alternative proposed indicator: the EDGE project will have data for 8 countries. FAO has identified another 11 or so countries with more surveys planned.	FAO, UNSD, UN Women		1	5.a, 2.3
	UPU	One missing issue here was the lack of explicit reference to geography or a proper and formal street address. The indicator should be refined as follows: [<u>proportion of adult population (by sex and age) with tenure that is legally recognised and documented, including a formal street address, by sex and age group.</u>]	On the population formally covered by street addressing systems, the Universal Postal Union regularly uses as proxy \percentage of the population having mail delivered at home\"	On home delivery for postal services: Universal Postal Union. Data availability: ~ 160 countries. Annual. Available since 1875 (19th century) up to 2014 (21st century).		2	1.4; 2.3; 5.a.; 10.2; 11.1.; 15.a

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

	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Number of people affected by hazardous events by age and sex (including deaths, missing people, injured, relocated or evacuated due to disasters per 100,000)	National Disaster Loss Databases, 85 (will be more than 115 by 2016)	UNISDR ?	Tier II		11.5, 13.1, 14.2, 15.3
Indicator 1.5.1 Number of people affected by hazardous events by sex (CBB)							
	UNEP	Alternative: <u>[Proportion of population resilient/robust to hazards and climate -related events by sex]</u>	UNEP/UNISDR see UNEP Supplementary technical document	UNEP/UNISDR Global - all countries		1	2.1;2.4;11.5;13.1
	IFAD-FAO					1	13.1
	UNICEF	<u>[Number of people affected by hazardous events by sex.]</u> Should also be disaggregated by age and disability. Could consider categorizing 'affected' (dead. Injured, displaced etc.). The ISDR expert group when developing similar indicators for Sendai stated: The "affected" indicator is very subjective, not easily defined, and therefore, any measure of this variable would be not comparable over time or among countries, thus making it inappropriate to track progress or use as a target. It is advisable to use instead a combination or one of the following: injured, evacuated, relocated, houses damaged, houses destroyed and directly exposed.					
	UNISDR	UNISDR proposes refinement into <u>\"[Number of mortality, missing, injured, relocated or evacuated due to disasters per 100,000]\"</u> . Please see UNISDR input paper attached."	National Disaster Loss Databases, 85 (will be more than 115 by 2016)	UNISDR		1	11.5, 13.1, 14.2, 15.3
Indicator 1.5.2 Proportion of health and educational facilities affected by hazardous events (BBB)							
	IFAD-FAO					2	
	UNICEF	<u>[Proportion of health and educational facilities affected by hazardous events.]</u> Impact of events should be measured on a scale, not left up to governments to interpret 'affected'. So as per above perhaps 'damaged' may be better, is more measurable and links with Sendai targets language (though appreciate this may not capture economic and social shocks).					
	UNISDR	UNISDR proposes <u>\"[Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product]\"</u> . Please see UNISDR input paper attached."	National Disaster Loss Databases, 85 (will be more than 115 by 2016)	UNISDR		2	11.5, 13.1, 14.2, 15.3, 2.4

Indicator 1.5.3 Percentage of persons forcibly displaced by disasters, crises and other shocks who have found a durable solution to their displacement (NEW)							
	OHCHR	Current indicators 1.5.1 and 1.5.2 should be replaced as they are covered more comprehensively by/under 11.5.1 and 11.5.2. However, whereas 11.5 and its indicators cover only disasters, 1.5 covers a wider range of hazards, such as social, economic and environmental shocks. Hence a multi-purpose global indicator covering the number of people killed, injured, displaced or otherwise affected by disasters, crises and other (social, economic and environmental) shocks (linked to 1.5, 11.5, 13.1, 16.1 as well as 10.7) would be advisable, complemented by the above alternative indicator 1 for 1.5 (linked also to 11.5, 13.1, 16.1 as well as 10.7) that would measure the (number and) percentage of forcibly displaced people who have found a durable solution to their displacement as a measure of resilience among particularly vulnerable and marginalized groups (i.e. refugees and internally displaced persons). See supplementary metadata material for justification	Existing/developing (national level) Government statistics and population data. Registration and documentation of IDPs and refugees, in particular UNHCR registration (figures disaggregated by age, gender and disabilities - AGD mainstreaming) and profiling exercises, annual refugee flow and stock figures and number of asylum applications, participatory needs assessments and population surveys by humanitarian actors. IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix. Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) IDP Database and Annual Global Estimates Reports for displacement induced by conflict/generalized violence and disasters, as well as UN Population Fund (UNFPA) figures to normalize displacement estimates. Joint IDP Profiling Service (collects data disaggregated by sex, age, location and diversity). OCHA situation reports (in ongoing humanitarian emergencies). Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED) EM-DAT International Disaster Database	UNHCR (global coverage, with data generally provided by Governments, based on their own definitions and methods of data collection). Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (Currently internal displacement profiles for 50 countries. Global reports since 1998.)		1	11.5, 16.1, 10.7, 13.1

Target 1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions.

	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Share of total overall government spending (incl. subnationals) on programs directed to bottom 40% of population of country (%).		World Bank	Tier III		[3.1; 3.2; 3.3; 3.4; 3.7; 3.8; 4.1; 4.2; 4.3; 4.6; 5.6]

Indicator 1.a.1 Resources mobilized and spent for poverty reduction, including government, private sector and development partners (BBB)

	UNICEF	[New indicator proposed] [Spending on essential services (education and health) as % of total government spending (% of total government spending)]. This indicator is expressed as a percentage.	Government expenditure data: IMF's World Economic Outlook database (total government expenditures), UNESCO's Institute for Statistics database (education expenditures) and World Bank Development Indicators (health expenditures).	UNICEF Total coverage is 124 countries.		1	3.1; 3.2; 3.3; 3.4; 3.7; 3.8; 4.1; 4.2; 4.3; 4.6; 5.6
	WB	Indicator 1.a.1 has no precise meaning and cannot be measured as proposed. Suggest to drop. Alternatively replace with something like: ["Share of total overall government spending (incl. subnationals) on programs directed to bottom 40% of population of country (%)."] New possible indicator for 1a: ["Sum of Total Grants and FDI and non-debt creating inflows - \$\$\$ equivalent."]					

Target 1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions.

	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Number of national action plans related to multi-lateral environmental agreements that support accelerated investment in actions that eradicate poverty and sustainably use natural resources.	Data on all national action plans for MEAs can be found in INFORMEA, which in turn draws upon the data from individual MEAs such as the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (http://www.bipindicators.net/statusofNBSAPs and http://www.cbd.int/nbsap/)	INFORMEA (www.informea.org). Information currently available for more than 160 countries	Tier I		Targets 1.b, 13.2 and 15.9
Indicator 1.b.1 Number of national action plans related to multi-lateral environmental agreements that support accelerated investment in actions that eradicate poverty and sustainably use natural resources (NEW)							
-	WB	A suggestion is that Target 1.b should read: "Share of government recurrent and capital spending going to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, poor and vulnerable groups (%)"					
	UNEP		Data on all national action plans for MEAs can be found in INFORMEA, which in turn draws upon the data from individual MEAs such as the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (http://www.bipindicators.net/statusofNBSAPs and http://www.cbd.int/nbsap/)	INFORMEA (www.informea.org). Information currently available for more than 160 countries		1	Targets 1.b, 13.2 and 15.9

Goal 2 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Target 2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.

	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Prevalence of undernourishment	The FAO methodology combines available micro-data on food consumption derived from surveys with macro-data from food balance sheets. The ability of the indicator to approximate access to food depends upon the extent to which existing data allow characterizing effectively the probability distribution of habitual food consumption in the reference population.	FAO - Consistent time series for the indicator exist from 1990-92 for about 140 countries. The indicator is regularly reported in the annual State of Food Insecurity in the World Report published by FAO, IFAD and WFP since 1999 and in the Millennium Development Goal Report of the UN Statistics Division. Data on the indicators are published on the FAO Statistics website, at http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-fs/ess-fadata/it/#.VM89cGjF-VM and updated every year.	Tier I		
Indicator 2.1.1 Prevalence of Undernourishment (PoU). (BAA)							
	IFAD-FAO	This is the current MDG indicator 1.9. It is proposed here as it is already established, and FAO will continue to publish it in the future. However, it presents several limitations as an indicator for the new and more ambitious target to "ensure access by all people to [...] food". In particular, it does not allow for disaggregation by population groups and it is not sufficiently sensitive to detect very low levels of undernourishment (5% being the lowest detectable limit). For these reasons, we propose two additional indicators that have not been established yet, but for which there is on-going work by FAO and the WFP respectively. These are: <u>[Indicator 2.1.2 below, on the prevalence of population with moderate or severe food insecurity, based on the FIES, developed by FAO, and the percentage of households with insufficient food consumption, based on the Food Consumption Score, developed by WFP.]</u>	The FAO methodology combines available micro-data on food consumption derived from surveys with macro-data from food balance sheets. The ability of the indicator to approximate access to food depends upon the extent to which existing data allow characterizing effectively the probability distribution of habitual food consumption in the reference population.	Consistent time series for the indicator exist from 1990-92 for about 140 countries. The indicator is regularly reported in the annual State of Food Insecurity in the World Report published by FAO, IFAD and WFP since 1999 and in the Millennium Development Goal Report of the UN Statistics Division. Data on the indicators are published on the FAO Statistics website, at http://www.fao.org/eco nomic/ess/ess-fs/ess-fadata/it/#.VM89cGjF-VM and updated every		1	

				year.			
	UNWOMEN	UN Women calls for this indicator to be disaggregated by sex and age.					
	WB			FAO			
Indicator 2.1.2 Prevalence of population with moderate or severe food insecurity, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES). (CBB)							
	IFAD-FAO	<p>This indicator is a direct implementation of the concept of “access to food” that informs the target and is based on the FIES, which is an example of experience-based food insecurity scales, directly measuring the effective ability to access food at the individual or household level. experience-based food security scales have been tested since 1995 and used in a number of countries for regular monitoring of food insecurity among households. FAO has piloted its application in 2013, and started collecting data globally in 2014. A global reference scale of severity and universal thresholds for classification of moderate and severe levels of food insecurity for comparable use worldwide are produced by the FAO Voices of the Hungry project.</p> <p>The Food Consumption Score measured by the World Food Programme can in certain countries complement FIES- and undernourishment indicator. The FCS indicator is a “food access” indicator, and is based on both dietary diversity, and the frequency of food groups consumed.</p> <p>The FCS is a score calculated using the frequency of consumption of different food groups consumed by a household during the 7 days before the survey. The FCS in its standard form has been in use by WFP for over 15 years and has enabled the organization to assess and monitor food access and consumption in developing countries. While by definition the FCS is a composite indicator, the food frequency data collected for its computation provides a rich data repository that may be employed in a variety of ways. For example, nutrient adequacy may be analysed from the raw frequency data, and unweighted or differentially weighted scores may be adapted to reflect cultural and geographic dietary variation, to account for seasonality, or to prioritize dietary habits that are consistent with sustainable development goals.</p> <p>WFP currently has statistically representative FCS data at national scale, for over 35 countries around the world, from which baseline values have been derived. To facilitate global monitoring, global targets would have to be established, which would require significant investments.</p>	<p>For the FIES: FAO and National Data. Data are collected annually by FAO for about 150 countries through the Food Insecurity Experience Scale module included in the Gallup World Poll, starting from 2014. A number of countries already use similar tools for national food insecurity assessment (e.g., HFSSM in the US and Canada; EMSA in Mexico; EBIA in Brazil; ELCSA in Guatemala.) Data collected through these tools may be used to inform an assessment that would be comparable with the ones obtained by FAO using the FIES in other countries. Over time, ownership of the FIES indicators will be transferred to countries that may start producing their own data.</p> <p>FCS data is collected around the world by WFP, NGOs, and government partners are often collected within the context of larger/broader food security monitoring systems (FSMS). FSMS surveys and associated household questionnaires typically include a number of core modules; household demographics, income sources, expenditures, food consumption and food sources, coping strategies and shocks. A typical completed FSMS household questionnaire, if collected using a conventional “face-to-face” (i.e. on site enumerator and respondent) approach, costs approximately \$30. For the purpose of providing a rough estimate of the cost and feasibility of collecting only the FCS data together with the standard household demographic data, we estimate the cost at approximately \$15 to \$20 per household using the conventional face-to-face approach for data collection.</p> <p>WFP is a member of the International Household Survey Network (IHSN). As a member of IHSN, WFP maintains a micro-data catalogue and associated website, with meta-data files for its statistically representative household level surveys. These surveys and related studies are known and referred to as Comprehensive Food Security Vulnerability</p>	<p>FAO can ensure global coverage (about 150 countries every year covering more than 95% of the world population) annually. For countries that regularly use similar scales, national data will be used to inform the indicators for global monitoring. FAO provides the methodology for calibrating all measures against the common, global reference. Indicators values will be disseminated annually by FAO.</p>		2	<p>The severity of food insecurity is a determinant and early warning sign of possible malnutrition. The FIES based indicators can thus be used as predictors of various forms of malnutrition, and therefore be relevant for target 2.2.</p> <p>A number of experts have highlighted the contribution of the FCS indicator to information on nutrient adequacy estimates, caloric intake, and have also highlighted unique benefits not associated with other dietary diversity indicators. In that context the use of the FCS would also be an added value to target 2.2, 3.1, and 3.2.</p>

			<p>Assessments (CFSVAs). The CFSVA surveys contain Food Consumption Score (FCS) data, along with many other variables. Detailed metadata for the CFSVA surveys, including the metadata for the FCS Indicator data; can be viewed and accessed at WFP's IHSN Survey Data Portal at the following link: http://nada.vam.wfp.org/index.php/catalog WFP is committed to transparency and data access, and survey data are maintained in publicly available databases. Detailed Metadata tables for the FCS indicator are available at the link immediately below: http://www.wfp.org/content/meta-data-food-consumption-score-fcs-indicator</p>				
	UNWOMEN	UN Women calls for this indicator to be disaggregated by sex and age.					
	WB	The concern we have with this indicator is that it seems new and untested so would suggest removing, unless it can be demonstrated be a robust estimate of food insecurity (tested with actual data compared to other indicators)					

	WFP	<p>[<u>The Food Consumption Score measured by the World Food Programme</u>] can in certain countries complement FIES- and undernourishment indicator. The FCS indicator is a "food access" indicator, and is based on both dietary diversity, and the frequency of food groups consumed. The FCS is a score calculated using the frequency of consumption of different food groups consumed by a household during the 7 days before the survey. The FCS in its standard form has been in use by WFP for over 15 years and has enabled the organization to assess and monitor food access and consumption in developing countries. While by definition the FCS is a composite indicator, the food frequency data collected for its computation provides a rich data repository that may be employed in a variety of ways. For example, nutrient adequacy may be analysed from the raw frequency data, and unweighted or differentially weighted scores may be adapted to reflect cultural and geographic dietary variation, to account for seasonality, or to prioritize dietary habits that are consistent with sustainable development goals. WFP currently has statistically representative FCS data at national scale, for over 35 countries around the world, from which baseline values have been derived. To facilitate global monitoring, global targets would have to be established, which would require significant investments."</p>	<p>"FCS data is collected around the world by WFP, NGOs, and government partners are often collected within the context of larger/broader food security monitoring systems (FSMS). FSMS surveys and associated household questionnaires typically include a number of core modules; household demographics, income sources, expenditures, food consumption and food sources, coping strategies and shocks. A typical completed FSMS household questionnaire, if collected using a conventional "face-to-face" (i.e. on site enumerator and respondent) approach, costs approximately \$30. For the purpose of providing a rough estimate of the cost and feasibility of collecting only the FCS data together with the standard household demographic data, we estimate the cost at approximately \$15 to \$20 per household using the conventional face-to-face approach for data collection. WFP is a member of the International Household Survey Network (IHSN). As a member of IHSN, WFP maintains a micro-data catalogue and associated website, with meta-data files for its statistically representative household level surveys. These surveys and related studies are known and referred to as Comprehensive Food Security Vulnerability Assessments (CFSVAs). The CFSVA surveys contain Food Consumption Score (FCS) data, along with many other variables. Detailed metadata for the CFSVA surveys, including the metadata for the FCS Indicator data; can be viewed and accessed at WFP's IHSN Survey Data Portal at the following link: http://nada.vam.wfp.org/index.php/catalog . WFP is committed to transparency and data access, and survey data are maintained in publicly available databases. Detailed Metadata tables for the FCS indicator are available at the link immediately below: http://www.wfp.org/content/meta-data-food-consumption-score-fcs-indicator"</p>	<p>Since 2003, WFP's VAM/Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping team has completed more than 80 baseline surveys worldwide, most of these have been carried out with national scale coverage. The large majority of these surveys contain Food Consumption Score data. The FCS is measured at household level, and therefore can easily be aggregated at the community, national, or regional level using appropriate population adjustments. The proportion of households failing to achieve a minimally acceptable FCS is easily comparable across countries, while scores for households that are not in states of severe or moderate food insecurity are more easily subjected to cultural and geographic variation. To account for this variation, an analysis of scores associated with high-quality diets in each country can be used to estimate proportions of households meeting acceptable dietary requirements.</p>		1	<p>A number of experts have highlighted the reliability of the FCS indicator with respect to nutrient adequacy estimates, caloric intake, and have also highlighted unique benefits not associated with other dietary diversity indicators. In that context the use of the FCS would also be an added value to target 2.2, 3.1, and 3.2.</p>
	Global Migration WG		NB! Disaggregate by displacement status				

Target 2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.

	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 SD from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under five years of age	MICS, DHS and other national household surveys	UNICEF, WHO, World Bank joint dataset (145 countries)	Tier I		
Indicator 2.2.1 Prevalence of Stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age. (BAA)							
	IFAD-FAO	While we support use of the two listed indicators on stunting and overweight, maintained by WHO and UNICEF, we strongly encourage inclusion of the [Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women (MDD-W) indicator] , that is the percentage of women, 15-49 years of age, who consume at least 5 out of 10 defined food groups. This is an indicator of the probability of micronutrient adequacy, which provides a necessary link between food and nutrition in the global assessment.	The MDD-W is a new indicator that has been developed and validated against high-quality quantitative dietary data. It is not yet regularly reported although similar data on dietary diversity of women have been reported in the past. Potential data sources include the DHS surveys and the UNICEF MICS.	FAO proposes to become the maintainer of the MDD-W indicator.			
	UNICEF	[Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 SD from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under five years of age]	MICS, DHS and other national household surveys	UNICEF, WHO, World Bank Joint dataset (145 countries)		1	targets 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 3.1, 3.2, 4.1, 4.2
	UNWOMEN	UN Women calls for this indicator to be disaggregated by sex.					
	WB			WHO		1	
Indicator 2.2.2 Prevalence of overweight children under 5 years of age. (BAA)							
	UNICEF	[Prevalence of overweight (weight for height >+2 SD from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under five years of age]	MICS, DHS and other national household surveys	UNICEF, WHO, World Bank Joint dataset (145 countries)		2	targets 3.4
	UNWOMEN	UN Women calls for this indicator to be disaggregated by sex.					
	WB			WHO		2	
Indicator 2.2.3 Prevalence of wasting (weight for height <-2 SD from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under five years of age (NEW)							
	UNICEF	[Prevalence of wasting (weight for height <-2 SD from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under five years of age]	MICS, DHS and other national household surveys	UNICEF, WHO, World Bank Joint dataset (145 countries)		3	targets 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 3.1, 3.2,
Indicator 2.2.4 Exclusive breastfeeding among 0-5 month olds (NEW)							
	UNICEF	[Exclusive breastfeeding among 0-5 month olds]	MICS, DHS and other national household surveys	UNICEF Global databases (126 countries)		4	Target 2.1, 3.2
Indicator 2.2.5 Prevalence of anaemia (Hb = 11 g/dl) among women of reproductive age (NEW)							
	UNICEF	[Prevalence of anaemia (Hb = 11 g/dl) among women of reproductive age]	MICS, DHS and other national household surveys	WHO Global databases (all countries globally; developed and developing as they are modelled estimates)		5	Target 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 3.1, 3.2, 4.1, 4.5, 5.5

Target 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.

	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Value of production per labour unit (measured in constant USD), by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size	National enterprise surveys. For agriculture, specialized farm surveys , or integrated household surveys including an agricultural module already exist (eg., LSMS-ISA, Integrated Surveys for Agriculture) FAO and the WorldBank are working to define a new Agricultural and Rural Integrated Survey (AGRIS) program, that may be used as a source of data to inform this and many others indicators of relevance for the SDG that depend on farm/enterprise level information.	FAO and the Worldbank. Data to compute the indicator for agricultural producers are currently available for nine developing countries through LSMS-ISA. When the AGRIS program will be in operation, indicators will be published through FAOSTAT.	Tier II		
Indicator 2.3.1 Value of agricultural production per hectare (measured in constant USD/hectare, disaggregated for the two lowest quintiles of countries' farm size distribution, as well as for female-headed smallholder producer households) (BBB)							
	IFAD-FAO	Propose improved alternative: " <u>Value of production per labour unit (measured in constant USD), by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size</u> ". This indicator measures labour productivity as a proxy for net income of small food producers, and thus is more directly relevant to the formulation of the target. Agreement needs to be found on a comparable definition of "small scale producer" in each sector.	National enterprise surveys. For agriculture, specialized farm surveys , or integrated household surveys including an agricultural module already exist (eg., LSMS-ISA, Integrated Surveys for Agriculture) FAO and the WorldBank are working to define a new Agricultural and Rural Integrated Survey (AGRIS) program, that may be used as a source of data to inform this and many others indicators of relevance for the SDG that depend on farm/enterprise level information.	FAO and the Worldbank. Data to compute the indicator for agricultural producers are currently available for nine developing countries through LSMS-ISA. When the AGRIS program will be in operation, indicators will be published through FAOSTAT.		1	
	UNCDF	Propose an additional Multi-Purpose Indicator: <u>Adults owning an account either through a financial institution or mobile money provider, disaggregated by income level, geography location gender, age and education]</u>	Global Findex	World Bank - Data is available for 142 countries		2	Targets 1.4 , 5.a , 8.10 , 10.2

	UNWOMEN	<p>As an additional indicator UN Women proposes the following: <u>["Proportion of women who own and/or control land out of total agricultural landowners. Landowners are defined as those having the right sell (where applicable), bequeath and make decisions about the use of the land".]</u> The indicator is based on a broad definition of ownership covering officially titled ownership, but also other proxies, such as the right to use, sell (in context where the right to sell is applicable) or bequeath the land. This enable the indicator to capture a "bundle of rights" related to land. This conceptualization of ownership is important, particularly in economies where the framework of ownership is not well defined. In such situations, ownership may be supported by legal documents or simply recognized within the community. As conceptualized the indicator captures a 'bundle of rights', with respect to land ownership .</p>	<p>No data is available for the indicator 1.4.2 currently included in this template. For the alternative proposed indicator: the EDGE project will have data for 8 countries. FAO has identified another 11 or so countries with more surveys planned.</p>	FAO, UNSD, UN Women		2	1.4, 5a
	WB	<p>A concern with this indicator is that it would be only collected infrequently (not annually). Data on the distribution of farm sizes, and yields on these farm sizes in not available for many countries for one year, let along multiple years. We propose two alternative indicators since the disaggregation by economic classification is important, as needed gains by poorest countries (e.g. Africa) are larger than less poor (e.g. Asia). <u>[(1) Cereal yields by economic classification: FAO would be responsible for this. (2) Agricultural value added per worker by economic classification. World Bank (World Development Indicators) would be responsible for this.]</u> Finally, we propose another alternate indicator as the proposed indicator 2.3.1 can be considered as an outcome of improved access to/use of goods and services mentioned in the second half of the wording of the target. For access to financial services: <u>["% adults with a formal account or personally using a mobile money service in the past 12 months"]</u>. Possible to have a break down by income e.g. bottom 40% of income share or <\$1.25/day. Adults: ages 15+. Formal account: account at a bank or at another type of financial institution, such as a credit union, microfinance institution, cooperative, or the post office (if applicable), or a debit card; including an account at a financial institution for the purposes of receiving wages, government transfers, or payments for agricultural products, paying utility bills or school fees or a card for the purposes of receiving wages or government transfers. Account/card ownership within the past 12 months. Mobile money account includes GSM Association (GSMA) Mobile Money for the Unbanked (MMU) services in the past 12 months to pay bills or to send or receive money along with receiving wages, government transfers, or payments for agricultural products through a mobile phone in the past 12 months."</p>					

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

	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Percentage of agricultural area under sustainable agricultural practices. The indicator is defined by the following formula: A= area on which are conducted practices contributing to environmental sustainability of agriculture / agricultural area, where Agricultural Area = Arable land and Permanent crops + Permanent meadows and pastures (FAOSTAT), and Area on which are conducted practices contributing to environmental sustainability of agriculture = the surface area identified and/or acknowledged by the government as being affected by agronomic activities and practices that contribute to environmental sustainability of agriculture.	At global level, currently there is no data available. However many if not most of the countries record areas which are the object of practices contributing to environmental sustainability under various schemes, either of a regulatory nature, like protected areas for instance, or as part of a subsidies scheme or in a payment for environmental services scheme or as part of voluntary standards, public or private. Countries are also preparing, as part of national reports for the state of the world biodiversity for food and agriculture, statistics on practices contributing to biodiversity, most of which have a broader positive impact on the environment. Moreover, many countries are participating in internationally established strategic frameworks which promote the collection of data at country level. Hence, the data for computing the indicator should be collected through the records that are held in the process of the country participation to those schemes and strategies.	FAO is carrying on a consultation process to develop an indicator on "Area under sustainable land management", to be developed by the end of 2015. The process will be within the framework of the "World Overview of Conservation Approaches and Technologies" (WOCAT) partnership and in the support of UNCCD implementation and will support countries to assess, map and monitor SLM as well as land degradation.	Tier II		The proposed alternative is used as one component of indicator 15.3.2, Area of land/soils under sustainable management
Indicator 2.4.1 Emissions of greenhouse gases in agriculture (per hectare of land and per unit of output, separately for crop and livestock sectors). (BBB)							
	IFAD-FAO	Propose improved alternative: "Percentage of agricultural area under sustainable agricultural practices" . The indicator is more directly linked with the target, particularly to the aspects of sustainable production, adaptation to climate change and improvement of land and soil. The indicator is defined by the following formula: A= area on which are conducted practices contributing to environmental sustainability of agriculture / agricultural area, where Agricultural Area = Arable land and Permanent crops + Permanent meadows and pastures (FAOSTAT), and Area on which are conducted practices contributing to environmental sustainability of agriculture = the surface area identified and/or acknowledged by the government as being affected by agronomic activities and practices that contribute to environmental sustainability of agriculture.	At global level, currently there is no data available. However many if not most of the countries record areas which are the object of practices contributing to environmental sustainability under various schemes, either of a regulatory nature, like protected areas for instance, or as part of a subsidies scheme or in a payment for environmental services scheme or as part of voluntary standards, public or private. Countries are also preparing, as part of national reports for the state of the world biodiversity for food and agriculture, statistics on practices contributing to biodiversity, most of which have a broader positive impact on the environment. Moreover, many countries are participating in internationally established strategic frameworks which promote the collection of data at country level. Hence, the data for computing the indicator should be collected through the records that are held in the process of the country participation to those schemes and strategies.	FAO is carrying on a consultation process to develop an indicator on "Area under sustainable land management", to be developed by the end of 2015. The process will be within the framework of the "World Overview of Conservation Approaches and Technologies" (WOCAT) partnership and in the support of UNCCD implementation and will support countries to assess, map and monitor SLM as well as land degradation.		1	The proposed alternative is used as one component of indicator 15.3.2, Area of land/soils under sustainable management
	UNISDR	UNISDR proposes "Agricultural loss due to disasters" . Please see UNISDR input paper attached."	National Disaster Loss Databases, 85 (will be more than 115 by 2016)	UNISDR		1	15.3, 1.5, 13.1, 11.5, 14.2

	WB	Change indicator name to <u>\[Emissions of greenhouse gases in agriculture (CO2 equivalent per hectare of land and per unit of output, separately for crop and livestock sectors).]</u> "		FAO			
Indicator 2.4.2 Absolute levels of emissions in relevant sectors and sub-sectors. (BBB)							
	IFAD-FAO	Propose dropping in favour of above alternative, <u>["Percentage of agricultural area under sustainable agricultural practices"]</u>					
	UNISDR	UNISDR proposes <u>"[Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product]"</u> . Please see UNISDR input paper attached."	National Disaster Loss Databases, 85 (will be more than 115 by 2016)	UNISDR		2	11.5, 13.1, 14.2, 15.3, 2.4
	WB	The concern we have with this indicator is that it implies that the absolute levels of emissions across all countries and sectors should decline. But it is better for overall emissions reduction to produce more beef in Ireland (for example) that has lower emissions intensive production than some other European countries. This may raise absolute emissions in Ireland, but lower it by more in other countries with substitution of production.					

Target 2.5 By 2030, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and ensure access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed.

	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Ex Situ Crop Collections Enrichment index It measures global trends in the diversity of ex situ conserved materials, providing an overall assessment of the extent to which we are managing to maintain and/or increase the total genetic diversity required for current and future production and therefore secure under controlled conditions from any permanent loss of this type of genetic diversity occurring in the field. For a detailed description see http://www.bipindicators.net/cropcollections	Data are reported by member countries to the Commission of Genetic Resources of Food and Agriculture on the implementation of the Second Global Plan of Action for PGRFA, as agreed at CGRFA-15	FAO - The indicator has been calculated by FAO in 2008 and 2014. It will be calculated again in 2015 and then periodically every 2-3 years based on data reported by member countries to the Commission of Genetic Resources of Food and Agriculture. Country data are stored in WIEWS, the FAO PGRFA information system.	Tier I		15.5
Indicator 2.5.1 Ex-situ crop collections indicator. (CBB)							
	UNEP	The two indicators 2.5.1 and 2.5.2 should be rolled into one, so that a second indicator can measure ABS which is a second part of this Target. Therefore, propose Indicator 2.5.1 to read: <u>[Number/percentage of local crops and breeds, and their wild relatives, classified as being at-risk, not-at-risk, and unknown-levels of risk of extinction]</u>	http://www.bipindicators.net/domesticanimals and http://www.bipindicators.net/cropcollections : data collected from Domestic Animal Diversity Information System (DAD-IS), and EURISCO, USDA-GRIN, ICRISAT, CIAT, SINGER, ILRI	WCMC working with FAO, International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), Bioversity International			Goal 15
	IFAD-FAO	Proposed reformulation of the name: <u>[Ex Situ Crop Collections Enrichment index]</u> It measures global trends in the diversity of ex situ conserved materials, providing an overall assessment of the extent to which we are managing to maintain and/or increase the total genetic diversity required for current and future production and therefore secure under controlled conditions from any permanent loss of this type of genetic diversity occurring in the field. For a detailed description see http://www.bipindicators.net/cropcollections	Data are reported by member countries to the Commission of Genetic Resources of Food and Agriculture on the implementation of the Second Global Plan of Action for PGRFA, as agreed at CGRFA-15	FAO - The indicator has been calculated by FAO in 2008 and 2014. It will be calculated again in 2015 and then periodically every 2-3 years based on data reported by member countries to the Commission of Genetic Resources of Food and Agriculture. Country data are stored in WIEWS, the FAO PGRFA information system.		1	15.5
	WB	No sure what this means. An alternative is <u>\"[Number of varieties and animal breeds integrating germplasm accessed from gene banks under benefit sharing contracts\"]</u>					

Indicator 2.5.2 Number/percentage of local breeds classified as being at-risk, not-at-risk, and unknown-levels of risk of extinction. (BBB)							
	IFAD-FAO	The indicator presents the percentage of livestock breeds classified as being at risk, not at risk or of unknown risk of extinctions at a certain moment in time, as well as the trends for those percentages.	The indicator serves to monitor the implementation of the Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources. Data are contained in FAO's Global Databank for Animal Genetic Resources DAD-IS	FAO - The indicator is based on the most up to date data contained in FAO's Global Databank for Animal Genetic Resources DAD-IS (http://dad.fao.org/) at the time of calculation		1	15.5
	UNEP	Alternative:[<u>Number of permits or their equivalents made available to the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearinghouse established under the Nagoya Protocol and number of Standard Material Transfer Agreements, as communicated to the Governing Body of the International Treaty</u>]	The ABS Clearinghouse will make permits available on-line: https://absch.cbd.int/ .	CBD (ABS Clearing House) and FAO (Secretariat of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture)			Goal 15
	WB			UNEP			

Target 2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries.							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		The Agriculture Orientation Index (AOI) for Government Expenditures This is defined as the Agriculture share of Government Expenditures, divided by the Agriculture Share of GDP, where Agriculture refers to the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector.	FAO collects, in collaboration with the IMF, data on Government expenditure in Agriculture. The annual data and indicator value compiled by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO), can be found on the FAOSTAT domain at: http://faostat3.fao.org/download/I/IG/E , covering the periods 2001-2012. The underlying annual data is official country data, from 2001 to 2012, reported by countries through a questionnaire jointly developed by FAO and the IMF using the COFOG and GFSM classifications. The database currently covers 139 countries.	FAO - Coverage is high, with 139 countries included. However, some countries have not provided data for all 13 years from 2001 to 2012, and the level of government to which expenditures pertain can differ.	Tier I		
Indicator 2.a.1 Agriculture Orientation Index for Government Expenditures (BBB)							
	IFAD-FAO	The Agriculture Orientation Index (AOI) for Government Expenditures is defined as the Agriculture share of Government Expenditures, divided by the Agriculture Share of GDP, where Agriculture refers to the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector.	FAO collects, in collaboration with the IMF, data on Government expenditure in Agriculture. The annual data and indicator value compiled by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO), can be found on the FAOSTAT domain at: http://faostat3.fao.org/download/I/IG/E , covering the periods 2001-2012. The underlying annual data is official country data, from 2001 to 2012, reported by countries through a questionnaire jointly developed by FAO and the IMF using the COFOG and GFSM classifications. The database currently covers 139 countries.	Coverage is high, with 139 countries included. However, some countries have not provided data for all 13 years from 2001 to 2012, and the level of government to which expenditures pertain can differ.		1	
	UPU	Either adding a second indicator for target 2.a. covering [access to basic rural infrastructure] , or adding a new dimension to the index in 2.a.1. A complementary proxy indicator in this area could be defined as follows: proportion of the total number post offices located in rural areas.	UPU existing data	On number of post offices in rural areas: Universal Postal Union. Data availability: ~ 180 countries. Annual but collection was discontinued for a number of years between 1990 and 2014 and will be collected again in 2016 and onwards on an annual basis. Otherwise available since 1875 (19th century) up to 2014 (21st century).		n/a	

Target 2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round.							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Percent change in Import and Export tariffs on agricultural products	WTO	WTO	Tier I		
	WB	As stated, this is not a measurable indicator. Alternatives could be [<u>"Trade restrictiveness index" and "Nominal Rates of Assistance"</u>]					
	ESCAP	The indicator does not reflect the target correctly. New Indicator - [<u>Reduction in the following specific indicators of the WTO members: 1. Import and Export tariffs 2. Anti-dumping, safeguard and CVD cases 3. Domestic subsidy on agricultural products. 4. Export subsidy on agricultural products 5. Non-tariff measures.</u>]	WTO	WTO			

Target 2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility.							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Indicator of (food) Price Anomalies (IPA) (CBB)		FAO	Tier III		
Indicator 2.c.1	Indicator of (food) Price Anomalies (IPA) (CBB)						
	IFAD-FAO	The IPA is uniquely suited to the Target 2.c as it allows early detection of abnormal market conditions, permitting the timely adoption of policies and measures aiming to limit extreme food price volatility.		FAO		1	

Goal 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages							
Target 3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births Annual number of female deaths from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, per 100 000 live births, for a specified time period. Numerator: Number of maternal deaths. Denominator: Number of live births.	CRVS, household surveys, censuses, health facility data, RAMOS, confidential enquiries, modeling	Maternal Mortality Expert and Interagency Group (MMEIG), led by WHO with UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank, UNDESA; data - all countries, global database available; bi-annual global reporting	Tier I		
Indicator 3.1.1 Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births (AAA)							
	UNICEF	<u>[Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births]</u>	Estimates by UN Interagency Maternal mortality Estimation Interagency Group (MMEIG) based on national data from vital registration, household surveys, surveillance or sample registration systems, Census and RAMOS,	WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, The World Bank		1	
	UNWOMEN	UN Women calls for this indicator to be disaggregated by causes of maternal death, where data allows.					
	WHO	No change; <u>[Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births]</u> : annual number of female deaths from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, per 100 000 live births, for a specified time period	CRVS, household surveys, censuses, health facility data, confidential enquiries, modeling	Maternal Mortality Expert and Interagency Group (MMEIG), led by WHO with UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank, UNDESA; data - all countries, global database available; bi-annual global reporting		1	
Indicator 3.1.2 Skilled birth attendance (AAA)							
	UNICEF	<u>[Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel]</u>	Household Surveys (will also start producing modelled time series from 2016)	UNICEF and WHO		1	3.7; 3.8
	UNWOMEN	UN Women calls for this indicator to be disaggregated by location and income group.					
	WHO	No change; <u>[Percentage of live births attended by skilled health personnel during a specified time period]</u>	Household surveys, health facility data	WHO, UNICEF; data - all countries, global database available		2	

Target 3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age.							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Under-five mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) Probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of five years, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of that period, expressed per thousand live births. Numerator: Number of deaths among children aged 0-4 years (0-59 months of age), broken down by age groups. Denominator: Number of live births (person-years of exposure).	3.2.1. CRVS, household surveys, censuses	UN Interagency Group on Child Mortality Estimation (IGME), led by UNICEF and WHO, with UNDESA and World Bank; 3.2.1: Data are available for 196 countries and territories for the period 1990-2014 for 3.2.1, and 191 countries for 3.2.2. For 196 countries and territories there are at least two available data points during this time period for 3.2.1, and for 186 countries for 3.2.2.	Tier I		
Indicator 3.2.1 Under-five mortality per 1,000 live births (AAA)							
	UNICEF	should be: [Under-five mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)]	Estimates by The UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME) based on data from household surveys, censuses, vital registration systems, etc.	UNICEF, WHO, UN Population Division, World Bank		1	
	UNWOMEN	UN Women calls for this indicator to be disaggregated by sex					
	WHO	No change; [Probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of five years, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of that period, expressed per thousand live births.]	CRVS, household surveys, censuses	UN Interagency Group on Child Mortality Estimation (IGME), led by UNICEF and WHO, with UNDESA and World Bank; Data are available for 196 countries and territories for the period 1990-2014. For 196 countries and territories there are at least two available data points during this time period.		1	

Indicator 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality per 1,000 live births (AAA)							
	UNICEF	should be: [Neonatal mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)]	Estimates by The UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME) based on data from household surveys, censuses, vital registration systems, etc.	UNICEF, WHO, UN Population Division, World Bank		1	
	UNWOMEN	UN Women calls for this indicator to be disaggregated by sex					
	WHO	No change; [Probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying during the first 28 completed days of life, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of that period, expressed per thousand live births.]	CRVS, household surveys, modelling	UN Interagency Group on Child Mortality Estimation (IGME), led by UNICEF and WHO, with UNDESA and World Bank; data - Data are available for 191 countries and territories for the period 1990-2014. For 186 countries and territories there are at least two available data points during this time period.		2	
Indicator 3.2.3 Full immunization coverage (DTP3 containing vaccine, measles, all recommended vaccines) (NEW)							
	WHO	Proposed indicators	Household surveys, health facility data	WHO - UNICEF, annual joint reporting; global database available with data for all countries		2	

Target 3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator 1		Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 susceptible population (by age, sex, and key populations)	Country owned, internationally-consistent modelled estimates	UNAIDS 158 countries Updated annually	Tier I		3.2, 3.1, 10.2; is partly overlapping with 6.1 and 6.2
Proposed Priority Indicator 2		TB incidence per 1,000 persons per year	CRVS, household surveys, health facility data, modeling	WHO; data - all countries; global database available; annual reporting	Tier I		
Proposed Priority Indicator 3		Malaria incident cases per 1,000 person per year	Household surveys, health facility data, modeling	WHO; data - all countries; global database available; annual reporting	Tier I		
Proposed Priority Indicator 4		Estimated number of new hepatitis B infections per 100,000 population in a given year	Household surveys, health facility data, modeling	WHO - data: estimates under development for all countries;	Tier I		

Indicator 3.3.1 HIV incidence per 100 susceptible person years (adults, key populations, children, adolescents) (AAA)							
	UNAIDS	[Number of new HIV infections per 1000 susceptible population (by age, sex, and key populations)]	Country owned, internationally-consistent modelled estimates	UNAIDS, 158 countries; Updated annually		1	3.2, 3.1, 10.2
	UNICEF	The target is "Reducing new HIV infections among adults to below 200,000", but the indicator is a case rate - number of new HIV infections per 1000 susceptible population. The proposed indicator is not consistent with the target which is a number, i.e. 200,000 new infections by 2030. If the indicator remains as a case rate, then replace the word 'susceptible' with 'uninfected population'. Susceptible is ambiguous and subject to multiple interpretations, if all that is intended to mean is 'uninfected population'. OR Simplify the indicator to ["Number of new infections"] so it is in line with the current wording of the target.				1	
	UNWOMEN	UN Women calls for this indicator to be disaggregated by sex.					
	WB	We suggest changing to [\Number of new HIV infections per 1000 susceptible population (by age, sex, and key populations)]	Country owned, internationally-consistent modelled estimates	UNAIDS, 158 countries		1	3.2, 3.1, 10.2
	WHO	No change; [Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 person years among susceptible persons]	Household surveys, surveillance, modeling	UNAIDS, WHO; data - all countries; global database available; biannual reporting for countries, annual for regions and global		1	
Indicator 3.3.2 HIV/AIDS deaths per 100,000 population (AAA)							
	UNAIDS	[AIDS-related deaths per 100,000 of the total population (by age, sex, and key populations)]	Country owned, internationally-consistent modelled estimates	UNAIDS, 158 countries, Updated annually		2	3.2, 3.1, 10.2
	UNICEF	Similar to the comments above, the target is a number, i.e. zero AIDS-related deaths, while the indicator is a case rate. It is not, therefore, clear what the ideal case rate threshold should be that countries would use for measuring progress. Also need to clarify whether this will be based on all the population in the country, or only the total number of people living with HIV, so it is more specific to the intended target population. Alternatively simplify the indicator to ['number of AIDS related deaths'] to be in line with the wording of the proposed target.				1	
	UNWOMEN	UN Women calls for this indicator to be disaggregated by sex.					
	WB	We suggest changing terminology to ["AIDS-related deaths per 100,000 population"]	Country owned, internationally-consistent modelled estimates	UNAIDS, 158 countries		2	3.2, 3.1, 10.2
	WHO	No change; [Estimated number of adults and children that have died due to HIV/AIDS in a specific year, expressed as a rate per 100 000 population]	CRVS, household surveys, health facility data, modeling	UNAIDS, WHO; data - all countries; global database available; biannual reporting for countries, annual for regions and global		2	

Indicator 3.3.3 TB incidence per 1,000 person years (AAA)							
	UNICEF	[TB incidence per 1,000 person years]					
	UNWOMEN	UN Women calls for this indicator to be disaggregated by sex.					
	WHO	["TB incidence per 1,000 persons per year"] - No change; Estimated number of new and relapse tuberculosis (TB) cases arising in a given year, expressed as the rate per 100 000 population. All forms of TB are included, including cases in people living with HIV	CRVS, household surveys, health facility data, modeling	WHO; data - all countries; global database available; annual reporting		1	
Indicator 3.3.4 Number of TB deaths (AAA)							
	UNWOMEN	UN Women calls for this indicator to be disaggregated by sex.					
	WB	We suggest changing to ["Number of deaths attributable to tuberculosis (TB) in a given year, expressed as the rate per 100 000 population"]					
	WHO	No change; [Estimated number of deaths attributable to tuberculosis (TB) in a given year, excluding HIV-positive TB deaths]	CRVS, household surveys, health facility data, modeling	WHO; data - all countries; global database available; annual reporting		2	
Indicator 3.3.5 Malaria incident cases per 1,000 person years (AAA)							
	UNICEF	[Malaria incident cases per 1,000 person years]					
	UNWOMEN	UN Women calls for this indicator to be disaggregated by sex.					
	WHO	No change; [Number of confirmed reported malaria cases per 1000 persons per year]	Household surveys, health facility data, modeling	WHO; data - all countries; global database available; annual reporting		1	
Indicator 3.3.6 Malaria deaths per 100,000 population (AAA)							
	UNWOMEN	UN Women calls for this indicator to be disaggregated by sex.					
	WHO	No change; [Number of adults and children that have died due to malaria in a specific year, expressed as a rate per 100 000 population]	CRVS, household surveys, health facility data, modeling	WHO; data - all countries; global database available; annual reporting		2	
Indicator 3.3.7 Prevalence of hepatitis B surface antigen in children under 5 (BBA)							
	UNWOMEN	UN Women calls for this indicator to be disaggregated by sex.					
	WHO	Replace: [Estimated number of new hepatitis B infections per 100,000 population in a given year]	Household surveys, health facility data, modeling	WHO - data: estimates under development for all countries;		1	
Indicator 3.3.8 Presence of 13 IHR core capacities for surveillance and response (BBB)							
	WHO	Move to 3.d.1					Now as indicator 3.d.1
Indicator 3.3.9 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases (NEW)							
	WHO		Household surveys, health facility data, administrative data	WHO - data: all countries		2	

Target 3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well being.							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Probability of dying of cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease between ages 30 and 70: Probability of dying between the exact ages 30 and 70 years from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory diseases. Numerator: Number of deaths between ages 30 and 70 years due to the four causes. Denominator: Number of years of exposure.	CRVS, household surveys	WHO; data - all countries	Tier II		
Indicator 3.4.1 Probability of dying of cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease between ages 30 and 70 (BAA)							
	UNWOMEN	UN Women calls for this indicator to be disaggregated by sex and income.					
	WHO	No change; [<u>Probability of dying between the exact ages 30 and 70 years from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory diseases.</u>]	CRVS, household surveys	WHO; data - all countries		1	
Indicator 3.4.2 Current tobacco use among persons 15 years and over (AAA)							
	UNWOMEN	UN Women calls for this indicator to be disaggregated by sex, age and income.					
	WHO	Move to 3.a.1					Now as Indicator 3.a.1

Target 3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders	Administrative records; Annual Report Questionnaire Part II Comprehensive Approach to Drug Demand Reduction and Supply as mandated by the Drug Conventions and compiled annually by UNODC; WHO, Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH); WHO, ATLAS-SU: Resources for Treatment and Prevention of Substance Use Disorders	WHO; data - all countries; global database available; regular global monitoring report; UNODC for drug-related treatments, all countries are mandated to report as a yearly cycle (Response Rate=60-65% of MS)	Tier II		
Indicator 3.5.1 Coverage of opioid substitution therapy among opioid-dependent drug users (BBB)							
	UNWOMEN	UN Women calls for this indicator to be disaggregated by sex and income.					

	WHO	<u>[Percentage of people who suffer from substance abuse disorders receiving treatment and care (by substance and type)]</u>	Special surveys; administrative records	UNODC; global database; annual updating		2	
Indicator 3.5.2 Coverage of interventions for the prevention of substance abuse interventions among people under 25 (BBB)							
	UNWOMEN	UN Women calls for this indicator to be disaggregated by sex and income.					
	WHO	Replace: <u>[Total alcohol per capita (APC) is defined as the total (sum of recorded APC three-year average and unrecorded APC) amount of alcohol consumed per adult (15+ years) over a calendar year, in litres of pure alcohol]</u>	Administrative records	WHO; data - all countries; global database available; regular global monitoring report		1	

Target 3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Number of road traffic fatal injury deaths per 100 000 population	CRVS, household surveys, administrative records	WHO and UN Road Safety Collaboration data collation data - all countries; global database available; annual updating, regular global report	Tier I		is partly overlapping with 11.2
Indicator 3.6.1 Number of deaths due to road traffic accidents (AAA)							
	UNWOMEN	UN Women calls for this indicator to be disaggregated by sex and age.					
	WB	Consider changing to <u>["Fatalities due to road crashes" (this target is in place as part of the UN global Decade of Action on Road Safety, Note that the target deadline is 2020)."]</u>	Decade of Road Safety	WHO and UN Road Safety Collaboration data collation			
	WHO	No change: <u>[Number of road traffic fatal injury deaths per 100 000 population (age-standardized)]</u>	CRVS, household surveys, administrative records	WHO; data - all countries; global database available; annual updating, regular global report		1	

Target 3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.

	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		<p>Percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods.</p> <p>The numerator is the percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49 years old) who are currently using, or whose sexual partner is currently using, at least one modern contraceptive method. The denominator is the total demand for family planning (the sum of contraceptive prevalence (any method) and the unmet need for family planning).</p>	Household surveys	<p>UNDESA, UNFPA; Data are available for 138 countries and territories for the period 1990-2014; 90 countries and territories have at least two available data points.</p> <p>183 countries and territories have data on contraceptive prevalence (one component of this indicator); 156 countries and territories have at least two data points.</p>	Tier I		is overlapping with 5.6
Indicator 3.7.1 Adolescent birth rate (10-14, 15-19) (AAA)							
	UNICEF	<u>[Adolescent birth rate (10-14, 15-19)]</u>	Household Surveys				
	UNWOMEN	UN Women recommends giving priority 1 to indicator 3.7.2 <u>[Demand satisfied with modern contraceptives.]</u> The indicator should be disaggregated by income group, rural/urban location and other context specific factors.					
	WHO	<u>[Annual number of births to women aged 15-19 years per 1,000 women in that age group.]</u> The birth rate among adolescents younger than age 15 is more meaningfully measured for ages 12-14 as births among 10-11 year olds are rare and a rate with respect to the 10-14 year old population would not correctly reflect the increased risk of early childbearing by age.	CRVS, household surveys, censuses	UNDESA; Data for the adolescent birth rate (15-19) are available for 225 countries and territories for the period 1990-2014; 223 countries and territories have at least two data points. Data on births to mothers under the age of 15 are available for at least 102 countries and territories for the period 2000-2014.		2	Target 5.3 and 5.6

Indicator 3.7.2 Demand satisfied with modern contraceptives (BBA)							
	UNICEF	[Demand satisfied with modern contraceptives]	Household Surveys				
	WB	The global RH community has suggested this. The question is whether it will be easy to track and interpret. [Contraceptive prevalence rate] which is commonly measured in surveys (DHS and MICS) and is MDG indicator is an alternative					
	WHO	[Percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods.] The numerator is the percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49 years old) who are currently using, or whose sexual partner is currently using, at least one modern contraceptive method. The denominator is the total demand for family planning (the sum of contraceptive prevalence (any method) and the unmet need for family planning.	Household surveys	UNDESA, UNFPA; Data are available for 138 countries and territories for the period 1990-2014; 90 countries and territories have at least two available data points. 183 countries and territories have data on contraceptive prevalence (one component of this indicator); 156 countries and territories have at least two data points.		1	Target 5.6

Target 3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Coverage of tracer interventions for prevention and treatment services	household surveys and facility data	WHO and World Bank; data - all countries; WHO global database for tracer indicators available; biannual global progress report on UHC, first in 2015.	Tier II		Is part of 1.2; partly overlapping with 10.4
Indicator 3.8.1 Fraction of the population protected against impoverishment by out-of-pocket health expenditures (BBB)							
	WB	Suggest to consider the following wording: [Financial protection coverage, People experiencing impoverishment due to out-of-pocket health care expenditures (by quintiles), People experiencing catastrophic health expenditures (by quintiles)]					

	WHO	Replace: <u>[Coverage of tracer interventions (e.g. child full immunization, ARV therapy, TB treatment, hypertension treatment, skilled attendant at birth, etc.)]</u> NOTE: Coverage of tracer interventions may include: antenatal care (4+ visits), NTD preventive chemotherapy, ARV therapy, TB treatment, ITN use; also pneumonia care seeking, diarrhea treatment with ORS+zinc in children, ACT for malaria treatment, treatment severe mental illness, coverage emergency obstetrics care, hypertension treatment, diabetes treatment etc. Indicators in other targets also used for monitoring 3.8 are skilled birth attendance, immunization coverage, demand for modern contraceptives satisfied, coverage of treatment and care for people who suffer from substance abuse, harmful use of alcohol, air pollution levels, and tobacco use.	Household surveys, health facility data	WHO and World Bank; data - all countries; WHO global database for tracer indicators available; biannual global progress report on UHC, first in 2015		1	
Indicator 3.8.2 Fraction of households protected from incurring catastrophic out-of-pocket health expenditure (CBB)							
	UNCDF	Alternative Indicator: <u>[Adults who personally paid for health insurance]</u>	Global Findex	World Bank - Data is available for 142 countries		2	
	WB	<u>[Essential health services coverage (promotion and prevention)]</u> This will comprise of the following: Women with at least four antenatal care visit during pregnancy (by quintile), Contraceptive prevalence rate among women of reproductive age (by quintile), Postnatal care visit within two days of birth (by quintile), Children fully immunized (by quintile) Essential health services coverage (treatment and rehabilitation,), Births attended by skilled health personnel (by quintile), Smear-positive tuberculosis treatment-success rate (by quintile), Eligible adults and children currently receiving antiretroviral therapy (by quintile), Children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (by quintile), Under-fives with suspected pneumonia taken to an appropriate health-care provider (by quintile), Under-fives with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration and continued feeding (by quintile), Children under five years old suffering from stunting (height for age) (by quintile), Non-use of tobacco among age 15 years or more (by quintile), Population using improved drinking-water sources (by quintile), Population using improved sanitation facilities (by quintile)					
	WHO	No change: <u>[Fraction of the population protected against catastrophic out-of-pocket health expenditure]</u>	Household surveys	WHO and World Bank; data - 89 countries; global database under development; biannual global progress report on UHC, first in 2015		1	
Indicator 3.8.3 Skilled attendance at birth (NEW)							
	UNICEF	<u>[Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel]</u>	Household Surveys (will also start producing modelled time series from 2016)	UNICEF and WHO		1	3.7; 3.8

Indicator 3.8.4 Antenatal care attendance (4 or more visits) (NEW)							
	UNICEF	<u>[Proportion of pregnant women who had at least four antenatal care visits]</u>	Household Surveys (will also start producing modelled time series from 2016)	UNICEF and WHO		2	3.7; 3.8
Indicator 3.8.5 Coverage of DPT3 containing vaccine (NEW)							
	UNICEF	<u>[Proportion of children age 12-23 months who received third dose of DPT containing vaccine]</u>	WHO and UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage (WUENIC)	UNICEF and WHO		2	3.8
Indicator 3.8.6 Child immunization (NEW)							
	UNICEF	<u>[number and percentage of 194 World Health Assembly Member States that reach >/=90% national coverage for all vaccines in their national immunization schedule, unless otherwise recommended (3 doses of DTP containing vaccine, 3 doses of polio vaccine, 1 dose of MCV for all Member States and BCG for Member States where included in the schedule as well as three doses of Hepatitis B vaccine, three doses of Hib vaccine, two or three (depending on vaccine used) doses of PCV, and two or three (depending on vaccine used) doses of rotavirus vaccine.]</u>	WHO and UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage (WUENIC)	WHO and UNICEF		1	
Indicator 3.8.7 Use of insecticide treated bed nets by children under-five (NEW)							
	UNICEF	<u>[Proportion of children under-five sleeping under an insecticide treated bed net]</u>	Household surveys (modelled time series data using program data on nets delivered and distributed and household surveys)	UNICEF		1	
Indicator 3.8.8 Care seeking of suspected pneumonia (ARI) (NEW)							
	UNICEF	<u>[Proportion of children with suspected pneumonia who sought care from health facility or provider]</u>	Household surveys	UNICEF		1	
Indicator 3.8.9 Care seeking for diarrhea (NEW)							
	UNICEF	<u>[Proportion of children with diarrhea who sought care from health facility or provider]</u>	Household surveys	UNICEF		1	
Indicator 3.8.10 Treatment of diarrhea in children under-five with ORS and Zinc (NEW)							
	UNICEF	<u>[Proportion of children with diarrhea who received ORS and Zinc]</u>	Household surveys	UNICEF		1	

Target 3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Population in urban areas exposed to outdoor air pollution levels above WHO guideline values	Administrative records; satellite data	WHO; data - 91 countries in global database; biannual updates planned	Tier I		is partly overlapping with 6.3, 11.6 and 12.4
Indicator 3.9.1 Population in urban areas exposed to outdoor air pollution levels above WHO guideline values (BBB)							
	UNEP	Alternative: <u>Death and disability (disaggregated by sex and age) from indoor and outdoor air quality, water/sanitation, and contaminated sites</u>	Measured against 2012 baseline (note: Global Burden of Disease methodologies). Data on water/sanitation and contaminated sites can be obtained from the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm convention's national reports. Data for small particulate matter due to transportation in urban areas.	WHO , and Secretariats of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions. National air quality observatories.			6.2, 6.3,
	WHO	No change: +D8	Administrative records; satellite data	WHO; data - 91 countries in global database; biannual updates planned		1	

Target 3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate.							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Tobacco use among persons 18 years and older Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 18 years and older	Household surveys	WHO; data - all countries; global database available; regular global reporting	Tier I		
Indicator 3.a.1 Tobacco use among persons 18 years and older (NEW)							
	WHO	No change: <u>Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 18 years and older</u>	Household surveys	WHO; data - all countries; global database available; regular global reporting		1	

Target 3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all.							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Proportion of population with access to affordable essential medicines on a sustainable basis	Facility surveys	WHO; data - all countries	Tier I		
Indicator 3.b.1 Access to affordable essential medicines (NEW)							
	WHO	No change: <u>Proportion of population with access to affordable essential medicines on a sustainable basis</u>	Facility surveys	WHO; data - all countries		1	

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

	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Number of health workers per 10000 population (by categories, geographic distribution, place of employment, etc.)	Census, household surveys, health facility data, administrative systems	WHO; data - all countries; global database available; annual updating	Tier I		
Indicator 3.c.1 General government expenditure on health as % of GDP (NEW)							
	WHO	No change: [<u>Current expenditure on health by general government and compulsory schemes (% current expenditure on health)</u>]	National Health Accounts	WHO; data - all countries; global database available; annual updating		2	
Indicator 3.c.2 Health worker density and distribution (NEW)							
	WHO	No change: [<u>Number of health workers per 10000 population (by categories, geographic distribution, place of employment, etc.)</u>]	Census, household surveys, health facility data, administrative systems	WHO; data - all countries; global database available; annual updating		1	

Target 3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks.

	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Percentage of attributes of 13 core capacities that have been attained at a specific point in time.	Country report and independent assessment	WHO; data - all countries; global database available; regular updating	Tier II		

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

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

	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		<p>Percentage of children/young people at the end of each level of education achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (a) reading and (b) mathematics.</p> <p>These minimum proficiency levels will be defined with reference to a new universal learning scale which is being developed to allow for the calibration of different assessments according to a common metric.</p> <p>Disaggregations: sex, location, wealth (and others where data are available)</p>	<p>Various international (eg PIRLS, PISA, TIMSS), regional learning assessments (eg LLECE, SACMEQ, PASEC) national and citizen-led learning assessments.</p> <p>Data are available at the primary level for about 50 countries from PIRLS and at lower secondary level for about 70 countries from PISA and 65 countries from TIMSS. Once the learning scale has been created the existing results can be reported according to a common scale. This is expected to take 3-5 years to achieve.</p>	<p>UNESCO-UIS will form a broad technical group including Member States to develop and maintain measures.</p> <p>UNESCO-UIS will compile data from learning assessments conducted by other organizations and transform them to the common learning scale.</p>	Tier III		<p>1.2, 1.4, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.3, 3.4, 3.7, 3.c, 5.3, 5.4, 5.5, 5.b,7.a, 8.6, 8.7, 8.b, 10.2, 10.6, 12.8, 13.3, 13.b, 16.a; is part of 4.5</p>
Indicator 4.1.1	Percentage of children who achieve minimum proficiency standards in reading and mathematics at end of: (i) primary (ii) lower secondary (BAA)						
	UNESCO	<p><u>[Percentage of children/young people at the end of each level of education achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (a) reading and (b) mathematics.]</u></p> <p>These minimum proficiency levels will be defined with reference to a new universal learning scale which is being developed to allow for the calibration of different assessments according to a common metric. Disaggregations: sex, location, wealth (and others where data are available)</p>	<p>Various international (e.g. PIRLS, PISA, TIMSS), regional learning assessments (e.g. LLECE, SACMEQ, PASEC) national and citizen-led learning assessments. Data are available at the primary level for about 50 countries from PIRLS and at lower secondary level for about 70 countries from PISA and 65 countries from TIMSS. Once the learning scale has been created the existing results can be reported according to a common scale. This is expected to take 3-5 years to achieve.</p>	<p>UNESCO-UIS will form a broad technical group including Member States to develop and maintain measures. UNESCO-UIS will compile data from learning assessments conducted by other organizations and transform them to the common learning scale.</p>		1	<p>1.2, 1.4, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.3, 3.4, 3.7, 3.c, 5.3, 5.4, 5.5, 5.b,7.a, 8.6, 8.7, 8.b, 10.2, 10.6, 12.8, 13.3, 13.b, 16.a</p>
	UNICEF	<p><u>[Percentage of children who achieve minimum proficiency standards in reading and mathematics at end of: (i) Grade 2; (ii) primary; and (iii) lower secondary.]</u></p> <p>UNICEF suggest the inclusion of "grade 2" as a critical stage for monitoring children's learning. Percentage of children/young people at the end of each level of education achieving at least a fixed level in (a) reading and (b) mathematics. The fixed level will vary according to the specific learning assessment used as may the age or grade of the pupils covered. A new universal learning scale is being developed which will allow for the calibration of different assessments according to a common scale.</p>	<p>Various international (e.g. PIRLS, PISA, TIMSS), regional learning assessments (e.g. LLECE, SACMEQ, PASEC) and citizen-led assessments. Data are available at the primary level for about 50 countries from PIRLS and at lower secondary level for about 70 countries from PISA and 65 countries from TIMSS. Once the learning scale has been created the existing results can be reported according to a common scale. This is expected to take 3-5 years to achieve.</p>	<p>UNESCO-UIS will form a broad technical group including Member States to develop and maintain measures. UNESCO-UIS will compile data from learning assessments conducted by other organizations and transform them to the common learning scale.</p>		1	
	UNWOMEN	<p>UN Women calls for the indicator to be disaggregated by sex.</p>					

	WB	The indicator requires the development of a global metric for each subject as a reference point to which different assessments (national, regional and international) can be anchored. Assessments at other levels (e.g. Grade 2) could be considered.					
Indicator 4.1.2 Completion rate (primary, lower secondary, upper secondary) (AAA)							
	UNESCO	<u>[Percentage of children/young people aged 3-5 years above the official age for the last grade of each level of education who have completed that level. Disaggregations: sex, location, wealth (and others where data are available)]</u>	Household surveys including DHS, MICS, national surveys which collect data on the highest grade/year of education completed. Currently available for c100 low and middle income countries. Further development work is needed to agree on a common indicator methodology and to extend the coverage especially to more developed countries. This is expected to take a further 1-3 years.	UNESCO-UIS will convene an inter-agency group of experts to develop common methodologies for, initially, completion and participation indicators derived from household surveys. UNESCO-UIS will compile data from household surveys conducted by other organizations.		2	1.2, 1.4, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.3, 3.4, 3.7, 3.c, 5.3, 5.4, 5.5, 5.b,7.a, 8.6, 8.7, 8.b, 10.2, 10.6, 12.8, 13.3, 13.b, 16.a
	UNICEF	<u>[Percentage of children/young people aged 3-5 years above the official age for the last grade of each level of education who have completed that level.]</u>	Household surveys including DHS, MICS, national surveys which collect data on the highest grade/year of education completed. Currently available for c100 low and middle income countries. Further development work is needed to agree on a common indicator methodology and to extend the coverage especially to more developed countries. This is expected to take a further 1-3 years.	UNESCO-UIS will convene an inter-agency group of experts to develop common methodologies for, initially, completion and participation indicators derived from household surveys. UNESCO-UIS will compile data from household surveys conducted by other organizations.		2	
	UNWOMEN	UN Women calls for the indicator to be disaggregated by sex.					
	WB	This indicator is currently available but work is required to finalise a common methodology and increase the number of surveys available to calculate it.					

Target 4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education.							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		<p>Percentage of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being</p> <p>It is a composite measure across a range of agreed characteristics which demonstrate the levels of health, learning and psychosocial well-being of each child and whether they exceed a fixed level commensurate with being on-track developmentally in each area for their given age.</p> <p>Disaggregations: sex, location, wealth (and others where data are available)</p>	<p>One possible source is the ECDI from MICS but other sources should be explored in order to ensure that the range of characteristics and their levels are relevant in all parts of the world. This is expected to take 3-5 years to achieve.</p> <p>The ECDI is currently available for about 30 countries.</p>	UNESCO-UIS will compile data from household surveys conducted by other organizations.	Tier III		1.4; is part of 4.5
Indicator 4.2.1 Early Childhood Development Index (BBB)							
	UNESCO	<p>ECDI is replaced by a more generic title ["Percentage of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being"], but this is essentially the same indicator. The more generic title allows for the use of a wider range of data sources in addition to UNICEF's MICS (from which the ECDI is produced). The indicator is calculated from individual level data (e.g. from household surveys). It is a composite measure across a range of agreed characteristics which demonstrate the levels of health, learning and psychosocial well-being of each child and whether they exceed a fixed level commensurate with being on-track developmentally in each area for their given age. Disaggregation's: sex, location, wealth (and others where data are available)</p>	<p>One possible source is the ECDI from MICS but other sources should be explored in order to ensure that the range of characteristics and their levels are relevant in all parts of the world. This is expected to take 3-5 years to achieve. The ECDI is currently available for about 30 countries.</p>	UNESCO-UIS will compile data from household surveys conducted by other organizations.		1	1.4
	WB	<p>This indicator is currently tracked via the Early Childhood Development Index available from MICS but work is needed over the next 3-5 years to examine other alternatives, reach consensus and develop a set of questions for use across surveys.</p>					

Indicator 4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age) (BAB)								
	UNESCO	Proposed modification: [" Participation rate in organized learning (from 24 months to the official primary entry age) "] The age range for the indicator has been widened to include younger children and hence a broader range of organized learning opportunities: Participation rate in organized learning (from 24 months to the official primary entry age). The indicator is the percentage of children in the given age range who participate in one or more organized learning programme. The age range will vary by country though would most commonly cover the age group 2-5 years as 6 years is the most common official age for entry to primary education. Disaggregations: sex, location, wealth (and others where data are available) from household surveys; sex (and others where data are available) from administrative sources	This indicator can be calculated from two different sources: (i) administrative data from schools and other centres of organized learning or (ii) household surveys (e.g. MICS, DHS, national surveys). The first of these is often limited to formal types of learning and hence may not cover the full range of learning opportunities. It may also double-count children participating in more than one programme in different settings. (The UIS survey currently collects data on both early childhood educational development and pre-primary education by single year of age from 2 years upwards.) The latter may require some adaptation to cover the youngest children and also the full range of learning opportunities. This is expected to take 3-5 years to achieve. Data for the age-group 3 and above is currently available from MICS/DHS for about 60 developing countries.	UNESCO-UIS from administrative sources. UNICEF and others from household surveys. UNESCO-UIS will convene an inter-agency group of experts to develop common methodologies for, initially, completion and participation indicators derived from household surveys. UNESCO-UIS will compile data from household surveys conducted by other organizations.			2	1.4
	UNWOMEN	UN Women calls for the indicator to be disaggregated by sex.						
	WB	It is necessary to harmonise this indicator across surveys in two areas: (i) age group of reference (e.g. MICS asks question about 3- to 4-year-olds) and (ii) description of programmes (e.g. many surveys may not capture the concept of organized learning).						

Target 4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		<p>Enrolment ratios by level and type of education: (a) participation rate of 15-24 year olds in TVET and (b) gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education</p> <p>(a) the percentage of young people aged 15-24 years participating in technical and vocational education or training (in a given time period eg last 12 months)</p> <p>(b) total enrolments of any age in tertiary education expressed as a percentage of the 5-year age-group immediately following the end of upper secondary education</p> <p>Disaggregations: sex, location, wealth (and others where data are available) from household surveys; sex (and others where data are available) from administrative sources</p>	<p>These indicators can be calculated from two different sources: (i) administrative data from educational institutions (e.g. schools, colleges and universities) or (ii) household surveys with specific questions/modules on education and training of those aged 15 years and above.</p> <p>The first of these is often limited to formal types of learning and usually does not cover TVET provided by employers or in other settings then educational institutions.</p> <p>The latter is most easily captured through surveys of individuals. This is expected to take 3-5 years to achieve.</p>	<p>(i) UNESCO-UIS</p> <p>(ii) UNESCO-UIS will compile the data collected in household surveys run by other organizations.</p>	Tier II		1.4, 3.b, 5.b, 8.5, 8.6, 8.b, 9.2, 9.5, 10.2, 14.a; is part of 4.5
Indicator 4.3.1 Enrolment ratios by level and type of education (TVET and tertiary) (AAA)							
	UNESCO	<p>["Enrolment ratios by level and type of education: (a) participation rate of 15-24 year olds in TVET and (b) gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education"] *** [This is really two indicators as the TVET one is now proposed as a net participation rate.] Enrolment ratios by level and type of education: (a) participation rate of 15-24 year olds in TVET and (b) gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education (a) the percentage of young people aged 15-24 years participating in technical and vocational education or training (in a given time period e.g. last 12 months) (b) total enrolments of any age in tertiary education expressed as a percentage of the 5-year age-group immediately following the end of upper secondary education. Disaggregation: sex, location, wealth (and others where data are available) from household surveys; sex (and others where data are available) from administrative sources</p>	<p>These indicators can be calculated from two different sources: (i) administrative data from educational institutions (e.g. schools, colleges and universities) or (ii) household surveys with specific questions/modules on education and training of those aged 15 years and above.</p> <p>The first of these is often limited to formal types of learning and usually does not cover TVET provided by employers or in other settings then educational institutions. The latter is most easily captured through surveys of individuals. This is expected to take 3-5 years to achieve.</p>	<p>(i) UNESCO-UIS (ii) UNESCO-UIS will compile the data collected in household surveys run by other organizations.</p>		2	1.4, 3.b, 5.b, 8.5, 8.6, 8.b, 9.2, 9.5, 10.2, 14.a

	UNICEF	[This is really two indicators as the TVET one is now proposed as a net participation rate.] [Enrolment ratios by level and type of education: (a) participation rate of 15-24 year olds in TVET and (b) gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education (a) the percentage of young people aged 15-24 years participating in technical and vocational education or training (in a given time period eg last 12 months) (b) total enrolments of any age in tertiary education expressed as a percentage of the 5-year age-group immediately following the end of upper secondary education]	These indicators can be calculated from two different sources: (i) administrative data from educational institutions (eg schools, colleges and universities) or (ii) household surveys with specific questions/modules on education and training of those aged 15 years and above. The first of these is often limited to formal types of learning and usually does not cover TVET provided by employers or in other settings then educational institutions. The latter is most easily captured through surveys of individuals. This is expected to take 3-5 years to achieve.	(i) UNESCO-UIS (ii) UNESCO-UIS will compile the data collected in household surveys run by other organizations.		1	
	UNWOMEN	UN Women calls for the indicator to be disaggregated by sex.					
	WB	Enrolment ratio for tertiary is available. Data are available on technical-vocational enrolment in upper secondary, post-secondary non-tertiary and short-cycle tertiary education. There are difficulties in collecting data by age and TVET in settings other than formal schools/universities.					
Indicator 4.3.2 Participation rate of adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the last 12 months (NEW)							
	UNESCO	New proposal (previously under Target 4.3 but we think it fits better under 4.4): [Participation rate of adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the last 12 months.] The percentage of people in a given age-range (e.g. 25-64 years) participating in education or training in the 12 months prior to being interviewed. Disaggregations: sex, location, wealth (and others where data are available)	This indicator is usually calculated from individual level data collected in household surveys. One such source is the European Union's Adult Education Survey covering about 30 countries. Considerable work is required to develop a set of questions to be applied in labour force or other surveys globally. This is expected to take 1-3 years to achieve.	UNESCO-UIS will convene an inter-agency group of experts to develop common methodologies for, initially, completion and participation indicators derived from household surveys. UNESCO-UIS will compile data from household surveys conducted by other organizations.		1	1.4, 4.4, 5.b, 8.5, 9.2
Indicator 4.3.2 Participation rate of adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the last 12 months (NEW)							
	UNICEF	New proposal (previously under Target 4.4 but we think it fits better under 4.3): [Participation rate in formal and non-formal education and training in the last 12 months.] The percentage of people in a given age-range (e.g. 25-64 years) participating in education or training in the 12 months prior to being interviewed	This indicator is usually calculated from individual level data collected in household surveys. One such source is the European Union's Adult Education Survey covering about 30 countries. Considerable work is required to develop a set of questions to be applied in labour force or other surveys globally. This is expected to take 1-3 (or 3-5?) years to achieve.	UNESCO-UIS will convene an inter-agency group of experts to develop common methodologies for, initially, completion and participation indicators derived from household surveys. UNESCO-UIS will compile data from household surveys conducted by other organizations.		2	

Target 4.4 By 2030, increase by [x] per cent the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		The percentage of people in a given age-range (e.g. 25-64 years) participating in education or training in the 12 months prior to being interviewed. Disaggregations: sex, location, wealth (and others where data are available)	This indicator is usually calculated from individual level data collected in household surveys. One such source is the European Union's Adult Education Survey covering about 30 countries. Considerable work is required to develop a set of questions to be applied in labour force or other surveys globally. This is expected to take 1-3 years to achieve.	UNESCO-UIS will convene an inter-agency group of experts to develop common methodologies for, initially, completion and participation indicators derived from household surveys. UNESCO-UIS will compile data from household surveys conducted by other organizations.	III		1.4, 4.3, 5.b, 8.5, 9.2
Indicator 4.4.1 Participation rate in formal and non-formal education and training in the last 12 months among 25-64 year-olds (BAB)							
	UNESCO	Suggest to move this indicator to Target 4.3 as it is a measure of participation not a measure of skills acquired. [The percentage of people in a given age-range (e.g. 25-64 years) participating in education or training in the 12 months prior to being interviewed. Disaggregations: sex, location, wealth (and others where data are available)]	This indicator is usually calculated from individual level data collected in household surveys. One such source is the European Union's Adult Education Survey covering about 30 countries. Considerable work is required to develop a set of questions to be applied in labour force or other surveys globally. This is expected to take 1-3 years to achieve.	UNESCO-UIS will convene an inter-agency group of experts to develop common methodologies for, initially, completion and participation indicators derived from household surveys. UNESCO-UIS will compile data from household surveys conducted by other organizations.		2	1.4, 4.3, 5.b, 8.5, 9.2
	UNICEF	Suggest to move this indicator to Target 4.3 as it is a measure of participation not a measure of skills acquired.					
	UNWOMEN	UN Women calls for the indicator to be disaggregated by sex.					
	WB	Currently data are only available on adult education in European Union countries. Considerable work is required to develop a set of questions to be applied in labour force or other surveys globally.					
Indicator 4.4.2 Percentage of youth/adults who are computer and information literate (BBB)							
	ILO	Alternative indicator: ["Skills mismatch index"] . Justification: Computer and information literacy is a narrow indicator to access the level of skills for employment. The skills mismatch index captures the underutilization or inadequate employment related to skills by occupation and other variables and therefore captures the decent aspect of jobs.	Household surveys (LFS, HIES, LSMS, Integrated HH surveys, etc.). Currently calculations only available based on European LFS.	Responsible entity: ILO. Availability: ILO skills mismatch index available for 33 countries.		1	

	UNESCO	[“Percentage of youth/adults with ICT skills by type of skill”] The name of the indicator has been modified to better reflect the proposal of the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development: Percentage of youth/adults with ICT skills by type of skill. According to UN definitions, youth are in the age group 15-24 years and adults are represented by the population aged 15 years and above. See ITU's response on indicator 5.b.2 for further details. Disaggregations: sex (and others where data are available)	Already collected by ITU. See ITU's response on indicator 5.b.2 for further details.	International Telecommunications Union (ITU)		1	5.b, 8.5, 8.6, 8.b, 9.2, 9.c
	UNICEF	The name of the indicator has been modified to better reflect the proposal of the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development: [Percentage of youth/adults with ICT skills by type of skill.] Youth are normally defined as the age group 15-24 years. Adults are normally the population aged 15 years and above. See indicator 5.b.2 for further details.	Already collected by ITU. See indicator 5.b.2 for further details.	ITU		1	
	UNWOMEN	UN Women calls for the indicator to be disaggregated by sex.					
	WB	Few surveys (e.g. ICILS) attempt to measure such skills. Major efforts are required to improve global data collection. There is an indicator on Individuals with ICT skills, by type of skill, by age.		Existing Indicator collected and maintained by ITU			4.3, 5.b, 8.2, 8.3

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

	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Parity indices (female/male, urban/rural, bottom/top wealth quintile) for all indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	Same sources and availability as the underlying indicators themselves	UIS; Data available for over 100 countries	Tier I		All equity targets and targets associated with the underlying indicators; covers also 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.6 is part of 5.1
Indicator 4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, urban/rural, bottom/top wealth quintile) for all indicators on this list that can be disaggregated (BBA)							
	UNESCO	These indices require no additional data than the specific disaggregations of interest. They are simply the ratio of the indicator value for one group to that of the other. Typically the likely more disadvantaged group is the numerator. A value of exactly 1 indicates parity between the two groups. The indicator is not symmetrical about 1 but a simple transformation can make it so (by inverting ratios that exceed 1 and subtracting them from 2). This will make interpretation easier. In addition, education indicators for with disabilities or in conflict-affected or emergency situations will be monitored in line with efforts to improve coverage. Disaggregations: sex, location, wealth (and others such as disability status or conflict-affected as data become available)	Same sources and availability as the underlying indicators themselves.	Same sources and availability as the underlying indicators themselves.		1	All equity targets and targets associated with the underlying indicators
	UNICEF	These indices require no additional data than the specific disaggregations of interest. They are simply the ratio of the indicator value for one group to that of the other. Typically the likely more disadvantaged group is the numerator. A value of exactly 1 indicates parity between the two groups. The indicator is not symmetrical about 1 but a simple transformation can make it so (by inverting ratios that exceed 1 and subtracting them from 2). This will make interpretation easier. Other disaggregations such as by disability status should be added as data become available.	Same sources and availability as the underlying indicators themselves.	Same sources and availability as the underlying indicators themselves.		1	All equity targets
	UNWOMEN	UN Women supports this indicator and It is included as a Tier I indicators (#24) under the 52 minimum set of gender statistics.	UIS	Data available for over 100 countries			NA (would not be appropriate for other targets)
	WB	Alternative ideas instead of the parity index may be: <u>[(i) odds ratio; (ii) concentration index; or (iii) least advantaged group (e.g. poorest rural girls) relative to the mean.]</u> In addition, education indicators for people with disabilities will be monitored in line with efforts to improve coverage.					

Target 4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and at least [x] per cent of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy.							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		<p>Percentage of the population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills.</p> <p>According to UN definitions, youth are in the age group 15-24 years and adults are represented by the population aged 15 years and above.</p> <p>Disaggregations: sex, location, wealth (and others where data are available)</p>	<p>This indicator is collected via skills' assessment surveys of the adult population.</p> <p>Currently data are available for 33 mostly high-income countries from PIAAC. Similar information is available for (urban areas of) of 13 low- and middle-income countries from STEP.</p> <p>Considerable work is required to develop a cost-effective module that can be integrated into national and international surveys. This is expected to take 3-5 years to achieve.</p>	<p>OECD (PIAAC) World Bank (STEP)</p> <p>UNESCO-UIS will compile the data collected in assessment surveys run by other organizations.</p>	Tier II/III		1.2, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.3, 3.4, 3.7, 5.3, 5.4, 5.5, 5.6, 8.5, 8.6, 8.b, 10.2, 12.8, 13.3, 13.b,
Indicator 4.6.1	Percentage of youth/adults proficient in literacy and numeracy skills (BAA)						
	UNESCO	<p>[Percentage of the population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills.] According to UN definitions, youth are in the age group 15-24 years and adults are represented by the population aged 15 years and above. Disaggregations: sex, location, wealth (and others where data are available)</p>	<p>This indicator is collected via skills' assessment surveys of the adult population. Currently data are available for 33 mostly high-income countries from PIAAC. Similar information is available for (urban areas of) of 13 low- and middle-income countries from STEP. Considerable work is required to develop a cost-effective module that can be integrated into national and international surveys. This is expected to take 3-5 years to achieve.</p>	OECD (PIAAC), World Bank (STEP), UNESCO-UIS will compile the data collected in assessment surveys run by other organizations.		1	1.2, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.3, 3.4, 3.7, 5.3, 5.4, 5.5, 5.6, 8.5, 8.6, 8.b, 10.2, 12.8, 13.3, 13.b,
	UNICEF	<p>[Percentage of the population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills.] Youth are normally defined as the age group 15-24 years. Adults are normally the population aged 15 years and above.</p>	<p>This indicator is collected via skills' assessment surveys of the adult population. Currently data are available for 33 mostly high-income countries from PIAAC. Similar information is available for (urban areas of) of 13 low- and middle-income countries from STEP. Considerable work is required to develop a cost-effective module that can be integrated into national and international surveys. This is expected to take 3-5 years to achieve.</p>	OECD (PIAAC), World Bank (STEP). UNESCO-UIS will compile the data collected in assessment surveys run by other organizations.		1	
	UNWOMEN	UN Women calls for the indicator to be disaggregated by sex.					
	WB	While a number of middle-income (STEP) and high-income (PIAAC) countries have assessed literacy skills of adults, a cost-effective tool needs to be inserted in other surveys for use across countries.					

Indicator 4.6.2 Youth/adult literacy rate (AAA)							
	UNESCO	<u>[Percentage of the population in a given age group able to read with understanding a simple sentence about their everyday life.]</u> According to UN definitions, youth are in the age group 15-24 years and adults are represented by the population aged 15 years and above. Disaggregations: sex and location (and others where data are available)	Household surveys including DHS, MICS, national surveys and censuses which collect data on literacy skills. Available regularly (at least once every 5-10 years) but not annually for c160 developing countries but few developed countries collect similar data.	UNESCO-UIS		2	1.2, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.3, 3.4, 3.7, 5.3, 5.4, 5.5, 5.6, 8.5, 8.6, 8.b, 10.2, 12.8, 13.3, 13.b,
	UNICEF	<u>[Percentage of the population in a given age group able to read with understanding a simple sentence about their everyday life.]</u> Youth are normally defined as the age group 15-24 years. Adults are normally the population aged 15 years and above.	Household surveys including DHS, MICS, national surveys and censuses which collect data on literacy skills. Available regularly (at least once every 5-10 years) but not annually for c160 developing countries but few developed countries collect similar data.	UNESCO-UIS		2	
	UNWOMEN	UN Women supports this indicator and part of it is (Youth literacy rate) included as a Tier I indicators (#20) under the 52 minimum set of gender statistics, but we would like it to be disaggregated by sex.					

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

	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		<p>Percentage of 15-year old students enrolled in secondary school demonstrating at least a fixed level of knowledge across a selection of topics in environmental science and geoscience. The exact choice/range of topics will depend on the survey or assessment in which the indicator is collected.</p> <p>Disaggregations: sex and location (and others where data are available)</p>	<p>PISA 2006, administered in 57 countries, estimated an "environmental science performance index."</p> <p>ICCS 2009, which included 38 countries, contains workable items for larger-scale tracking that will require validation in developing world settings.</p> <p>ICCS 2016 will provide globally-comparable data on civic knowledge and engagement, and students' roles in peaceful functioning of schools.</p> <p>Major efforts will be required to develop a tool for use in other surveys. This is expected to take 3-5 years to achieve.</p>	<p>OECD (PISA), IEA (ICCS)</p> <p>UNESCO-UIS will compile data from assessments and surveys run by other organizations</p>	Tier III		1.5, 3.d, 11.6, 12.2, 12.8, 13.1, 13.3, 13.b, 15.9
Indicator 4.7.1 Percentage of 15- year old students showing proficiency in knowledge of environmental science and geoscience (BBB)							
	UNESCO	<p><u>[Percentage of 15-year old students enrolled in secondary school demonstrating at least a fixed level of knowledge across a selection of topics in environmental science and geoscience.]</u> The exact choice/range of topics will depend on the survey or assessment in which the indicator is collected. Disaggregations: sex and location (and others where data are available)</p>	<p>PISA 2006, administered in 57 countries, estimated an "environmental science performance index." ICCS 2009, which included 38 countries, contains workable items for larger-scale tracking that will require validation in developing world settings. ICCS 2016 will provide globally-comparable data on civic knowledge and engagement, and students' roles in peaceful functioning of schools. Major efforts will be required to develop a tool for use in other surveys. This is expected to take 3-5 years to achieve.</p>	<p>OECD (PISA), IEA (ICCS)</p> <p>UNESCO-UIS will compile data from assessments and surveys run by other organizations</p>		1	1.5, 3.d, 11.6, 12.2, 12.8, 13.1, 13.3, 13.b, 15.9
	UNICEF	<p><u>[Percentage of 15-year old students enrolled in secondary school demonstrating at least a fixed level of knowledge across a selection of topics in environmental science and geoscience.]</u> The exact choice/range of topics will depend on the survey or assessment in which the indicator is collected.</p>	<p>PISA 2006, administered in 57 countries, estimated an "environmental science performance index." ICCS 2009, which included 38 countries, contains workable items for larger-scale tracking that will require validation in developing world settings. ICCS 2016 will provide globally-comparable data on civic knowledge and engagement, and students' roles in peaceful functioning of schools. Major efforts will be required to develop a tool for use in other surveys. This is expected to take 3-5 years to achieve.</p>	<p>OECD (PISA), IEA (ICCS), UNESCO-UIS will compile data from assessments and surveys run by other organizations</p>		1	
	UNWOMEN	UN Women calls for the indicator to be disaggregated by sex.					

	WB	Only one survey (PISA 2006) attempts to measure such knowledge. Major efforts will be required to develop a global measurement tool.	PISA (2006)				
Indicator 4.7.2 Percentage of 13-year old students endorsing values and attitudes promoting equality, trust and participation in governance (CBB)							
	UNESCO	[Percentage of 13-year old students enrolled in school supporting a range of values and attitudes promoting equality, trust and participation in governance.] The exact choice/range of values and attitudes will depend on the survey or assessment in which the indicator is collected. Disaggregations: sex and location (and others where data are available)	ICCS 2009, which included 38 countries, has measured such attitudes. Major efforts will be required to develop a tool for use in other surveys. This is expected to take 3-5 years to achieve.	IEA (ICCS), UNESCO-UIS will compile data from assessments and surveys run by other organizations		1	1.5, 5.2, 5.3, 5.5, 12.8, 13.3, 13.b, 16.1, 16.3, 16.6, 16.7
	UNICEF	[Percentage of 13-year old students enrolled in school supporting a range of values and attitudes promoting equality, trust and participation in governance.] The exact choice/range of values and attitudes will depend on the survey or assessment in which the indicator is collected.	ICCS 2009, which included 38 countries, has measured such attitudes. Major efforts will be required to develop a tool for use in other surveys. This is expected to take 3-5 years to achieve.	IEA (ICCS), UNESCO-UIS will compile data from assessments and surveys run by other organizations		2	
	UNWOMEN	Alternative proposal: [Percentage of schools that provide life skills-based HIV and sexuality education.] This indicator is currently proposed as a thematic indicator by Technical Advisory Group on Education. The indicator requires development. An overhaul of the way countries report on this indicator will be required to ensure estimates are better linked to the reality at the school level.	Country reports	UNESCO		2	3.7, 5.6

Target 4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Percentage of schools with access to (i) electricity; (ii) Internet for pedagogical purposes (iii) basic drinking water and (iv) basic sanitation facilities; and (v) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)	The indicator can be calculated from administrative sources on school facilities. Data are currently available on electricity and Internet for c70 countries and on water and santitaions for c100 countries. Considerable efforts will be required to apply the WASH definitions fully and extend coverage to more countries. This is expected to take 1-3 years.	UNESCO-UIS and UNICEF	Tier II		6.1, 6.2, 7.1, 9.c, 17.8
Indicator 4.a.1	Percentage of schools with access to (i) electricity; (ii) drinking water; and (iii) single-sex sanitation facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions) (BAA)						
	UNESCO	Proposed modification: <u>["Percentage of schools with access to (i) electricity; (ii) Internet for pedagogical purposes (iii) basic drinking water and (iv) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (v) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)"]</u> . The indicator is the percentage of schools (primary, lower and upper secondary) with each of the facilities listed. Basic drinking water is defined as: A functional drinking water source (MDG 'improved' categories) on or near the premises and water points accessible to all users during school hours. Basic sanitation facilities are defined as: Functional sanitation facilities (MDG 'improved' categories) separated for males and females on or near the premises. Basic handwashing facilities are defined as: Functional handwashing facilities, soap (or ash) and water available to girls and boys. Disaggregations: location and, for basic sanitation and handwashing facilities, sex	The indicator can be calculated from administrative sources on school facilities. Data are currently available on electricity and Internet for c70 countries and on water and santitaions for c100 countries. Considerable efforts will be required to apply the WASH definitions fully and extend coverage to more countries. This is expected to take 1-3 years.	UNESCO-UIS and UNICEF		1	6.1, 6.2, 7.1, 9.c, 17.8
	UNICEF	<u>[Percentage of schools with access to (i) electricity; (ii) Internet for pedagogical purposes (iii) basic drinking water and (iv) basic sanitation facilities; and (v) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)]</u> The indicator is the percentage of schools (primary, lower and upper secondary) with each of the facilities listed. Basic drinking water is defined as: A functional drinking water source (MDG 'improved' categories) on or near the premises and water points accessible to all users during school hours. Basic sanitation facilities are defined as: Functional sanitation facilities (MDG 'improved' categories) separated for males and females on or near the premises. Basic handwashing facilities are defined as: Functional handwashing facilities, soap (or ash) and water available to girls and boys	The indicator can be calculated from administrative sources on school facilities. Data are currently available on electricity and Internet for c70 countries and on water and santitaions for c100 countries. Considerable efforts will be required to apply the WASH definitions fully and extend coverage to more countries. This is expected to take 1-3 years.	UNESCO-UIS and UNICEF		1	

	UNISDR	UNISDR propose (a) "Number of educational facilities damaged due to disasters" and (b) "Number of countries with critical infrastructure protection plan". Please see UNISDR input paper attached."	(a) National Disaster Loss Databases, 85 (will be more than 115 by 2016), (b) SFDRR Monitor (to be developed), 0 (but HFA Monitor covered 133 countries in 2013)	UNISDR		(a) 1, (b)2	(a)(b) 9.1, 1.5, 11.5, 13.1, 14.2, 15.3
	WB	Could also include (iv) computers for pedagogical purposes . However, it should be noted that considerable work is required to extend the coverage of current data collection efforts to all countries."	Existing data collected by UIS	UIS			4.1, 9.1
Indicator 4.a.2 Percentage of schools with adapted infrastructure and materials for people with disabilities (NEW)							
	UNESCO	The indicator is the percentage of schools (primary, lower and upper secondary) with adapted facilities and resources designed for those with disabilities. Disaggregations: location	Major preparatory work will be required to develop an approach on the assessment of school conditions for people with disabilities. This is expected to take 3-5 years.	Not yet identified		2	1.4, 6.2, 10.210.3
Indicator 4.a.2 Percentage of schools with adapted infrastructure and materials for people with disabilities (NEW)							
	UNICEF	The indicator is the percentage of schools (primary, lower and upper secondary) with adapted facilities and resources designed for those with disabilities.	Major preparatory work will be required to develop an approach on the assessment of school conditions for people with disabilities. This is expected to take 3-5 years.	Not yet identified		2	

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

	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Volume of ODA flows for scholarships by sector and type of study; Total net official development assistance (ODA) for scholarships and student costs in donor countries (types of aid E01 and E02). Data expressed in US dollars at the average annual exchange rate.	Data are compiled by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development from returns submitted by its member countries and other aid providers.	OECD-DAC; Data are available for essentially all high-income countries, and for an increasing number of middle-income aid providers.	Tier 1		1.a, 2.a, 9.5, 9.b, 10.b, 12.a, 13.b, 17.2, 17.6
Indicator 4.b.1 Volume of ODA flows for scholarships by sector and type of study (BBB)							
	UNESCO	See OECD-DAC's response for definition of this indicator	See OECD-DAC's response for sources of this indicator	OECD-DAC		1	1.a, 2.a, 9.5, 9.b, 10.b, 12.a, 13.b, 17.2, 17.6
	WB	This indicator only measures some sources of scholarships.					

Target 4.c By 2030, increase by [x] per cent the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Percentage of trained teachers by level of education according to national standards	Administrative records, EMIS database. The indicator can be calculated from administrative sources on teachers. Data are currently available for c100 countries. Considerable further work would be required if a common standard for teacher training is to be applied across countries.	UNESCO-UIS	Tier 1		1.2, 1.4, 1.a, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.7, 3.c, 3.d, 5.1, 5.5, 5.b, 8.6, 8.7, 10.2, 12.8, 13.3, 13.b
Indicator 4.c.1 Percentage of trained teachers by level of education according to national standards (AAA)							
	UNESCO	<u>[Percentage of teachers in (i) pre-primary (ii) primary, (iii) lower secondary and (iv) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher (i.e. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country. Disaggregations: sex (and others where data are available)]</u>	The indicator can be calculated from administrative sources on teachers. Data are currently available for c100 countries. Considerable further work would be required if a common standard for teacher training is to be applied across countries.	UNESCO-UIS		1	1.2, 1.4, 1.a, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.7, 3.c, 3.d, 5.1, 5.5, 5.b, 8.6, 8.7, 10.2, 12.8, 13.3, 13.b
	UNICEF	<u>[Percentage of teachers in (i) pre-primary (ii) primary, (iii) lower secondary and (iv) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher (i.e. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country.]</u>	The indicator can be calculated from administrative sources on teachers in schools. Data are currently available for about 100 countries. Considerable further work would be required if a common standard for teacher training is to be applied across countries.	UNESCO-UIS		1	
	UNWOMEN	UN Women calls for the indicator to be disaggregated by sex.					
	WB	Major efforts will be required to agree on common standards.					
Indicator 4.c.2 Percentage of qualified teachers by level of education according to national standards (NEW)							
	UNESCO	<u>[Percentage of teachers in (i) pre-primary (ii) primary, (iii) lower secondary and (iv) upper secondary education who have at least the minimum academic qualifications required for teaching at the relevant level or a given subject in a given country. Academic qualifications are most often linked to the subject(s) the teacher teaches. Disaggregations: sex (and others where data are available)]</u>	The indicator can be calculated from administrative sources on teachers. Data at the international level were collected for the first time in 2014 but some further work is required to extend the country coverage. This is expected to take 1-3 years to achieve	UNESCO-UIS		2	1.2, 1.4, 1.a, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.7, 3.c, 3.d, 5.1, 5.5, 5.b, 8.6, 8.7, 10.2, 12.8, 13.3, 13.b
Indicator 4.c.2 Percentage of qualified teachers by level of education according to national standards (NEW)							
	UNICEF	<u>[Percentage of teachers in (i) pre-primary (ii) primary, (iii) lower secondary and (iv) upper secondary education who have at least the minimum academic qualifications required for teaching at the relevant level or a given subject in a given country. Academic qualifications are most often linked to the subject(s) the teacher teaches.]</u>	The indicator can be calculated from administrative sources on teachers in schools. Data at the international level were collected for the first time in 2014 but some further work is required to extend the country coverage. This is expected to take 1-3 years to achieve	UNESCO-UIS		2	

Goal 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

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

	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	Member State responses to CEDAW, World Bank Women Business and Law Database	Methodology being developed by OHCHR and UN Women. A tentative proposal is that the CEDAW Committee would monitor the indicator as part of their country reporting and review process using a standardized template to assess all countries in a comparable manner.	Tier III		
Indicator 5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks discriminate against women and girls, as identified by the CEDAW committee (BBB)							
	UNWOMEN	Revised proposal: <u>Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex.</u> This is a new indicator requiring development. The indicator is a binary indicator (Yes/No). Countries need to report a yes on all of the following questions: Is equal pay for work of equal value guaranteed in law? Is national law in line with ILO Convention 103 on Maternity Protection? Does national law prohibit discrimination based on a definition of discrimination against women in accordance with art 1 of CEDAW? Is the national minimum legal age of marriage for girls and boys, with or without parental consent, established at 18 years? Does the national legal framework provide equal rights for women and men with respect to inheritance and property? Can women (married or unmarried) confer citizenship to children and non-national spouse in the same way as a man? Is there a law specifically criminalizing domestic violence? Is there a gender quota for parliament and local government to accelerate women's representation?	Member State responses to CEDAW, World Bank Women Business and Law Database	Methodology being developed by OHCHR and UN Women. A tentative proposal is that the CEDAW Committee would monitor the indicator as part of their country reporting and review process using a standardized template to assess all countries in a comparable manner.		1	10.3, 16.b
Indicator 5.1.2 Whether or not inheritance rights discriminate against women and girls (BBB)							
		International-UN agency	UNWOMEN	If 5.1.1 is accepted as priority 1 we would suggest dropping 5.1.2 as it is redundant.			

Target 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls (aged 15-49) subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the last 12 months	The data would come from DHS and other specialized VAW surveys, not yet compiled by EDGE data portal	The data would be compiled by UNICEF, UN Women and UNSD -- around 100 but not fully comparable	Tier II		
Indicator 5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls (aged 15-49) subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the last 12 months (BAA)							
	UNICEF	<u>[Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls (aged 15-49) subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the last 12 months]</u>	Household surveys such as DHS.	Unicef maintains a global database on the issue since 2014. Fully comparable data are available for more than 40 low- and middle-income countries. Additional data (based on slightly different definitions) are available for a number of LAMI and high income countries.		1	
	UNWOMEN	This indicator is included as a Tier II indicator under the 52 minimum set of gender statistics endorsed by the Statistical Commission through its decision 44/109. The indicator should be disaggregated by age groups (5 year groups), income, rural/urban location and other context specific factors.	The data would come from DHS and other specialized VAW surveys, not yet compiled by EDGE data portal	The data would be compiled by UNICEF, UN Women and UNSD		1	Can be used to track 16.1
	WB		DHS	39 countries			
	Global Migration WG	<u>[Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 persons (5.2 and 16.2).]</u> See full specification in attached meta-data word file	Administrative statistics from the criminal justice system (courts, police, etc.). Current data sources include the UNODC Global Report on Trafficking in Persons, the U.S. Department of State's Trafficking in Persons Report; IOM Trafficked Migrants Assistance Database	Ministries of Justice/Interior, Global Migration Group		1	10.7; 16.2
Indicator 5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls (aged 15-49) subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner, since age 15. (BAA)							
	UNWOMEN	This is included as a Tier II indicator under the 52 minimum set of gender statistics endorsed by the Statistical Commission through its decision 44/109.	The data would come from DHS and other specialized VAW surveys, , not yet compiled by EDGE	The data would be compiled by UNICEF, UN Women and UNSD		2	16.1
	WB		DHS	39 countries			

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

	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married or in a union before age 18 (i.e. child marriage)	Household surveys such as MICS and DHS.	UNICEF maintains a global database on the issue since 2003. Fully comparable data are available for some 117 low- and middle-income countries. UNICEF is also the agency responsible for reporting on this indicator as part of the UN expert group on gender indicators.	Tier I		
Indicator 5.3.1 Percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married or in a union before age 18 (i.e. child marriage) (AAA)							
	UNICEF	<u>[Percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married or in a union before age 18 (i.e. child marriage)]</u>	Household surveys such as MICS and DHS.	UNICEF maintains a global database on the issue since 2003. Fully comparable data are available for some 117 low- and middle-income countries. UNICEF is also the agency responsible for reporting on this indicator as part of the UN expert group on gender indicators.		1	
	UNWOMEN	<u>[Percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married or in a union before age 18 (i.e. child marriage)]</u>	Household surveys such as MICS and DHS.	UNICEF maintains a global database on the issue since 2003. Fully comparable data are available for some 117 low- and middle-income countries. UNICEF is also the agency responsible for reporting on this indicator as part of the UN expert group on gender indicators.		Equal priority	Also relevant for 5.6
	WB		DHS	90 countries			

Indicator 5.3.2 Percentage of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone FGM/C, by age group (for relevant countries only) (CBB)							
	UNICEF	<u>[Percentage of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone FGM/C, by age group (for relevant countries only)]</u>	Household surveys such as MICS and DHS.	UNICEF maintains a global database on the issue since 2004. Data are available for some 29 low- and middle-income countries where the practice is concentrated. UNICEF is also the agency responsible for reporting on this indicator as part of the UN expert group on gender indicators.		2	
	UNWOMEN	Revised formulation: <u>[Percentage of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone FGM/C, disaggregated by age group with a particular focus on 15-19]</u> . Note: monitoring the 15-19 age group will enable focusing on the most vulnerable age group and would be a more sensitive measure of the impact of policy interventions.	Household surveys such as MICS and DHS.	UNICEF maintains a global database on the issue since 2004. Data are available for some 29 low- and middle-income countries where the practice is concentrated. UNICEF is also the agency responsible for reporting on this indicator as part of the UN expert group on gender indicators.		Equal priority	

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

	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Average weekly hours spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location (for individuals five years and above)	68 countries with TUS data since 2005; UNSD has compiled info on unpaid work for 51	UNSD	Tier II		
Indicator 5.4.1 Average weekly hours spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location (for individuals five years and above) (CBB)							
	UNWOMEN	This indicator is included as a Tier II indicator under the 52 minimum set of gender statistics. Data exists for this indicator exists, coming from several time use surveys. Currently we have data disaggregated by sex for a specific age group per survey. Not all of the surveys have the data disaggregated by location. In the future we aspire to be collect this data for individuals five years and above, but currently it is not available.	Time use surveys	UN Women and UNSD will monitor. Time use surveys data compiled from databases from ECLAC, OECD, UNECE and national statistical offices for 75 countries.		1	
	WB		LSMS and LFS (World Bank)	12 countries			
Indicator 5.4.2 Proportion of households within 15 minutes of nearest water source (BBB)							
	UNWOMEN	Revised indicator: <u>Percentage of population using an improved source with a total collection time of 30 minutes or less for a roundtrip including queuing.</u>	Household surveys (DHS and MICs)	JMP on WASH would monitor the indicator. The DHS database (Statcompiler) has data available for 60 countries since 2000. MICs data reaches 108 countries since 1994.		2	Target 6.1

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

	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments	IPU	IPU	Tier I		
Indicator 5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in local governments (AAA)							
	UNWOMEN	UN Women proposes that indicator 5.5.1 (local government) and the alternative proposal for 5.5.2 (national parliaments) should have equal priority. 5.5.1 is an indicator that will complement data on national parliaments to provide a more complete picture of women's representation in public life at all levels, as the target specifies. There is strong demand for this data from multiple stakeholders, yet no global dataset exists. Methodologies and standards are currently being developed by UN Women and UCLG to enable global comparison of national data.	Member States	UN Women UCLG ; Country coverage: All countries.		1	16.7
Indicator 5.5.2 Proportion of women who have a say in household decisions (for large purchases, their own health and visiting relatives) (BBB)							
	UNWOMEN	Alternative proposal: <u>Proportion of women in national parliaments</u>	Member States	IPU, Country coverage: all countries with national parliaments		1	16.7

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

	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Proportion of women (aged 15-49) who make their own sexual and reproductive decisions.	DHS, MICS and other health and household surveys.	UNFPA ++	Tier II		
Indicator 5.6.1	Percentage of women and girls who make decisions about their own sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights by age, location, income, disability and other characteristics relevant to each country (CBB)						
	UNWOMEN	Revised indicator: <u>Percentage of women (aged 15-49) who make their own sexual and reproductive decisions</u> . See attached supplementary document.	DHS, MICS and other health and household surveys.	UNPFA, Indicator will be measured through DHS and MICS covering most of low and middle income countries. In developed countries the indicator will be measured through national household surveys.		1	3.7
Indicator 5.6.2	Existence of laws and regulations that guarantee all women and adolescents informed choices regarding their sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights regardless of marital status. (BBB)						
	UNWOMEN	Revised indicator: <u>Proportion (%) of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee all women and adolescents access to sexual and reproductive health services, information and education (official records)</u>	Member States	UNPFA, some baselines available.		2	3.7

Target 5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws.

	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Share of women among agricultural land owners by age and location (U/R)	Minimum Set Gender Indicators	UNSD	Tier III soon Tier II		
Indicator 5.a.1	Proportion of adult population owning land, by sex, age and location (BBB)						
	IFAD-FAO	<p>FAO suggests that alternative indicators may be more appropriate to monitor Target 5.a adequately, compared to the proposals contained in the UN Statistical Division's preliminary list of global SDG indicators. As an alternative to the current indicator on landowners in this list for target 5.a, FAO proposes the following rights-based indicator: <u>["The legal framework includes special measures to guarantee women's equal rights to landownership and control"]</u>. The indicator is based on rights and focuses on the legal framework. This makes it more appropriate and valid to monitor Target 5.a which focuses on legal reform processes. The indicator monitors reforms to guarantee women's equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land through the use of special measures. More specifically, the indicator allows for monitoring progress towards gender equity through the adoption of women-specific measures to strengthen women's secure rights to land and other productive resources. The proposed indicator is supported also by a number of international instruments and, in particular, monitors legal reforms that guarantee women's land rights and increase their access and ownership of land or other productive resources. The indicator also provides a good indication of governments' efforts to move towards the realization of women's land rights and more gender-equal land tenure. For more information on this indicator, please see the relevant factsheet below. In case it is preferred to focus on the actual realization of gender balance in ownership rather than legal frameworks, FAO proposes a second alternative indicator: "Percentage of female/male agricultural landowners out of total agricultural landowners", disaggregated by age groups, ethnicity and income levels" Similar to the indicator currently included in the UNSD template for target 5.a, FAO's proposed indicator looks at land owners. However, it differs in terms of denominator: While the UNSD's preliminary indicator uses total population as denominator, FAO's proposal uses the total number of people that own agricultural land (agricultural landowners). We believe this is preferable over the current proposal in the UNSD list, as it helps focusing on gender-based inequalities over productive resources. If the denominator is total population, as currently proposed, the proportion of women owning land will be influenced by many other factors above and beyond gender inequality</p>	Data for both alternative proposals are available and currently disseminated by FAO. Indeed, some indicators are already available through FAO's Gender and Land Rights Database (see next section). In addition to existing data, FAO is working to strengthen and improve data collection through efforts such as the new Guidelines for the World Census of Agriculture (WCA 2020) as well as the development of the AGRIS toolkit. These are clear indications of the commitment of FAO in sex-disaggregated land indicators.	"FAO - FAO has the mandate to collect and disseminate information related to agriculture and is working to monitor legal frameworks related to land tenure, as well as to collect, analyze and disseminate land-related statistics. This applies to both alternative indicators proposed. For the rights-based indicator, data is available for over 80 countries (Gender and Land Rights Database, http://www.fao.org/gender-landrights-database/en/). Data on the proportion of adult women landowners out of total landowners is available for 11 countries: http://www.fao.org/gender-landrights-database/data-map/statistics/en/?sta_id=1162. \"		1	1.4

		and will not be focused only on productive resources. The proportion may be low simply because land ownership is not widespread in the country as such, or because land is mainly owned by corporations or the State. But when we focus only on owners, we obtain a clearer picture of women's access, ownership and control over land compared to men's. In addition, we suggest focusing on agricultural land in particular, because agricultural land is a productive resource, and focusing on agricultural landownership gives a clearer indication of empowerment, compared to lands used for other purposes that are not economically-related. This is particularly true in developing countries. For a full methodological factsheet on this indicator, please see below.					
	UNWOMEN	Alternative proposal from FAO supported by UN Women: "The legal framework includes special measures to guarantee women's equal rights to landownership and control". The indicator monitors reforms to guarantee women's equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land through the use of special measures. More specifically, the indicator allows for monitoring progress towards gender equity through the adoption of women-specific measures to strengthen women's secure rights to land and other productive resources. The proposed indicator is supported also by a number of international instruments and, in particular, monitors legal reforms that guarantee women's land rights and increase their access and ownership of land or other productive resources. The indicator also provides a good indication of governments' efforts to move towards the realization of women's land rights and more gender-equal land tenure. For more information on this indicator, please see the supplementary information.	Data for both alternative proposals are available and currently disseminated by FAO. Indeed, some indicators are already available through FAO's Gender and Land Rights Database (see next section). In addition to existing data, FAO is working to strengthen and improve data collection through efforts such as the new Guidelines for the World Census of Agriculture (WCA 2020) as well as the development of the AGRIS toolkit. These are clear indications of the commitment of FAO in sex-disaggregated land indicators.	FAO - FAO has the mandate to collect and disseminate information related to agriculture and is working to monitor legal frameworks related to land tenure, as well as to collect, analyze and disseminate land-related statistics. This applies to both alternative indicators proposed. For the rights-based indicator, data is available for over 80 countries (Gender and Land Rights Database, http://www.fao.org/gender-landrights-database/en/). Data on the proportion of adult women landowners out of total landowners is available for 11 countries: http://www.fao.org/gender-landrights-database/data-map/statistics/en/?sta_id=1162 .		1	1.4, 2.3
	UPU					2	

Indicator 5.a.2 Proportion of population with an account at a formal financial institution, by sex and age (BBB)						
	UNCDF	Refine indicator to be a Multi-Purpose Indicator: [Adults owning an account either through a financial institution or mobile money provider, disaggregated by income level, geography location gender, age and education]	Global Findex	World Bank - Data is available for 142 countries		Targets 1.4 , 2.3 , 8.10, 10.2
	UNWOMEN	No changes	World Bank Findex	World Bank		2
	UPU	Payment and account services should be ideally distinguished: [% adults with a formal account or personally using a mobile money service in the past 12 months] ". Possible to have a break down by gender, age (i.e. youth) among other categories (e.g. income, rural). Adults: ages 15+. Formal account: account at a bank or at another type of financial institution, such as a credit union, microfinance institution, cooperative, or the post office (if applicable), or a debit card; including an account at a financial institution for the purposes of receiving wages, government transfers, or payments for agricultural products, paying utility bills or school fees or a card for the purposes of receiving wages or government transfers. Account/card ownership within the past 12 months. Mobile money account includes GSM Association (GSMA) Mobile Money for the Unbanked (MMU) services in the past 12 months to pay bills or to send or receive money along with receiving wages, government transfers, or payments for agricultural products through a mobile phone in the past 12 months.	World Bank Global Findex (individual survey - added module to Gallup World Poll)	World Bank. Data availability: ~ 145 countries. Triennial. Available for 2011 and 2014.		1
	WB	Definition for \"% adults with a formal account or personally using a mobile money service in the past 12 months". Possible to have a break down by gender, age (i.e. youth) among other categories (e.g. income, rural). Adults: ages 15+. Formal account: account at a bank or at another type of financial institution, such as a credit union, microfinance institution, cooperative, or the post office (if applicable), or a debit card; including an account at a financial institution for the purposes of receiving wages, government transfers, or payments for agricultural products, paying utility bills or school fees or a card for the purposes of receiving wages or government transfers. Account/card ownership within the past 12 months. Mobile money account includes GSM Association (GSMA) Mobile Money for the Unbanked (MMU) services in the past 12 months to pay bills or to send or receive money along with receiving wages, government transfers, or payments for agricultural products through a mobile phone in the past 12 months."	World Bank Global Findex (individual survey - added module to Gallup World Poll)	World Bank. Data availability: ~ 145 countries. Triennial. Available for 2011 and 2014.		1 Indicator 5.a.2 can be used for 1.4, 2.3, 5.a, 8.10
	GlobalMigrati onWG		NB! Disaggregate by migratory status			

Target 5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women.							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	Data for the this indicator are collected by NSOs, through household surveys. A number of countries already collect this indicator but data will only be collected at the international level as of 2015	ITU	Tier II		
Indicator 5.b.1 Individuals who own a mobile phone, by sex (AAA)							
	ITU	Correct indicator name: <u>[proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex]</u>	Data for the this indicator are collected by NSOs, through household surveys. A number of countries already collect this indicator but data will only be collected at the international level as of 2015	ITU will start data collection at the international level in 2015. A number of countries already collect this indicator through official surveys at the national level.			1.4, 2.c, 11.b, 12.8, 13.1, 16.10, 17.8
	UNWOMEN	Correct indicator name: <u>[proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex]</u>	Data for the proportion of individuals owning a mobile phone are collected by national statistical offices (NSO). A number of countries already collect this indicator through official surveys but data will only be collected at the international level as of 2015	ITU will start data collection at the international level in 2015. A number of countries already collect this indicator through official surveys at the national level.		1	1.4, 2.c, 11.b, 12.8, 13.1, 16.10, 17.8
	WB	<u>[Individuals who own a mobile phone, by sex, of which share of smart phones]</u>	Existing data but new at the international level, data to be collected by ITU from 2015	ITU		1	1.4, 11.b, 13.1
Indicator 5.b.2 Individuals with ICT skills, by type of skill, by sex (BAA)							
	ITU	Correct indicator name: <u>[proportion of individuals with ICT skills, by type of skills, by sex]</u>	Data for this indicator are collected by NSOs, though household surveys. By 2015, data for this indicator were available for only 3 developing countries although OECD countries have been collecting data for this indicator for a number of years.	ITU collect data on this indicator from NSOs, annually. By 2015, data for this indicator were available for only 3 developing countries although OECD countries have been collecting data for this indicator for a number of years.			4.3, 4.4
	UNWOMEN	Correct indicator name: <u>[proportion of individuals with ICT skills, by type of skills, by sex]</u>	Data for the proportion of individuals with ICT skills, by type of skills, by sex are collected by national statistical offices (NSO). By 2015, data for this indicator were available for only 3 developing countries although OECD countries have been collecting data for this indicator for a number of years.	ITU collect data on this indicator from NSO, annually. By 2015, data for this indicator were available for only 3 developing countries although OECD countries have been collecting data for this indicator for a number of years.		2	4.3, 4.4
	WB	<u>[Individuals with ICT skills, by type of skill, by age]</u>	ITU	ITU, existing indicator		2	4.3, 4.4, 8.2, 8.3

Target 5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Percentage of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	Methodology being developed.	Methodology being developed by OHCHR and UN Women. A tentative proposal is that the CEDAW Committee would monitor the indicator as part of their country reporting and review process using a standardized template to assess all countries in a comparable manner.	Tier III		
Indicator 5.c.1 Indicator to be finalized which will monitor the existence and quality of policies to achieve gender equality (BBB)							
	UNWOMEN	Alternative proposal (priority 2): See proposal for 5.1.1		Methodology being developed by OHCHR and UN Women. A tentative proposal is that the CEDAW Committee would monitor the indicator as part of their country reporting and review process using a standardized template to assess all countries in a comparable manner.		2	5.1

Indicator 5.c.2 Percentage of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment (BBB)							
	UNWOMEN	<p>This indicator on gender equality promotes government's accountability towards adequate allocation of resources to address gender equality commitments. The indicator measures whether the governments put in place a system to track and make public resource allocations for gender equality. The indicator recognises that governments play a significant role in the achievement of gender equality outcomes by improving the accountability systems and the efficient management of public resources. The indicator is included as one of ten global indicators in the Busan monitoring framework. For the first round of monitoring, which took place in the last quarter of 2013, UN-DOCO coordinated the process through a joint UNCT effort. Focal points and coordinators from within the national governments were designated to collect the data including for the indicator on gender equality. UNDOCO prepared supplementary guidance for UN participation and each UNCT designated its own focal point for participating in the monitoring process. UN Women also took part in the data collection by working closely with the designated government focal points to ensure that reporting on the gender indicator is completed. Once the data collection process was completed, a UNDP-OECD joint support team (JST) analyzed the data to prepare the first progress report on the Busan Partnership Agreement. In case of gender indicator, UN Women took lead in analysing the data and compiling the report in collaboration with the OECD-Gendernet. A system will be considered to be in place in the country if at least 1 out of these 3 criteria are met: 1. There is an official government statement on a system for tracking allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment at national or sector level. This can for example be a framework or legislation on gender responsive budgeting. 2. Allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment are systematically tracked over time. Tracking allocations is not a one-off initiative. 3. There is leadership and oversight of the tracking system by the central government unit in charge of public expenditures (for example the Finance Ministry or a sector ministry). Allocations for gender equality will be considered to be made public if criteria 4 is met: 4. Gender equality focused budget information is publically available. This could be through Parliamentary oversight and civil society scrutiny, publications, websites or other means. To determine the data collection methodology and process for the second round, discussions are currently underway (led by the secretariat of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation). A revised guidance note on second round monitoring is expected to be finalized in July 2015, which will provide detailed information about the next data collection methodology and process. The next round of data collection is expected to take place in early 2016."</p>	National governments	<p>UN Women takes lead in monitoring progress on the indicator. Through its programmes, UN Women is providing technical support to the governments in setting up accountability systems to track gender equality allocations. The indicator is included in UN Women's Strategic Plan (SP) 2014-2017, allows systematic and regular monitoring on the progress. ** Data is available for 35 countries which reported on the indicator in the first round of monitoring. Detailed list of these countries can be found in Table A 6 of 'Making Development Cooperation more Effective: First Progress Report (2014)', which can be accessed here: http://www.keepeek.com/Digital-Asset-Management/oecd/development/making-development-co-operation-more-effective_9789264209305-en#page69 Discussions are currently underway with the UNDP-OECD Joint Support Team on how to increase the country coverage. It is expected that more countries will participate in the second round of reporting, UN Women will play a major role in reaching out to countries where there is a strong GRB work for reporting on the indicator.</p>		1	17.1

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

Target 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water

	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		<p>Percentage of population using safely managed drinking water services</p> <p>Definition: Population using a basic drinking water source (current JMP categories for improved drinking water) which is located on premises and available when needed; free of faecal contamination and/or regulated by a competent authority</p>	Data on use of basic drinking water sources is already available from national household surveys and censuses for all developing countries and from administrative sources for all developed countries. Data on safety and continuity of supplies are currently available from household surveys and administrative sources including regulators for c.100 countries	WHO/UNICEF JMP already have an established mechanism to collect data on access to drinking water for all countries (to monitor MDG Target 7.c) - they maintain a global database and regularly report on progress for all countries. They are currently developing estimates for the safety and continuity of drinking water services based on available data. It is expected that the current monitoring mechanism for the MDG target can be expanded to include other issues relevant to the SDG target (i.e. safe drinking water which is also a) on premises and available when needed, b) free of fecal contamination, c) and/or regulated by a competent authority)	Tier I		is partly overlapping with 3.3

Indicator 6.1.1 Percentage of population using safely managed drinking water services (AAA)							
	ECE	No change to indicator. For further details see statistical note prepared by WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme on Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP). Definition: Population using a basic drinking water source (current JMP categories for improved drinking water) which is located on premises and available when needed; free of faecal contamination and/or regulated by a competent authority	Data on use of basic drinking water sources is already available from national household surveys and censuses for all developing countries and from administrative sources for all developed countries. Data on safety and continuity of supplies are currently available from household surveys and administrative sources including regulators for c.100 countries	WHO/UNICEF JMP already maintains a global database and regularly reports on progress in access to drinking water for all countries. WHO/UNICEF JMP is currently developing estimates for the safety and continuity of drinking water services based on available data.		1	Use of safely managed drinking water services is relevant to the achievement of targets 1.1, 1.2, 1.4, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.9, 4.1, 4.2, 4a, 5.2, 5.4, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6, 10.3, 11.1, 11.3, 11.5, 13.1
	UNICEF	No change to indicator. For further details see statistical note prepared by WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme on Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP). Definition: Population using a basic drinking water source (current JMP categories for improved drinking water) which is located on premises and available when needed; free of faecal contamination and/or regulated by a competent authority	Data on use of basic drinking water sources is already available from national household surveys and censuses for all developing countries and from administrative sources for all developed countries. Data on safety and continuity of supplies are currently available from household surveys and administrative sources including regulators for c.100 countries	WHO/UNICEF JMP already maintains a global database and regularly reports on progress in access to drinking water for all countries. WHO/UNICEF JMP is currently developing estimates for the safety and continuity of drinking water services based on available data.		1	Use of safely managed drinking water services is relevant to the achievement of targets 1.1, 1.2, 1.4, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.9, 4.1, 4.2, 4a, 5.2, 5.4, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6, 10.3, 11.1, 11.3, 11.5, 13.1
	UNWOMEN	Additional proposal: UN Women would like to add another indicator here, <u>[Average weekly time spent in water collection (including waiting time at public supply points), by sex, age, location and income.]</u>	DHS/MICS	JMP on WASH could monitor this indicator. This data is collected in MICS and DHS, for over 100 countries.		2	Additional could also monitor 5.4.
	WHO	No change to indicator. For further details see statistical note prepared by WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme on Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP). ** Definition: Population using a basic drinking water source (current JMP categories for improved drinking water) which is located on premises and available when needed; free of faecal contamination and/or regulated by a competent authority	Data on use of basic drinking water sources is already available from national household surveys and censuses for all developing countries and from administrative sources for all developed countries. ** Data on safety and continuity of supplies are currently available from household surveys and administrative sources including regulators for c.100 countries	WHO/UNICEF JMP already maintains a global database and regularly reports on progress in access to drinking water for all countries (http://www.wssinfo.org/) ** WHO/UNICEF JMP is currently developing estimates for the safety and continuity of drinking water services based on available data.		1	Use of safely managed drinking water services is relevant to the achievement of targets 1.1, 1.2, 1.4, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.9, 4.1, 4.2, 4a, 5.2, 5.4, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6, 10.3, 11.1, 11.3, 11.5, 13.1

Target 6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.

	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		<p>Percentage of population using safely managed sanitation services</p> <p>Definition: Population using a basic sanitation facility (current JMP categories for improved sanitation) which is not shared with other households and where excreta is safely disposed in situ or transported to a designated place for safe disposal or treatment</p>	<p>Data on use of basic sanitation facilities is already available from national household surveys and censuses for all developing countries and from administrative sources for all developed countries.</p> <p>Data on disposal or treatment of excreta are limited. It is suggested to calculate estimates for safe management of faecal wastes based on faecal waste flows associated with the use of different types of basic sanitation facility. Furthermore, administrative, population and environmental data can be used to estimate safe disposal/transport of excreta when no country data are available.</p>	<p>The WHO/UNICEF JMP is already in place for MDG monitoring of 'access to improved sanitation facilities', and regularly reports on progress in access to basic sanitation for all countries.</p> <p>There is currently no mechanism in place to monitor the safe management of faecal wastes. To address this, the JMP could be expanded in coordination with a proposed GEMI initiative to develop global baseline estimates for safe management of faecal wastes.</p> <p>However, any methodology developed under the GEMI initiative should be aligned with the SEEA standard which deals with the collection and treatment of wastewater.</p>	Tier II		is partly overlapping with 3.3

Indicator 6.2.1 Percentage of population using safely managed sanitation services (AAA)

	ECE	No change to indicator. For further details see statistical note prepared by WHO/UNICEF JMP Definition: Population using a basic sanitation facility (current JMP categories for improved sanitation) which is not shared with other households and where excreta is safely disposed in situ or transported to a designated place for safe disposal or treatment	Data on use of basic sanitation facilities is already available from national household surveys and censuses for all developing countries and from administrative sources for all developed countries Data on disposal or treatment of excreta are limited but estimates for safe management of faecal wastes can be calculated based on faecal waste flows associated with the use of different types of basic sanitation facility.	WHO/UNICEF JMP already maintains a global database and regularly reports on progress in access to basic sanitation for all countries WHO/UNICEF JMP is working with the GEMI initiative to develop global baseline estimates for safe management of faecal wastes.		1	Use of safely managed sanitation services is relevant to the achievement of targets 1.1, 1.2, 1.4, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.9, 4.1, 4.2, 4a, 5.2, 5.4, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6, 8.9, 10.3, 11.1, 11.3, 11.5, 13.1
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	UNICEF	No change to indicator. For further details see statistical note prepared by WHO/UNICEF JMP. Definition: Population using a basic sanitation facility (current JMP categories for improved sanitation) which is not shared with other households and where excreta is safely disposed in situ or transported to a designated place for safe disposal or treatment	Data on use of basic sanitation facilities is already available from national household surveys and censuses for all developing countries and from administrative sources for all developed countries. Data on disposal or treatment of excreta are limited but estimates for safe management of faecal wastes can be calculated based on faecal waste flows associated with the use of different types of basic sanitation facility.	WHO/UNICEF JMP already maintains a global database and regularly reports on progress in access to basic sanitation for all countries. WHO/UNICEF JMP is working with the GEMI initiative to develop global baseline estimates for safe management of faecal wastes.		1	Use of safely managed sanitation services is relevant to the achievement of targets 1.1, 1.2, 1.4, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.9, 4.1, 4.2, 4a, 5.2, 5.4, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6, 8.9, 10.3, 11.1, 11.3, 11.5, 13.1
	WB	[Percentage of population whose fecal waste is safely managed]		JMP		1	3.1, 3.2, 3.4
	WHO	No change to indicator. For further details see statistical note prepared by WHO/UNICEF JMP ** Definition: Population using a basic sanitation facility (current JMP categories for improved sanitation) which is not shared with other households and where excreta is safely disposed in situ or transported to a designated place for safe disposal or treatment. ** Definition: Population with a handwashing facility with soap and water in the household	Data on use of basic sanitation facilities is already available from national household surveys and censuses for all developing countries and from administrative sources for all developed countries ** Data on disposal or treatment of excreta are limited but estimates for safe management of faecal wastes can be calculated based on faecal waste flows associated with the use of different types of basic sanitation facility.	WHO/UNICEF JMP already maintains a global database and regularly reports on progress in access to basic sanitation for all countries (http://www.wssinfo.org/). ** WHO/UNICEF JMP is working with the GEMI initiative to develop global baseline estimates for safe management of faecal wastes.		1	Use of safely managed sanitation services is relevant to the achievement of targets 1.1, 1.2, 1.4, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.9, 4.1, 4.2, 4a, 5.2, 5.4, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6, 8.9, 10.3, 11.1, 11.3, 11.5, 13.1
Indicator 6.2.2 Population with a hand washing facility with soap and water in the household (BAA)							
	ECE	No change to indicator. Definition: Population with a handwashing facility with soap and water in the household	Data on use of hand washing facilities is available from national hh surveys and censuses. Data is currently available for 50-100 developing countries.	WHO/UNICEF JMP already maintains a global database on the use of handwashing facilities with soap and water in the household		1	Use of handwashing facilities with soap and water is relevant to the achievement of targets 1.1, 1.2, 1.4, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.9, 4.1, 4.2, 4a, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 11.1, 11.3, 11.5, 13.1.

	UNICEF	No change to indicator. Definition: Population with a handwashing facility with soap and water in the household	Data on use of hand washing facilities is available from national hh surveys and censuses. Data is currently available for 50-100 developing countries.	WHO/UNICEF JMP already maintains a global database on the use of handwashing facilities with soap and water in the household		1	Use of handwashing facilities with soap and water is relevant to the achievement of targets 1.1, 1.2, 1.4, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.9, 4.1, 4.2, 4a, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 11.1, 11.3, 11.5, 13.1.
	WHO	No change to indicator. For further details see statistical note.	Data on use of hand washing facilities is available from national hh surveys and censuses. Data is currently available for 50-100 developing countries.	WHO/UNICEF JMP already maintains a global database on the use of handwashing facilities with soap and water in the household (http://www.wssinfo.org/)		1	Use of handwashing facilities with soap and water is relevant to the achievement of targets 1.1, 1.2, 1.4, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.9, 4.1, 4.2, 4a, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 11.1, 11.3, 11.5, 13.1.

Target 6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and increasing recycling and safe reuse by [x] per cent globally.

	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		<p>Percentage of wastewater safely treated , disaggregated by economic activity</p> <p>Definition: Proportion of wastewater generated both through domestic and industrial sources safely treated compared to total wastewater generated both through domestic and industrial sources. A ladder will define progressive improvement of "safely treated wastewater" from no treatment the highest level of service</p>	<p>Existing data are available from WHO/UNICEF JMP, FAO-QUASTAT, IBNET and UN-Water GLAAS (only for a few countries), as well as population density data, and land-use/ land-cover data from earth observations. New data will come from a variety of sources combining utility and regulator data for off-site systems and potentially household surveys and measured data for onsite systems, supplemented by modeled estimates where no reliable national data exist. Modeled estimates can be generated using JMP data combined with treatment performance in different population density and income settings</p> <p>The SEEA will provide robust statistics on the generation of wastewater by different sectors and treatment of said wastewater in the long-term. It is important that the data collected by the OECD/Eurostat and UNSD/UNEP questionnaire is made fully SEEA compliant.</p>	<p>WHO and UN-HABITAT</p> <p>However, the System of Environmental Economic Accounts provides a standard methodology to measure this indicator, and monitoring initiatives should align to the standard over time.</p>	Tier II		is partly overlapping with 3.9, 11.6, 12.4 and 12.5
Indicator 6.3.1	Percentage of waste water safely treated (BAA)						
	UNEP	Multi-purpose indicator: <u>[Proportion of population resilient/robust in urban and rural areas to environmental pollutants and hazardous chemicals]</u>	National Reports under the Basel Convention with regard to the accidents involving transboundary movements of hazardous and other wastes. Stockholm Convention: (i) (Global Monitoring Plan, which also collects data on POPs in air, human milk, blood, and water).	Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions (partly). Countries covered: 183 Parties of the Basel Convention, 154 Parties to the Rotterdam Convention and 179 countries to the Stockholm Convention			Applies to targets 3.9 , and 11.2, 12.4

ECE	<p>Definition: Proportion of wastewater generated both through domestic and industrial sources safely treated compared to total wastewater generated both through domestic and industrial sources. A ladder will define progressive improvement of "safely treated wastewater" from no treatment the highest level of service. Additional comment from ECE Statistical Division: A clear definition of "safely treated wastewater" and classification for the "ladder" is needed for producing statistics. Ideally this is based on the definition of wastewater treatment steps no treatment, preliminary treatment, primary treatment, secondary treatment, tertiary treatment (different levels possible). Statistics exist for several countries.</p>	<p>Existing data are available from WHO/UNICEF JMP, FAO-QUASTAT, IBNET and UN-Water GLAAS, as well as population density data, and land-use/land-cover data from earth observations. New data will come from a variety of sources combining utility and regulator data for off-site systems and potentially household surveys and measured data for onsite systems, supplemented by modeled estimates where no reliable national data exist. Modeled estimates can be generated using JMP data combined with treatment performance in different population density and income settings. Additional comment by ECE Statistical Division: If the indicator is based on treatment levels official statistics collected by Eurostat, UNSD and others could be used.</p>	<p>WHO and UN-Habitat, on behalf of UN-Water Under the UN-Water umbrella, a partial monitoring framework is already in place, currently being finalized under the inter-agency monitoring initiative known as GEMI (Integrated Monitoring of Water and Sanitation Related Targets). GEMI is a new coherent monitoring framework, working closely with JMP), an autonomous programme affiliated with UN-Water, to ensure long-term monitoring for the entire SDG 6. The GEMI monitoring initiative in collaboration with WHO/UNICEF JMP will provide baseline estimates for safe management of faecal wastes. Through combined data sources, data is available for at least 85 countries. Less data are available for onsite and industrial treatment.</p>	1	<p>Wastewater safely treated can inform on the status of the following indicators: Target 3.3: water-borne diseases (as it is a conveyor of such). Target 3.9: water pollution (as it is one of the main water pollutants). 6.2: adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene 6.4: water use efficiency and sustainable withdrawals 6.5: Integrated water resource management 9.4: upgrading industrial infrastructure to make them sustainable 11.6: reducing environmental impacts of cities<U+0085>municipal and other waste management Target 12.4: the management of chemicals and wastes (present in wastewater). 13.1 resilience to climate related hazards and natural disasters Target 14.1: the status of marine water pollution (as it is one of the main marine water pollutants).</p>
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	UNICEF	Definition: Proportion of wastewater generated both through domestic and industrial sources safely treated compared to total wastewater generated both through domestic and industrial sources. A ladder will define progressive improvement of "safely treated wastewater" from no treatment the highest level of service	Existing data are available from WHO/UNICEF JMP, FAO-QUASTAT, IBNET and UN-Water GLAAS, as well as population density data, and land-use/ land-cover data from earth observations. New data will come from a variety of sources combining utility and regulator data for off-site systems and potentially household surveys and measured data for onsite systems, supplemented by modeled estimates where no reliable national data exist. Modeled estimates can be generated using JMP data combined with treatment performance in different population density and income settings	WHO and UN-Habitat, on behalf of UN-Water. Under the UN-Water umbrella, a partial monitoring framework is already in place, currently being finalized under the inter-agency monitoring initiative known as GEMI (Integrated Monitoring of Water and Sanitation Related Targets). GEMI is a new coherent monitoring framework, working closely with JMP), an autonomous programme affiliated with UN-Water, to ensure long-term monitoring for the entire SDG 6. The GEMI monitoring initiative in collaboration with WHO/UNICEF JMP will provide baseline estimates for safe management of faecal wastes. Through combined data sources, data is available for at least 85 countries. Less data are available for onsite and industrial		1	
	UNWTO						target 8.9 and 12.b: sustainable tourism
	WB	Note: all channels of waste should be considered (including septic tanks, open defecation, industries) but not mining or agriculture (diffuse sources of pollution). Measured in BOD				1	12.4

	WHO	No change to indicator. For further details see statistical note. Definition: Proportion of wastewater generated both through domestic and industrial sources safely treated compared to total wastewater generated both through domestic and industrial sources. A ladder will define progressive improvement of "safely treated wastewater" from no treatment the highest level of service.	Existing data are available from WHO/UNICEF JMP, FAO-QUASTAT, IBNET and UN-Water GLAAS, as well as population density data, and land-use/land-cover data from earth observations. New data will come from a variety of sources combining utility and regulator data for off-site systems and potentially household surveys and measured data for onsite systems, supplemented by modeled estimates where no reliable national data exist. Modeled estimates can be generated using JMP data combined with treatment performance in different population density and income settings.	WHO and UN-Habitat, as part of an inter-agency monitoring initiative known as GEMI (Integrated Monitoring of Water and Sanitation Related Targets). (http://www.unwater.org/gemi/en/) GEMI is a new coherent monitoring framework, working closely with JMP. Through combined data sources, data is available for at least 85 countries. Less data are available for onsite and industrial treatment.		1	Safe treatment of wastewater is relevant to the achievement of targets 1.4, 1.5, 2.3, 3.2, 3.3, 3.9, 6.4, 8.9, 9.4, 10.3, 11.1, 11.3, 11.5, 1.6, 12.4, 13.1, 14.1.
Indicator 6.3.2 Percentage of receiving water bodies with ambient water quality not presenting risk to the environment or human health (CBB)							
	UNEP	<u>[Water quality Index]</u>	http://www.bipindicators.net/wqib as well as Stockholm Convention: (i) (Global Monitoring Plan, which also collects data on POPs in air, human milk, blood, and water).	GEMS/Water (Indicator under the BIP) and Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions (partly). Countries covered: 183 Parties of the Basel Convention, 154 Parties to the Rotterdam Convention and 179 countries to the Stockholm Convention			
	UNWTO						target 8.9 and 12.b: sustainable tourism
	WB	<u>[Nitrate level of surface water and groundwater measured in a representative number of points]</u>		UNEP		1	15.1, 15.8

ECE	<p>Definition: Proportion of receiving water bodies with ambient water quality not presenting risk to the environment or human health compared to all receiving water bodies. Water quality is estimated through a water quality index (WQI), compiling a core set of parameters: total dissolved solids (TDS); percentage dissolved oxygen (%DO); dissolved inorganic nitrogen (DIN); dissolved inorganic phosphorus (DIP); and Escherichia coli (E. coli). The GEMStat Index approach is used to calculate the index, in which measured parameter values are compared to guideline values (proximity to target approach). The actual parameters as well as guideline values can be adapted to local conditions. WQI ranges from 0 (very bad water quality) to 100 (excellent water quality). Further information will be provided in forthcoming metadata notes for targets 6.3-6.6</p>	<p>Existing data (direct values) are available from UNEP's GEMS/Water, GEMStat and OECD. Additional information on optical water properties from remote sensing can be used as proxies for sediments and eutrophication/nutrient loading. Measurements would be completed at local laboratories and/or achieved using field measurements on appropriate protocols for sample collection and analysis. For data-poor areas estimates can be generated using existing - in situ - data combined with modelled data and remote sensing information. Data is collected at the scale of the receiving water body basin scale and can be aggregated to the country and regional scale.</p>	<p>UNEP (through GEMS/Water), on behalf of UN-Water. A partial monitoring framework is already in place, currently being finalized under the GEMI monitoring initiative under the UN-Water umbrella (see description under 6.3.1). Related to indicator 6.3.2, GEMI will draw upon metadata standards which are already in place, among other sources on pre-existing datasets such as GEMStat and FAO-AQUASTAT.</p>	1	<p>This indicator can inform on the following targets: Target 3.3: water-borne diseases (E. coli). Target 8.4: decoupling progress and resource efficiency and effects on ambient WQ. Target 9.4: progress in technology and process transitions towards sustainability and innovation. Target 11.5: risk for people to be prone to water related disasters (linked to poor WQ). Target 12.4: outcome of the management of chemicals and wastes (water quality). Targets 14.1 & 14.2: progress in receiving coastal waters and estuaries pollution, management and restoration efficiency. Target 15.1: the status of freshwater ecosystems.</p>
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Target 6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity.							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Percentage change in water use efficiency over time. Definition: Value added over water use, by industry. This indicator tracks change in water use efficiency over time for major sectors, including energy, industry, agriculture, and drinking water supply. The unit for efficiency can vary between the sectors, e.g. revenue in dollars for industry, energy production in kWh for energy or in kcal for agriculture. Sectoral efficiencies are aggregated in a single indicator through the use of weighting coefficients proportional to each sector's share of total water withdrawal/ consumption.	The indicator can be calculated using existing datasets from FAO-AQUASTAT on water withdrawals in different sectors, together with datasets on value generation from National Accounts Main Aggregates (UNSD), World Energy Outlook (International Energy Agency), World Bank demographic datasets, WaterStat Database (Water Footprint Network) and IBNET (the International Benchmarking Network for Water and Sanitation Utilities). The System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA, 2012) will provide robust withdrawal and consumption based statistics in the long-term but is currently only being compiled by a select number of countries. Modelled data could be used to fill in gaps while capacity is being developed, so that the indicator could be calculated for all countries immediately. The indicator provides an aggregated measure of overall change in productivity across sectors, but it is built on sectoral data and is therefore relevant to each of the sectors	FAO, on behalf of UN-Water A partial monitoring framework is already in place, currently being finalized under the GEMI monitoring initiative under the UN-Water umbrella (see description under 6.3.1). Data on efficiency are available for all countries. Data for baseline year will be used to track progress in successive years.	Tier I		This indicator informs on the following targets: 2.4, 8.4, 9.4 12.2, 12.3, 15.1.
Indicator 6.4.1 Water Stress (BAA)							
	IFAD-FAO	Proposed new wording (the definition does not change): <u>Percentage of total available water resources used, taking environmental water requirements into account (Level of Water Stress).</u> Definition: the ratio between total water withdrawals (use) by all sectors and available water resources, taking environmental water requirements (EWR) into account. This indicator is also known as water withdrawal intensity. The indicator builds on MDG indicator 7.5 and also accounts for EWR and includes both groundwater and surface water withdrawals. It is proposed to classify the level of water stress in three main categories: low, high and very high. The thresholds for the indicator could be country specific, to reflect differences in climate and national water management goals. Alternatively, uniform thresholds could be proposed using existing literature on water stress and water scarcity (e.g. high stress is when more than 40 % of total available water resources is used, very high stress when more than 80 % of total available water is used).	Existing data are available from FAO-AQUASTAT. EWR data are presently not collected by AQUASTAT, but many feasible methods are available for countries that do not already have good institutional arrangements in place to collect this data on their own. Modeled data could be used to fill in gaps while capacity is being developed. The System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA, 2012) will provide robust withdrawal and consumption based statistics in the long-term but is currently only being compiled by a select number of countries. Data are collected at the scale of the river basin/aquifer and can be aggregated to the sub-national, national and regional scales.	FAO, on behalf of UN-Water. A partial monitoring framework is already in place, currently being finalized under the GEMI monitoring initiative under the UN-Water umbrella. As one of the sources for GEMI, FAO-AQUASTAT data are available for all countries, with a track record (incomplete) starting in 1960.		1	Target 15.1: This indicator provides information on the level of pressure on freshwater ecosystems

ECE	<p>Proposed new wording (the definition does not change): Percentage of total available water resources used, taking environmental water requirements into account (Level of Water Stress) (Old wording: Water Stress) *** Definition: the ratio between total water withdrawals (use) by all sectors and available water resources, taking environmental water requirements (EWR) into account. This indicator is also known as water withdrawal intensity. The indicator builds on MDG indicator 7.5 and also accounts for EWR and includes both groundwater and surface water withdrawals. It is proposed to classify the level of water stress in three main categories: low, high and very high. The thresholds for the indicator could be country specific, to reflect differences in climate and national water management goals. Alternatively, uniform thresholds could be proposed using existing literature on water stress and water scarcity (e.g. high stress is when more than 40 % of total available water resources is used, very high stress when more than 80 % of total available water is used). Additional comment by ECE Statistical Division: Important are the clarification of terminology and concepts: a) Terminology: In Water Statistics and SEEA Water Accounting the term "use of water" is NOT a synonym for water withdrawal. It is a different concept. B) Concept of the proposed indicator: It is suggested to make a clear distinction between a Water Exploitation Index (annual water abstraction (or withdrawal) in relation to renewable freshwater resources (proposed is to use Long Term Annual Average figures for it) and a water consumption index (where water consumption is defined as the difference between water abstraction and water returns). An index only based on water abstraction will also include non-consumptive uses, such as run-through cooling etc. which only have a small impact on the overall water balance. It is also suggested to define how in-situ uses and hydropower use of water are to be included or excluded in the definition of water abstraction.</p>	<p>Existing data are available from FAO-AQUASTAT. EWR data are presently not collected by AQUASTAT, but many feasible methods are available for countries that do not already have good institutional arrangements in place to collect this data on their own. Modeled data could be used to fill in gaps while capacity is being developed. The System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA, 2012) will provide robust withdrawal and consumption based statistics in the long-term but is currently only being compiled by a select number of countries. Additional comment by ECE Statistical Division: Water Statistics (even if not compiled in form of SEEA-Water Accounts, provide an important data source). They are e.g. available at National Statistical Offices, Eurostat, UNSD. Data are collected at the scale of the river basin/aquifer and can be aggregated to the sub-national, national and regional scales.</p>	<p>FAO, on behalf of UN-Water A partial monitoring framework is already in place, currently being finalized under the GEMI monitoring initiative under the UN-Water umbrella (see description under 6.3.1). As one of the sources for GEMI, FAO-AQUASTAT data are available for all countries, with a track record (incomplete) starting in 1960.</p>	1	Target 15.1: This indicator provides information on the level of pressure on freshwater ecosystems
UNWTO					target 8.9 and 12.b: sustainable tourism

Indicator 6.4.2 Water Productivity (BBB)							
	IFAD-FAO	<p>Proposed new wording (the definition does not change): "Percentage of change in water use efficiency over time".</p> <p>Definition: this indicator tracks change in water use efficiency over time for major sectors, including energy, industry, agriculture, and drinking water supply. The unit for efficiency can vary between the sectors, e.g. revenue in dollars for industry, energy production in kWh for energy or in kcal for agriculture. Sectoral efficiencies are aggregated in a single indicator through the use of weighting coefficients proportional to each sector's share of total water withdrawal/ consumption.</p>	<p>The indicator can be calculated using existing datasets from FAO-AQUASTAT on water withdrawals in different sectors, together with datasets on value generation from National Accounts Main Aggregates (UNSD), World Energy Outlook (International Energy Agency), World Bank demographic datasets, WaterStat Database (Water Footprint Network) and IBNET (the International Benchmarking Network for Water and Sanitation Utilities). The System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA, 2012) will provide robust withdrawal and consumption based statistics in the long-term but is currently only being compiled by a select number of countries. Modelled data could be used to fill in gaps while capacity is being developed, so that the indicator could be calculated for all countries immediately. The indicator provides an aggregated measure of overall change in productivity across sectors, but it is built on sectoral data and is therefore relevant to each of the sectors</p>	<p>FAO, on behalf of UN-Water A partial monitoring framework is already in place, currently being finalized under the GEMI monitoring initiative under the UN-Water umbrella (see description under 6.3.1). Data on efficiency are available for all countries. Data for baseline year will be used to track progress in successive years.</p>		1	<p>This indicator informs on the following targets: 2.4, 8.4, 9.4 12.2, 12.3, 15.1.</p>

ECE	<p>Proposed new wording (the definition does not change): <u>Percentage of change in water use efficiency over time</u> (Old wording: Water Productivity) *** Definition: this indicator tracks change in water use efficiency over time for major sectors, including energy, industry, agriculture, and drinking water supply. The unit for efficiency can vary between the sectors, e.g. revenue in dollars for industry, energy production in kWh for energy or in kcal for agriculture. Sectoral efficiencies are aggregated in a single indicator through the use of weighting coefficients proportional to each sector's share of total water withdrawal/ consumption. Additional comment by ECE Statistical Division: A "Percentage of change in water use efficiency over time" would give much better values for countries with poor water use efficiencies as there is high potential for improvement. For countries who have already achieved a high degree of water use efficiency the change over time will be much smaller than for countries having still high potential for improvement. It is therefore suggested to compare both, the change over time, but also the actual water use efficiency by economic activity (ISIC Division level). Also regional differences, in particular in relation to agriculture and different climatic conditions, are to be considered.</p>	<p>The indicator can be calculated using existing datasets from FAO-AQUASTAT on water withdrawals in different sectors, together with datasets on value generation from National Accounts Main Aggregates (UNSD), World Energy Outlook (International Energy Agency), World Bank demographic datasets, WaterStat Database (Water Footprint Network) and IBNET (the International Benchmarking Network for Water and Sanitation Utilities). The System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA, 2012) will provide robust withdrawal and consumption based statistics in the long-term but is currently only being compiled by a select number of countries. Additional comment by ECE Statistical Division: Water Statistics (even if not compiled in form of SEEA-Water Accounts, provide an important data source). They are e.g. available at National Statistical Offices, Eurostat, UNSD. Modelled data could be used to fill in gaps while capacity is being developed, so that the indicator could be calculated for all countries immediately. The indicator provides an aggregated measure of overall change in productivity across sectors, but it is built on sectoral data and is therefore relevant to each of the sectors.</p>	<p>FAO, on behalf of UN-Water A partial monitoring framework is already in place, currently being finalized under the GEMI monitoring initiative under the UN-Water umbrella (see description under 6.3.1). Data on efficiency are available for all countries. Data for baseline year will be used to track progress in successive years.</p>	2	<p>This indicator informs on the following targets: Target 2.4: the water aspect of resources use efficiency in agriculture Target 8.4: water use efficiency in different sectors Target 9.4: water use efficiency in the different sectors (municipal water efficiency - status of water supply infrastructure, industrial efficiency - use of clean and environmentally sound processes). Target 12.2: water use efficiency in the different sectors Target 12.3: This indicator (disaggregated) informs on water use efficiency in drinking water supply (net losses). Target 15.1: the use of inland freshwater ecosystems and their services</p>
UNWTO					target 8.9 and 12.b: sustainable tourism

Target 6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate

	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Degree of integrated water resources management (IWRM) implementation (0-100)	<p>Data for 134 countries are available from UNEP-DHI (e.g. http://www.unepdhi.org/rioplus20 (see data file zip link) – full data available on request). Data are collected through the use of national IWRM questionnaires (one per country), measuring both qualitative and quantitative aspects of IWRM. This approach has been successfully applied to measure the status of IWRM for the Commission on Sustainable Development in both 2008 and 2012 (Rio+20). Results can easily be disaggregated to give a more nuanced picture of status both at national and regional (transboundary) levels.</p>	<p>UNEP, on behalf of UN-Water. Under the UN-Water umbrella, the GEMI monitoring initiative (see further information and description under 6.3.1), will draw on UNEP-DHI data, which are available for 134 countries. This can be used to provide a baseline for measurements. The UN World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP) initiated a project in 2014 to develop a methodology for gender-disaggregated data collection and produce gender-sensitive indicators. In November 2014, the Gender-Disaggregated Indicators presented by WWAP were officially endorsed by the African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW). AMCOW officially committed to "establish national targets and a monitoring and evaluation framework for each of the seven pillars of the AMCOW gender policy and strategy, including sex-disaggregated indicators in the African context following guidelines developed by WWAP, by 2016."</p>	Tier I		<p>This indicator directly underpins all the other water and sanitation related goals and targets, as it informs about the Means of Implementation for SDG 6 technical targets. The indicator can thus be employed to support reporting on targets 6.a and 6.b, and be further complemented by the UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS) for WASH-related issues.</p> <p>Target 1.b: This indicator informs on the existence of 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.</p> <p>Target 11.b: This indicator informs on the existence of integrated policies and plans for water management.</p>

Indicator 6.5.1 Status of IWRM Implementation (BBB)							
	ECE	<p>Proposed new wording (the definition does not change): <u>[Degree of integrated water resources management (IWRM) implementation (0-100)]</u> (Old wording: Status of IWRM Implementation)</p> <p>Definition: this indicator defines the extent to which integrated water resources management (IWRM) is implemented, by describing (1) the extent to which an enabling environment for IWRM (policy, strategic planning, legal framework and financing) has been established, (2) the structure and performance of an institutional framework to support IWRM processes, and (3) the degree to which management instruments/tools are applied. Issues relating to gender, governance, ecosystems, capacity, and transboundary aspects of water management are included. Status of implementation can be described as a percentage and as stages in a process, ranging from not developed to fully implemented (0 to 100 %). Calculations are based on a statistical analysis of national questionnaires (one per country).</p>	<p>Data for 134 countries are available from UNEP-DHI (e.g. http://www.unepdhi.org/rioplus20 (see data file zip link) - full data available on request). Data are collected through the use of national IWRM questionnaires (one per country), measuring both qualitative and quantitative aspects of IWRM. This approach has been successfully applied to measure the status of IWRM for the Commission on Sustainable Development in both 2008 and 2012 (Rio+20). Results can easily be disaggregated to give a more nuanced picture of status both at national and regional (transboundary) levels.</p>	<p>UNEP, on behalf of UN-Water Under the UN-Water umbrella, the GEMI monitoring initiative (see further information and description under 6.3.1), will draw on UNEP-DHI data, which are available for 134 countries. This can be used to provide a baseline for measurements. The UN World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP) initiated a project in 2014 to develop a methodology for gender-disaggregated data collection and produce gender-sensitive indicators. In November 2014, the Gender-Disaggregated Indicators presented by WWAP were officially endorsed by the African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW). AMCOW officially committed to "establish national targets and a monitoring and evaluation framework for each of the seven pillars of the AMCOW gender policy and strategy, including sex-disaggregated indicators in the African context following guidelines developed by WWAP, by 2016."</p>		1	<p>This indicator directly underpins all the other water and sanitation related goals and targets, as it informs about the Means of Implementation for SDG 6 technical targets. The indicator can thus be employed to support reporting on targets 6.a and 6.b, and be further complemented by the UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS) for WASH-related issues. Target 1.b: This indicator informs on the existence of 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. Target 11.b: This indicator informs on the existence of integrated policies and plans for water management.</p>
	WB	<p><u>[Percentage of basins/catchments with mechanisms for stakeholder involvement in WRM decisions/water allocation]</u></p>					

Indicator 6.5.2 Availability of operational arrangements for transboundary basin management (CBB)							
	ECE	<p>Proposed new wording (the definition does not change): <u>Percentage of transboundary basin areas with operational arrangements for integrated management in place</u> (Old wording: Availability of operational arrangements for transboundary basin management)</p> <p>Definition: proportion of surface area of transboundary basins (both surface and groundwater) that have an operational agreement/arrangement or institution for transboundary water cooperation in management, compared to total surface area of transboundary basins. For the cooperation framework to be considered as "operational", it requires that there are regular meetings of the riparian countries to discuss the integrated management of the water resource and to exchange information.</p>	<p>A global database exists of freshwater treaties and international river basin organizations, as well as several regional ones, e.g., for the Pan-European region the second Assessment under the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Water Convention). A global baseline comparative assessment of transboundary waters, including river basins (286) and 166 aquifers in 90 countries, has been undertaken by the Transboundary Waters Assessment Project (TWAP, completed in 2014), involving generation of geo-referenced datasets. Basin level data can be disaggregated to country level (for national reporting) and aggregated to regional and global level.</p>	<p>UNECE (as Secretariat for the Water Convention) and UNEP, on behalf of UN-Water Under the UN-Water umbrella, the GEMI monitoring initiative will provide a basis for monitoring proposed indicator 6.5.2 under the leadership of UNEP, UNECE and UNESCO-IGRAC (Integrated Groundwater Resources Assessment Centre) for this indicator (see 6.3.1 for further description on GEMI). UNECE acts as Secretariat for the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (the "Water Convention"). Amendments opening the Water Convention to all UN Member States entered into force in February 2013. Reporting on transboundary water cooperation is currently being developed under the Water Convention. Spatial data (delineating transboundary basins) are available for all known (286) transboundary basins. Data available at global level on the 120 international river basin organisations. Each country has information about which basins are covered by operational arrangements for transboundary water cooperation, and what is the corresponding area share. Proposed methodology on global-</p>		2	<p>Target 1.b: This indicator informs on the existence of sound policy frameworks at regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies to support accelerated investments in poverty eradication actions Target 11.b: This indicator informs on the existence of integrated policies and plans for transboundary water management.</p>

				scale assessment and improved knowledge on transboundary waters is being provided by TWAP, which has been implemented by UNEP for the Global Environment Facility (GEF).			
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Target 6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes.

	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		<p>Percentage of change in wetlands extent over time</p> <p>Change in total wetland area over time (% change/year).</p> <p>Ramsar Board definition of wetlands is used, which includes rivers and lakes, enabling three of the biome types mentioned in the target to be assessed - wetlands, rivers, lakes - plus other wetland types.</p>	<p>The indicator uses the existing Living Planet Index methodology for data collection and analysis.</p> <p>Data are compiled and disseminated through the Ramsar Convention’s “State of the World’s Wetlands and their Services” (SoWWS) reports which are overseen by its Scientific and Technical Review Panel. The data originates from multiple sources including national reports submitted to the Ramsar Convention, published scientific papers and, increasingly, through analysis of remote sensing data. Currently, 169 Parties regularly report on trends in wetlands to the Ramsar Convention. Other data sources enable fully global coverage.</p> <p>The data can be disaggregated by wetland type: for example, for lakes, floodplains, coastal wetlands or artificial/constructed wetlands.</p> <p>Wetland area is most accurately estimated through manual digitalization of aerial or satellite images, a methodology that in the coming years will be advanced by remote sensing. Supplementary information comes through scientific papers and national reports. Heterogeneous datasets are considered to be acceptable, if not desirable: change in extent will still be captured and heterogeneous datasets allow for more discrete analysis by wetland type, location and region.</p>	<p>The indicator is a sub-indicator for Aichi Biodiversity Target 5 (with reporting mechanism in place for that). Suggestion is for CBD and UNEP to take lead on monitoring. Assessments are undertaken by the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, in collaboration with CBD (including the biodiversity indicators partnership) and UNEP.</p> <p>As the SEEA Experimental Ecosystem Accounts is being established, the Ecosystem Unit (EU) described in the SEEA EEA Technical Guidance 2015 provides at the framework for classifying wetland assets. The wetland EU can be tailored to country needs and be linked to condition assessments and wetland ecosystem services. The wetland EU can be adapted to both international (Ramsar) and national systems of wetland classifications.</p>	Tier II		<p>is part of 12.2</p> <p>is overlapping with 15.1, 15.2 and 15.4</p>

Indicator 6.6.1 Change in wetlands extent over time (% change over time) (BBB)							
	ECE	<p>Proposed new wording (the definition does not change): [Percentage of change in wetlands extent over time] ***</p> <p>Definition: Change in total wetland area over time (% change/year). The Ramsar broad definition of "wetland" is used, which includes rivers and lakes, enabling three of the biome types mentioned in the target to be assessed - wetlands, rivers, lakes - plus other wetland types.</p>	<p>The indicator uses the existing Living Planet Index methodology for data collection and analysis. Data are compiled and disseminated through the Ramsar Convention's "State of the World's Wetlands and their Services" (SoWWS) reports which are overseen by its Scientific and Technical Review Panel. A summary of the first assessment exercise is being provided to Ramsar COP-12 in June 2015 providing baseline analysis (http://www.ramsar.org/sites/default/files/documents/library/cop12_doc23_bn7_sowws_e_0.pdf) The indicator is also a sub-indicator for Aichi Biodiversity Target 5 (with reporting mechanism in place for that). The data originates from multiple sources including national reports submitted to the Ramsar Convention, published scientific papers and, increasingly, through analysis of remote sensing data. Wetland area is most accurately estimated through manual digitalization of aerial or satellite images, a methodology that in the coming years will be advanced by remote sensing. Supplementary information comes through scientific papers and national reports. Heterogeneous datasets are considered to be acceptable, if not desirable: change in extent will still be captured and heterogeneous datasets allow for more discrete analysis by wetland type, location and region. The data can be disaggregated by wetland type: for example, for lakes, floodplains, coastal wetlands or artificial/constructed wetlands. This enables more refined assessment of progress towards target 6.6 since wetland type and location are relevant variables when assessing progress towards target 6.6.</p>	<p>CBD and UNEP, on behalf of UN-Water Assessments are undertaken by the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, in collaboration with CBD (including the biodiversity indicators partnership) and UNEP, through the GEMI monitoring initiative. Under the UN-Water umbrella, the GEMI monitoring initiative will integrate the monitoring Framework in place under the SoWWS (see description of GEMI under 6.3.1). Baseline data are available at the global level. Historical records are available for some regions and wetlands types from the 1700's. The baseline assessment will be 2015 (first SoWWS report) with remote sensing data using 1970 as the baseline year. Currently, 169 Parties regularly report on trends in wetlands to the Ramsar Convention. Other data sources enable fully global coverage.</p>		1	<p>This indicator can inform on the following targets: Target 9.1 and 9.2: the status of green infrastructure Target 11.5: the resilience to water-related disasters Target 11.6: the environmental impact of cities Target 11.7: the existence of green spaces Target 12.2: the sustainable management of natural resources Target 12.4: the reduction of waste release to water, and the minimization of adverse impacts on the environment Target 13.1: the resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters Target 14.1: the prevention and reduction of marine pollution Target 14.2 and 14.5: the status of marine and coastal ecosystems Target 15.1, 15.2 and 15.3: the status of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems</p>

<p>UNEP</p>	<p><u>[Wetland Extent Trends (WET) Index, an adaptation of the Living Planet Index (LPI) of species population abundance proposed for target 15.5.]</u> The WET Index presents proportional change in extent over time against a baseline value of 1 (baseline year = 1970 but can be varied). Currently this is the only global indicator of wetland extent available. Methodology and first global and regional results submitted for peer reviewed publication (also used by the CBD Secretariat as a contribution to GBO-4 in 2014, and the Ramsar Secretariat in various State of the World's Wetlands assessment and communication materials produced in 2015). Quality of the index is dependent upon the underlying database of wetland change time series from which it is derived. This can be enhanced over time with more recent (and more representative) time series data and the use of large scale remotely sensed data.</p>	<p>Database of individual wetland extent time series harvested from the literature.</p>	<p>Methodology developed by, and global database currently held by, UNEP-WCMC working in collaboration with the Ramsar Secretariat (Indicator under the BIP)</p>			<p>The WET index is directly relevant to Target 15.1 and 15.5; A coastal and marine wetland cut of the WET Index would be relevant for Target 14.2</p>
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Target 6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies

	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
		ODA for water and sanitation related activities and programmes	OECD-DAC	OECD-DAC	Tier II		
NA							

Target 6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management.

	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
NA							

Target 7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Ratio of value added to net domestic energy use, by industry.	Energy productivity indicators defined as value added generated over net domestic energy use. Such indicator can be calculated at the aggregate economy-wide level, as well as by industry and by primary energy source.	UNSD	Tier I		7.3
Indicator 7.3.1 Rate of improvement in energy intensity (%) measured in terms of primary energy and GDP (AAA)							
	UNWTO						target 8.9 and 12.b: sustainable tourism
	UPU					2	
Indicator 7.3.2 Composite Energy Efficiency Improvement Index built up of sub-indicators measuring transport energy efficiency, industrial energy efficiency, power generation energy efficiency, buildings energy efficiency and agricultural energy efficiency (CBA)							
	IFAD-FAO	MODIFIED: <u>[Composite Energy Efficiency Improvement Index built up of sub-indicators measuring average fuel economy of vehicles in liters per 100 kilometer, energy efficiency, industrial energy efficiency, power generation energy efficiency, buildings energy efficiency and agricultural energy efficiency]</u>	The transport sector is a major user of fossil fuels, and a major emitter of greenhouse gasses. CO2 emissions are growing more rapidly than any other sector - set to go from one quarter today to one third by 2050. By measuring the average fuel economy we can measure the overall CO2 emissions of the global fleet. A number of global fora - IPCC, G20, SE4ALL, GFEI, have adopted a target of at least doubling the efficiency of the average vehicles / the global fleet, which would save 2GT CO2e/ year by 2050	The Global Fuel Economy Initiative keeps track of this and publishes a report every 2 years. http://www.fiafoundation.org/our-work/global-fuel-economy-initiative/about-gfei			
	UNWTO						target 8.9 and 12.b: sustainable tourism
	UPU	The Universal Postal Union, with postal and logistics networks heavily involved in transportation, supports the following modification introduced by UNEP: composite Energy Efficiency Improvement Index built up of sub-indicators measuring average fuel economy of vehicles in liters per 100 kilometer, energy efficiency, industrial energy efficiency, power generation energy efficiency, buildings energy efficiency and agricultural energy efficiency.	The Universal Postal Union produces a Annual Carbon Inventor for the postal operators of its 192 member countries. This inventory covers postal activities under scope 1, 2 and 3, including energy consumption for transports and buildings at country, regional and global level. As indicated by UNEP: the transport sector is a major user of fossil fuels, and a major emitter of greenhouse gasses. CO2 emissions are growing more rapidly than any other sector - set to go from one quarter today to one third by 2050. By measuring the average fuel economy we can measure the overall CO2 emissions of the global fleet. A number of global fora - IPCC, G20, SE4ALL, GFEI, have adopted a target of at least doubling the efficiency of the average vehicles / the global fleet, which would save 2GT CO2e/ year by 2050	As indicated by UNEP: the Global Fuel Economy Initiative keeps track of this and publishes a report every 2 years. http://www.fiafoundation.org/our-work/global-fuel-economy-initiative/about-gfei ** UPU data availability: 130 countries on an annual basis since 2010/2011		1	
	WB	As input to composite indicator, "[Fuel Economy on New Light Duty Vehicles]" is available for major countries, regions and the globe"	IEA	IEA			

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

Target 8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		GDP per capita, PPP	World Bank	World Bank	Tier I		
Indicator 8.1.1	GDP per capita, PPP (AAA)						
	ILO			Responsible entity: World Bank.		1	
	UNEP		WDI http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD	World Bank/180		2	
	UPU	The purpose would be to strengthen this indicator by contributing to build up a reliable real time proxy indicator: (1) for short-run and real-time GDP variations: volumes and values of global e-commerce transactions by country (domestic and/or international transactions) (2) for short-run and real-time price variations: on-line price index by country	(1) The UPU consolidates international postal and parcels data from tracking system in real-time, gathering several billions records every year on each international e-commerce transaction (the system could be expanded to cover domestic transactions as well) (2) Already potentially available through MIT \One billion prices project\"."	(1) The Universal Postal Union in collaboration with UN Global Pulse and UNSD Comtrade (on-going project of testing the proxy within the UN Global Working Group on Big Data for Official Statistics). Data availability: ~ 170 countries. Real-time data. Available since 2010 in terms of volumes (partial archives back to 1999). Availability of values for most countries starting in 2016-17 (2) MIT. Evolving number of countries available. Potential of accessing real-time data.		1	
Indicator 8.1.2	Inclusive Wealth Index (CBB)						
	ILO	Delete. The target specifies the GDP measurement. Alternative measurement could be considered under target 17.19.					
	UNCDF	[Number and % of subnational regions experiencing 7% per annum GDP growth.]	National statistics disaggregated by territorial division at the first level (province, state, governorate etc.). Statistics from major cities.				
	UNEP		http://inclusivewealthindex.org/#the-world-wants-to-know-how-its-doing	UNEP/140		1	1.3, 1.5, 9.2, 11.5, 12.2., 17.19
	UPU					2	

	WB	<u>[Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 percent of the population and the total population.]</u>	WB	Possible new Indicator. Note: this is similar to Target 10.1 as proposed below.			
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Target 8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value-added and labour-intensive sectors							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Growth rate of GDP per employed person	GDP figures based on National Accounts and employment figures on Household surveys.		Tier I		
Indicator 8.2.1 Growth rate of GDP per employed person (AAA)							
	ILO		GDP figures based on National Accounts and employment figures on Household surveys.	Responsible entity: ILO. Availability: Data available for 124 countries.		1	
	UNCDF	<u>[% Increase in gross fixed capital formation in sub national regions.]</u>	National statistics disaggregated by territorial division at the first level (province, state, governorate etc.). Statistics from major cities				
	UNEP						
Indicator 8.2.2 Export diversification in terms of products and markets (BBB)							
	ILO	Delete. The focus of the target is clearly on increasing productivity levels.					
	UNCDF	<u>[Number / value of investment projects in each region.]</u>	National statistics disaggregated by territorial division at the first level (province, state, governorate etc.). Statistics from major cities				
	UNEP	Alternative: <u>[Share of environmental goods in total exports]</u>	Constructed based on UNCOMTRADE and OECD and APEC lists	Already constructed by UNEP-ETB for 128 countries for the work on the Green Economy Progress Index		1	

Target 8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services

	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Share of informal employment in non-agriculture employment by sex.	Household surveys (LFS, HIES, LSMS, Integrated HH surveys, etc.).	Responsible entity: ILO. Availability: Share of informal employment available for 62 countries.	Tier II		8.5, 8.8
Indicator 8.3.1 Job openings rate (openings as % of employment and openings) and total separations (separations as % of employment) in non-farm establishments (BBB)							
	ILO	Alternative indicator: [Share of informal employment in non-agriculture employment by sex.] Justification: As the target promotes formalization, it is key to have available information on this aspect to address policies. Moreover, the indicator provides certain continuity to the former indicator on vulnerable employment in the MDGs. The initial proposed indicator is not available for most countries and it has not been agreed or used internationally yet.	Household surveys (LFS, HIES, LSMS, Integrated HH surveys, etc.).	Responsible entity: ILO. Availability: Share of informal employment available for 62 countries.		1	8.5, 8.8
Indicator 8.3.2 % of MSMEs with a loan or line of credit (CBB)							
	ILO	Delete. Access to financial services is measured in other targets.					
	UNCDF	Same Indicator	Enterprise Surveys	World Bank - Data is available for 135 countries		2	Target 9.3.2
	UNEP	Alternative: [Share of environmental patents in total patents]	WIPO	Data available for 123 countries		1	
	WB	For further details, see http://www.enterprisesurveys.org . Firm size levels are 5-19 (small), 20-99 (medium), and 100+ employees (large-sized firms).	World Bank Enterprise Surveys	World Bank. Data availability: ~135 developing economies, every 3-4 years, starting in 2006		2	8.3 and 9.3. Can potentially be used for 5.a if broken down by ownership by gender\."

Target 8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes for sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead

	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Resource productivity. Resource productivity is gross domestic product (GDP) divided by domestic material consumption (DMC). DMC measures the total amount of materials directly used by an economy. It is defined as the annual quantity of raw materials extracted from the domestic territory of the focal economy, plus all physical imports minus all physical exports.	- Statistical surveys and administrative data on material use and value added collected from the national statistics office	- UNEP/International resources panel is responsible for policy application of data but not on the data collection and dissemination per se. - UNIDO: Data are partially available for international reporting - The System of Environmental Economic Accounts provides a standard methodology for calculating this indicator. However, no international data collection mechanism is yet in place and countries are still in implementation phase.	Tier II		9.4, 12.1, 12.2
Indicator 8.4.1	Indicator for national material efficiency (production and consumption approaches) (CBB)						
	UNEP			International Resource Panel		1	
Indicator 8.4.2	Sectoral material efficiency (CBB)						
	UNEP			International Resource Panel		2	

Target 8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Average hourly earnings of female and male employees by occupations (Wages/Gender wage gap)	Household surveys (LFS, HIES, LSMS, Integrated HH surveys, etc.), Establishment surveys, Administrative records.	Responsible entity: ILO. Availability: Hourly earnings and gender wage gap: 66 countries.	Tier II		10.3,10.4
Indicator 8.5.1	Employment to working-age population (15 years and above) ratio by gender and age group, and people with disabilities (AAA)						
	ILO		Household surveys (LFS, HIES, LSMS, Integrated HH surveys, etc.).	Responsible entity: ILO. Availability: 181 countries (without breakdown for people with disabilities).		2	8.6; 10.3

Indicator 8.5.2 Unemployment rate by gender and age-group (AAA)							
	ILO	Alternative indicator: [Average hourly earnings of female and male employees by occupations (Wages/Gender wage gap)] Justification: The target is explicit in measuring equal pay for work of equal value and therefore it is crucial to include certain component addressing this aspect. Besides, it provides continuity to the MDG indicator. The initial proposed indicator is already captured in 8.6.2	Household surveys (LFS, HIES, LSMS, Integrated HH surveys, etc.), Establishment surveys, Administrative records.	Responsible entity: ILO. Availability: Hourly earnings and gender wage gap: 66 countries.		1	10.3,10.4
	UNWOMEN	Additional indicator proposed by UN Women: [Gender gap in wages] . This indicator should be added to capture the target element on equal pay for work of equal value. The indicator is a Tier 3 indicator part of the minimum set of gender indicators. More methodological development is required to enable global comparability.	Labour Force Surveys	ILO, country coverage from ILO database and other national sources is 119		1	
	Global MigrationWG		NB! Disaggregate by migratory status				

Target 8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Percentage of youth (15-24) not in education, employment or training (NEET)	Household surveys (LFS, HIES, LSMS, Integrated HH surveys, etc.), Administrative records.		Tier I		
Indicator 8.6.1 Percentage of youth (15-24) not in education, employment or training (NEET) (AAA)							
	ILO		Household surveys (LFS, HIES, LSMS, Integrated HH surveys, etc.), Administrative records.	Responsible entity: ILO. Availability: 88 countries.		1	8.5
	UNEP		WDI: http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.NEET.ZS			1	
	UNWOMEN	UN Women calls for this indicator to be disaggregated by sex.					
Indicator 8.6.2 Youth (15-24) unemployment rate (AAA)							
	ILO	Alternative indicator: [Unemployment rate by gender and age-group.] Justification: By including an age group covering 15-24 years, the indicator covers youth and compares their situation with the rest of population. It makes therefore the unemployment rate redundant in 8.5.2 allowing to better capture quality aspects of decent work.	Household surveys (LFS, HIES, LSMS, Integrated HH surveys, etc.), Official estimates, Administrative records.	Responsible entity: ILO. Availability: 224 countries.		2	8.5
	UNEP		WDI http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.1524.ZS			2	
	UNWOMEN	UN Women calls for this indicator to be disaggregated by sex.					

Target 8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, eradicate forced labour and, by 2025, end child labour in all its forms, including the recruitment and use of child soldiers

	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Percentage and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, per sex and age group (disaggregated by the worst forms of child labour)	Household surveys (Child Labour Surveys, Mixed Surveys, LFS, HIES, LSMS, Integrated HH surveys, etc.).	Responsible entity: ILO. Availability: Data available for about 60 countries (at least one data set collected in each of past 5 years for generating estimates of the proposed indicators).	Tier II		4.1, 8.8, 16.2
Indicator 8.7.1 Percentage and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, per sex and age group (disaggregated by the worst forms of child labour) (BBA)							
	ILO		Household surveys (Child Labour Surveys, Mixed Surveys, LFS, HIES, LSMS, Integrated HH surveys, etc.).	Responsible entity: ILO. Availability: Data available for about 60 countries (at least one data set collected in each of past 5 years for generating estimates of the proposed indicators).			4.1, 8.8, 16.2
	UNICEF	<u>[Percentage and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, per sex and age group (disaggregated by the worst forms of child labour)]</u>					
Indicator 8.7.2 Number of people in forced labour (CBB)							
	ILO		Household surveys (Child Labour Surveys, Mixed Surveys, LFS, HIES, LSMS, Integrated HH surveys, etc.).	Responsible entity: ILO. Availability: 10 countries for selected forms of forced labour, pending national circumstances.			8.8, 16.2
	UNWOMEN	UN Women calls for this indicator to be disaggregated by sex and age.					

Target 8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries and time lost due to occupational injuries by gender and migrant status	Household surveys (LFS, HIES, LSMS, Integrated HH surveys, etc.), Official estimates, Establishment surveys, Administrative records.	Responsible entity: ILO. Availability: Fatal rate: 117 countries; Non-fatal rate: 89 countries; Time lost: 107 countries. Breakdown by migrant status not currently available.	Tier II		8.5
Indicator 8.8.1 Ratification and implementation of ILO fundamental conventions and relevant international labour and human rights standards (BAA)							
	ILO	Alternative indicator: [Number of ILO conventions ratified by type of convention.] Justification: This indicator is more straightforward and will provide information not only on the ratification of ILO fundamental conventions, but on that of ILO governance and technical conventions as well.	NORMLEX (Information System on International Labour Standards of the ILO).	Responsible entity: ILO. Availability: All ILO member states (185). Breakdown by type of ILO convention (fundamental, governance, technical).			8.5
	UNEP	Alternative: Vulnerable employment	WDI http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.EMP.V.ULN.ZS/countries			1	
Indicator 8.8.2 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries and time lost due to occupational injuries by gender (BBA)							
	ILO	Alternative indicator: [Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries and time lost due to occupational injuries by gender and migrant status] . Justification: The target refers particularly to migrant workers and therefore if not included it does not make sense. However, this breakdown is being developed and information is not currently available.	Household surveys (LFS, HIES, LSMS, Integrated HH surveys, etc.), Official estimates, Establishment surveys, Administrative records.	Responsible entity: ILO. Availability: Fatal rate: 117 countries; Non-fatal rate: 89 countries; Time lost: 107 countries. Breakdown by migrant status not currently available.			8.5
	UNEP					2	
	UNWOMEN	Please change to: by sex and age.					
	Global Migration WG	To be disaggregated by migratory status. See specification in attached meta-data word file	Labour force surveys, administrative records	National Statistical Offices; Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Health			10.7

Target 8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Sustainable tourism as a percentage of GDP	GOST (Global Observatory of Sustainable Tourism) of WTO, and 10YFP for SCP programme on sustainable tourism - by definition, \sustainable tourism\" is both environmentally and socially responsible. "	WTO currently there are 6 GOST observatories functioning around the world http://sdt.unwto.org/content/sustainability-indicators-and-global-observatories and 10YFP for SCP (http://www.scpclearinghouse.org/)	Tier II		
Indicator 8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP (BAA)							
	ICAO	ICAO proposes that its [Connectivity Opportunities Utilisation Indicator] and the current proposed indicators be merged into one indicator. More than half of the tourists arrive by air, increasing connectivity is therefore the key catalyst in promoting sustainable tourism and economic development. The merged indicator specifically measures the efficacy of policy making at the State level aimed at maximizing air connectivity and tourism opportunities. With the merged indicator, States can monitor and benchmark the pace of their policy implementation to increase air connectivity and tourism along with tourism's contribution to GDP. The gap between connectivity opportunity available and unutilized can be monitored at the State level as a function of the opportunity available to the State to increase its GDP. It is expected that this will accelerate the pace of implementation of policies leading to increasing of air connectivity and sustainable tourism and economic development. The merged indicator monitors critical policy implementation and thus is better suited to monitoring Target 8.9.	ICAO Data needed for this proposed indicator is collected by ICAO as part of its Core Statistics Program (see above). For tourism's contribution to GDP, Data is collected by UNWTO. Metadata on tourism statistics is available with UNWTO. ICAO and UNWTO collaborate actively in sharing and analysis of each other's data.	ICAO is responsible for global monitoring of the 'Connectivity Opportunities Utilisation Indicator'. Data is available for all ICAO Member States. UNWTO is responsible for global monitoring of indicators related to tourism contribution to GDP.		1	
	UNEP	Alternative: [Sustainable tourism as a percentage of GDP and IWJ]	GOST (Global Observatory of Sustainable Tourism) of WTO, and 10YFP for SCP programme on sustainable tourism - by definition, \sustainable tourism\" is both environmentally and socially responsible. "	WTO currently there are 6 GOST observatories functioning around the world http://sdt.unwto.org/content/sustainability-indicators-and-global-observatories and 10YFP for SCP (http://www.scpclearinghouse.org/)		1	

	UNWTO	Economic aggregates indicator: <u>[tourism direct GDP (as % of total GDP and in growth rate) and number of jobs in tourism industries (as % total jobs and growth rate of jobs, by gender)]</u>	existing data sources: National Statistical Offices and National Tourism Administrations. Not all countries have GDP figures for tourism, therefore value added could be used instead. The same applies for employment: not all countries count the number of jobs, some will have only the number of employees (or the full-time equivalents) which is a good substitute.	World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO). Currently around 60 countries have a fully developed System of Tourism Statistics that allows to construct a Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) and obtain economic aggregates like tourism GDP. All countries have at least a basic system of Tourism Statistics that allows to gather information about physical flows and monetary aggregates like tourism expenditures.		1	
Indicator 8.9.2 Tourism consumption (BAA)							
	UNEP	Alternative: <u>[Number of jobs in the sustainable tourism sector / total number of green and decent jobs x countries]</u>				2	
	UNWTO	Replace the indicator "tourism consumption" by <u>[Environmental pressure indicator: residual flows and natural inputs (absolute figures and % change rates) derived from a System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) for Tourism]</u>	to be developed data sources: National Statistical Offices in collaboration with National Tourism Administrations	Only a handful of countries experimented with environmental-economic account for tourism in the past years. This is an area where the World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO) has already initiated work to identify SDG specific indicators for tourism.		2	

Target 8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Number of commercial bank branches and ATMs per 100,000 adults		IMF Financial Access Survey/189 countries	Tier I		
Indicator 8.10.1	Getting Credit: Distance to Frontier (CBB)						
	WB	In addition to the 2 indicators, 8.10.1 and 8.10.2, we propose 8.10.3: Access to financial services: "% adults with a formal account or personally using a mobile money service in the past 12 months". Possible to have a break down by income e.g. bottom 40% of income share or <\$1.25/day, by gender, age (youth) and rural. Adults: ages 15+. Formal account: account at a bank or at another type of financial institution, such as a credit union, microfinance institution, cooperative, or the post office (if applicable), or a debit card; including an account at a financial institution for the purposes of receiving wages, government transfers, or payments for agricultural products, paying utility bills or school fees or a card for the purposes of receiving wages or government transfers. Account/card ownership within the past 12 months. Mobile money account includes GSM Association (GSMA) Mobile Money for the Unbanked (MMU) services in the past 12 months to pay bills or to send or receive money along with receiving wages, government transfers, or payments for agricultural products through a mobile phone in the past 12 months. For indicator 8.10.1 see http://www.doingbusiness.org . For indicator 8.10.2 see http://fas.imf.org .	For 8.10.1 World Bank Doing Business. For 8.10.2 IMF Financial Access Survey (survey of financial regulators). 8.10.3 World Bank Global Findex (individual survey - added module to Gallup World Poll)	For 8.10.1 World Bank. Data availability: ~ 180 countries. Available annually starting 2010. For 8.10.2 IMF. Data availability: ~180 countries. Available annually starting 2004. For 8.10.3 World Bank. Data availability: ~ 145 countries. Triennial. Available for 2011 and 2014.		3	Proposed indicator in cell D196 can also be used for 1.4, 2.3, 5.a, 8.10

	UPU	<p>The UPU supports the World Bank proposition to add an additional indicator to the 2 indicators, 8.10.1 and 8.10.2, namely:</p> <p>Indicator 8.10.3 measuring access to financial services defined as "[% adults with a formal account or personally using a mobile money service in the past 12 months". Possible to have a break down by income e.g. bottom 40% of income share or <\$1.25/day, by gender, age (youth) and rural. Adults: ages 15+].</p> <p>Formal account: account at a bank or at another type of financial institution, such as a credit union, microfinance institution, cooperative, or the post office (if applicable), or a debit card; including an account at a financial institution for the purposes of receiving wages, government transfers, or payments for agricultural products, paying utility bills or school fees or a card for the purposes of receiving wages or government transfers.</p> <p>Account/card ownership within the past 12 months.</p> <p>Mobile money account includes GSM Association (GSMA) Mobile Money for the Unbanked (MMU) services in the past 12 months to pay bills or to send or receive money along with receiving wages, government transfers, or payments for agricultural products through a mobile phone in the past 12 months.</p> <p>For indicator 8.10.1 see http://www.doingbusiness.org. For indicator 8.10.2 see http://fas.imf.org.</p>	<p>UPU existing data. For 8.10.1 World Bank Doing Business. For 8.10.2 IMF Financial Access Survey (survey of financial regulators). 8.10.3 World Bank Global Findex (individual survey - added module to Gallup World Poll)</p>	<p>On postal accounts and payment services: Universal Postal Union. Data availability: ~ 130 countries. Annual. Available since 1899 (19th century) up to 2014 (21st century).</p>		1	Proposed indicator in cell D196 (D196 of the original Excel file, D23 here) can also be used for 1.4, 2.3, 5.a, 8.10
Indicator 8.10.2 Number of commercial bank branches and ATMs per 100,000 adults (AAA)							
	UNCDF	Same Indicator	IMF Financial Access Survey	IMF - Data is available for 189 countries		1	

Target 8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Aid for Trade Commitments and Disbursements (CBB)	OECD/WTO	WTO	Tier II		
Indicator 8.a.1 Evolution in Aid for Trade Commitments and Disbursements (CBB)							
		RegionalAgency	ESCAP	New - [Enhanced Aft support - In 5 years the amount of Aft should be doubled].	OECD/ WTO	WTO	

Target 8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization							
Label	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Total government spending in social protection and employment programmes as percentage of the national budgets and GDP			Tier I		
Indicator 8.b.1	Total government spending in social protection and employment programmes as percentage of the national budgets and GDP (AAA)						
	ILO	Alternative indicator: <u>Total government spending in social protection and employment programmes as percentage of the national budgets and GDP and collective bargaining rates</u> . Justification: the Global Jobs Pact called for sound social dialogue and therefore collective bargaining rates and coverage should be reported and combined to administrative data on government expenditure.	Household surveys (LFS, HIES, LSMS, Integrated HH surveys, etc.), Official estimates, Establishment surveys, Administrative records.	Responsible entity: ILO. Availability: Collective bargaining rates available for 84 countries.			

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

Target 9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all

	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Share of the rural population who live within 2km of an all season road	For Passenger and Freight volumes, data available from World Bank World Development Indicators. For Rural access, while historic data based on household surveys exists for many countries, current efforts are underway by the World Bank, DFID, and others to develop a new methodology using GIS data.	World Bank, Passenger and freight data available from World Development Indicators, Baseline data exists for [80] countries, with the new methodology to be applied in an expanding set of countries. Methodology and initial test country data to be completed by June, data to be available for 7 pilot countries by Dec 2015, with dramatic expansion planned in 2016.	Tier II		2.3, 11.2
Indicator 9.1.1 Percentage share of people employed in business infrastructure (consultancy, accounting, IT and other business services) in total employment (BBB)							
	ICAO	ICAO proposes that its indicator " <u>Percentage of effective implementation in the infrastructure development of aerodromes and ground aids</u> " replaces the current indicator 9.1.1. The intent of the target is to have infrastructures of good quality which are resilient and sustainable. Aerodromes are key infrastructures for a State, related to tourism and economic development. The ICAO indicator measures directly the quality and reliability factors of a representative infrastructure, whereas the current indicator focuses on people employed in that sector which is unrelated to quality or sustainability of those infrastructures. The ICAO indicator is a percentage which can be targeted, whereas targeting the employment percentage share is difficult."	ICAO has been collecting and validating data for Effective Implementation Monitoring since 2005. The data source and methodology used are fully mature with data available for 98 percent of all UN Member States. See the metadata provided with the indicator for further information.	ICAO is responsible for global monitoring of the level of implementation of aerodrome and ground aids. Data is available for all ICAO Member States.		1	Target 8.9.1 as aerodromes are a driver for tourism
	ILO	The ILO does not compile the numerator of the share.					

	ITU	Proposed alternative indicator: <u>[Proportion of households with broadband Internet access, by urban/rural]</u>	Data on this indicator are produced by NSOs, through household surveys. Some countries conduct a household survey where the question on households with broadband Internet access is included every year. For others, the frequency is every two or three years. Overall, the indicator is available for 53 countries at least from one survey in the years 2011-2014. Survey data for the proportion of households with Internet access (not broken down by narrowband/broadband) is available for 101 countries and ITU estimates data for this indicator for almost all other countries.	ITU collects data for this indicator from NSOs annually. Overall, the indicator is available for 53 countries at least from one survey in the years 2011-2014. Survey data for the proportion of households with Internet access (not broken down by narrowband/broadband) are available for 101 countries and ITU estimates data for this indicator for almost all other countries.			1.4, 9.c, 11.1
	UNEP					2	
	UNIDO	Proposed new indicator <u>[Proportion of households with broadband internet access, by urban, rural]</u>	Annual surveys by NSOs. Data are available in ITU for more than 170 countries (see technical notes ITU)	ITU For international monitoring data available in ITU for more than 170 countries		1	1.4, 9.c, 11.1
	UNISDR	UNISDR proposes " <u>[Number of health and educational facilities affected, length of road affected by disasters]</u> ". Please see UNISDR input paper attached."	National Disaster Loss Databases, 85 (will be more than 115 by 2016)	UNISDR		1	1.5,11.5.4.a, 13.1, 14.2, 15.3
	UNWOMEN	UN Women calls for disaggregation by sex					
	UPU	This indicator should be given up and replaced by an overall indicator on the quality of logistics service in the era of e-commerce. In that regard, the UPU would welcome the introduction of <u>[World Bank's Logistics Performance Index (LPI) complemented by a postal and express quality of service indicator: average parcel shipping time/parcel shipping time standards, by country, both for domestic and international service, and by product (UNSD Comtrade HS classification for international trade) and for each bilateral flow for any country-pair.]</u>	UPU existing data; World Bank LPI	UPU - big data available for most countries, both on an annual and real-time basis (through consolidated tracking systems data and quality of service measurement systems) with real-time data potentially back to 1999 with progressive coverage of almost all countries by 2012 and onwards. World Bank - Data available for most countries		1	
	WB	New Indicator Suggested: <u>[Logistics Performance Index]</u>	Surveys	World Bank - Data available for most countries		2	

Indicator 9.1.2 Transport by air, road and rail (millions of passengers and ton-km and % population with access to all season road) (BAA)							
	ICAO	ICAO supports this indicator as a complement to the ICAO indicator proposed under 9.1.1. Actual usage rates of transport infrastructure are a measure of the effectiveness of those infrastructures. This indicator ties in best with a quality related indicator as the one ICAO proposes as a replacement of 9.1.1. Usage rates alone do not indicate if an infrastructure is of high quality or is sustainable, unless they are seen in conjunction with a quality related standard like the one proposed by ICAO.					
	UNEP	Alternative: <u>[Kilometers of walking and cycling facilities, and person- kilometers of mass transit systems]</u>	There is a need to switch to more sustainable modes of transport - ie walking/ cycling and public transport. The target is about sustainable infrastructure . The currently proposed indicator does not measure that.	(sources will be identified)		1	Alternative indicator would also be relevant for 11.2
	UNIDO	Proposed new indicator <u>[Percentage of paved road in total]</u>	Administrative data from national sources	World Bank/UNIDO (data not available for international reporting)		2	2.3
	UNISDR	UNISDR proposes " <u>[Number of countries with critical infrastructure plan]</u> ". Please see UNISDR input paper attached.	SFDRR Monitor (to be developed), 0 (but HFA Monitor covered 133 countries in 2013)	UNISDR		2	1.5,11.5,4.a, 13.1, 14.2, 15.3
	UPU	The postal and express tonnage related to the development of e-commerce (both at the domestic and international levels, by product (HS classification), and by country-pair) could be provided by the Universal Postal Union to complement this indicator.	UPU existing data	UPU - big data available for most countries, both on an annual and real-time basis (through consolidated tracking systems data) with real-time data potentially back to 1999 for international tonnage and with a progressive coverage of all countries by 2012 and onwards. World Bank - Data available for most countries		1	

	WB	This is merging two separate indicators sets, passenger and freight volumes, and proportion of population living within two kilometres of an all season road. For access to all season road, the specific indicator should read "[Share of the rural population who live within 2km of an all season road]"	For Passenger and Freight volumes, data available from World Bank World Development Indicators. For Rural access, while historic data based on household surveys exists for many countries, current efforts are underway by the World Bank, DFID, and others to develop a new methodology using GIS data.	World Bank, Passenger and freight data available from World Development Indicators, Baseline data exists for [80] countries, with the new methodology to be applied in an expanding set of countries. Methodology and initial test country data to be completed by June, data to be available for 7 pilot countries by Dec 2015, with dramatic expansion planned in 2016.		1	2.3, 11.2
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Target 9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Manufacturing Value Added (share in GDP, per capita, % growth)	MVA data are available in a large number of countries. Currently UNIDO maintains the World MVA database which contains data for about 200 economies. Data are presented at constant and current prices. Data can be presented for country groups (LDCs, LLDC) and the world regions.	UNIDO Data are available in UNIDO for more than 200 economies	Tier I		
Indicator 9.2.1	MVA (share in GDP, per capita, % growth) (AAB)						
	UNIDO	"[[<u>Manufacturing value added, per capita, in percent to GDP and growth rates</u>]] *** Manufacturing value added is the key indicator for measuring industrialization of an economy. The description of data sources and compilation method is given on technical notes. No replacement of this indicator is proposed.	NSOs and UNIDO MVA database	UNIDO Data are available in UNIDO for more than 200 economies		1	
	Eurostat		available from Eurostat, assuming MVA means manufacturing value added			1	

Indicator 9.2.2 Manufacturing employment (share of total employment and % growth (AAA)							
	ILO	Alternative indicator: [Share of industry (identifying manufacturing) in total employment] . Justification: The target is to increase industry's share of employment, of which manufacturing is a subset. Moreover, data for industry as a whole is more widely available than for the manufacturing sector, improving the robustness of regional and global estimates that could be produced. However, the manufacturing part should be identified.	Household surveys (LFS, HIES, LSMS, Integrated HH surveys, etc.), Official estimates, Establishment surveys.	Responsible entity: ILO with UNIDO inputs. Availability: 175 countries for industry's share of employment; more limited coverage for annual growth rates which would require consecutive annual data points.			
	UNIDO	"[Manufacturing employment, in percent to total employment]" *** This indicator measures the job creation in manufacturing compared to the whole economy. It has high rating from the member states. Specifications are provided in technical notes	Industrial surveys (NSOs) and UNIDO Gender disaggregated data available	UNIDO Data are available in UNIDO for more than 180 countries		2	8.5.1

Target 9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Percentage share of (M) small scale industries' value added in total industry value added	Refers to valued added of small industries in relation to total value added (See UNIDO technical notes)	Industrial surveys (NSO) and UNIDO/ UNIDO	Tier I/II		
Indicator 9.3.1 Percentage share of (M) small scale industries' value added in total industry value added (BAA)							
	UNIDO	"[Share of small scale industries in total industry value added]" *** Refers to valued added of small industries in relation to total value added (See UNIDO technical notes)	Industrial surveys (NSO) and UNIDO	UNIDO (Data for international reporting are partially available)		1	2.3
Indicator 9.3.2 % of (M)SMEs with a loan or line of credit (BBB)							
	UNCDF	Same Indicator	Enterprise Surveys	World Bank - Data is available for 135 countries		2	Target 8.3.2
	UNIDO	Proposed to reformulate as - [Percentage of small scale industry receiving loan or other financial services] (see UNIDO notes)	Central Bank data	UNIDO (data not available for international reporting)		2	1.4
	WB		World Bank Enterprise Surveys	World Bank. Data availability: ~135 developing economies, every 3-4 years, starting in 2006		2	8.3 and 9.3. Can potentially be used for 5.a if broken down by \ownership by gender". "

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

	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Resource productivity. Resource productivity is gross domestic product (GDP) divided by domestic material consumption (DMC). DMC measures the total amount of materials directly used by an economy. It is defined as the annual quantity of raw materials extracted from the domestic territory of the focal economy, plus all physical imports minus all physical exports.	- Statistical surveys and administrative data on material use and value added collected from the national statistics office	- UNEP/International resources panel is responsible for policy application of data but not on the data collection and dissemination per se. - UNIDO: Data are partially available for international reporting - The System of Environmental Economic Accounts provides a standard methodology for calculating this indicator. However, no international data collection mechanism is yet in place and countries are still in implementation phase.	Tier II		9.4, 12.1, 12.2
Indicator 9.4.1	Intensity of material use per unit of value added (international dollars) (CBB)						
	UNIDO	Priority of this indicator is changed (see UNIDO technical notes)	Industrial surveys (NSO) ; UNIDO	UNIDO Data are partially available for international reporting		2	8.4.1 and 8.4.2
Indicator 9.4.2	Energy intensity per unit of value added (international dollars) (BBB)						
	UNIDO	This indicator is replaced by [Carbon emission per unit of value added](see UNIDO technical notes)	Industrial surveys (NSO) / UNIDO database and estimates of emission	UNIDO Data available for more than 150 countries for international reporting		1	8.5.1

Target 9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people by[x] per cent and public and private research and development spending							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		R&D expenditure as percentage of GDP	Research and development surveys (NSO, Line ministries)	UNESCO-UIS Data available for about 135 countries for international reporting	Tier I		2a, 3b, 12a, 14a, 17.6, 17.7
Indicator 9.5.1 Research and development expenditure and employment (BAA)							
	UNIDO	This indicator combines expenditure and employment. It is proposed to replace by a single indicator - <u>[the number of researchers per million inhabitants.]</u>	Research and development surveys (NSO, Line ministries)	UNESCO - UIS Data available for more than 140 countries for international reporting		2	2a, 3b, 5.5, 12a, 14a, 17.6, 17.7
	UNWOMEN	UN Women calls for the indicator on employment in research and development to be disaggregated by sex.					
	UNESCO	<p><u>[(a) Research and development expenditure: R&D expenditure as a % of GDP]</u></p> <p>Disaggregations: field of science (relevant for targets 2a, 3b, 12a, 14a, 17.6 and 17.7)</p> <p><u>(b) [Research and development employment: Researchers per million inhabitants (in head counts)]</u> Disaggregations: field of science (relevant for targets 2a, 3b, 12a, 14a, 17.6 and 17.7) and sex (relevant for target 5.5)</p>	<p>R&D surveys (NSOs and line ministries)</p> <p>(a) Research and development expenditure: Data available for 134 countries; (b) Research and development employment: Data available for 142 countries</p>	UNESCO-UIS		1	<p>(a) R&D expenditure: 2a, 3b, 12a, 14a, 17.6, 17.7</p> <p>Overall R&D data provide a reference for specific areas of R&D, such as health, agriculture, etc.</p> <p>Also, data by field of science provide more targeted data.</p> <p>(b) R&D employment: 2a, 3b, 5.5, 12a, 14a, 17.6, 17.7</p> <p>Overall R&D data provide a reference for specific areas of R&D, such as health, agriculture, etc.</p> <p>Also, data by field of science provide more targeted data.</p> <p>Data by sex (for researchers) could contribute to Target 5.5</p>

Indicator 9.5.2 Percentage share of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added (BBB)							
	UNESCO					3	
	UNIDO	Move to Means of Implementation ***					
Indicator 9.5.3 R&D expenditure as percentage of GDP (BAA)							
	UNIDO	New indicator proposed - Earlier indicator (Percentage share of medium and high-tech (MHT)) is moved to means of implementation	Research and development surveys (NSO, Line ministries)	UNESCO-UIS Data available for about 135 countries for international reporting		1	2a, 3b, 12a, 14a, 17.6, 17.7

Target 9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		R&D expenditure as percentage of GDP (BAA)	Central Bank data	Data not available for international reporting	Tier II		
Indicator 9.a.1 Annual credit flow to infrastructure projects (in International Dollar) (BBB)							
	UNIDO	Reformulate as " <u>[Amount of investment in infrastructure]</u> "	Central Bank data	Data not available for international reporting		1	
Indicator 9.a.2 Percentage share of infrastructure loans in total loans (BBB)							
	UNIDO	Reformulated as <u>[Annual credit flow to infrastructure projects]</u>	Central Bank data	Data not available for international reporting		2	

Target 9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Percentage share of medium and high-tech (MHT) industry value added in total value added	Industrial surveys (NSO), UNIDO	UNIDO Data available for more than 150 countries for international reporting	Tier I		
Indicator 9.b.1 Aggregate value of all support mechanisms for technology and innovation (in International Dollar, % of GDP) (CBB)							
	UNIDO	New indicator proposed due to low rating of existing indicator - <u>[Percentage share of medium and high-tech (MHT) industry value added in total value added]</u> - See UNIDO notes	Industrial surveys (NSO), UNIDO	UNIDO Data available for more than 150 countries for international reporting		1	
Indicator 9.b.2 Aggregate value of expenditure on diversification and value addition policy related instruments and mechanisms (in International Dollar; % of GDP) (CBB)							
	UNIDO	New indicator proposed due to low rating and limited data availability - <u>[Coefficient of industrial diversification.]</u> Methodology is described in UNIDO notes	Industrial surveys (NSO), UNIDO	UNIDO Data available for more than 150 countries for international reporting		2	8.2.2

Target 9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Percentage of the population covered by a mobile network, broken down by technology	Data are produced by national regulatory telecom authorities or Information and Communication Technology Ministries, who collect the data from Internet service providers. By 2014, data on 2G mobile population coverage were available for about 144 countries, from developed and developing regions, and covering all key global regions. Data on 3G mobile population coverage were available for 135 countries.	ITU collects data annually. By 2014, data on 2G mobile population coverage were available for about 144 countries, from developed and developing regions, and covering all key global regions. Data on 3G mobile population coverage were available for 135 countries.	Tier I		1.4, 2.3, 2.c, 9.1, 11.b, 13.1,
Indicator 9.c.1 Fixed and Mobile broadband quality measured by mean download speed (BBA)							
	ITU	Official data on the current indicator do not exist. Proposed alternative indicator to monitor affordability of Internet access: [Broadband Internet prices]	Data are compiled by national regulatory telecom authorities or Information and Communication Technology Ministries, who collect the data from operators/Internet service providers. For countries that do not respond to the questionnaire, ITU collects data on the broadband Internet prices directly from operators/Internet service providers' websites. By 2014, data were available for 160 economies, from developed and developing regions, and covering all key global regions.	ITU collects data for this indicator annually. By 2014, data were available for 160 economies, from developed and developing regions, and covering all key global regions.			9.1
	UNIDO	Proposed new indicator [Broadband Internet prices] . It refers to the price of a monthly subscription to an entry-level (fixed or mobile) broadband plan, based on the offer by the operator with the largest market share in the country	Survey Data from National ICT authorities, ITU	ITU Data available for more than 145 countries for international reporting			9.1
	UPU					2	
	WB	[Fixed broadband subscriptions broken down by speed]	Existing collected by ITU	ITU		2	8.1, 17.6

Indicator 9.c.2 Subscription to mobile cellular and/or fixed broadband internet (per household/100 people) (AAA)							
	ITU	The current indicator is already proposed for Target 9.1. Proposed alternative indicator, which is particularly relevant for LDCs: <u>Percentage of the population covered by a mobile network, broken down by technology</u>	Data are produced by national regulatory telecom authorities or Information and Communication Technology Ministries, who collect the data from Internet service providers. By 2014, data on 2G mobile population coverage were available for about 144 countries, from developed and developing regions, and covering all key global regions. Data on 3G mobile population coverage were available for 135 countries.	ITU collects data annually. By 2014, data on 2G mobile population coverage were available for about 144 countries, from developed and developing regions, and covering all key global regions. Data on 3G mobile population coverage were available for 135 countries.			1.4, 2.3, 2.c, 9.1, 11.b, 13.1,
	UNIDO	Proposed new indicator - <u>Percentage of the population covered by a mobile broadband network, broken down by technology (see ITU notes)</u> ** Percentage of the population covered by a mobile broadband network, broken down by technology	Survey Data from National ICT authorities, ITU	ITU Data available for more than 145 countries for international reporting			1.4, 2.3, 2.c, 9.1, 11.b, 13.1,
	UPU	The UPU proposes to add a third indicator for target 9.c, namely indicator 9.c.3 related to e-commerce development: <u>e-commerce as a share of total GDP and/or total international trade.</u>	UPU existing data; UNCTAD measurement of the information society	UPU - big data available for most countries on a real-time basis (through consolidated tracking systems data) with real-time data potentially back to 1999 for international tonnage, volumes and with a progressive coverage of all countries by 2012 and onwards. Generalization of the capture of the value of goods (e-commerce related customs declarations) from 2016-17 onwards.		1	
	WB		Existing collected by ITU	ITU		1	1.4, 5.b, 9.1, 10.3, 11.1, 16.7, 17.6, 17.8

Goal 10 Reduce inequality within and among countries

Target 10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 percent of the population and the total population	Household Surveys	World Bank	Tier I		is partly overlapping with 1.2
Indicator 10.1.1	Measure income inequality using the Gini coefficient or Palma ratio, pre- and post-social transfers/tax, at global, regional and national level disaggregated by groups as defined above (AAA)						
	OHCHR	<u>[Income inequality pre- and post-social transfers/tax at national, regional and global levels]</u>	Household survey	World Bank currently collects relevant data at global level, but at a lower level of disaggregation than required by this indicator.		1	10.2, 10.3
	WB	This indicator does not directly measure the target but Indicator 10.1.2 does.	Household Surveys				
	TST	<u>[Income inequality pre- and post-social transfers/tax at national, regional and global levels]</u>	Household survey	World Bank currently collects relevant data at global level, but at a lower level of disaggregation than required by this indicator.		1	10.2, 10.3
Indicator 10.1.2	Change in real disposable income and consumption by quintiles over time, at global, regional and national level. (BAA)						
	WB	To make the indicator fully consistent with the target we suggest modifying indicator description to " <u>Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 percent of the population and the total population</u> ." The part on 'global' and 'regional' should be taken out due to concerns about aggregation. "	Household Surveys	World Bank		1	

Target 10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Proportion of people living below 50% of median income disaggregated by age and sex	National income and expenditure surveys.	UNDESA. OECD. Widely available for OECD and EU countries.	Tier I		1.2
Indicator 10.2.1 Measure the progressive reduction of inequality gaps over time, disaggregated by groups as defined above, for selected social, economic, political and environmental SDG targets (at least one target per goal where relevant should be monitored using this approach) (BBB)							
	UNCDF	Propose a Multi-Purpose Indicator: <u>[Adults owning an account either through a financial institution or mobile money provider, disaggregated by income level, geography location gender, age and education]</u>	Global Findex	World Bank - Data is available for 142 countries		2	Targets 1.4 , 2.3 , 5.a, 8.10
Indicator 10.2.2 Proportion of people living below 50% of median income (AAA)							
	UNICEF	[Ammended to disaggregate for age and gender] <u>[Proportion of people living below 50% of median income disaggregated by age and gender]</u> . This would enable capturing children living in relative poverty including in higher income countries.	National income and expenditure surveys.	UNDESA. OECD. Widely available for OECD and EU countries.		1	1.2
	UNWOMEN	UN Women calls for this indicator to be disaggregated by sex and other context specific characteristics.					

Target 10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Percentage of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the last 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	Survey	Data for this indicator are collected in an increasing number of countries. At the regional level, the EU Fundamental Rights Agency has collected the data for 27 EU Member States. Relevant data is also collected in Eurobarometer and Afrobarometer surveys, and this question could easily be added.	Tier II		10.2, 10.3, 16.3, 16b; is partly overlapping with 5.5
Indicator 10.3.1 Percentage of population reporting perceived existence of discrimination based on all grounds of discrimination prohibited by international human rights law (CBB)							
	OHCHR	<u>[Percentage of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the last 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law]</u>	Survey	Data available at regional level, e.g. EU Fundamental Rights Agency collects for all 28 EU Member States. No current global collector.		1	10.2, 10.3, 16.3, 16b
	Global Migration WG		NB! Disaggregate by migratory status				
Indicator 10.3.2 Existence of an independent body responsible for promoting and protecting the right to non-discrimination (BBB)							
	OHCHR	<u>[Existence of independent National Human Rights Institution in compliance with the Paris Principles]</u>	OHCHR, International Coordinating Committee of National Human Rights Institutions	OHCHR, International Coordinating Committee of National Human Rights Institutions		2	10.3, 16a, 16b

Target 10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Labor share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers.	SNA, IMF Government Finance Statistics, ILO	Responsible entities: IMF, ILO. Availability: 200 countries.	Tier I		8.b.1
Indicator 10.4.1 % of people covered by minimum social protection floor, that include basic education and health packages, by age, sex, economic status, origin, place of residence, disability, and civil status (widows, partners in union outside of marriage, divorced spouses, orphan children) and other characteristics of relevance for each country (BBB)							
	ILO	Alternative indicator: <u>[Labor share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers.]</u> Justification: Social protection floor coverage is already captured in the indicator 1.3. The alternative provides a more accurate picture of the income distribution.	SNA, IMF Government Finance Statistics, ILO	Responsible entities: IMF, ILO. Availability: 200 countries.		1	8.b.1

	WB	Indicator 10.4.1 should be simple to identify. Suggest changing along the lines of: " <u>Percent of total population covered by quality basic health and education services (public or private)</u> ", with quality being assessed by internationally recognized standard test scores (e.g. PISA).					
	Global Migration WG		NB! Disaggregate by migratory status				
Indicator 10.4.2	Progressivity of tax and social expenditures e.g. Proportion of tax contributions from bottom 40%, Proportion of social spending going to bottom 40% (CBB)						
	ILO	Alternative indicator: <u>Shares of tax revenue coming from indirect and direct taxes</u> . Justification: While indirect taxations is seen as regressive and direct taxation is progressive, the proportion of both provides a measure of the tax system's impact on inequality. If inequality is reduced only by only catering for the bottom 40% of income earners, the proposal is biased. It overlooks the amount of public spending that benefits the top 10% of income earners, a major factor in the persistent income inequalities.	SNA, IMF Government Finance Statistics, ILO	Responsible entities: IMF, ILO. Availability: 200 countries.		2	
	WB	Indicator 10.4.2 should read: <u>"Improvements in the Gini coefficient due to the incidence of tax policy and public spending reform, and proportion of tax revenues paid by the richest quintiles."</u> Reasons: progressivity should be measured jointly (taxes and expenditures); also not only social expenditures impact the poor. Third, it is not a good idea to tax mainly the middle class, which could be the result if we want to reduce the burden on the poorest 40%.					

Target 10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		OECD ODA data, disaggregated by recipient and donor countries			Tier II		
Indicator 10.b.1	FDI inflows as a share of GDP to developing countries, broken down by group (LDCs, African countries, SIDS, LLDCS) and by source country (BAA)						
Indicator 10.b.2	OECD ODA data, disaggregated by recipient and donor countries (BBB)						
Target 10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Remittance costs as a percentage of the amount remitted	Data already collected through quarterly surveys in 226 migration corridors. Information is compiled in existing remittance price database: http://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/en, (survey based, mystery shopping)	World Bank	Tier II		10.7; 17.3
Indicator 10.c.1	Percentage of remittances spent as transfer cost less than 3% (CBB)						
	WB	The indicator proposed (10.c.1) is not fully addressing this target. In addition, putting a limit on the price may be harmful for the supply of formal remittance services, causing informal methods to sprout. Instead, we suggest the following 3 indicators, the data for which are readily available. Please note that these 3 proposed indicators are also in line with the global 5x5 objective on remittances.	World Bank Remittance Prices Worldwide database	World Bank			
	Global Migration WG	<u>[Remittance costs as a percentage of the amount remitted]</u> . See full specification in attached meta-data word file	Data already collected through quarterly surveys in 226 migration corridors. Information is compiled in existing remittance price database: http://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/en , (survey based, mystery shopping)	World Bank		1	10.7; 17.3
Indicator 10.c.2	Global average total cost of sending \$200 (or equivalent in local sending currency, adjusted for inflation and expressed as % of amount sent) (NA)						
	WB	Same figure has been used as reference for 5x5 objective; This is the simple average of all services included in the RPW database; Target is max 3%	World Bank Remittance Prices Worldwide database	World Bank		1	
Indicator 10.c.3	Average total cost of sending \$200 (or equivalent in local sending currency, adjusted for inflation) in each country corridor (expressed as % of amount sent) (NA)						
	WB	Data are available for 226 corridors in Remittance Prices Worldwide database by the World Bank; Target is max 5% by 2030 in each corridor	World Bank Remittance Prices Worldwide database	World Bank		1	

Indicator 10.c.4 Global average total cost of sending \$200 (or equivalent in local sending currency, adjusted for inflation) with the three cheapest services available in each market and accessible to the large majority of senders and recipients (NA)

	WB	<p>This can be calculated from Remittance Prices Worldwide database by the World Bank; This is the simple average of the three cheapest available services in each corridor meeting requirements of availability and reach; This will allow to monitor the cost of services that are available to senders for a minimum price, regardless of the presence in the market of other more expensive services. Please note that setting a target on prices may lead to price regulations, and in turn, may have unintended consequences such as market distortions that encourage the illegal sector. The current global average price of sending \$200 remittances is 7.9% as per the World Bank Remittance Prices Worldwide database, available at http://remittanceprices.worldbank.org.</p>	World Bank Remittance Prices Worldwide database	World Bank		1	
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Goal 11 Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Target 11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Proportion of urban population living in slums	Census, DHS, MICs and household surveys	UN-HABITAT. The data is available for all countries in the world. Global Urban Observatory and City Prosperity Initiative.	Tier I		1.4, 1.a, 5.4, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4.
Indicator 11.1.1	Percentage of urban population living in slums or informal settlements (BBA)						
	UNHABITAT	<u>[Proportion of urban population living in slums]</u>	Census, DHS, MICs and household surveys	UN-HABITAT. The data is available for all countries in the world. Global Urban Observatory and City Prosperity Initiative.		1	(1.4.1 / 1.4.2 / 1.a.1 / 5.4.2/ 6.1.1 / 6.2.1 / 6.3.1/6.4.1)
Indicator 11.1.2	Proportion of population that spends more than 30% of its income on accommodation (BAA)						
	UNHABITAT	same indicator	Household surveys	No agency. Data is available for many countries. Household surveys on income and consumption.		2	(10.1.2/ 10.1.2)
Target 11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Proportion of the population that has a public transit stop within 0.5 km	Administrative city information and private/public transport companies. Community-based information	Potential lead Agency UN-Habitat. Data is not yet available.	Tier II		3.9, 7.3
Indicator 11.2.1	Percentage of people living within 0.5 km of public transit [running at least every 20 minutes] in cities with more than 500,000 inhabitants (CBB)						
	UNHABITAT	<u>[Proportion of the population that has a public transit stop within 0.5 km]</u>	Administrative city information and private/public transport companies. Community-based information	Potential lead Agency UN-Habitat. Data is not yet available.		1	(3.9.1 / 7.3.2)
Indicator 11.2.2	Km of high capacity (BRT, light rail, metro) public transport per person for cities with more than 500,000 inhabitants (CBB)						
	UNHABITAT	same indicator	Map of the city. Administrative city information and private/public transport companies. Community-based information	Potential lead Agency UN-Habitat - City Prosperity Initiative is already collecting this indicator in 320 cities		2	(3.9.1 / 7.3.2)
Indicator 11.2.3	Share of jobs in the metropolitan area an 'average' household can access within 60/75 minutes without a private car i.e. using walking, cycling and public transport. (NEW)						
	WB		Measurable through GIS based on Open Data	World Bank - Data is currently available for an expanding set of cities		1	9.1, 11.7

Indicator 11.2.4 Proportion of income spent by urban families on transport to reach employment, education, health and community services. (NEW)							
	WB		Household surveys	Data exists for some major cities , but not all cities have yet systematically collected relevant data		2	

Target 11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Efficient land use	<p>population growth (UNDESA). Satellite images of cities (open source)</p> <p>Land cover account in the SEEA</p> <p>Land accounts in the SEEA Central Framework are useful in organization information on land use and land cover. In particular, the land cover accounts provide the statistical methodology in organization information on land cover ,which reflects the observed physical and biological cover of the Earth's surce that is a function of natural changes in the environment and of previous and current land use.</p> <p>The SEEA Central Framework provide a complete classification for land cover. based on the FAO Land Cover Classification, comprises 14 basis classes and is presented in full in Annex I of the SEEA Central Framework. The classification allow the deriviation of statistical information on land cover.</p> <p>The land cover account allow an additional step in the analysis of land cover change showing reasons for land cover change, such as changes relates to urban growth and envelopment of infrastructure (through conversion of crops or tree-covered areas), deforestation, dessertification, etc. The land use account allows the compilation of indicators related to this target including the urbanization rate, etc.</p>	UN-HABITAT. The data is available for all countries in the world. The City Prosperity Initiative is collecting data for this indicator in more than 300 cities. Lincoln Institute and University of New York and UN-Habitat collect for a Global Sample of Cities (200 cities)	Tier II		2.1, 3.9, 6.4, 6.6, 11.a, 11.1, 11.b, 12.1, 13.2, 15.3, 15.4

Indicator 11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate at comparable scale (CBB)							
	UNHABITAT	<u>[Efficient land use]</u>	population growth (UNDESA). Satellite images of cities (open source)	UN-HABITAT. The data is available for all countries in the world. The City Prosperity Initiative is collecting data for this indicator in more than 300 cities. Lincoln Institute and University of New York and UN-Habitat collect for a Global Sample of Cities (200 cities)		1	(2.1.2 / 3.9.1 / 6.4.1 / 6.6.1 / 11.a / 11.1 / 11.b.1/ 12.1.1 / 13.2.1 / 15.3.1 / 15.4.1)
Indicator 11.3.2 Cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs (BBB)							
	UNHABITAT	same indicator	City reporting.	UN-Habitat.		2	same than 11.a.1

Target 11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Share of national (or municipal) budget which is dedicated to preservation, protection and conservation of national cultural natural heritage including World Heritage sites	<p>Ministry of Finance/Budget and National Statistical Offices Environmental Protection Expenditure Accounts (EPEA) in the SEEA Cultural and natural heritage are considered as ecosystem assets and hence efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage is considered as an environmental protection activities</p> <p>EPEA in the SEEA Central Framework provide information on the output of environmental protection specific services produced across the economy and on the expenditure of resident units on all goods and services for environmental protection purposes.</p> <p>The SEEA Central Framework provide a complete classification for environmental protection activities (Classification of Environmental Activities) comprises 16 basis classes and is presented in full in Annex I of the SEEA Central Framework. The classification allow the derivation of statistical information on environmental protection activities including the protection of biodiversity, landscape and cultural and natural heritage site.</p>	UNESCO-UIS (but there are no current data collections for this), UN-HABITAT	Tier II		8.9, 11,7, 12.b

Indicator 11.4.1 Percentage of budget provided for maintaining cultural and natural heritage (BBA)							
	UNESCO	<u>[Share of national (or municipal) budget which is dedicated to preservation, protection and conservation of national cultural natural heritage including World Heritage sites]</u> . Disaggregations: none	Ministry of Finance/Budget and National Statistical Offices	UNESCO-UIS (but there are no current data collections for this)		2	
	UNHABITAT	same indicator	National accounts and state, provincial and local budgets	UNESCO, UN-Habitat		1	(8.9.1 / 8.9.2 / 11.7.1 / 12.b.1 / 12.b.2)
Indicator 11.4.2 Percentage of urban area and percentage of historical/cultural sites accorded protected status (BAA)							
	UNESCO	<u>[Historical/cultural sites and urban area which are subject to protection by law (legislative regulation?) ensuring their integrity.]</u> Disaggregations: none	Municipal/national data and heritage office records; National inventories	UNESCO-UIS (but there are no current data collections for this)		3	
	UNHABITAT	same indicator	National government and state/provincial inventory	UNESCO, UN-Habitat		2	(8.9.1 / 8.9.2 / 12.b.1 / 12.b.2)

Indicator 11.4.3 Employment in the Heritage Sector by sex (Number and percentage) (new)							
	UNESCO	<u>[Number and Percentage of the labour force that holds a heritage occupation or is employed in the heritage sector]</u> Disaggregations: sex (and others where data are available)	Labour Force Surveys	UNESCO-UIS from the Cultural Employment Survey which will be launched in July 2015		1	

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

	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Number of people affected by hazardous events by age and sex (including deaths, missing people, injured, relocated or evacuated due to disasters per 100,000)	National Disaster Loss Databases, 85 (will be more than 115 by 2016)	UNISDR ?	Tier II		11.5, 13.1, 14.2, 15.3
Indicator 11.5.1 Number of people killed, injured, displaced, evacuated, relocated or otherwise affected by disasters (BBA)							
	UNEP	Multi-purpose indicator: <u>[Proportion of population resilient/robust to hazards and climate -related events]</u>					
	UNHABITAT	<u>[Number of people killed, injured, displaced, or otherwise affected by critical and slow onset events.]</u>	Government data, OCHA, NGO sources, UNHCR, IOM and IDMC	World Bank, OCHA, UN-Habitat		1	(1.4.1 / 1.4.2 / 1.5.1 / 1.5.2 / 6.1.1 / 6.2.1 / 6.3.1 / 6.4.1 / 7.1.1 / 11.1.1 / 11.b.1)
	UNISDR	UNISDR proposes the refinement into <u>\"[Number of mortality, missing, injured, relocated or evacuated due to disasters per 100,000]\"</u> . Please see UNISDR input paper attached."	National Disaster Loss Databases, 85 (will be more than 115 by 2016)	UNISDR		1	13.1, 1.5, 14.2, 15.3
	UNWOMEN	UN Women calls for this indicator to be disaggregated by sex.					

	ECE	<p>This indicator comprises 6 separate categories where each requires monitoring. The trends in numbers mentioned other than number of people killed or injured are reflective of government DRR strategies and are not absolute indications of their effectiveness. A zero evacuation rate might imply a high level of protective structural measures or a high number of people killed due to inaction. Impact of each category is different, that is one death is not equivalent to one person evacuated, making a composite metric for the indicator 11.5.1 difficult to attain. To make this easier to measure and monitor, it could be reduced to the indicator: ["Number of deaths per year resulting from each disaster type."] At the global level, the core indicator should be able to be disaggregated by disaster type (floods, droughts, tsunamis, earthquakes, landslides etc.) and could be disaggregated by income, gender, and age of victims; further disaggregation at national level to include frequency of event and its magnitude would be insightful.</p>	<p>A new monitoring framework is needed drawing upon existing monitoring programmes/databases such as EM-DAT (CRED) and DesInventor.</p>	<p>WMO, on behalf of UN-Water. Under the UN-Water umbrella, the GEMI monitoring framework (see further description under 6.3.1) will draw on existing monitoring programmes/databases such as EM-DAT (CRED) and Desinventar for this target.</p>		1	<p>This indicator can inform on the following targets: 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. 13.1 strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters in all countries</p>
	Global Migration WG		NB! Disaggregate by displacement status				
	Joint Submission Displacement Indicators	<p>REFORMULATED INDICATOR: [Number of people killed, injured, displaced or otherwise affected by disasters] EXPANDED REFORMULATED INDICATOR: [Number of people killed, injured, displaced or otherwise affected by disasters, crises and other shocks] \Displaced" to replace / encompass both "evacuated" and "relocated" as data on displacement per se more readily available at global level than in the case of evacuations and relocations. However, should be noted that the effectiveness of evacuations and resulting reduced loss of lives is one of the main ways to confirm reduced disaster risk/impacts. At the same time, while evacuations are mostly temporary and often coordinated, displacement encompasses the more longer-term forced uprooting of people and resulting uncertainty and impacts on their lives and vulnerability. Also, the category and definition of "affected" needs to be clarified and, where possible, harmonized. Current indicators 1.5.1 and 1.5.2 should be replaced as they are covered more comprehensively by/under 11.5.1 and 11.5.2. However, whereas 11.5 and its indicators cover only disasters, 1.5 covers a wider range of hazards, such as social, economic and environmental shocks. Hence a multi-purpose global indicator covering the number of people killed, injured, displaced or otherwise affected by disasters, crises and other (social, economic and environmental) shocks (linked to 1.5, 11.5, 13.1, 16.1 as well as 10.7) would be advisable,</p>	<p>Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED) EM-DAT International Disaster Database National disaster loss databases and other government data and statistics OCHA situation reports (in ongoing humanitarian emergencies) Existing/developing (national level) Government statistics and population data. Registration and documentation of IDPs and refugees, in particular UNHCR registration (figures disaggregated by age, gender and disabilities - AGD mainstreaming) and profiling exercises, , annual refugee flow and stock figures and number of asylum applications, participatory needs assessments and population surveys by humanitarian actors. UNHCR registration data IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) IDP Database and Annual Global Estimates Reports for displacement induced by conflict/generalized violence and disasters, as well as UN Population Fund (UNFPA) figures to normalize displacement estimates. Joint IDP Profiling Service (collects data disaggregated by sex, age, location and diversity) [If expanded to</p>	<p>Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED) EM-DAT International Disaster Database (global coverage) OCHA (ongoing humanitarian emergencies) Displacement: UNHCR (global coverage, with data generally provided by Governments, based on their own definitions and methods of data collection) Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (Currently internal displacement profiles for 50 countries. Global reports since 1998.)</p>		1	1.5, 13.1

		<p>complemented by the above alternative indicator 1 for 1.5 (linked also to 11.5, 13.1, 16.1 as well as 10.7)) that would measure the (number and) percentage of forcibly displaced people who have found a durable solution to their displacement as a measure of resilience among particularly vulnerable and marginalized groups (i.e. refugees and internally displaced persons). This suggestion would also be in line with and establish a strong linkage to the proposed target language revisions of the co-chairs of the IGN that include references to (in 1.5) "assistance to those affected by complex humanitarian emergencies", and (in 11.5) "through humanitarian assistance". With particular reference to the proposal of UN-WATER: Retain elements of the composite indicator (see above) to give a comprehensive picture of the effectiveness of disaster risk reduction measures and degree of (reduced) human losses. Do not reduce, as suggested by UN-WATER (despite easiness of measuring and monitoring) indicator to measure only the number of deaths, given that the number of deaths globally can vary significantly from one year to another mostly due to major disasters (or lack thereof). Hence focusing only on number of deaths will lead to insufficiently robust and comprehensive multi-year trends that also focus on immediate disaster impacts. Instead, measuring elements such as disaster-induced displacement provides a fuller picture, also to the longer-term impacts of disasters on poverty, increased vulnerability and marginalization among people who are in danger of being left behind. Agreed with UN-WATER that at "the global level, the core indicator should be able to be disaggregated by disaster type (floods, droughts, tsunamis, earthquakes, landslides etc.) and could be disaggregated by income, gender, and age of victims; further disaggregation at national level to include frequency of event and its magnitude would be insightful." In addition, displacement status forms an important part of disaggregation that helps focus on the most vulnerable.</p>	<p>cover also crises and other shocks:] Uppsala Conflict Data Programme (counts annual number of people killed as a result of conflict, wars etc.)</p>				
Indicator 11.5.2	Number of housing units damaged and destroyed (BBA)						
	UNHABITAT	same indicator				2	(1.5.1/ 15.2/ 6.4.1 / 7.1.1)
	UNISDR	UNISDR proposes <u>Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product</u> ". UNISDR also proposes "[Number of housing units damaged and destroyed by disasters]" though priority is lower compared to economic loss indicators. Please see UNISDR input paper attached. "	National Disaster Loss Databases, 85 (will be more than 115 by 2016)	UNISDR		2	13.1, 1.5, 14.2, 15.3, 2.4

	ECE	Indicator will be highly variable depending on variability of family income in the local society; and it is difficult to measure most vulnerable sectors of communities living in informal settlements. Many of the most vulnerable do not live in formal "housing units". It would be more advantageous to focus on major permanent structures of critical importance such as hospitals, schools, and water treatment plants. The preferred indicator would be: <u>"Damages by disaster type per year to critical infrastructure such as health (hospitals), educational (schools), and water treatment plants."</u>	A new monitoring framework is needed drawing upon existing monitoring programmes/databases such as EM-DAT (CRED) and DesInventor.	WMO, on behalf of UN-Water: Under the UN-Water umbrella, the GEMI monitoring framework (see further description under 6.3.1) will draw on existing monitoring programmes/databases such as EM-DAT (CRED) and Desinventar for this target.			
	Joint Submission Displacement Indicators	11.5.2 Encompasses health and education facilities mentioned in 1.5.2. Overall, important to include aforementioned (and other) critical public structures and homes.				2	1.5, 13.1

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

	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Percentage of urban solid waste regularly collected and well managed (disaggregated by type of waste)	Municipal bodies or private contractors. Informal collection data from NGOs and community organizations Solid waste accounts in the SEEA Solid waste accounts in the SEEA Central Framework are useful in organizing information on the generation of solid waste and the management of flows of solid waste to recycling facilities, to controlled landfills or directly to the environment. Measures of the amount of waste in aggregate or of quantities of specific waste materials are important indicators of environmental pressures. The construction of solid waste accounts allows these indicators to be placed in a broader context with economic data in both physical and monitoring terms. The accounts highlight various activities of the waste collection, treatment and disposal industry that include landfill operation, incineration of solid waste, recycling and reuse activities and other treatment of solid waste In sum, the accounts allow the compilation of indicators related to this target including the volume of solid waste recycled, the volume of national waste generation disaggregated by industry, etc.	UN-Habitat and WHO	Tier III		12.3, 12.5
NA	NA						

Target 11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		The average share of the built-up areas of cities in open space in public ownership and use.	<p>Satellite imagery (open sources), legal documents outlining publicly owned land, community-based maps</p> <p>Land use account in the SEEA Central Framework</p> <p>Land accounts in the SEEA Central Framework are useful in organization information on land use and land cover. In particular, the land use accounts provide the statistical methodology in organization information on land use ,which reflects both the activities undertaken and the institutional arrangements put in place, for a given area for the purposes of economic production, human activities or the main maintenance and restoration of environment function</p> <p>The SEEA Central Framework provide a complete classification for land use comprises 46 basis classes and is presented in full in Annex I of the SEEA Central Framework. The classification allow the deriviatioin of statistical information on land use of built up and related areas for recreational facilities.</p> <p>In sum, the land use account allows the compilation of indicators related to this target including the average share of the built-up areas of cities in open space for recreational use, etc.</p> <p>Please refer to Chapter 5.6 in the SEEA Central Framework for more information on the land accounts</p>	UN-Habitat	Tier III		12.b, 16.1
Indicator 11.7.1	Area of public space as a proportion of total city space (BBB)						
	UNHABITAT	<u>[The average share of the built-up areas of cities in open space in public ownership and use.]</u>	Satellite imagery (open sources), legal documents outlining publicly owned land, community-based maps	UN-Habitat		1	(12.b.1 / 16.1.1)
Indicator 11.7.2	Proportion of residents within 0.5 km of accessible green and public space (CBB)						
	UNHABITAT	same indicator	Satellite imagery (open sources), legal documents outlining publicly owned land, community-based maps	UN-Habitat		2	-

Target 11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs	UNDESA, Census information, city data	UNFPA , UN-Habitat, DESA	Tier I		
Indicator 11.a.1	Cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs (CBB)						
	UNHABITAT	same indicator	UNDESA, Census information, city data	UNFPA , UN-Habitat		1	no link
Indicator 11.a.2	Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate at comparable scale (CBB)						
	UNHABITAT	used as indicator 11.3.1 and modified as efficient land use		UN-Habitat and World Bank		2	already covered by indicator 11.3.1 that is a multi-purpose indicator (2.1.2 / 3.9.1 / 6.4.1 / 6.6.1 / 11.a / 11.1 /11.b.1/ 12.1.1 / 13.2.1 / 15.3.1 / 15.4.1)

Target 11.b By 2020, increase by [x] per cent the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, develop and implement, in line with the forthcoming Hyogo Framework, holistic disaster risk management at all levels

	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Percentage of cities implementing risk reduction and resilience policies that include vulnerable and marginalized groups.	Government data, OCHA, NGO sources, UNHCR, IOM and IDMC	UN-Habitat, World Bank, ICLEI, UNISDR, Rockefeller Foundation, 100 Resilient Cities, Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Reconstruction, Interamerican Development Bank, and C40 Climate Leadership Group	Tier I		13.3
Indicator 11.b.1 Percent of cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants that are implementing risk reduction and resilience strategies aligned with accepted international frameworks (such as the successor to the Hyogo Framework for Action on Disaster Risk Reduction) that include vulnerable and marginalized groups in their design, implementation and monitoring (CBB)							
	UNHABITAT	<u>[Percentage of cities implementing risk reduction and resilience policies that include vulnerable and marginalized groups.]</u>	Government data, OCHA, NGO sources, UNHCR, IOM and IDMC	UN-Habitat, World Bank, ICLEI, UNISDR, Rockefeller Foundation, 100 Resilient Cities, Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Reconstruction, Interamerican Development Bank, and C40 Climate Leadership Group		1	(13.3.1)
	UNISDR	UNISDR proposes <u>["Number of local governments with more than 100,000 inhabitants and capital cities that adopt and implement local DRR strategies in line with Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, in relation to total number of local governments with more than 100,000 inhabitants and capital cities"]</u> . Please see UNISDR input paper attached."	SFDRR Monitor (to be developed), 0 (but HFA Monitor covered 133 countries in 2013)	UNISDR		1	13.1, 9.1, 11.5, 14.2
Indicator 11.b.2 Population density measured over continuous urban footprint (BBB)							
	UNHABITAT	covered by Indicator 11.3.1 that has been modified as follows: <u>[Efficient land use]</u>		refer to indicator 11.3.1		2	refer to indicator 11.3.1

Target 11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Percentage of financial support that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings	National accounts and state, provincial and local budgets	UN-Habitat, World Bank	Tier II		
Indicator 11.c.1	Percentage of financial support that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings (CBB)						
	UNHABITAT	same indicator	National accounts and state, provincial and local budgets	UN-Habitat, World Bank		1	no link
Indicator 11.c.2	Sub-national government revenues and expenditures as a percentage of general government revenues and expenditures, including for buildings; own revenue collection (source revenue) as a percentage of total city revenue (CBB)						
	UNHABITAT	same indicator				2	

Goal 12 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Target 12.1 Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Number of countries with SCP National Actions Plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or target into national policies, poverty reduction strategies and sustainable development strategies	Data not available currently – quantitative data will be provided by mid-2015 as a result of the first Global Survey on SCP, and conducted on a regular basis	UNEP	Tier II		2.4, 4.7, 8.4, 8.9, 9a, 11c, 12.3, 12.7, 12.8, 12.a, 12.b, 14.7, 17.16, 17.19
Indicator 12.1.1	Number of countries with SCP National Actions Plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or target into national policies, poverty reduction strategies and sustainable development strategies (BBB)						
	UNEP		Good - Data not available currently - quantitative data will be provided by mid-2015 as a result of the first Global Survey on SCP, and conducted on a regular basis			1	2.4, 4.7, 8.4, 8.9, 9a, 11c, 12.3, 12.7, 12.8, 12.a, 12.b, 14.7, 17.16, 17.19\
Indicator 12.1.2	Number of countries with inter-ministerial coordination and multi-stakeholder mechanisms supporting the shift to SCP, as well as organizations with agreed monitoring, implementation and evaluation arrangements (CBB)						
	UNEP	Replace with: [Number of countries / organizations actively engaged in regional cooperation supporting the implementation of SCP activities at the regional, sub-regional and national levels]	Quantitative data will be provided by mid-2015 as a result of the Global Survey on SCP and conducted on a regular basis			2	2.4, 4.7, 8.4, 8.9, 9a, 11c, 12.3, 12.7, 12.8, 12.a, 12.b, 14.7, 17.16, 17.19

Target 12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Material footprint (MF) and MF/capita	For MF doable for the last two decades based on material extraction satellite accounts and standard MRIOs such as EXIOBASE, EORA or GTAP-WDIO; for DMI: reliable data available from UNEP and Eurostat for the last four decades		Tier II		8.4, 12.5
Indicator 12.2.1	Domestic Material Consumption (DMC) and DMC/capita (BBB)						
	UNEP					1	8.4, 12.5
Indicator 12.2.2	Material footprint (MF) and MF/capita (BBB)						
	UNEP	Add: [Domestic Material Input (DMI) incl. per capita rates]	For MF doable for the last two decades based on material extraction satellite accounts and standard MRIOs such as EXIOBASE, EORA or GTAP-WDIO; for DMI: reliable data available from UNEP and Eurostat for the last four decades			2	8.4, 12.5

Target 12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Global Food Loss Index (GFLI)	The indicator is primarily model-based. The calculation of the indicator relies on primary data collected from government agencies in the Agricultural Production Questionnaire or harvested from official publications and other sources.	FAO will compile the indicator on a regular basis as part of the Food Balance Sheets in FAOSTAT	Tier II		
Indicator 12.3.1	Global Food Loss Index (GFLI) (CBB)						
	IFAD-FAO	The indicator measures the totality of losses occurring from the time at which production of an agricultural product is recorded until it reaches the final consumer as food.	The indicator is primarily model-based. The calculation of the indicator relies on primary data collected from government agencies in the Agricultural Production Questionnaire or harvested from official publications and other sources.	FAO will compile the indicator on a regular basis as part of the Food Balance Sheets in FAOSTAT		1	
Indicator 12.3.2	Per capita food waste (kg/year), measured using Food Loss and Waste Protocol (CBB)						
	UNEP		Data availability and quality currently poor, baseline needs to be established in order to track percentage reduction. The Food Loss Index will be integrated into the Protocol, and it includes good data on food loss.			1	1.5, 2.4, 8.4

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

	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Number of Parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous and other chemicals and waste that meet their commitments and obligations	Information available at the Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, SAICM, Minamata Convention, and Montreal Protocol (Ozone).	Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, Interim Secretariat of othe Minamata Convention, SAICM Secretariat. Countries covered: 183 Parties of the Basel Convention, 154 Parties to the Rotterdam Convention and 179 countries to the Stockholm Convention; Montreal Protocol Data are available for up to 196 countries.	Tier I		2.4, 4.7, 8.4, 8.9, 9a, 11c, 12.3, 12.7, 12.8, 12.a, 12.b, 14.7, 17.16, 17.19
Indicator 12.4.1	Number of Parties to, and number of national reports on the implementation of, international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous chemicals and waste (BBB)						
	UNEP	Modified : <u>[Number of Parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous and other chemicals and waste that meet their commitments and obligations]</u>	Information available at the Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, SAICM, Minamata Convention, and Montreal Protocol(Ozone).	Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, Interim Secretariat of othe Minamata Convention, SAICM Secretariat . Countries covered: 183 Parties of the Basel Convention, 154 Parties to the Rotterdam Convention and 179 countries to the Stockholm Convention; Montreal Protocol Data are available for up to 196 countries.		1	Applicable to target 17.14
Indicator 12.4.2	Annual average levels of selected contaminants in air, water and soil from industrial sources, energy generation, agriculture, transport and wastewater and waste treatment plants (BBA)						
	UNEP	MODIFIED: [Annual national levels of production and consumption of selected chemicals.] A selection of contaminants will have to be done. We propose the following be among them: persistent organic pollutants, hazardous wastes, nitrogen	Data on nitrogen surplus, nitrogen deposition, loss of reactive nitrogen to the environment can be obtained from : http://bipindicators.net/nitrogendposition Data on POPs and hazardous wastes can be obtained from National reports under the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions	International Nitrogen Initiative (Indicator under the BIP) and Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions (partly). Countries covered: 183 Parties of the Basel Convention, 154 Parties to the Rotterdam Convention and 179 countries to the Stockholm Convention			Targets 6.3, 12.4, 14.1

Target 12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		National recycling rate, tonnes of material recycled	<p>Basel Convention (National reports include information on the generation of hazardous and other wastes, also with the indication which wastes are destined for recycling and which are for disposal) and UNU (Step Initiative) Solid waste accounts in the SEEA Central Framework are useful in organizing information on the generation of solid waste and the management of flows of solid waste to recycling facilities, to controlled landfills or directly to the environment. Measures of the amount of waste in aggregate or of quantities of specific waste materials are important indicators of environmental pressures. The construction of solid waste accounts allows these indicators to be placed in a broader context with economic data in both physical and monetary terms.</p> <p>The SEEA accounts highlight various activities of the waste collection, treatment and disposal industry that include landfill operation, incineration of solid waste, recycling and reuse activities and other treatment of solid waste</p> <p>In sum, the accounts allow the compilation of indicators related to this target including the volume of solid waste recycled, the volume of national waste generation disaggregated by industry, etc.</p> <p>Please refer to Chapter 3.6.5 in the SEEA Central Framework for more information on the solid waste accounts</p>	Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions (partly). Countries covered: 183 Parties of the Basel Convention, 154 Parties to the Rotterdam Convention and 179 countries to the Stockholm Convention, UNSD	Tier II		Applicable to target 11.6
Indicator 12.5.1	National waste generation (solid waste to landfill and incineration and disaggregated data for e-waste) in kg per capita/year (BAA)						
	UNEP	<p>Alternatives: <u>[Waste generation rates (kg per capita/year, overall and by economic sector and waste type); Percentage of hazardous wastes and other wastes, including obsolete stockpiles of pesticides, recovered, reused and recycled, and disposed; Number of facilities for environmentally sound management of hazardous waste; E-waste collection rate]</u></p>	Basel Convention (National reports include information on the generation of hazardous and other wastes, also with the indication which wastes are destined for recycling and which are for disposal) and UNU (Step Initiative)	Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions (partly). Countries covered: 183 Parties of the Basel Convention, 154 Parties to the Rotterdam Convention and 179 countries to the Stockholm Convention			Applicable to target 11.6

Indicator 12.5.2 National recycling rate, tonnes of material recycled (BAA)							
	UNEP		Basel Convention (National reports include information on the generation of hazardous and other wastes, also with the indication which wastes are destined for recycling and which are for disposal) and UNU (Step Initiative)	Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions (partly). Countries covered: 183 Parties of the Basel Convention, 154 Parties to the Rotterdam Convention and 179 countries to the Stockholm Convention			Applicable to target 11.6

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

	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Number of companies publishing sustainability reporting	Very Good; GRI, IIRC, UNGC or SASB all have data on company reporting and reporting content (though this would need to be pulled together and mapped against the companies listed in the Fortune Global 500	UNEP, GRI	Tier I		12.8
Indicator 12.6.1 Sustainability reporting rate and quality: 1) Percentage of the world's largest companies disclosing sustainability information 2) the % of such reporting which is addressing the entire supply chain ; 3) % of the reporting companies with information in their sustainability reporting aligned with relevant indicators in the SDGs (CBB)							
	UNEP	replace with: [Market share of goods and services certified by independently verified sustainability labelling scheme (covering 12.8 as well)]	related to 'market share' indicator: Poor; lack of data from retailers and consumer goods manufacturers, especially on a per country basis			2	market share indicator: 8.5
	UNWOMEN	UN Women fully supports this indicator.					
Indicator 12.6.2 Number or % of companies that produce sustainability reports or include sustainability information in integrated reporting (CBB)							
	UNEP	revise: [Number of companies publishing sustainability reporting]	Very Good; GRI, IIRC, UNGC or SASB all have data on company reporting and reporting content (though this would need to be pulled together and mapped against the companies listed in the Fortune Global 500			1	12.8

Target 12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Number of countries implementing Sustainable Public Procurement policies and action plans	Easy access to adopted policies and action plans – more difficult to have proof of implementation		Tier II		8.4, 12.2
Indicator 12.7.1	Number of countries implementing Sustainable Public Procurement policies and action plans (CBB)						
	UNEP		Medium Easy access to adopted policies and action plans - more difficult to have proof of implementation			1	8.4, 12.2
Indicator 12.7.2	% of Sustainable Public Procurement in total public procurement for a set of prioritized product groups (CBB)						
	UNEP	ADD: Impact of SPP on CO2 Emissions	for %of SPP: Poor; developed at a pilot level. Issues with availability of procurement data, selection of criteria and product groups; for CO2 emissions: Poor; developed at a pilot level. Issue with the availability of procurement data			2	% of SPP in total PP: 8.4, 12.2; 'CO2 emissions: 8.4, 7.2

Target 12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		SCP mainstreamed into formal education	Data availability and quality: poor, currently unavailable.		Tier III		4.7, 8.4,12.1
Indicator 12.8.1	Number of countries reporting inclusion of sustainable development and lifestyles topics in formal education curricula (BBB)						
	UNEP	revise: <u>[SCP mainstreamed into formal education]</u>	Data availability and quality: poor, currently unavailable.			1	4.7, 8.4,12.1
Indicator 12.8.2	Frequency of researches online for key words with direct links with sustainable development and lifestyles (CBB)						
	UNEP		No data for now - but data could be easily gathered through a search engine, analyzing search query data			2	4.7, 8.4,

Target 12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Number of qualified green patent applications	Poor; however, different patent granting norms prevail across countries Green/SCP related patents can be selected from these databases		Tier III		8.9, 14.7
Indicator 12.a.1	Amount of spending on R&D in developing countries, for SCP (BBB)						
	UNEP	revise: <u>[R&D spending in environmentally sound technologies]</u>	Poor; reported on an annual basis, but there is a paucity of data for developing countries. R&D for environmentally sound technologies need to be selected from R&D spending for the environment			2	17.7, 17.8, 17.18
Indicator 12.a.2	Number of patents granted annually in developing countries, for SCP products / innovations (BBB)						
	UNEP	revise: <u>[Number of qualified green patent applications]</u>	Poor; however, different patent granting norms prevail across countries Green/SCP related patents can be selected from these databases			1	17.7, 17.8

Target 12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Residual flows generated as a result of tourism direct GDP (derived from an extended version of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) for tourism)	to be developed: National Statistical Offices	World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO) does not collect this data since the conceptual framework is not yet in place.	Tier II		
Indicator 12.b.1	Percentage of the destinations with a sustainable tourism strategy/action plan, with agreed monitoring, development control and evaluation arrangement (CBB)						
	UNEP	replace with: <u>Number of countries that monitor waste, energy, water, energy, and emissions at sector level</u>	Good in Europe, Eurostat already monitors energy and emissions by sector, as well as municipal waste. However, in many countries tourism is not disaggregated from services, and data may be misleading			2	8.9, 14.7
	UNWTO	Proposed alternative and to be developed indicator: <u>Residual flows generated as a result of tourism direct GDP (derived from an extended version of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) for tourism)]</u>	to be developed: National Statistical Offices	World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO) does not collect this data since the conceptual framework is not yet in place.		1	
Indicator 12.b.2	Adopted national legislation to integrate sustainability objectives in tourism operations (BBB)						
	UNEP	Revise: <u>ADOPTED NATIONAL POLICIES TO FRAME SUSTAINABILITY IN TOURISM OPERATION]</u>	Poor; opportunity to monitor this on the national level together with other areas on tourism			1	8.9, 14.7
	UNWTO	Proposed alternative and to be developed indicator: <u>Resources used and resource efficiency in the production of tourism products and services (derived from an extended version of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) for tourism)]</u>	to be developed: National Statistical Offices	World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO) does not collect this data since the conceptual framework is not yet in place.		2	

Target 12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account their specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Amount of fossil fuel subsidies, per unit of GDP (production and consumption), and as proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels	Good; EA is estimating fossil fuel subsidies in a regular manner, within the framework of the World Energy Outlook with database. Considerably less information on producer subsidies. SEEA Energy Methodology related to data on energy taxes and subsidies are discussed in Ch 4 of SEEA CF as well as in SEEA Energy. Input data to populate the various energy taxes and subsidies tables come from the national accounts.		Tier II		13.2
Indicator 12.c.1 Amount of fossil fuel subsidies, per unit of GDP (production and consumption), and as proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels (BBB)							
	UNEP		Good; EA is estimating fossil fuel subsidies in a regular manner, within the framework of the World Energy Outlook with database3 Considerably less information on producer subsidies, no agreed methodology to benchmark them			1	13.2
Indicator 12.c.2 Percent charges on fossil fuels (NEW)							
	UNEP		Measurement: OECD Data base for OECD countries (http: www2.oecd.org/ecoinst/queries)			2	

Goal 13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts (Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.)

Target 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Number of people affected by hazardous events by age and sex (including deaths, missing people, injured, relocated or evacuated due to disasters per 100,000)	National Disaster Loss Databases, 85 (will be more than 115 by 2016)	UNISDR ?	Tier II		11.5, 13.1, 14.2, 15.3
Indicator 13.1.1 # of countries that report having progressed from a perceived low to an intermediate or from an intermediate to a high level of adaptive capacity in relation to a two-degree world (CBB)							
	UNEP	<u>[Decrease in the ratio of vulnerable vs resilient (in terms of death and impact) sub-population (disaggregated+D12, poor) to exposure of climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters, (and food safety, cf target 2.1 and 2.4)]</u>	<p>National Population Areas (geographically defined)</p> <p>Area impacted by drought event/risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • http://www.munichre.com/en/homepage/index.html • http://preview.grid.unep.ch/index.php?preview=data&lang=eng • http://www.pdc.org/ • https://www.ifrc.org/en/what-we-do/disaster-management/about-disasters/definition-of-hazard/industrial-accidents/ <p>Area impacted by flooding event/risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • http://www.dartmouth.edu/~floods/Dataaccess.htm • http://preview.grid.unep.ch/index.php?preview=data&lang=eng • http://www.munichre.com/en/homepage/index.html • http://www.pdc.org/ • https://www.ifrc.org/en/what-we-do/disaster-management/about-disasters/definition-of-hazard/industrial-accidents/ <p>Area impacted by storm surge event/ risk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • http://preview.grid.unep.ch/index.php?preview=data&lang=eng • http://www.munichre.com/en/homepage/index.html • http://www.pdc.org/ • https://www.ifrc.org/en/what-we-do/disaster-management/about-disasters/definition-of-hazard/industrial-accidents/ 				Multi-purpose Indicator Targets 1.5 - 2.1 - 2.4 - 11.5 - 13.1

			<p>Area impacted by tsunami event/risk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • http://preview.grid.unep.ch/index.php?preview=data&lang=eng • http://www.munichre.com/en/homepage/index.html • http://www.tsunami.noaa.gov/observations_data.html • http://www.pdc.org/ • https://www.ifrc.org/en/what-we-do/disaster-management/about-disasters/definition-of-hazard/industrial-accidents/ <p>Area impacted by heat wave event/risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • http://www.pdc.org/ • https://www.ifrc.org/en/what-we-do/disaster-management/about-disasters/definition-of-hazard/industrial-accidents/ 				
	UNISDR	UNISDR proposes <u>[\Number of mortality, missing, injured, relocated or evacuated due to disasters per 100,000]</u> . Please see UNISDR input paper attached."	National Disaster Loss Databases, 85 (will be more than 115 by 2016)	UNISDR		1	11.5, 1.5, 14.2, 15.3
	UNWOMEN	Suggested addition to indicator from UN Women: <u>[also monitor number of countries that identify women as key stakeholders and gender equality as a priority.]</u>					
Indicator 13.1.2 # of casualties and amount of economic losses (BBB)							
	UNISDR	UNISDR proposes refinement into <u>[\Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product]</u> . Please see UNISDR input paper attached. "	National Disaster Loss Databases, 85 (will be more than 115 by 2016)	UNISDR		2	11.5, 1.5, 14.2, 15.3, 2.4

Target 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		# of countries which have formally communicated the establishment of integrated low-carbon, climate-resilient, disaster risk reduction development strategies (e.g. a national adaptation plan process)			Tier II		
Indicator 13.2.1	# of countries which have formally communicated the establishment of integrated low-carbon, climate-resilient, disaster risk reduction development strategies (e.g. a national adaptation plan process) (BAA)						
	UNEP	MODIFIED: <u>[Number of countries which have formally communicated the establishment of integrated low-carbon, climate-resilient, disaster risk reduction development strategies (e.g. a national adaptation plan process, national policies and measures to promote transition to environmentally-friendly substances and technologies).]</u>	Comment: The additional text proposed in the modified indicator aims to highlight the mitigation aspects of the relevant strategies. Information from National reports of relevant conventions	Secretariats for IMEAs. Under the Montreal Protocol, such policies have been communicated by over 40 countries so far.			Target 17.16
	UNICEF	<u>[# of countries which have formally communicated the establishment of integrated low-carbon, climate-resilient, disaster risk reduction development strategies (e.g. a national adaptation plan process)]</u>					
	UNISDR	UNISDR proposes "[Number of countries with national DRR strategies in line with Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction". Please see UNISDR input paper attached."	SFDRR Monitor (to be developed), 0 (but HFA Monitor covered 133 countries in 2013)	UNISDR		1	13.1,9.1,11.5
	UNWOMEN	Suggested addition to indicator from UN Women: <u>[also monitor number of countries that identify women as key stakeholders and gender equality as a priority.]</u>					

Target 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		# of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula			Tier III		
Indicator 13.3.1	# of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula (CBB)						
	UNICEF	<u>[# of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula]</u>					
	UNISDR	UNISDR proposes "[Number of countries that have probabilistic risk assessment profile and early warning system against major hazards that the country faces". Please see UNISDR input paper attached."	SFDRR Monitor (to be developed), 0 (but HFA Monitor covered 133 countries in 2013)	UNISDR		1	15.3, 2.4, 11.5, 13.1
Indicator 13.3.2	% of population with increased knowledge on climate change, disaggregated by sex and age (BBB)						
	UNICEF	<u>[% of population with increased knowledge on climate change, disaggregated by sex and age]</u>					

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

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

	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Fertilizer consumption (kg/ha of arable land)	Marine nutrient concentrations for selected marine assets – SEEA Experimental Ecosystem Accounting condition accounts for Marine and coastal areas can be used as measurement framework for nutrient concentrations,		Tier II		
Indicator 14.1.1 Fertilizer consumption (kg/ha of arable land) (BBA)							
	UNEP	Alternative: [Nitrogen use efficiency composite indicator] - reflects the N input, the N output, the output/input ratio, and the N surplus/deficit.	GPNM and the European Nitrogen Expert Panel)	(sources will be identified)			
	WB	Inaccurate measure of nutrient pollution. Fertilizer consumption in some African countries will likely increase (currently consumption is very low), so would not include this as indicator with target that fertilizer consumption will decline in all countries.					
Indicator 14.1.2 Metric tonnes per year of plastic materials entering the ocean from all sources (CBB)							

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

	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Percentage of coastline with formulated and adopted ICM/MSP plans			Tier II		
Indicator 14.2.1 Percentage of coastline with formulated and adopted ICM/MSP plans (CBB)							
	UNISDR	UNISDR proposes \"[Number of mortality, missing, injured, relocated or evacuated due to disasters per 100,000]\" . Please see UNISDR input paper attached."	National Disaster Loss Databases, 85 (will be more than 115 by 2016)	UNISDR		1	11.5, 13.1, 1.5, 15.3
Indicator 14.2.2 Ocean Health Index (CBB)							
	UNEP	[Ocean Health Index] (http://www.bipindicators.net/oceanhealthindex)	http://www.oceanhealthindex.org/	National Center for Ecological Analysis and Synthesis (NCEAS) (Indicator under the BIP) (https://www.nceas.ucsb.edu/)			Targets 14.1 and 14.2
	UNISDR	UNISDR proposes change into \"[Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product]\" . Please see UNISDR input paper attached. "	National Disaster Loss Databases, 85 (will be more than 115 by 2016)	UNISDR		2	11.5, 13.1, 1.5, 15.3, 2.4

Target 14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations	Marine acidity – SEEA Experimental Ecosystem Accounting condition accounts for Marine and coastal areas can be used as measurement framework for acidity.		Tier II		
Indicator 14.3.1	Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations (CBB)						
Indicator 14.3.2	Coral coverage (CBB)						
	UNEP	Modification: <u>[Change in area coverage of coral functional groups. (Total coral cover itself provides limited information on health/productivity in context of acidification.)]</u>					

Target 14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable level	FAO has estimates for 584 fish stocks around world, representing 70% of global landings.	FAO has maintained and reported this indicator since 1974. The assessment is done at global level, not at country level, so is not comparable among countries	Tier I		
Indicator 14.4.1 Fish species, threatened (BAA)							
	IFAD-FAO	<p>During the Sixteenth Meeting of the UN Open-ended informal consultative process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea, April 6-10, member states frequently mentioned the omission of an indicator on IUU fishing for SDG 14, an issue cited as being directly relevant to the three dimensions of sustainability. In view of this, FAO proposes the following indicator for target 14.6, which is also relevant for target 14.6: [Progress by countries in the implementation of international instruments aiming to combat IUU fishing]. The indicator focuses on the effort to combat IUU fishing through the effective implementation of key international instruments related to IUU fishing. The indicator is based on FAO member country responses to the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) survey questionnaire which is circulated by FAO every two years to members and IGOs and INGOs. This indicator is calculated on the basis of the efforts being made by countries to implement key international instruments aiming to combat IUU fishing, as reported in a given year of the survey. The indicator variables are the development and implementation of national plan of action (NPOA) to combat IUU fishing in line with the IPOA-IUU; Ratification and implementation of the 2009 FAO Agreement on Port State Measures; Ratification and implementation of the 1993 FAO Compliance Agreement. The weight given to each of the variables in calculating the indicator value are as follows: Variable 1 - 40%; Variable 2 - 40%; Variable 3 - 20%. The absence of an NPOA and the lack of ratification of the binding Agreements will automatically result in a "zero" score for the respective variables, unless there is evidence that efforts to address the matter are being made (in which case some points are awarded). For each variable, the maximum score will be obtained if implementation is also present."</p>	This new proposed indicator is not currently being monitored, but FAO's biannual survey on CCRF implementation already compiles responses by Members on the above mentioned instruments. Therefore, survey responses and results on this indicator could be reported and presented every two years to FAO's Committee on Fisheries (COFI). This information could serve the purposes of monitoring on Targets 14.4 and 14.6.	FAO		2	14.6
	UNEP	Marine Stewardship Council engaged fisheries (Tonnage) (http://www.bipindicators.net/certifiedfisheries)	http://www.bipindicators.net/certifiedfisheries	MSC (Indicator under the BIP)			Targets 12.1, 12.6 and 14.4

Indicator 14.4.2 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable limits (BBA)							
	IFAD-FAO	Propose improved formulation: ["Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels"], not limits. It is therefore slightly different from the FAO indicator 7.4 currently included in the Millennium Development Goals. The FAO Committee on Fisheries has requested changes (see the Reports of the 30th and 31st Sessions of the Committee on Fisheries (2012 and 2014) in the description of the status of the stocks based on sustainability to ensure clarify and reduce misunderstandings by the general public. The concept of "within biologically sustainable levels" means that abundance of the fish stock is at or higher than the level that can produce the maximum sustainable yield. Hence the new formulation is more in keeping with the objective of the target	FAO has estimates for 584 fish stocks around world, representing 70% of global landings.	FAO has maintained and reported this indicator since 1974. The assessment is done at global level, not at country level, so is not comparable among countries		1	
	UNEP	[Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable limits (http://www.bipindicators.net/fishstocksinsafebiologicalimits)]	State of the World Marine Fishery Resources (http://www.fao.org/fishery/sofia/en)	FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department - Data available from 1974 onwards (Indicator under the BIP) (http://www.fao.org/fishery/sofia/en)			

Target 14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Coverage of protected areas	World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA)	UNEP-WCMC (Indicator under the BIP)	Tier I		Targets 6.6, 14.2, 14.5, 15.1 and 15.4
Indicator 14.5.1 Percentage area of each country's EEZ in MPA Percentage area of ABNJ in MPA Percentage area of global ocean under MPA (CBB)							
	UNEP	14.5.1 and 14.5.2 are very similar. See our supplemental note for suggestions on how to differentiate them.					
Indicator 14.5.2 Coverage of protected areas (BBA)							
	UNEP	[Coverage of protected areas]	World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) (http://www.protectedplanet.net/)	UNEP-WCMC (Indicator under the BIP) (http://www.unep-wcmc.org/news/new-unep-report-unveils-world-on-track-to-meet-2020-target-for-protected-areas-on-land-and-sea)			Targets 6.6, 14.2, 14.5, 15.1 and 15.4

Target 14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation

	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Dollar value of negative fishery subsidies against 2015 baseline	The SEEA Central Framework provides the measurement framework for environmental subsidies. Further disaggregation may be needed for negative fishery subsidies depending on how they are defined.		Tier III		
Indicator 14.6.1	Dollar value of negative fishery subsidies against 2015 baseline (CBB)						
Indicator 14.6.2	Legal framework or tax/trade mechanisms prohibiting certain forms of fisheries subsidies (CBB)						

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

	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Fisheries as a % of GDP	SEEA Central Framework and the SEEA Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries provide information on the contribution to GDP of fisheries. The Tourism Satellite Accounts provide information on the contribution of GDP to tourism.		Tier I		
Indicator 14.7.1.	Fisheries as a % of GDP (AAA)						
Indicator 14.7.2	Level of revenue generated from sustainable use of marine resources (CBB)						
	IFAD-FAO	Propose alternative to be used as second tier indicator: <u>\"Productivity of aquaculture in utilizing natural resources (land, water and wild stock)\"</u> . Target 14.7 implies that economic benefits can be derived from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through aquaculture. In fact aquaculture can generate economic benefits, and increase in aquaculture production can increase economic benefits. Increases in aquaculture productivity can further contribute to economic benefits when the natural resources are utilized more efficiently, i.e. when aquaculture yield is enhanced while the use of natural resources is better managed."	While data on aquaculture production are regularly provided by members, data sets on the use of natural resources in aquaculture are still being developed, with coverage and quality of data on land area use being much more advanced than water use and use of wild stocks.	The proposed aquaculture productivity indicator has not yet been established as a standard and readily available indicator, though FAO continues to collect data on aquaculture natural resource use.		2	

Target 14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Budget allocation to research in the field of sustainable marine technology as a percentage of all research in field of marine technology			Tier III		
Indicator 14.a.1	Number of researchers working in this area (BBB)						
Indicator 14.a.2	Budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology (BBB)						
	UNEP	Modification : <u>[Budget allocation to research in the field of sustainable marine technology as a percentage of all research in field of marine technology]</u>					

Target 14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Percentage of catches that are subject to a catch documentation scheme or similar traceability system as a percentage of the total catches that are less than x tons and traded in major markets.	The indicator does not exist, but the information does exist for some countries where such catch documentation schemes already exist, which is primarily the case for developed countries. However, FAO is leading the development of guidelines for such schemes and it is anticipated that the guidelines will be discussed and possibly endorsed in 2016 (at COFI). There is sufficient interest in CDS to begin to discuss/develop a globally agreed indicator for products traded through major markets. A catch documentation scheme will provide the framework on which to build and manage the indicator.	The feasibility of the indicator will primarily be determined by countries and regions that put in place a CDS, and if instituted the cost of data collection will be a part of the CDS, and will operate on a continuing basis. The information in a CDS is collected along the value chain and to precisely calculate the indicator, the country where distribution of the product ends will be the collector of the information since they will have the point of origin and destination and will be able to determine the total volume of product landed and the volume of product landed that is subject to a CDS for catch less than X tons."	Tier III		

Indicator 14.b.1 By 2030, X% of small scale fisheries certified as sustainable; Y% increase in market access for small scale fisheries (CBB)							
	IFAD-FAO	<p>\Propose improved alternative: ["Percentage of catches that are subject to a catch documentation scheme or similar traceability system as a percentage of the total catches that are less than x tons and traded in major markets"]. This indicator measures the "access to markets" aspect of the target by using the % of the catch that is subject to some form of a catch document scheme (or similar traceability system) traded in major markets. It is assumed this level of catch is associated with small scale artisanal fisheries since catches of less than x tons are characteristic of such fisheries and that this catch is traceable and legally caught, and changes in the % will reflect changes in access to markets by small scale artisanal fisheries. In terms of the development agenda, fishers are more likely to have improved incomes when they can access major markets either directly or indirectly, and this access to major markets is increasingly dependent on being able to document that the fish were caught legally and/or sustainably. A catch documentation scheme (or similar), and especially one that follows the developing guidelines, will provide the means to track the changes in access to markets."</p>	<p>The indicator does not exist, but the information does exist for some countries where such catch documentation schemes already exist, which is primarily the case for developed countries. However, FAO is leading the development of guidelines for such schemes and it is anticipated that the guidelines will be discussed and possibly endorsed in 2016 (at COFI). There is sufficient interest in CDS to begin to discuss/develop a globally agreed indicator for products traded through major markets. A catch documentation scheme will provide the framework on which to build and manage the indicator.</p>	<p>\The feasibility of the indicator will primarily be determined by countries and regions that put in place a CDS, and if instituted the cost of data collection will be a part of the CDS, and will operate on a continuing basis. The information in a CDS is collected along the value chain and to precisely calculate the indicator, the country where distribution of the product ends will be the collector of the information since they will have the point of origin and destination and will be able to determine the total volume of product landed and the volume of product landed that is subject to a CDS for catch less than X tons."</p>		1	

Indicator 14.b.2 By 2030, increase by X% the proportion of global fish catch from sustainably managed small scale fisheries (CBB)						
	IFAD-FAO	<p>During the Sixteenth Meeting of the UN Open-ended informal consultative process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea, April 6-10, member states generally agreed that the preliminary indicators on small-scale fisheries are deemed inadequate to measure the social dimensions of Target 14.b. Concern was also expressed that the target's preliminary indicators do not seem to provide a comprehensive monitoring mechanism for the implementation of the FAO's Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication. In view of these concerns, FAO proposes an alternative indicator formulated as <u>\[Progress by countries in adopting and implementing a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries\]</u>. This indicator measures the "access rights" aspect of the target. Due to the diverse nature of small-scale fisheries in different countries, there is no globally agreed definition for small-scale fisheries, which became also evident during the development process of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines) recently endorsed by the FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI). Accordingly, paragraph 2.4 of this new international instrument which complements the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) states that 'These Guidelines recognize the great diversity of small-scale fisheries and that there is no single, agreed definition of the subsector. Accordingly, the Guidelines do not prescribe a standard definition of small-scale fisheries nor do they prescribe how the Guidelines should be applied in a national context. These Guidelines are especially relevant to subsistence small-scale fisheries and vulnerable fisheries people. To ensure transparency and accountability in the application of the Guidelines, it is important to ascertain which activities and operators are considered small-scale, and to identify vulnerable and marginalized groups needing greater attention. This should be undertaken at a regional, sub-regional or national level and according to the particular context in which they are to be applied. States should ensure that such identification and application are guided by meaningful and substantive participatory, consultative, multilevel and objective-oriented processes so that the voices of both men and women are heard. All parties should support and participate, as appropriate and relevant, in such processes.' The target is focusing on access to resources and markets for small-scale fisheries, in line with the Rio+20 outcome document para, 175. In order to guarantee secure access, an enabling environment is necessary which recognizes and protects small-scale fisheries rights. Such an enabling environment requires appropriate legal, regulatory and policy frameworks and related institutional mechanisms as</p>	<p>There is currently no such indicator but the biennial FAO survey questionnaire on the CCRF implementation will include new questions in relation to small-scale fisheries and the implementation of the SSF Guidelines. The first results will become available for FAO's Committee on Fisheries (COFI) in 2016. COFI 2016 can provide an opportunity to sharpen the questions if needed. In addition, there will be a specific COFI agenda item on small-scale fisheries. Data could therefore be produced at country level every two years for COFI through the electronic questionnaire.</p>	FAO/COFI		1

		well their effective application."					
	Eurostat						

Target 14.c Ensure the full implementation of international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea for States parties thereto, including, where applicable, existing regional and international regimes for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by their parties							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Number of countries implementing either legally or programmatically the provisions set out in regional seas protocols and ratification and implementation of the ILO Maritime and Fisheries Conventions			Tier II		
Indicator 14.c.1	Adoption of a legal framework and number of associated court cases (CBB)						
Indicator 14.c.2	Number of countries implementing either legally or programmatically the provisions set out in regional seas protocols (BBB)						
	ILO	Alternative indicator: <u>[Number of countries implementing either legally or programmatically the provisions set out in regional seas protocols and ratification and implementation of the ILO Maritime and Fisheries Conventions]</u>					

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

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

	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Forest area as a percentage of total land area	FAO: Retain as most relevant indicator. The indicator is already included among the indicators for the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) (indicator 7.1 "Proportion of land covered by forest"). In order to provide a precise definition of the indicator, it is crucial to provide a definition of "Forest" and "Total Land Area". According to the FAO definitions, Forest is defined as "land spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of more than 10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds in situ. It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use.	FAO carries out global forest resources assessments at 5 year intervals, the results of the FRA 2015 will be released in September 2015 and next assessment will most likely be in 2020	Tier I		6.6
Indicator 15.1.1	Coverage of protected areas broken down by ecosystem type, including total area of forests in protected areas (thousands of hectares) (BAA)						
	UNEP	[Protected area overlays with biodiversity (http://www.bipindicators.net/paoverlays)]	http://www.bipindicators.net/paoverlays	UNEP-WCMC, Alliance for Zero Extinction, Conservation International, BirdLife International (Indicator under the BIP)			Targets 6.6, 14.2, 14.5, 15.1 and 15.4
Indicator 15.1.2	Forest area as a percentage of total land area (AAA)						
	IFAD-FAO	Retain as most relevant indicator. The indicator is already included among the indicators for the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) (indicator 7.1 "Proportion of land covered by forest"). In order to provide a precise definition of the indicator, it is crucial to provide a definition of "Forest" and "Total Land Area". According to the FAO definitions, Forest is defined as "land spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of more than 10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds in situ. It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use.	The national figures in the global assessments are reported by the countries themselves following standardized format, definitions and reporting years	FAO carries out global forest resources assessments at 5 year intervals, the results of the FRA 2015 will be released in September 2015 and next assessment will most likely be in 2020		1	6.6
	UNEP	[Management Effectiveness of Protected Areas (http://www.bipindicators.net/pamanagement)]	Global Database on Protected Area Management Effectiveness (GD-PAME)	UNEP-WCMC (Indicator under the BIP)			Targets 14.2, 14.4, 14.5, 15.1, 15.2

Target 15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and increase afforestation and reforestation by [x] per cent globally							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Forest cover under sustainable forest management		FAO, FSC, PEFC (Indicator under the BIP)	Tier II		Target 15b
Indicator 15.2.1 Net forest emissions (BBB)							
	IFAD-FAO	Propose alternative: \" Carbon stock in woody biomass \". Carbon stocks in woody biomass reflect both forest extent and quality, and change in these stocks indicate changes relevant not only to greenhouse gas emissions but also trends related to production, conservation and management. The implementation of sustainable forest management, a reduction of deforestation, an increase in restored forest and increased afforestation are all directly linked to increased biomass carbon stocks - as success is achieved in each of these areas, biomass carbon stocks should remain stable or increase."	The national figures in the global assessments are reported by countries following a standardized format, definitions and reporting years to provide a means of comparability across countries.	FAO carries out global forest resources assessments at 5 year intervals. The indicator is aggregated to the national scale.		1	
	Eurostat					2	is overlapping with 6.6
Indicator 15.2.2 Forest cover under sustainable forest management (BBA)							
	IFAD-FAO	The value computed for each country will be in the form of "percentage (%) of forest area", which is calculated as follows: Numerator: Total area (in hectares) of forests under Forest Management Plans, Denominator: Total area (in hectares) of forest cover	Data quality and completeness are still very low. All underlying data is collected via the Global Forest Resources Assessment (FRA), administered by FAO's Forestry Department every 5 years	FAO/Forest Resources Assessment (FRA)		2	15.3
	UNEP	[Area of forest under sustainable management: certification (http://www.bipindicators.net/forestcertification)]	Area of Forest under Sustainable Management: Certification (http://www.bipindicators.net/forestcertification)	FAO, FSC, PEFC (Indicator under the BIP)			Targets 15.2 and 15b

Target 15.3 By 2020, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land-degradation-neutral world							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Trends in land degradation	Trends in land degradation - SEEA EEA - provides the statistical framework for measuring land degradation.	UNCCD	Tier II		
Indicator 15.3.1	Trends in land degradation (BBA)						
	UNCCD	[Trends in land degradation]: The indicator provides trends in the areal extent of degrading versus stable/improving land at global, regional and national levels. The trends would be built upon and refer to a baseline of the current areal extent of actually degrading and stable/improving land. The measurement unit of the indicator is total spatial area (e.g. ha, km2) of land showing degrading trend/stability/improving trend per reference land unit (e.g. global land surface, continental/regional/national land surface) or the respective proportion (% of land surface of spatial reference unit). In a tiered approach the indicator derivation is based on the synoptic utilization of trends in land cover/land use (Tier 1), trends in land productivity (Tier 2a) and soil organic carbon (SOC) (Tier 2b) primarily available through widely used global data sources. ** Tier 1: Trends in land use/cover; Tier 2a: Trends in land productivity; Tier 2b: Trends in soil organic carbon stocks. ** This indicator will be used by UNCCD country Parties to set nationally voluntary targets on land degradation neutrality and report on progress towards achieving these targets.	** Trends in Land Cover/Land Use: (1) Global: e.g. http://www.glcn.org/databases/se_change_en.jsp , http://www.esa-landcover-cci.org/ (2) Regional: e.g. http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/data/corine-land-cover ** Trends in Land Productivity: remote sensing data bases of NDVI and other Vegetation Indices/Variables, e.g. http://gcmd.gsfc.nasa.gov/index.html , http://land.copernicus.eu/global/themes/Vegetation , http://wad.jrc.ec.europa.eu/ ** Trends in Soil Organic Carbon: global spatial layers: Harmonized World Soil Database (HWSD), http://eussoils.jrc.ec.europa.eu/ESDB_Archive/octop/Global.html ** More detail on all elements of data sources may be found in the attached document on meta-data	The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) compiles data for this indicator. The necessary data are obtained primarily from remote sensing data acquired and processed by various international organizations. As part of the reporting and review process, national estimates derived from global datasets are validated by UNCCD country Parties or replaced with national estimates using data sourced/computed nationally/locally.		1	1.5, 2.3, 2.4, 6.6, 12.2, 13.1, 14.1, 15.1, 15.2 and 15.5
	UNISDR	UNISDR proposes [Agricultural loss due to disasters] . Please see UNISDR input paper attached."	National Disaster Loss Databases, 85 (will be more than 115 by 2016)	UNISDR		1	2.4, 1.5, 13.1, 11.5, 14.2
Indicator 15.3.2	Area of land/soils under sustainable management (BBA)						
	IFAD-FAO	This indicator aims to assess the adoption of sustainable land management practices pertaining to land use/management of crops, pastures and forestry of which Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) is a subset. It is therefore proposed that this indicator is produced as an aggregation of the new indicator proposal for target 2.4, ["Percentage of agricultural area under sustainable agricultural practices" and the current indicator proposal for 15.2.2, "Forest cover under sustainable forest management".]	At global level, currently there is no data available. However many if not most of the countries record areas which are the object of practices contributing to environmental sustainability under various schemes, from which the data could be computed.	FAO		1	2.4 and 15.2 - see definition
	UNEP	[Area of agricultural Ecosystems under Sustainable Management (http://www.bipindicators.net/sustainableagriculture)]	http://www.fao.org/nr/lada/	FAO (Indicator under the BIP)			
	UNISDR	UNISDR proposes [Number of countries that have probabilistic risk assessment profile and early warning system against major hazards that the country faces".] Please see UNISDR input paper attached."	SFDRR Monitor (to be developed), 0 (but HFA Monitor covered 133 countries in 2013)	UNISDR		2	13.3, 2.4, 11.5, 13.1

Target 15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Coverage of protected areas	World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) (http://www.protectedplanet.net/) The SEEA Experimental Ecosystem Accounts provides a classification of ecosystem assets included protected areas. WCMC has a database on protected areas/mountains which is obtained looking at elevation and slopes.	UNEP-WCMC (Indicator under the BIP) (http://www.unep-wcmc.org/news/new-unep-report-unveils-world-on-track-to-meet-2020-target-for-protected-areas-on-land-and-sea)	Tier I		Targets 6.6, 14.2, 14.5, 15.1 and 15.4
Indicator 15.4.1 Coverage of protected areas (AAA)							
	UNEP	[Coverage of protected areas (http://www.bipindicators.net/pacoverage)]	World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) (http://www.protectedplanet.net/)	UNEP-WCMC (Indicator under the BIP) (http://www.unep-wcmc.org/news/new-unep-report-unveils-world-on-track-to-meet-2020-target-for-protected-areas-on-land-and-sea)			Targets 6.6, 14.2, 14.5, 15.1 and 15.4
Indicator 15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index (CBB)							
	IFAD-FAO	Even though many protected areas are found in mountains, in general they are not an adequate proxy for the overall global situation of biodiversity conservation in mountain areas. Protected areas, as they name says, are protected from overexploitation as often people are not allowed to live and have economic activities in these areas. The information gathered by monitoring only the situation of mountain protected areas would not, in our views, represent an adequate proxy for monitoring the non-protected areas which in fact can experience high population pressure, deforestation, overexploitation, degradation, etc. that are not found in protected areas. Indeed, "islands" of protected areas can be surrounded by areas that are totally degraded and overexploited especially when communities are not allowed to live in protected areas and therefore tend to amass around them. By adopting the "green cover index" all mountain green cover will be assessed and used to analyze the trend. Hence the green cover index seems a more comprehensive and reliable indicator. In addition, as technology develops, it is expected that additional tools will soon be available (such as google earth) to monitor the vegetation cover changes with a very high definition (1sqm or less) and a high frequency (weekly or even daily updates).	The data set GLC SHARE developed by FAO will be used as basis for the computation of the indicator, jointly with the definition of mountain areas as provided by UNEP-WCMC.	Thanks to the way GLC-SHARE is structured, FAO's Mountain Green Cover Index has a global coverage and it is possible to compute the indicator at the global, regional, national and sub-national level.		1	The proposed index will provide a meaningful proxy for assessing the progress of all three mountain targets (ie., 6.6.; 15.1; and 15.4)

Target 15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity, and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Red List Index		IUCN	Tier I		Targets 15.5, 12.2, 12.4,
Indicator 15.5.1	Red List Index (BAA)						
	UNEP	<u>[Red List Index (http://www.bipindicators.net/rli/2010)]</u>	IUCN Red List Index (http://www.iucnredlist.org/about/publication/red-list-index)	IUCN (Indicator under the BIP)			Targets 15.5, 12.2, 12.4,
Indicator 15.5.2	Living Planet Index (CBB)						
	UNEP	<u>[Living Planet Index (http://www.bipindicators.net/lpi)]</u>	Living Planet Index (http://wwf.panda.org/about_our_earth/all_publications/living_planet_report/living_planet_index2/)	WWF (Indicator under the BIP)			

Target 15.6 Ensure fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol		CBD	Tier I		
Indicator 15.6.1	Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol (BBB)						
	UNEP	<u>[Ratification Status of the Nagoya Protocol (http://www.bipindicators.net/NagoyaProtocolratification)]</u>	CBD Nagoya Protocol Website, List of signatures and ratifications (http://www.bipindicators.net/NagoyaProtocolratification)	CBD (Indicator under the BIP)			Targets 1.4, 15.6
Indicator 15.6.2	Number of permits or their equivalents made available to the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearinghouse established under the Nagoya Protocol and number of Standard Material Transfer Agreements, as communicated to the Governing Body of the International Treaty (CBB)						
	IFAD-FAO	This indicator builds on concrete cases in which agreement has been reached on the transfer of genetic resources between the resource provider and the resource recipient, including on how benefits arising from the use of the genetic resources will be shared. An increase of permits or their equivalents made available to the ABS Clearinghouse and an increase of SMTAs communicated to the Governing Body of the International Treaty will indicate an increased number of cases in which access to genetic resources has been granted and in which resulting benefits will be shared on the basis of "mutually agreed terms".	The information the indicator is based on is already being collected under the International Treaty. The ABS Clearinghouse is ready to start collecting permits/ equivalents	The CBD Secretariat, through its ABS Clearinghouse, would be responsible for the ABS permits or their equivalents (https://absch.cbd.int/). FAO, through its Secretariat of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, would track the SMTAs.		1	This indicator is also relevant to the access and benefit sharing segment of target 2.5.

Target 15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Red List Index for species in trade		IUCN	Tier I		
Indicator 15.7.1	Red List Index for species in trade (BBB)						
	UNEP	<u>[Status of Species in Trade (http://www.bipindicators.net/speciestrade)]</u>	IUCN Red List of Threatened Species	CITES, IUCN (Indicator under the BIP)			
	UNODC			2 (UNODC comment: This indicator tracks species decline due to all causes, and is not specific to poaching and trafficking)			
Indicator 15.7.2	Ratio of indexed value of total CITES-listed wildlife seizures to indexed value of total CITES wild-sourced export permits issued. (CBB)						
	UNODC	Indicator of poaching: <u>[Proportion of detected trade in wildlife and wildlife products that is illegal]</u> (PIT) Definition: The proportion of detected trade in wildlife and wildlife products that is illegal is defined as the proportion of total CITES-listed wildlife seizures to the total CITES wild-sourced export permits issued. The different wildlife products traded and seized are compared and aggregated by applying a value index.	1. The records of the legal trade are collected by the CITES Secretariat and are maintained in a database by the UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre, United Kingdom. All CITES Parties are required to report and data availability is good. 2.The wildlife seizure records are being collected by the CITES Secretariat and the World Customs Organization. UNODC has compiled these data in a global database which contains over 125,000 seizure incidents at present. 3.Declared values for imported wildlife products. These are collected by national governments and are maintained in the World WISE database by UNODC.	UNODC (in cooperation with the CITES Secretariat)		1	n/a

Target 15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Adoption of national legislation relevant to the prevention or control of invasive alien species		IUCN	Tier I		
Indicator 15.8.1	Adoption of national legislation relevant to the prevention or control of invasive alien species (BAA)						
	UNEP	<u>[Adoption of national legislation relevant to the prevention or control of invasive alien species]</u>		IUCN ISSG (Indicator under the BIP)			
Indicator 15.8.2	Red List Index for birds showing trends driven by invasive alien species (BBB)						
	UNEP	<u>[Red List Index for birds showing trends driven by invasive alien species]</u>	http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/sowb/casestudy/164	Birdlife (Indicator under the BIP)			

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

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

	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Homicide and conflict-related deaths per 100,000 people Disaggregate by age, sex, region and population group, displacement and migratory status (including statelessness).	This indicator contains two distinct data sources. With regards to intentional homicide, national level data is collected through the criminal justice system and the public health / civil registration. Estimates of conflict related death is collected by the IISS Armed Conflict Database, the UCDP Battle-Related Deaths Dataset, PRIO Battle-Deaths Data and WHO.	UNODC and WHO collect data on intentional homicide for 174 countries. Data on conflict-related deaths is collected by the IISS Armed Conflict Database, the UCDP Battle-Related Deaths Dataset, PRIO Battle-Deaths Data and WHO estimates of deaths by cause.	Tier I/II		16.2, 16.3, 16.4, 16.6
Indicator 16.1.1 Homicide and conflict-related deaths per 100,000 people (AAA)							
	OHCHR	<u>[Violent crime rate (intentional homicide, assault and sexual violence, including attempts) per 100,000 population [proposed due to gender bias of homicide rate]]</u>	National crime statistics	Data currently collected by UNODC, but other agencies could participate.			5.2, 10.3, 16.1, 16.2
	PBSO	Retain this indicator. Disaggregate by age, sex, region and population group, displacement and migratory status (including statelessness).	This indicator contains two distinct data sources. With regards to intentional homicide, national level data is collected through the criminal justice system and the public health / civil registration. Estimates of conflict related death is collected by the IISS Armed Conflict Database, the UCDP Battle-Related Deaths Dataset, PRIO Battle-Deaths Data and WHO.	UNODC and WHO collect data on intentional homicide for 174 countries. Data on conflict-related deaths is collected by the IISS Armed Conflict Database, the UCDP Battle-Related Deaths Dataset, PRIO Battle-Deaths Data and WHO estimates of deaths by cause.		1	16.2, 16.3, 16.4, 16.6
	UNICEF	<u>[Homicide and conflict-related deaths per 100,000 people (disaggregated by age, sex and cause)]</u>					

	UNODC	<u>[Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population]</u>	Two separate sources exist at country level: a) criminal justice system b) public health/civil registration	UNODC collects and publishes data from criminal justice systems through its annual data collection (UN Crime Trends Survey, UN-CTS); WHO collects and publishes data produced by public health/civil registration. UNODC and WHO are working together to harmonize data and procedures to produce joint UNODC-WHO homicide estimates at country, regional and global level. Considering data collected by both UNODC and WHO, national data on homicide are available for 174 countries (at least one data point after 2009). Time series data on homicide suitable for monitoring are available for 141 countries (at least 3 data points, the most recent for 2011 or later). When national data on homicide are not available, estimates are produced by WHO.		1	Target 5.2: intentional homicide data, when properly disaggregated, can be used to quantify gender-based killings, a very relevant indicator to monitor violence against women (5.2.1 and 5.2.2)
	UNWOMEN	UN Women calls for this indicator to be disaggregated by sex and age.					
Indicator 16.1.2 Percentage of the adult population aged 18 and older, subjected to violence within the last 12 months, by type (physical, psychological and/or sexual) (BAA)							
	OHCHR	<u>[Percentage of the population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence within the last 12 months [proposed to avoid exclusion of an important group, children, from an indicator which aims to reduce all forms of violence]]</u>	Victimisation surveys				5.2, 10.3, 16.1, 16.2
	PBSO	Retain this indicator. Disaggregate by age, sex, region and population group, displacement and migratory status (including statelessness). Ensure disaggregation by type of violence.	Crime victimisation surveys.	UNODC (on selected data also WHO, UNICEF, UN Women and the International Crime Victimization Survey (ICVS)). 72 countries have implemented at least one national victimisation survey since 2009.		2	16.2.2. The indicator also monitors other targets: 5.2 (women), 10.3 (hate crimes), 16.2 (children).

	UNODC	<u>[Percentage of individuals who experienced violence within the last 12 months, by type (physical and sexual)]</u>	Victimisation surveys	UNODC collects data on prevalence respectively of sexual assault and physical assault through the annual data collection UN-CTS. In UNODC data repository, prevalence data on sexual assault are available for 25 countries. According to a recent review conducted at global level, 72 countries have implemented at least one national victimisation survey after 2009		2	16.2
	UNWOMEN	UN Women calls for this indicator to be disaggregated by sex and age.					
	Global Migration WG	<u>["Percentage of refugees and IDPs who have found a durable solution"]</u> See full specification in attached meta-data word file"	administrative data maintained by host countries (ministries and agencies in charge of adjudication of refugee status, immigration authorities in charge of refugee resettlement, interior ministries in charge of issuing work and residents permits and naturalization procedures)	Members of the Global Migration Group. Existing reporting: UNHCR (Statistical Yearbook, online Population Database), IOM (Displacement Tracking Matrix); IDMC (annual reports on displacement)			10.7; 11.5
Indicator 16.1.3 Proportion of people that feel safe walking alone around the area where they live. (NEW)							
	PBSO	Additional indicator proposed. Disaggregate by age, sex, region and population group.	Crime victimisation surveys. In addition, the Harmonized Module on Peace and Security in the Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa (SHaSA) already collects data on this indicator, disaggregating between perceptions of safety at night and in the daytime, perceptions of safety whilst walking compared to being at home, perceptions of safety on public transport, etc.	Potential for collection by the International Crime Victimization Survey (ICVS)		3	The indicator also monitors other targets: 5.2 (women), 10.2 (non-discrimination), 10.3 (hate crimes), 16.2 (children).

Target 16.2 End abuse, exploitations, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Percentage of children aged 1-14 years who experienced any physical punishment by caregivers in the past month	Household suveys such as MICS that have been collecting data on this indicator in low- and middle-income countries since 2005.	UNICEF. Fully comparable data are available for some 60 low- and middle-income countries	Tier II		16.1.2. The indicator also monitors other targets: 5.2 (women), 10.3 (hate crimes).
Indicator 16.2.1	Percentage of young adults aged 18-24 years who have experienced violence by age 18, by type (physical, psychological and/or sexual) (BBA)						
	PBSO	Replace with <u>["Percentage of children aged 1-14 years who experienced any physical punishment by caregivers in the past month"]</u>	Household suveys such as MICS that have been collecting data on this indicator in low- and middle-income countries since 2005.	UNICEF. Fully comparable data is available for some 60 low- and middle-income countries.		1	16.1.2. The indicator also monitors other targets: 5.2 (women), 10.3 (hate crimes).
	UNICEF	<u>[Percentage of young women and men aged 18-24 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18]</u>	Household surveys, including DHS that have been collecting data on this indicator in low- and middle-income countries since the late 1990s.	UNICEF. Fully comparable data are available for some 50 low- and middle-income countries		1	
	UNICEF	<u>[Percentage of children aged 1-14 years who experienced any physical punishment by caregivers in the past month]</u>	Household suveys such as MICS that have been collecting data on this indicator in low- and middle-income countries since 2005.	UNICEF. Fully comparable data are available for some 60 low- and middle-income countries		1	
	UNODC	<u>[Percentage of young adults aged 18-24 years subject to violence by age 18, by type (physical and sexual)]</u>	Victimisation surveys	UNODC collects data on prevalence of physical and sexual assault (see indicator 16.1.2), the suggested indicator 16.2.1 should be newly collected.		2	16.1.1
	UNWOMEN	UN Women calls for this indicator to be disaggregated by sex.					
Indicator 16.2.2	Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 people (CAA)						
	OHCHR	<u>[Reported number of victims of trafficking (within and across countries), slavery, exploitation and forced labour]</u>	Multiple data sources - see attached metadata				5.2, 8.7, 16.1, 16.2, 16.4
	PBSO	Replace with <u>["Percentage of young women and men aged 18-24 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18"]</u>	Household surveys, including DHS that have been collecting data on this indicator in low- and middle-income countries since the late 1990s.	UNICEF. Fully comparable data is available for some 50 low- and middle-income countries.		2	16.2.2. The indicator also monitors other targets: 5.2 (women), 10.3 (hate crimes).
	UNODC	<u>[Number of detected and non-detected victims of human trafficking per 100,000; by sex, age and form of exploitation]</u>	National governments/Field studies	UNODC, Data on the number of detected victims of TIP is available for over 130 countries		1	Target 5.2
	UNWOMEN	UN Women calls for this indicator to be disaggregated by					

		sex and age.					
	Global Migration WG	See full specification in attached meta-data word file	Administrative statistics from the criminal justice system (courts, police, etc.); disaggregate by migratory status. Current data sources include the UNODC Global Report on Trafficking in Persons, the U.S. Department of State's Trafficking in Persons Report; IOM Trafficked Migrants Assistance Database	Ministries of Justice/Interior, Global Migration Group		1	10.7; 16.2
	PBSO	Disaggregate by age, sex, region and population group.	Administrative data from the criminal justice system. Current global data sources include the UNODC Global Report on Trafficking Persons, the U.S. Department of State's Trafficking in Persons Report; IOM Trafficked Migrants Assistance Database.	Global Migration Group		3	This indicator also monitors target 5.2 (women), 8.7 (worst forms of child labour and forced labour), 10.7 (migration), 16.1 (violence), 16.4 (organized crime).

Target 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Proportion of those who have experienced a dispute in the past 12 months and who have accessed a fair formal, informal, alternative or traditional dispute mechanism. Disaggregate by age, sex, region and population group. Ensure disaggregation by type of mechanism.	Household surveys; data is available for 107 countries	World Bank (prospective)	Tier II		16.6., 16.a., 16.b
Indicator 16.3.1	Percentage of people who have experienced a dispute, reporting access to an adequate dispute resolution mechanism (CBB)						
	PBSO	Replace with <u>"Proportion of those who have experienced a dispute in the past 12 months and who have accessed a fair formal, informal, alternative or traditional dispute mechanism."</u> Whether a mechanism is \fair" is measured as reported by persons experiencing dispute, with a focus on the process of dispute resolution and not the outcome. Experience has shown respondents are able to separate outcome from the fairness of the process itself. Disaggregate by age, sex, region and population group. Ensure disaggregation by type of mechanism."	Household surveys; data is available for 107 countries	World Bank (prospective)		1	16.6., 16.a., 16.b

	UNODC	<u>[Percentage of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms (also called crime reporting rate).]</u>	Victimisation surveys	UNODC collects data on crime reporting rate through the annual data collection UN-CTS. Data on crime reporting rates are currently available for approx 35 countries.		2	16.a
	UNWOMEN	UN Women calls for this indicator to be disaggregated by sex, location, income and other context specific factors.					
	WB	<u>[Proportion of those who have experienced a dispute in the past 12 months and who have accessed a fair formal, informal, alternative or traditional dispute mechanism]</u>	Household surveys	World Bank (prospective); 107		1	16.6; 16.b
Indicator 16.3.2 Percentage of total detainees who have been held in detention for more than 12 months while awaiting sentencing or a final disposition of their case (BAA)							
	OHCHR	<u>[Average period of pre-trial detention]</u>	Administrative data				16.3, 16.6, 16.10
	PBSO	Replace with <u>[Unsentenced detainees as percentage of overall prison population.]</u> Disaggregate by age, sex, region and population group. This indicator, with a focus on an important aspect of the criminal justice system, is complementary to the first indicator."	UNODC collects data through its annual data collection (UN Survey of Crime Trends and the Operations of Criminal Justice Systems, UN-CTS). UN-CTS includes data for 114 countries. This coverage could increase to 184 countries if other sources (research institutions and NGOs) are included.	UNODC, United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and the Operations of Criminal Justice Systems mandated by the UN General Assembly (UN-CTS).		2	This indicator monitors target 16.6 (effective institutions) and 16.10 (fundamental freedoms)
	UNODC	<u>[Unsentenced detainees as percentage of overall prison population]</u>	Prison administration	UNODC collects data on prisons through its annual data collection (UN-CTS). Data on unsentenced and total detainees from the UN-CTS are available from 114 countries. The country coverage can improve if other sources (NGOs) are included (data for additional 70 countries are available, bringing the total to 184 countries).		1	16.6
	UNWOMEN	UN Women calls for this indicator to be disaggregated by sex and age.					

Target 16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current US\$).	The UN Economic Commission for Africa, UNDP, Global Financial Integrity and others have produced global country-by-country estimates for illicit financial flows. See separate Technical information on methodologies. http://www.gfintegrity.org/issues/data-by-country/	IMF?	Tier II		Target 16.5 (illicit financial flows include monies received through corruption). Taret 8.3 (development-oriented policies). Target 17.1 (illicit financial flows includes tax avoidance and tax evasion, which reduces domestic tax revenues)
Indicator 16.4.1	Total volume of inward and outward illicit financial flows (CBB)						
	PBSO	Replace with \"Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current US\$).\" The indicator covers various aspects of this target, including revenues emanating from illicit arms sales and organized crime. The UN Economic Commission for Africa, UNDP, Global Financial Integrity and others have produced global country-by-country estimates for illicit financial flows. See separate Technical information on methodologies. "	http://www.gfintegrity.org/issues/data-by-country/	Perhaps the IMF should be responsible. The FfD draft text of 6 May 2015 "invite[s] the United Nations, IMF and the World Bank in collaboration with regional organizations, to publish official estimates of their volume and breakdown". GFI publishes data for 151 countries."		1	Target 16.5 (illicit financial flows include monies received through corruption). Taret 8.3 (development-oriented policies). Target 17.1 (illicit financial flows includes tax avoidance and tax evasion, which reduces domestic tax revenues)
	WB	Additional indicators could be: <u>[(1) Criminal investigations and prosecutions focusing on combatting corruption, tax evasion, criminal networks and money laundering; by country (number of cases); and (2) Freezing, confiscation/recovery and return of proceeds of crime (with details on key crimes), by country (US\$).]</u>	Sources for these indicators are: FATF - Financial Action Task Force and its affiliates; UNCAC Conference of State Parties; Country data; OECD/Global Forum data (bribery, tax, asset recovery and development).				

Indicator 16.4.2 Percentage of small arms marked and recorded at the time of import in accordance with international standards (NA)							
	PBSO	Additional target proposed. Compliance with international standards (see "sources and data collection" below for further definition) will require a state to mark and record actual numbers of arms imported into the country. This is an important indicator that contributes effectively to measuring the reduction in illicit arms flows. The international standards include those agreed to by all UN Member States in the International Tracing Instrument and required of States party to the UN Firearms Protocol.	1. International standards on import marking: International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons (Article 8.b) (Note: Politically-binding agreement applicable to all UN Member States; also known as the International Tracing Instrument). Firearms Protocol supplementing the UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (Article 8.1.b) (Note: Legally binding agreement applicable only to States Parties). International Small Arms Control Standards (ISACS) Module 05.30, "Marking and Recordkeeping" (Note: ISACS, developed by the UN, synthesizes the import marking standards contained in the above two instruments). 2. Data on whether States conduct import marking Biennial national reports on States' implementation of the International Tracing Instrument (Note: States have been reporting on their implementation of the ITI since it was negotiated in 2005. As such, data can be collected by means of an already existing reporting mechanism). Monitoring of States' implementation of the Firearms Protocol. "	UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) (Note: UNODA is the repository for national reports on implementation of the International Tracing Instrument, including on import marking). UN Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) (Note: UNIDIR has conducted analyses of States' implementation of the International Tracing Instrument, including on import marking). For implementation of the Firearms Protocol: UNODC		2	16.1, 16.2, 16.3, 16.6

Target 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Percentage of persons who had at least one contact with a public official, who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by these public officials, during the last 12 months. Disaggregate by age, sex, region and population group. This concept of bribery prevalence makes clear that it has to be measured amongst those who had contact with a public official.	Household corruption surveys and victimisation surveys with a module on bribery. At least 72 countries have implemented at least one national victimisation survey after 2009. In addition, 9 African countries have already implemented or are in the process of implementing a victimisation survey module as part of the Strategy for Harmonisation of Statistics for Africa (SHaSA).	UNODC collects prevalence data on bribery from surveys through the annual United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and the Operations of Criminal Justice Systems mandated by the UN General Assembly (UN-CTS).	Tier II		This indicator is proposed to monitor the following targets: 1.4 (access to basic services), 1a (resource mobilization), 10.b (ODA), 16.3 (rule of law), 16.6 (accountable institutions), 16.10 (protection of fundamental freedoms), 17.1 (domestic resource mobilization).
Indicator 16.5.1	Percentage of population who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by these public officials, during the last 12 months (CBB)						
	PBSO	Repace with [" <u>Percentage of persons who had at least one contact with a public official, who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by these public officials, during the last 12 months.</u> "] Disaggregate by age, sex, region and population group. This concept of bribery prevalence makes clear that it has to be measured amongst those who had contact with a public official."	Household corruption surveys and victimisation surveys with a module on bribery. At least 72 countries have implemented at least one national victimisation survey after 2009. In addition, 9 African countries have already implemented or are in the process of implementing a victimisation survey module as part of the Strategy for Harmonisation of Statistics for Africa (SHaSA).	UNODC collects prevalence data on bribery from surveys through the annual United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and the Operations of Criminal Justice Systems mandated by the UN General Assembly (UN-CTS).		1	This indicator is proposed to monitor the following targets: 1.4 (access to basic services), 1a (resource mobilization), 10.b (ODA), 16.3 (rule of law), 16.6 (accountable institutions), 16.10 (protection of fundamental freedoms), 17.1 (domestic resource mobilization).

	UNODC	[Number of persons who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by these public officials, during the last 12 months as a percentage of persons who had at least one contact with a public official in the same period (also called bribery prevalence)]	Household corruption surveys or victimisation surveys with module on bribery	UNODC collects data on bribery prevalence through the annual data collection UN-CTS. Taking into account replies to UN-CTS and other bribery prevalence data produced by national statistical offices, no less than 20 countries have bribery prevalence data officially produced. This number does not include data derived from corruption surveys produced by NGOs, research institutions and others.		1	16.3: bribery prevalence is relevant to monitor rule of law. Moreover, bribery prevalence among justice/law enforcement officials is used to monitor access to justice
Indicator 16.5.2 Percentage of businesses that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by these public officials, during the last 12 months (CBB)							
	PBSO	Replace with ["Percentage of businesses who had at least one contact with a public official, who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by these public officials, during the last 12 months."] This concept of bribery prevalence makes clear that it has to be measured amongst those businesses who had contact with a public official."	Business corruption surveys or business victimisation surveys with module on bribery.	UNODC		2	This indicator is proposed to monitor the following targets: 1a (resource mobilization), 8.3 (promotion of private enterprise, 10.b (ODA), 12.2 (sustainable development of natural resources), 16.3 (rule of law), 16.6 (accountable institutions), 16.10 (protection of fundamental freedoms), 17.1 (domestic resource mobilization).
	UNODC	[Number of businesses that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by these public officials, during the last 12 months as a percentage of all businesses who had at least one contact with a public official in the same period]	Business corruption surveys or business victimisation surveys with module on bribery	Business bribery surveys have been carried out in a number of countries around the world and could be replicated in other countries. UNODC provides advice and technical support to interested countries.		2	16.3

Target 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Primary government expenditures as a percentage of original approved budget	Data for 149 countries (collected on 398+ occasions) available at www.pefa.org .	PEFA Secretariat (World Bank); 149 countries	Tier I		This indicator is also relevant for targets: 1.3 (social protection), 3.8 (health coverage), 4.1 (education), 17.1 (domestic resources), 17.9 (capacity building), 17.13 (macroeconomic stability).
Indicator 16.6.1	Actual primary expenditures per sector and revenues as a percentage of the original approved budget of the government (BBB)						
	PBSO	Replace with <u>[Primary government expenditures as a percentage of original approved budget]</u> . This indicator can be based on the Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) Program (PEFA PI-2). PEFA PI-2 considers (i) the variation between approved budget and final expenditure for the year for each major function (comparable to a sector) (ii) variation in expenditure from the original budget by economic classification and (iii) the average amount charged to the contingency reserve over the last 3 years. "	Data for 149 countries (collected on 398+ occasions) available at www.pefa.org .	PEFA Secretariat (World Bank); 149 countries		1	This indicator is also relevant for targets: 1.3 (social protection), 3.8 (health coverage), 4.1 (education), 17.1 (domestic resources), 17.9 (capacity building), 17.13 (macroeconomic stability).
	UNODC	<u>[Percentage of recommendations to strengthen national anti-corruption frameworks (institutional and legislative) implemented, as identified through the UNCAC Implementation Review Mechanism.]</u>	Review Mechanism of the United Nations Convention against Corruption	All 175+ States Party to the UNCAC are subject to a periodic review in the UNCAC Review Mechanism. To date, with well over 90 reviews finalised and another 30 in advanced stages.		1	16.5
	WB	<u>[Composition of expenditure outturn compared to original approved budget (PEFA P1-2)]</u>	PEFA - www.pefa.org	PEFA Secretariat (World Bank); 149 countries			

Indicator 16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with the quality of public services, disaggregated by service (BAA)							
	PBSO	Replace with [" proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services "]. Ensure disaggregation by service. This outcome indicator focusses on the effectiveness aspect of the target, and indirectly on the accountability aspect, drawing on population sample-surveys. This indicator seeks to cover effectiveness via population sample-surveys, in which it is a well-precedented question. It also covers accountability indirectly, in that service provision must be responsive to the needs of the population. An element of experience is also included by referring to respondent's satisfaction with their own most recent experience of public services. The results may be triangulated with public-services access or quality indicators for other goals based on administrative data, eg. water and sanitation, education, health etc. It can be buttressed with results from expert assessments on experience or satisfaction with, and quality of, public services.	The data as currently collected by perception surveys such as the World Value Survey, Gallup, Afrobarometer and the other Barometers, and various NSOs, is globally or regionally comparable. The general methodology is well-precedented among NSOs in developed and developing countries. Regional Barometers (eg. 19 countries in Africa in 2014 amongst 36 in total since the Afrobarometer process started, 10 Arab states in the Arabbarometer, 18 Latin American states in the Latinobarometer, 13 Asian states with three surveys and a further five with at least one survey each). The World Values Survey asks respondents in 60 countries (for the 6th Wave, 2010-2014) about confidence in institutions including the armed forces, the police, the courts, government and parliament. See supplementary material by UNDP.	UNDP		2	16.a., 16.3., 116.6, 16.9 and all other targets with access to basic services such as health, education etc. (1.4 (access to basic services), 3.8 (health care), 4.1, 4.2, 4a (education), 7.1 (energy), 10.2 (social inclusion), 11.1 (housing).
	UNWOMEN	UN Women calls for this indicator to be disaggregated by sex.					

Target 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Proportions of positions (by sex, disability and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions.	National administrative sources. Global Barometer Study: http://www.jdsurvey.net/gbs/gbs.jsp , World Values Survey: http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/wvs.jsp , Gallup World Poll: http://www.gallup.com/services/170945/world-poll.aspx , See SHaSA Harmonised Module on Democratic Governance, in the supplementary materials.	UN Women, OHCHR, IPU.	Tier II		Target 5.5.
Indicator 16.7.1 Diversity in representation in key decision-making bodies (legislature, executive, and judiciary) (BBA)							
	OHCHR	<u>[Proportion of public service positions held by women and members of target groups]</u>	Administrative data	On women, UN Women.		1	5.5, 10.2, 16.7
	PBSO	Replace with <u>["Proportions of positions (by sex, disability and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions."]</u> This indicator focuses on the representativeness aspect of the target, but the presence of diversity also conduces to inclusivity and responsiveness of decision-making. It is also easy to understand and communicate. Disaggregation by sex and disability are most immediately feasible, and region of origin could be specified. Ethnicity would be defined at the country level , and could include ethnic or religious groups, indigenous populations, etc. One particular disaggregation compares with Goal 5.5, namely local government by sex. [Comparison to national distributions may require affirmative action in some settings to ensure that certain populations are effectively included.]	The data was to be collected from national administrative information. Global Barometer Study: http://www.jdsurvey.net/gbs/gbs.jsp , World Values Survey: http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/wvs.jsp , Gallup World Poll: http://www.gallup.com/services/170945/world-poll.aspx , See SHaSA Harmonised Module on Democratic Governance, in the supplementary materials.	UN Women, OHCHR, IPU.		1	Target 5.5.
Indicator 16.7.2 Percentage of population who believe decision-making at all levels is inclusive and responsive (CBB)							
	PBSO	"Replace with <u>["Turnout as a share of voting-age population in national elections."]</u> This outcome indicator focusses on the inclusion, participation and representation aspects of the target, and indirectly on the responsiveness aspect, drawing on administrative data from government sources, buttressed by expert collation of comparable data across different countries. This indicator seeks to measure increases in inclusion, participation and representation in terms of turn-out of eligible voters in elections. At country level, disaggregation will be possible as a matter of course by geographical area. More sophisticated systems may be required for disaggregation by sex and other characteristics whilst preserving anonymity."	Data on turn-out relative to eligibility/voting-age population will be collected routinely by national authorities, including electoral bodies (registration of voters), national registration entities (birth registration, national identity, social security entitlement, etc). Turn-out will be tabulated at the time of election based on votes tallied by the electoral authorities. In addition, international organisations such as the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA) maintains detailed tables on turn-out and registration at multiple levels for all countries of the world. This indicator is efficient for cross-country comparison, assuming comparability of different levels of elections - eg. Presidential, Parliamentary, local, etc. IDEA maintains databases at all levels.	IPU, IDEA.		2	16.6

			http://www.idea.int/vt/viewdata.cfm#				
	UNWOMEN	UN Women calls for this indicator to be disaggregated by sex and age.					
Indicator 16.7.3 Extent to which legislature conducts public hearings during budget cycle (NEW)							
	PBSO	Additional indicator proposed. This indicator offers a precisely definable specification in a key domain of citizen participation in decision-making. The level referred to would be categorized, or else could be treated as a yes/no treaty indicator. Support for public participation in budgeting has been affirmed by the High Level Principles on Fiscal Transparency issued by the Global Initiative for Fiscal Transparency (GIFT) and endorsed by UN General Assembly Resolution 67/218. The IMF included public participation as an indicator in its revised Fiscal Transparency Code, as did the OECD in its Principles of Budgetary Governance.	The International Budget Partnership surveyed public participation in the budget process in 100 countries for the Open Budget Survey 2012 and 102 countries for the 2015 Survey (being released on September 9th 2015). The evidence from the 2012 survey shows, for example, that in 28 countries (developed and developing) the public is offered opportunities to testify during legislative budget hearings on the macroeconomic and fiscal framework presented in the budget. http://internationalbudget.org/what-we-do/open-budget-survey/			3	16.3

Target 16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Percentage of members or voting rights of developing countries in international organizations.	Administrative data of international organizations.	United Nations/DESA. Data would be available for all international organizations.	Tier I		Target 10.6 (which focuses on global international economic and financial institutions). Target 16.3 (rule of law at international level). Target 16.7 (which focuses on inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making AT ALL LEVELS). Target 17.10 (non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system).
Indicator 16.8.1	Percentage of voting rights in international organizations of developing countries (CBB)						
	PBSO	<p>Rephrase: ["Percentage of members or voting rights of developing countries in international organizations."]</p> <p>Representation and participation of developing countries in international organizations, including international financial institutions, is often below their relative weight in the world. This indicator would measure the representativeness of developing countries in international organizations. This indicator would be easily measurable by way of data collected by international organizations. The indicator would require a list of international organizations that would be included in the calculation. The indicator could be calculated by taking the simple average of the international organizations on the list. The phrase "global governance" in the target would suggest that the list of international organizations should be limited to organizations with a global mandate. This is a global indicator, not a national indicator. National Statistical Offices need not be involved. The rating CBB from the survey is, therefore, odd, especially the C rating because the data on membership and voting rights is readily available. "</p>	Administrative data of international organizations	United Nations/DESA. Data would be available for all international organizations.		1	Target 10.6 (which focuses on global international economic and financial institutions). Target 16.3 (rule of law at international level). Target 16.7 (which focuses on inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making AT ALL LEVELS). Target 17.10 (non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system).

Target 16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Percentage of children under 1 whose births have been registered with civil authority	Household surveys and vital registration systems.		Tier I		
Indicator 16.9.1	Percentage of children under 5 whose births have been registered with civil authority (AAA)						
	PBSO	Retain this indicator. Disaggregate by age, sex, region and population group, displacement and migratory status (including statelessness).	Household surveys such as MICS and vital registration systems.	UNICEF. Rationale: Unicef maintains a global database on the issue since 2003. Comparable data are available for more than 160 countries		1	This indicator also relates to target 4.1 and 4.2.
	UNICEF	<u>[Percentage of children under 5 whose births have been registered with civil authority]</u>	Household surveys such as MICS and vital registration systems.	UNICEF. Rationale: Unicef maintains a global database on the issue since 2003. Comparable data are available for more than 160 countries		1	
	UNWOMEN	UN Women calls for this indicator to be disaggregated by sex.					
	WB	The proposed indicator 16.9.1 - Percentage of children under 5 whose births have been registered with civil authority - is not in line with the Global CRVS investment plan which the World Bank developed in consultation with several agencies and countries last year. http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/health/publication/global-civil-registration-vital-statistics-scaling-up-investment . We propose <u>[Percentage of children under 1 whose births have been registered with civil authority which is in line with national laws/guidelines.]</u> The UN Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System states that birth registration should be "immediate" (where defined, this is usually 7-30 days); up to 12 months is viewed as "late registration" and beyond 12 months is "delayed registration." Many countries are using this to define their own laws. Measurement of implementation should be consistent with this.					
	Global Migration WG		NB! Disaggregate by migratory status				

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

	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Numbers of violations of fundamental freedoms which impact on public access to information, and percentage of judicial cases resolved. (disaggregated by targeted group (journalists, associated media personnel, human rights defenders, trade unionists and and human rights advocates)).	This indicator collates data from multiple sources, including National Human Rights Institutions, national non-governmental organisations, associations of journalists, trades unions, ILO, and international non-governmental organisations. Information on the number of violations committed against human rights defenders will be compiled annually by OHCHR from these data sources and further data collected through individual complaints to human rights treaty bodies, and Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council, including the Special Rapporteurs on human rights defenders, on freedom of opinion and expression, torture, the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, and the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention. Additional data from OHCHR field offices and UN Country Teams will also be included. These data will be verified, cross-checked to ensure no duplication, and compiled in line with the agreed international definitions outlined above. Information on the number of journalists killed are compiled annually by UNESCO from data collected through multi-sourced research, including press reports, information from monitoring groups, direct reports, and information from UNESCO field offices and other UN bodies. Reports of killings compiled by UNESCO are then transmitted for clarification on the status of judicial investigation to Member States and categorized into the following: 1) no information received so far; 2) on-going; 3) resolved; 4) killed in cross-fire; and 5) others. This information can be found at the annual report by the UNESCO Director-General on 'The Safety of Journalists and the Danger of Impunity'.	OHCHR, UNESCO, ILO, ITUC, IFJ. Availability: Information from ILO on all ILO member states (185); from ITUC on all United Nations member states; and from IFJ (International Federation of Journalists) on 134 countries. UNESCO reports on safety of journalists and impunity	Tier I		This indicator is proposed to monitor the following targets: 5.2 (violence against women), 16.1 (violence and deaths), 16.3 (rule of law), 16.6 (accountable institutions), 16.10 (protection of fundamental freedoms).

Indicator 16.10.1 Percentage of actual government budget, procurement, revenues and natural resource concessions that are publicly available and easily accessible (BBA)							
	PBSO	Replace with [<u>"Percentage of government revenues, procurement and natural resource concessions that are publicly available and easily accessible in open data format"</u>] . This indicator can be based on Indicator I-9 of Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA), "Public access to key fiscal information", which identifies the budget proposal, enacted budget, in-year execution reports and audited annual financial report as things that are basic requirements for public access - which covers the entire life-cycle of the budget documents comprehensively. It also identifies external audit reports as documents that should be made available. Where they exist, the audit reports would address matters relating to the reliability of procurement and natural resource concessions, and any other matters affecting the management and use of public resources. Ideally, public access would conform with the "open data format". The "Open Definition" [http://opendefinition.org/] sets out principles that define "openness" in relation to data and content. It makes precise the meaning of "open" in the terms "open data" and "open content" and thereby ensures quality and encourages compatibility between different pools of open material. It can be summed up in the statement that " 'open' means anyone can freely access, use, modify and share for any purpose (subject, at most, to requirements that preserve provenance and openness)". In the UK, for example, guidelines encourage government data producers to publish documents in "file formats that reflect the nature of the information they contain, and the uses to which they will likely be put" [https://www.gov.uk/service-manual/user-centred-design/choosing-appropriate-formats.html].	Data for 149 countries (collected on 398+ occasions) available at www.pefa.org .	PEFA Secretariat (World Bank); 149 countries			Also related to targets 16.3 and 16.6
	UNESCO	UNESCO proposes to adjust this indicator and reword it to: [<u>Number of countries that have adopted and implemented constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information (yes or no)</u>] Disaggregations: none"	Media regulators (including self-regulatory media associations); Academic and research institutions; Media support NGOs (national and international).	UNESCO-UIS (data currently available for 56 countries) and UNESCO Communications Sector (see metadata for more information)		1	
	WB	[<u>Public access to key fiscal information (PEFA PI-9)]</u>	PEFA - www.pefa.org	PEFA Secretariat (World Bank); 149 countries			
Indicator 16.10.2 Number of journalists, associated media personnel and human rights advocates killed, kidnapped, disappeared, detained or tortured in the last 12 months (CBB)							
	ILO/UNESCO	Alternative text: [<u>Number of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates killed, kidnapped, disappeared, detained or tortured in the last 12 months</u>]	ILO/ITUC for trade unions. Media reports.	Responsible entities: ILO, ITUC, IFJ. Availability: Information from ILO on all ILO member states (185); from ITUC on all United Nations member states; and from IFJ (International Federation of			8.8

				Journalists) on 134 countries.			
	ITU	Proposed alternative indicator: <u>[Proportion of individuals using the Internet.]</u>	Data for this indicator are collected by NSOs, through household surveys . Between 2011-2014 data for this indicator exist for 100 countries, for at least one year. For countries that do not collect data for this indicator through household surveys, ITU estimates the data, based on subscription data. In total, ITU has data for this indicator for 200 economies, and on a yearly basis.	ITU has data for this indicator for 200 economies, and on a yearly basis.			1.4, 2c, 5b, 9c, 10.3, 12.8, 16.10, 16.6, 16.7, 17.6, 17.8
	OHCHR	<u>[Number of verified cases of killing, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention, assault and torture of journalists, trade unionists or human rights defenders]</u>	Multiple data sources - see attached metadata	OHCHR, UNESCO		1	5.2, 16.1, 16.3, 16.6, 16.10
	UNESCO	UNESCO proposes to adjust this indicator and reword it to: <u>["Number of countries promoting fundamental freedoms through ensuring the protection of journalists and combatting impunity for attacks on them (yes or no)"]</u> Disaggregations: none	UNESCO World Trends on Freedom of Expression UNESCO's Journalist Safety Indicators Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of the Human Rights Council (with UNESCO input)	UNESCO Communications Sector		2	
	UNWOMEN	UN Women calls for this indicator to be disaggregated by sex.					

	PBSO	<p>Replace with <u>["Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months"]</u>. Disaggregate by sex and population group. The indicator is calculated as the total number of reported cases of killing, disappearance, arbitrary detention, assault and torture of journalists, trade unionists or human rights defenders during the reporting period which are verified by an independent entity.</p>	<p>This indicator collates data from multiple sources, including National Human Rights Institutions, national non-governmental organisations, associations of journalists, trades unions, ILO, and international non-governmental organisations. Information on the number of violations committed against human rights defenders will be compiled annually by OHCHR from these data sources and further data collected through individual complaints to human rights treaty bodies, and Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council, including the Special Rapporteurs on human rights defenders, on freedom of opinion and expression, torture, the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, and the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention. Additional data from OHCHR field offices and UN Country Teams will also be included. These data will be verified, cross-checked to ensure no duplication, and compiled in line with the agreed international definitions outlined above. Information on the number of journalists killed are compiled annually by UNESCO from data collected through multi-sourced research, including press reports, information from monitoring groups, direct reports, and information from UNESCO field offices and other UN bodies. Reports of killings compiled by UNESCO are then transmitted for clarification on the status of judicial investigation to Member States and categorized into the following: 1) no information received so far; 2) on-going; 3) resolved; 4) killed in cross-fire; and 5) others. This information can be found at the annual report by the UNESCO Director-General on 'The Safety of Journalists and the Danger of Impunity'.</p>	OHCHR, UNESCO, ILO, ITUC, IFJ. Availability: Information from ILO on all ILO member states (185); from ITUC on all United Nations member states; and from IFJ (International Federation of Journalists) on 134 countries.			<p>This indicator is proposed to monitor the following targets: 5.2 (violence against women), 16.1 (violence and deaths), 16.3 (rule of law), 16.6 (accountable institutions), 16.10 (protection of fundamental freedoms).</p>
Indicator 16.10.3 Number of library service points per 1,000 inhabitants (new)							
	UNESCO	<p><u>Number of library service points per 1,000 inhabitants,</u> where a service point can be public, school and academic, but excluding special and research libraries. Disaggregations: none</p>	National library surveys	IFLA and UNESCO-UIS		3	

Target 16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Percentage of victims who report physical and/or sexual crime to law enforcement agencies during past 12 months Disaggregated by age, sex, region and population group	Crime victimisation surveys. At least 72 countries have implemented at least one national victimisation survey after 2009. In addition, 9 African countries have already implemented or are in the process of implementing a victimisation survey module as part of the Strategy for Harmonisation of Statistics for Africa (SHaSA).	UNODC, United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and the Operations of Criminal Justice Systems mandated by the UN General Assembly (UN-CTS).	Tier II		This indicator is proposed to monitor the following targets: 5.2 (violence against women), 16.1 (violence and deaths), 16.3 (rule of law), 16.6 (accountable institutions), 16.10 (protection of fundamental freedoms).
Indicator 16.a.1	Percentage of requests for international cooperation (law enforcement cooperation, mutual legal assistance and extraditions) that were met during the reporting year (BBB)						
	PBSO	Replace with <u>"Percentage of victims who report physical and/or sexual crime to law enforcement agencies during past 12 months."</u> Disaggregate by age, sex, region and population group.	Crime victimisation surveys. At least 72 countries have implemented at least one national victimisation survey after 2009. In addition, 9 African countries have already implemented or are in the process of implementing a victimisation survey module as part of the Strategy for Harmonisation of Statistics for Africa (SHaSA).	UNODC, United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and the Operations of Criminal Justice Systems mandated by the UN General Assembly (UN-CTS).		1	This indicator is proposed to monitor the following targets: 5.2 (violence against women), 16.1 (violence and deaths), 16.3 (rule of law), 16.6 (accountable institutions), 16.10 (protection of fundamental freedoms).
	UNODC	<u>[Percentage of crime victims who report their victimisation to public authorities (also called crime reporting rate)]</u>	Victimisation surveys	UNODC collects data on crime reporting rate through the annual data collection UN-CTS. Data on crime reporting rates are currently available for approx 35 countries.		1	16.3.1
Indicator 16.a.2	Existence of independent national human rights institutions (NHRIs) in compliance with the Paris Principles (BBB)						
	OHCHR	See attached metadata	OHCHR, International Coordinating Committee of National Human Rights Institutions	OHCHR, International Coordinating Committee of National Human Rights Institutions			10.3, 16a, 16b

	PBSO	Replace with <u>"Percentage of requests for international cooperation (mutual legal assistance and extraditions) that were met during the reporting year."</u> The concept of "mutual legal assistance" refers to various types of formal legal assistance given by one State to another State to support the requesting State in the criminal justice process. The concept of "extradition" refers to the surrender of an alleged or convicted criminal from one State to another state. Both concepts respond to the growing need for international cooperation in criminal matters at a time when criminal activities increasingly cross national borders."	Data can be collected through a module of the UN Survey of Crime Trends and the Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (UN-CTS). Data was available on MLA for 30 countries and on extradition for 35 countries. Universal coverage is considered feasible.	UNODC (prospective), United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and the Operations of Criminal Justice Systems mandated by the UN General Assembly (UN-CTS).		2	This indicator is proposed to monitor the following targets: 5.2 (violence against women), 16.1 (violence and deaths), 16.3 (rule of law), 16.6 (accountable institutions), 16.10 (protection of fundamental freedoms).
	UNODC	<u>"Percentage of requests for international cooperation (mutual legal assistance and extraditions) during the reporting year that were granted"</u>	Administrative records on Mutual Legal Assistance and extraditions (requests, granted, refused)	Data have been collected in an ad-hoc module of the 2013 UN-CTS on MLA requests (30 countries) and granted (13) as well as on extradition requests (35 countries) and granted (24), demonstrating the availability of data in comparable formats.		1	16.4

Target 16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Percentage of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the last 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law. Disaggregate by age, sex, region and population group	The primary data source is surveys conducted at the national or regional level. In many national contexts, surveys may exclude the homeless or low-income groups without access to telephones. Face-to-face surveys often exclude non-urban populations or members of linguistic minorities. There is evidence to suggest that the most marginalised populations are less likely to respond to surveys, but this effect is reduced by ensuring their participation in the preparation of the survey.	Data for this indicator are collected in an increasing number of countries. At the regional level, the EU Fundamental Rights Agency has collected the data for 27 EU Member States. Relevant data is also collected in Eurobarometer and Afrobarometer surveys, and this question could easily be added.	Tier II		This indicator is proposed to monitor the following targets: 10.2 (inclusions), 10.3 and 10b (discrimination), 16.3 (rule of law), 16.6 (accountable institutions), 16.10 (protection of fundamental freedoms),
Indicator 16.b.1	Proportion of the population reporting and perceiving to be discriminated against directly and/or indirectly, and hate crimes (CBB)						
	OHCHR	<u>"Percentage of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the last 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law"</u>	Survey	Data available at regional level, e.g. EU Fundamental Rights Agency collects for all 28 EU Member States. No current global collector.		1	10.2, 10.3, 16.3, 16b

	PBSO	Replace with <u>["Percentage of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the last 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law"]</u> . The indicator is calculated as the percentage of persons reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the last 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law. This will be calculated using the full survey results, with techniques of imputation, estimation and data weighting to ensure a representative sample and data reliability. Disaggregate by age, sex, region and population group."	The primary data source is surveys conducted at the national or regional level. In many national contexts, surveys may exclude the homeless or low-income groups without access to telephones. Face-to-face surveys often exclude non-urban populations or members of linguistic minorities. There is evidence to suggest that the most marginalised populations are less likely to respond to surveys, but this effect is reduced by ensuring their participation in the preparation of the survey.	Data for this indicator are collected in an increasing number of countries. At the regional level, the EU Fundamental Rights Agency has collected the data for 27 EU Member States. Relevant data is also collected in Eurobarometer and Afrobarometer surveys, and this question could easily be added.		1	This indicator is proposed to monitor the following targets: 10.2 (inclusions), 10.3 and 10b (discrimination), 16.3 (rule of law), 16.6 (accountable institutions), 16.10 (protection of fundamental freedoms),
	UNODC	<u>[Proportion of population who report experiences of discrimination in the previous 12 months]</u>					
	UNWOMEN	UN Women calls for this indicator to be disaggregated by sex, age and other context specific factors.					
Indicator 16.b.2 Proportion of the population satisfied with the quality of public services, disaggregated by service (BBB)							
	PBSO	Replace with <u>["Existence of independent national human rights institutions (NHRIs) in compliance with the Paris Principles"]</u> (previously 16.a.2). This indicator measures the global continual efforts of countries in setting up independent national institutions, through international cooperation, to promote inclusive, peaceful and accountable societies. An Independent NHRI is an institution with 'A level' accreditation status as benchmarked against the United Nations Paris Principles. The process of accreditation is conducted through peer review by the Sub-Committee on Accreditation (SCA) of the ICC. The indicator is computed as the accreditation classification, namely A, B or C of the NHRI. See supplementary information."	The main source of data on the indicator is administrative records of the Sub-Committee on Accreditation reports of the ICC. OHCHR compiles the data into a global directory of NHRI status accreditation updated every six months, after the Sub-committee on Accreditation submits its report. This information can be accessed on a continuous basis, including through maps.	International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions (ICC) and OHCHR are the agencies responsible for compiling these indicators at the international level.		2	16.6 (accountable institutions)

Goal 17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

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

	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Composition of Tax Revenues (by sources), including revenues derived from environmental taxes, and as % of GDP	National Accounts/IMF		Tier I		
Indicator 17.1.1	Total Tax/GDP (AAA)						
	OHCHR	<u>[Total volume of inward and outward illicit financial flows]</u> 1	UNECA, UNDP, Global Financial Integrity				Target 16.4
	UNCDF	Alternative: <u>[Composition of Tax Revenues (by sources - including revenues derived from environmental taxes)]</u>	Country National Accounts			1	
	UNEP	Alternatives: <u>[Composition of Tax Revenues (by sources), including revenues derived from environmental taxes, and as % of GDP]</u>	Country National Accounts; IMF			1	
	WB	Need to be replaced or dropped. Maximizing taxes is not a development objective or indicator.					
Indicator 17.1.2	Total Tax Per Capita (\$ value) (AAA)						
	UNCDF	Alternative: <u>[Percentage of payments that are made electronically, by payment value and number of payments]</u> 1					
	UNEP	Remove indicator					
	WB	Need to be replaced or dropped. Maximizing taxes is not a development objective or indicator.					

Target 17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including to provide 0.7 per cent of gross national income in official development assistance to developing countries, of which 0.15 to 0.20 per cent should be provided to least developed countries							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Net ODA, total and to LDCs, as percentage of OECD/Development Assistance Committee (DAC) donors' gross national income (GNI)	OECD/DAC+		Tier I		10.b
Indicator 17.2.1	Net ODA, total and to LDCs, as percentage of OECD/Development Assistance Committee (DAC) donors' gross national income (GNI) (BAA)						
	UNCDF	<u>[Alternative: ODA Gap i.e. Net ODA [Target 0.7% of GNI] - Net ODA] [Actual]</u>	OECD DAC+ (http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/data.htm)			1	Target 10.b
	UNEP	<u>[Alternative: ODA Gap i.e. Net ODA [Target 0.7% of GNI] - Net ODA] [Actual]</u>	OECD DAC+ (http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/data.htm)			1	Target 10.b
Indicator 17.2.2	Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation) (BBB)						
	OHCHR	<u>[Proportion of ODA that goes to the poorest countries (countries with special needs) and marginalized and vulnerable groups within countries].</u>	OECD, WB, IMF etc.				
	UNCDF	Alternative: <u>[ODA Recipient x Country]</u>	OECD DAC+ (http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/data.htm)			2	Target 10.b
	UNEP	Alternative: <u>[ODA Recipient x Country]</u>	OECD DAC+ (http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/data.htm)			2	Target 10.b

Target 17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Total Capital Inflow (TCI)	combined sources from WB; IMF; OECD and others		Tier III		1.a, 10.b
Indicator 17.3.1	Cost of remittances (BBB)						
	OHCHR	<u>[Total Capital Inflow (TCI)]</u>	combined sources from WB; IMF; OECD and others				
	UNCDF	Alternative: <u>[Total Capital Inflow (TCI)]</u>	No single measure currently exists. As a proxy, Total Financial Liabilities in National Sector Accounts might be used. Propose to develop a new conceptual measure that would incorporate Domestic Public sector investment; Domestic Private Sector investment, FDI, Foreign Portfolio Investment; Import of capital goods; International Bank Loans; International Remittances; Sovereign Wealth Funds; Specialised Funds and other funds e.g. Capital Market Bonds etc.			1	Target 1.a and Target 10.b

	UNEP	Alternative: [Total Capital Inflow (TCI)]	No single measure currently exists. As a proxy, Total Financial Liabilities in National Sector Accounts might be used. Propose to develop a new conceptual measure that would incorporate Domestic Public sector investment; Domestic Private Sector investment, FDI, Foreign Portfolio Investment; Import of capital goods; International Bank Loans; International Remittances; Sovereign Wealth Funds; Specialised Funds and other funds e.g. Capital Market Bonds etc.			1	Target 1.a and 10.b
Indicator 17.3.2 Cost of remittances in the top tier of high-cost corridors (CBB)							
	UNCDF	Alternative: [Percentage of remittances spent on transfer costs]	World Bank Remittance Prices Worldwide Database	World Bank - Data is available for 226 \country corridors\"		2	Target 10.c
	UNEP	Alternative: [Percentage of remittances spent on transfer costs]	World Bank Remittance Prices Worldwide Database			2	Target 10.c

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

	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services	IMF-World Bank	IMF-World Bank	Tier I		
Indicator 17.4.1 Total number of countries that have reached their Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative (HIPC) decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative) (CBB)							
	OHCHR	[Number of countries assessed by the IMF as being: In/at high risk/moderate risk of debt distress]	IMF				
	UNCDF	Alternative: [Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services]	IMF-World Bank			1	
	UNEP	ALTERNATIVE: [Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services]	IMF-World Bank			1	
	WB	Indicator should read: ["Proportion of eligible countries that have reached their Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative (HIPC) decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative)."] The absolute number of countries in need of debt relief is not an objective per se.					
Indicator 17.4.2 Debt relief committed under HIPC initiative (CBB)							
	UNCDF	Alternative: [International reserves (net of annual interest payments on the debt) expressed in months of imports]	IMF-World Bank/WTO/UNCTAD			2	
	UNEP	ALTERNATIVE: [International reserves (net of annual interest payments on the debt) expressed in months of imports]	IMF-World Bank/WTO/UNCTAD			2	

Target 17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Number of national & investment policy reforms adopted that incorporate sustainable development objectives or safeguards x country	UNCTAD Investment Policy Monitor (can be supplemented by other sources)	UNCTAD and other sources	Tier II		17.15
Indicator 17.5.1	Adoption/Implementation of sustainable development orientated targets by new or existing investment promotion agencies (CBB)						
	UNCDF	Remove indicator					Target 17.15
	UNEP	Remove indicator					
Indicator 17.5.2	Number of policy changes in investment regimes incorporating sustainable development objectives (BBB)						
	UNCDF	Modified: <u>[Number of national & investment policy reforms adopted that incorporate sustainable development objectives or safeguards x country]</u>	UNCTAD Investment Policy Monitor (can be supplemented by other sources)			1	Target 17.15
	UNEP	Modified: <u>[Number of national & investment policy reforms adopted that incorporate sustainable development objectives or safeguards x country]</u>	UNCTAD Investment Policy Monitor (can be supplemented by other sources)			1	Target 17.15

Target 17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism when agreed upon							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Access to patent information (WIPO Patent Database) and use of the international IP system	WIPO	WIPO	Tier I		
Indicator 17.6.1	Access to existing patent information (creation of a patent database) (BBA)						
	UNCDF	Alternative: <u>[Access to patent information (WIPO Patent Database) and use of the international IP system]</u>	World Intellectual Property Indicators http://www.wipo.int/ipstats/en/wipi/	WIPO		1	
	UNEP	Alternative: <u>[Percentage increase in jointly filed (international) patents and percentage increase in global revenue from technology licensing/royalties (Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade).]</u>	WIPO			1	
	ESCAP	New - <u>[All countries should have IPR offices and 100% of the traditional knowledge available should be posted online.]</u>	WIPO/National IPR offices	WIPO		1	

Indicator 17.6.2 Number of exchanges - Exchange of scientists and technological staff (CBB)						
	ITU	Proposed alternative indicator: <u>[Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions broken down by speed.]</u>	Data are collected by national regulatory authorities or Information and Communication Technology Ministries, who collect the data from Internet service providers. By 2014, data were available for about 80 economies, from developed and developing regions, and covering all key global regions. Data on the proportion of fixed-broadband subscription (not broken down by speed) exist for almost all economies in the world and ITU publishes data on this indicator yearly.	ITU collects and reports on data for this indicator annually. By 2014, data were available for about 80 economies, from developed and developing regions, and covering all key global regions. Data on the proportion of fixed-broadband subscription (not broken down by speed) exist for almost all economies in the world and ITU publishes data on this indicator yearly.		8.2, 9.1, 9.c
	UNCDF	Proposed alternative indicator: <u>[Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions broken down by speed.]</u>	This indicator is based on an internationally agreed definition and methodology, which have been developed under the coordination of ITU, through its Expert Groups and following an extensive consultation process with countries. It is also a core indicator of the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development's Core List of Indicators, which has been endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission (last time in 2014). ITU collects data for this indicator through an annual questionnaire from national regulatory authorities or Information and Communication Technology Ministries, who collect the data from Internet service providers. By 2014, data were available for about 80 economies, from developed and developing regions, and covering all key global regions. Data on the proportion of fixed-broadband subscription exist for almost all economies in the world. ITU publishes data on this indicator yearly.	ITU collects and reports on data for this indicator annually. Data are published in December of every year, for the end of the previous year.	2	8.2, 9.1, 9.c
	UNEP	Remove indicator				
	ESCAP	New - X% of the scientists should be exchanged every year.			2	

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

	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Average applied tariffs imposed on environmental Goods	WTO/UNCTAD/ITC	WTO/UNCTAD/ITC	Tier I		
Indicator 17.7.1	Total STEM Investment/GDP (CBB)						
	UNCDF	Alternative: <u>[Average applied tariffs imposed on environmental Goods]</u>	WTO/UNCTAD/ITC			1	
	UNEP	Alternative: <u>[Average applied tariffs imposed on environmental Goods]</u>	WTO/UNCTAD/ITC			1	
	ESCAP	Alternate indicator - <u>[Enhanced trade and investment flows by X% in climate-friendly/environmental goods, services and technologies for sustainable consumption and production and enhanced supply chains]</u>					
Indicator 17.7.2	Total STEM per capita (\$ value) (CBB)						
	UNCDF	Remove indicator					
	UNEP	<u>ALTERNATIVE: [Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed.]</u>	Varous international, multilateral development banks, financial mechamisms and regional financial insititutions including Multilateral Fund of the Montreal Protocol, GEF, Green Climate Fund, CDM, World Bank, Development Finance Institutions (DFIs), International Financial Institutions (IFIs), African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank etc.	Varous international, multilateral development banks, financial mechamisms and regional financial insititutions including Multilateral Fund of the Montreal Protocol, GEF, Green Climate Fund, CDM, World Bank, Development Finance Institutions (DFIs), International Financial Institutions (IFIs), African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank etc.		2	Targets: 9.4, 9.a, 9.b

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

	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Proportion of individuals using the Internet.	ITU-Household Surveys. Data available for 100 countries, others are estimated	ITU	Tier I		1.4, 2c, 5b, 9c, 10.3, 12.8, 16.6, 16.7, 16.10, 17.6, 17.8,
Indicator 17.8.1	Internet penetration (AAA)						
	ITU	Correct indicator name: <u>[Proportion of individuals using the Internet].</u>	Data for this indicator are collected from NSOs, through household surveys. Between 2011-2014 official data (collected through a survey) for this indicator exist for 100 countries, for at least one year. For countries that do not collect data for this indicator through official household surveys, ITU estimates the data, based on subscription data. In total, ITU has data on the proportion of individuals using the Internet for 200 economies, and on a yearly basis.	ITU collects and reports on data for this indicator annually. Between 2011-2014 official data (collected through a survey) for this indicator exist for 100 countries, for at least one year. For countries that do not collect data for this indicator through official household surveys, ITU estimates the data, based on subscription data. In total, ITU has data on the proportion of individuals using the Internet for 200 economies, and on a yearly basis.			1.4, 2c, 5b, 9c, 10.3, 12.8, 16.6, 16.7, 16.10, 17.6, 17.8,
	UNCDF	Correct indicator name: <u>[Proportion of individuals using the Internet.]</u>	This indicator is based on an internationally agreed definition and methodology, which have been developed under the coordination of ITU, through its Expert Groups and following an extensive consultation process with countries. It is also an MDG indicator (for Target 8F) and part of the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development's Core List of Indicators, which has been endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission (last time in 2014). Data for this indicator are collected through official household surveys by an increasing number of countries. Between 2011-2014 official data (collected through a survey) for this indicator exist for 100 countries, for at least one year. For countries that do not collect data for this indicator through official household surveys, ITU estimates the data, based on subscription data. In total, ITU has data on the proportion of individuals using the Internet for 200 economies, and on a yearly basis.	ITU collects and reports on data for this indicator annually. Data are published in June of every year, for the end the previous year.		1	1.4, 2c, 5b, 9c, 10.3, 12.8, 16.6, 16.7, 16.10, 17.6, 17.8,

	UNEP	Modified: [ICT penetration in terms of equality of access, quality, and affordability]	UNCTAD & ITU - Already core Indicator for Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development			1	
	UNESCO					1	
	UPU	The UPU proposes that this indicator could interact with an indicator of actual use of the Internet on top of the access criteria (as measured by Internet penetration). Ideally, the indicator could be replaced by: [proportion of households with broadband Internet] * proportion of households ordering online.	UPU existing data; ITU existing data; UNCTAD existing data	UPU - big data on international e-commerce available for most countries on a real-time basis (through consolidated tracking systems data including possibility of estimating the number of households ordering online) with real-time data potentially back to 1999 for international tonnage, volumes and with a progressive coverage of all countries by 2012 and onwards. Generalization of the capture of the value of goods (e-commerce related customs declarations) from 2016-17 onwards. On-going study of e-commerce parcels as proxy for internet penetration and use with UNSD Comtrade and UN Global Pulse.		1	
	WB	[Proportion of businesses using the internet, Proportion of Individuals using the internet]	UNCTAD, ITU	UNCTAD, ITU		1	1.4, 5.b, 8.3, 8.10, 9.1, 9.3, 9.c, 10.3, 11.1, 16.7, 17.6
	ESCAP	New - [X % of technologies that have been transferred to LDCs and developing countries.]	UNCTAD				
Indicator 17.8.2 Quality of internet access (bandwidth) (BAA)							
	ITU	Correct indicator name: [International Internet bandwidth per inhabitant]	Data are produced by national regulatory authorities or Information and Communication Technology Ministries, who collect the data from Internet Service Providers and/or wholesale Internet connectivity providers. For countries that do not provide the information, ITU estimates the indicator based on information provided by operators/ISPs, and based on subscription data. By 2014, data were available for about 200 economies.	ITU collects and reports on data for this indicator annually. By 2014, data were available for about 200 economies.			9a

	UNCDF	Correct indicator name: <u>International Internet bandwidth per inhabitant]</u>	This indicator is based on an internationally agreed definition and methodology, which have been developed under the coordination of ITU, through its Expert Groups and following an extensive consultation process with countries. It is also a core indicator of the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development's Core List of Indicators, which has been endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission (last time in 2014). ITU collects data for these indicators through an annual questionnaire sent to national regulatory authorities or Information and Communication Technology Ministries, who collect the data from Internet Service Providers and/or wholesale Internet connectivity providers . For countries that do not provide the information, ITU estimates the indicator based on information provided by operators/ISPs, and based on subscription data. By 2014, data were available for about 200 economies.	ITU collects and reports on data for this indicator annually. Data are published in June of every year, for the end of the previous year.		2	9.a.
	UNEP	Alternative: <u>Individuals with ICT Skills</u>	\ITU - Already core Indicator for Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development"			2	
	UNESCO					2	
	UPU					2	
	WB	<u>Fixed broadband subscriptions, broken down by speed</u>	Existing, collected by ITU	ITU		2	8.2
Indicator 17.8.3 Percentage of public libraries with broadband Internet access (new)							
	UNESCO	<u>Percentage of public libraries with broadband Internet access</u> _Disaggregations: none	ICT surveys, library surveys	IFLA, along with partners in the library community and ICTD community, such as the Alliance for Affordable Internet (A4AI) could help with collection		3	16.10, 9c, 5b

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

	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		The dollar value of financial and technical assistance, including through North-South, South-South, and triangular cooperation, committed to developing countries' designing and implementing a holistic policy mix that aim at sustainable development in three dimensions (including elements such as reducing inequality within a country and governance).	Varous international, multilateral development banks, financial mecamisms and regional financial insititutions including Multilateral Fund of the Montreal Protocol, GEF, Green Climate Fund, CDM, World Bank, Development Finance Institutions (DFIs), International Financial Institutions (IFIs), African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank etc.	Varous international, multilateral development banks, financial mecamisms and regional financial insititutions including Multilateral Fund of the Montreal Protocol, GEF, Green Climate Fund, CDM, World Bank, Development Finance Institutions (DFIs), International Financial Institutions (IFIs), African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank etc.	Tier III		9.4, 9.a, 9.b
Indicator 17.9.1	Number (share) of national plans to implement SDGs approved by governments by end of 2016 compared to by 2020. (BBB)						
	UNCDF	Alternative: <u>[Percent of indicators in national development plans and strategies that prioritize sustainable development]</u>				1	
	UNEP	Alternative: <u>[Percent of indicators in national development plans and strategies that prioritize sustainable development]</u>				1	
Indicator 17.9.2	Substantial increase in capacity built through south-south cooperation (CBB)						
	UNCDF	Alternative: <u>[The dollar value of financial and technical assistance, including through North-South, South-South, and triangular cooperation, committed to developing countries' designing and implementing a holistic policy mix that aim at sustainable development in three dimensions (including elements such as reducing inequality within a country and governance).]</u>				2	
	UNEP	Alternative: <u>[The dollar value of financial and technical assistance, including through North-South, South-South, and triangular cooperation, committed to developing countries' designing and implementing a holistic policy mix that aim at sustainable development in three dimensions (including elements such as reducing inequality within a country and governance).]</u>				2	
	ESCAP	Not quantifiable unless a number of CB activity is fixed for each country					

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

	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		<p>Worldwide weighted tariff-average</p> <p>This indicator can be disaggregated and analysed by type of tariff (MFN applied rates and preferential rates), by product sector, by region and by level of development. The unit of measurement will be in % terms. Ad valorem equivalents (AVE) will be calculated for those tariffs that are not expressed in percentage. This methodology also allows for cross-country comparisons. Calculations can be performed on a yearly basis.</p> <p>These calculations are already part of the MDG Gap task force report.</p>	WTO/UNCTAD/ITC	WTO/UNCTAD/ITC Data is widely available for most countries	Tier I		17.12, 8.2
Indicator 17.10.1	Stock of potentially trade-restrictive measures in WTO members (CBB)						
	UNCDF	<p>Modified: [Trade restrictiveness indicator.] The observed reduction of trade restrictive measures worldwide can be used as an indicator of the overall degree of support for the multilateral trading system. This is a composite indicator that takes into account a large set of tariff and non tariff measures which may affect trade in goods and services. The methodology to weight the sub-measurements included in it still has to be defined. As a consequence also the unit of measure is not yet defined.</p>	WTO-UNCTAD-WB-ITC databases. Reference to the methodology used can be found in the following reports and databases: World Bank-UNCTAD's Tariff trade restrictiveness indexes (TTRI and MA-TTRI); World Bank's Trade Costs; World Bank's Services Trade Restrictions Database; WTO's Stock of potentially trade-restrictive measures in WTO members (I-TIP portal and DG's Report for the Annual Overview of developments in the international trading environment that are having an impact on the multilateral trading system)	WTO-UNCTAD-WB-ITC. The above mentioned organizations will develop specifics in the coming months		2	Target 1.4 (as a measurement of access to new technology and financial services, including microfinance); Target 2.b (as a measurement of existing barriers and distortion in world agricultural markets); Target 17.12 (as a measurement of transparency of market access conditions, including Rules of Origin); Target 3.8 (as a measurement of restrictions imposed on the trade of essential medicines and health care services); Target 9.3 (as a measurement of the existing trade barriers that curb access financial services)

	UNEP	Modified: [Trade restrictiveness indicator.] Modify current indicator by measuring non-tariff measures that restrict the trade of environmental goods and also measure prevalence of environmentally harmful subsidies.	World Bank-UNCTAD's Tariff trade restrictiveness indexes (TTRI and MA-TTRI); World Bank's Trade Costs; World Bank's Services Trade Restrictions Database; WTO's Stock of potentially trade-restrictive measures in WTO members. Source: http://i-tip.wto.org/goods/default.aspx?language=en			2	Target 2.b
	ESCAP	None of these indicators actually represent the Target 17.10<U+0085> New indicator - Successful conclusion of Doha Round including acceptance of all the SDT proposals. .	WTO				
Indicator 17.10.2 Worldwide weighted tariff-average: a. MFN applied and preferential, b. Applied to Devd/Dvg/LDCs, c. Applied by Devd/Dvg/LDCs, and d. By main sectors (CBB)							
	UNCDF	\Modified: Worldwide weighted tariff-average. The average level of customs tariff rates applied worldwide can be used as an indicator of the degree of success achieved by multilateral negotiations. This indicator can be disaggregated and analysed by type of tariff (MFN applied rates and preferential rates), by product sector, by region and by level of development. The unit of measurement will be in % terms. Ad valorem equivalents (AVE) will be calculated for those tariffs that are not expressed in percentage. This methodology also allows for cross-country comparisons. Calculations can be performed on a yearly basis. To further refine the quality of the information, additional sub-measurements could be calculated including: a) Tariff peaks (i.e. % of tariffs on some products that are considerably higher than usual, defined as above 15 per cent) and b) Tariff escalation (i.e. wherein a country applies a higher tariff rate to products at the later stages of production). These calculations are already part of the MDG Gap task force report (see the report for further information on the methodology at http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/mdg_gap/mdg_gap2014/2014GAP_FULL_EN.pdf)."	WTO-UNCTAD-ITC databases. Concerning the feasibility rating, data is already available.	WTO-UNCTAD-ITC		1	target 17.12 (to measure the degree of implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access). target 8.2 (as the reduction of tariff escalation levels will promote the production of high-value added products)
	UNEP	Worldwide weighted tariff-average by type (MFN applied and preferential), by sector (incl. tariff peaks and tariff escalation) and by level of development.	WTO-UNCTAD-ITC databases. These indicators are already part of the MDG Gap task force report.			1	
	ESCAP	Delete this indicator as it does not reflect the target.	WTO				

Target 17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Developing countries' and LDCs' exports (by partner group and key sectors), including services.	WTO/UNCTAD/ITC	WTO/UNCTAD/ITC Data is widely available for most countries	Tier I		2.3, 8.2
Indicator 17.11.1 Monitoring the evolution of developing countries export by partner group and key sectors. Such as: a) Exports of high technological content as proportion of total exports, b) Labour-intensive exports as proportion of total exports (pro-poor exports), and c) Export diversification (by product; by market destination) (BBB)							
	UNCDF	Modified: <u>[Developing countries' and LDCs' exports (by partner group and key sectors), including services.]</u> Can be calculated on a yearly basis. The unit of measurement could be in % (developing countries' and LDCs share of global exports) or alternatively in value (i.e. USD '000). Otherwise, out of the same data, 2 clear indicators could be calculated to measure the target, i.e.: (1) least developed countries' share of global exports (in % terms), (2) exports of developing countries (in value terms). The 2 indicators can be calculated on a yearly basis. Similar calculations are already part of the MDG Gap task force report. For reference purposes see http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/mdg_gap/mdg_gap2014/2014GAP_FULL_EN.pdf . To further refine the quality of the information, additional sub-measurement could be calculated including a) Exports of high technological content as proportion of total exports, b) Labour-intensive exports as proportion of total exports (pro-poor exports), and c) Export diversification (by product; by market destination).The indicator will not include export of oil and arms."	WTO-UNCTAD-ITC databases. Concerning the feasibility rating, data is already available.	WTO-UNCTAD-ITC		1	Target 8.2 (as a measurement of diversification, technological upgrading and innovation); Target 2.3 (to measure the increase of productivity of small scale food producers and the enhanced opportunities to access market and value addition segments)
	UNEP	Modified: <u>[Monitoring the evolution of country's export by partner group and key sectors, including services. Include as one of the sectors analyzed: exports of native biodiversity products, biotrade, sustainability certified products, and environmental goods.]</u>	WTO-UNCTAD-ITC databases. These indicators are already part of the MDG Gap task force report. Source: national statistics.				

	UPU	The UPU proposes that this indicator could be complemented by an indicator on the development of international e-commerce. Such complementary indicator could be: Volumes and values of e-commerce related imports and exports of goods, by country, by product (UNSD Comtrade HS classification for international trade) and for each bilateral flow for any country-pair. At a latter stage, the above mentioned international e-commerce statistics could also be provided by the size of the firm (in order to monitor e-commerce related exports and imports by micro, small and medium-size enterprises).	UPU existing data; UNSD Comtrade existing data; UNCTAD existing data; WTO and ITC existing data.	UPU - big data on international e-commerce available for most countries on a real-time basis (through consolidated tracking systems data) with real-time data potentially back to 1999 for international tonnage, volumes and with a progressive coverage of all countries by 2012 and onwards. Generalization of the capture of the value of goods (e-commerce related customs declarations) from 2016-17 onwards. On-going study of e-commerce parcels as proxy for international trade with UNSD Comtrade and UN Global Pulse.		1	
Indicator 17.11.2 Value of non-oil exports from LDCs that are derived from sustainable management of natural resources (CBB)							
	UNCDF	Remove indicator. There is not enough information available to define and quantify the amount of exports deriving from the sustainable management of natural resources					
	UNEP	Also consider measuring the proportion of exports that are considered raw materials.	Source: COMTRADE				
	UPU					2	
	ESCAP	New- <u>[new products and new markets to be generated by X% in LDC exports]</u>					

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

	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Average tariffs faced by developing countries and LDCs by key sectors	WTO/UNCTAD/ITC	WTO/UNCTAD/ITC	Tier I		2.3, 17.10
Indicator 17.12.1	Average tariffs faced by developing countries and LDCs by key sectors (BBB)						
	UNCDF	Same indicator. The unit of measurement will be in % terms. Ad valorem equivalents (AVE) will be calculated for those tariffs that are not expressed in percentage. This methodology also allows for cross-country comparisons. Calculations can be performed on an yearly basis. This indicator is already part of the MDG Gap task force report. For reference purposes see http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/mdg_gap/mdg_gap2014/2014GAP_FULL_EN.pdf	WTO-UNCTAD-ITC databases. Concerning the feasibility rating, data is already available.	WTO-UNCTAD-ITC		1	target 17.10; Target 2.3 (to measure the improvement in the access of markets and opportunities for value addition)
	UNEP	Include proportion of total imports from developing countries and least developed countries admitted duty free and quota free (DFQF), giving a better measure of concession utilization than average tariff	WTO-UNCTAD-ITC databases. These indicators are already part of the MDG Gap task force report. Source: COMTRADE and WTO databases			1	
	ESCAP	DFQF is not for the developing countries. The indicator given is not correct. New Indicator proposed - [Full implementation of DFQF by giving market access on 97% of the products by developed countries.]	WTO/Commtrade	WTO/National governments		1	
Indicator 17.12.2	Preferences utilization by developing and least developed countries on their export to developed countries (CBB)						
	UNCDF	"Same indicator. Preference utilization can be defined as a proportion between the value of imports that exporters/importers claim for preferential tariff treatment under a specific trade agreement and the total value of imports eligible for the preferential tariff under the above mentioned agreement. The unit of measurement will be in % (i.e. percentage of imports sourced under preferential treatment). The rate of utilization of preferences can be a good proxy to measure the impact of obstacles (e.g. specific requirements as rules of origin, lack of transparency) over the effective use of such preferences (e.g. Duty Free Quota Free for LDCs). The calculation of this indicator might not be possible on a yearly basis. Refer to the following paper (and other related research) for more information on the methodology https://www.wto.org/ENGLISH/res_e/reser_e/ersd201212_e.pdf "	WTO-UNCTAD-ITC databases. For the time being, data is available only for the leading developed country importers and is retrieved from Eurostat, USITC and data provided to the WTO Secretariat by governments""	WTO-UNCTAD-ITC		2	target 10.a (to measure the actions taken in order to facilitate utilization of preferences granted by developed countries in order to to increase trading opportunities for developing countries)

	UNEP	Same indicator. Include average tariffs imposed on agricultural products and products of native biodiversity, from developing and least developed countries.	The rate of utilization of preferences can be a good proxy to measure the impact of obstacles (e.g. the rules of origin) over effective use of such preferences (e.g. DFQF for LDCs) that will increase LDCs' exports. Data is available for the leading importers. Source: COMTRADE and WTO databases			2	
	ESCAP	New- <u>[X% of exports from LDCs to developed countries should be covered under preferences. Y% of new products to be exported under the DFQF preferences to developed countries.]</u>	WTO/Commtrade	WTO/National governments		2	

Target 17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		GDP	National Accounts/IMF/DESA		Tier I		Targets in Goal 8
Indicator 17.13.1	GDP (AAA)						
	UNCDF	Alternative: [Macro-Economic Dashboard (annual)] - A suite or dashboard of indicators are proposed that attempt to capture the levels of key economic indicators, and by extension, their volatility (these are not exhaustive and could be further supplemented): GDP; Current account surplus and deficit/GDP;Capital flows, inwards and outwards; Net international investment position/GDP; Current account surplus and deficit/GDP; Terms of trade; Export market shares (\$) ; Nominal unit labour cost; Functional distribution of labour and capital/GDP; Minimum wage, average wage and wage dispersion; Inequality Measure; Real effective exchange rates based on CPI deflators; Interest rates (including spread);Private sector debt level and change; Short term and long-term debt level of official reserves and reserves in banks; Private sector credit/GDP; Prices of food and energy; General government revenues, expenditure and debt/GDP; Employment and unemployment (% , composition, length of term); General price changes (CPI).	Key macro-economic indicators are readily available, so this dashboard will place no additional burden on countries (see EU Macro-Economic Scoreboard as an example).				Target 17.9

	UNEP	\Alternative: [Macro-Economic Dashboard (annual)] . A suite or dashboard of indicators are proposed that attempt to capture the levels of key economic indicators, and by extension, their volatility (these are not exhaustive and could be further supplemented): GDP; Current account surplus and deficit/GDP;Capital flows, inwards and outwards; Net international investment position/GDP; Current account surplus and deficit/GDP; Terms of trade; Export market shares (\$) ; Nominal unit labour cost; Functional distribution of labour and capital/GDP; Minimum wage, average wage and wage dispersion; Inequality Measure; Real effective exchange rates based on CPI deflators; Interest rates (including spread);Private sector debt level and change; Short term and long-term debt level of official reserves and reserves in banks; Private sector credit/GDP; Prices of food and energy; General government revenues, expenditure and debt/GDP; Employment and unemployment (% ,composition, length of term); General price changes (CPI)."	Key macro-economic indicators are readily available, so this dashboard will place no additional burden on countries (see EU Macro-Economic Scoreboard as an example).				Target 17.9
	WB	Target 17.13 (enhance global stability) is laudable, but the proposed indicators GDP and CAD deficits don't measure it. Suggest to substitute with measures of variability/dispersion.					
Indicator 17.13.2 Current account surplus and deficit/GDP (AAA)							
	UNCDF	Remove indicator					
	UNEP	Remove indicator					

Target 17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Number of countries that have ratified and implemented relevant international instruments including environmental, human rights, and labour instruments	OHCHR, UNEP, other agencies	OHCHR, UNEP	Tier I		
Indicator 17.14.1 Number of countries that have ratified and implemented relevant international instruments under the IMO (safety, security, environmental protection, civil liability and compensation and insurance) (BBB)							
	ILO	Alternative text: [Number of countries that have ratified and implemented relevant international instruments under the ILO and the IMO (safety, security, environmental protection, civil liability and compensation and insurance)]	NORMLEX (Information System on International Labour Standards of the ILO).	Responsible entity: ILO. Availability: Information on all ILO member states (185), of which 66 ratified the Maritime Labour Convention of 2006.			

	OHCHR	<u>[Number of countries that have ratified and implemented relevant international instruments including environmental, human rights, and labour instruments]</u>	OHCHR	OHCHR		1	
	UNCDF	Modified: <u>[Number of countries that have ratified and implemented relevant international instruments including environmental, human rights, and labour instruments]</u>	Data, maps and metadata is available http://indicators.ohchr.org to monitor the number of countries that have ratified and implemented relevant international human rights instruments. On environmental instruments, data is available on both INFORMEA (http://www.informea.org/) for monitoring, ratification, and UNEPLive (www.unep.org/uneplive) for monitoring.	OHCHR and UNEP (number of countries depends on the instrument but it is usually more than 150)		1	
	UNEP	Modified: <u>[Number of countries that have ratified and implemented relevant international instruments including environmental, human rights, and labour instruments]</u>	Data, maps and metadata is available http://indicators.ohchr.org to monitor the number of countries that have ratified and implemented relevant international human rights instruments. On environmental instruments, data is available on both INFORMEA (http://www.informea.org/) for monitoring ratification, and UNEPLive (www.unep.org/uneplive) for monitoring implementation drawing upon the information available through Secretariats of individual agreements and instruments.	OHCHR and UNEP and ILO (number of countries depends on the instrument but is usually more than 150)			
Indicator 17.14.2 Number of countries with multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms in place for a coordinated implementation of chemicals and wastes conventions and frameworks (BBB)							
	UNCDF	Remove indicator					

Target 17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Numbers of constraints that are embodied in ODA or loan agreements, IIAs. RTAs etc.	OECD DAC+ (ODA) UNCTAD (IIAs + RTAs)	UNCTAD	Tier II		
Indicator 17.15.1 Number of countries signing on for sharing of fiscal information (CBB)							
	UNCDF	Alternative: <u>[Numbers of constraints that are embodied in ODA or loan agreements, IIAs. RTAs etc.]</u>	OECD DAC+ (ODA); UNCTAD (IIAs + RTAs)			1	
	UNEP	Alternative: <u>[Numbers of constraints that are embodied in ODA or loan agreements, IIAs. RTAs etc.]</u>	OECD DAC+ (ODA) , UNCTAD (IIAs + RTAs)			1	
Indicator 17.15.2 Automatic transfer of financial information (CBB)							
	UNCDF	Remove indicator					
	UNEP	Remove indicator					

Target 17.16 Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Indicator 7 from Global Partnership Monitoring Exercise: Mutual accountability among development co-operation actors is strengthened through inclusive reviews	OECD-UNDP Table A.7. Global Partnership Website: http://www.effectivecooperation.org/	UNDP	Tier II		
Indicator 17.16.1	Changes in the number of multi-stakeholder partnerships participants active in developing countries (CBB)						
	UNCDF	Alternative: [<u>Indicator 7 from Global Partnership Monitoring Exercise: Mutual accountability among development co-operation actors is strengthened through inclusive reviews</u>]	OECD-UNDP Table A.7. Global Partnership Website: http://www.effectivecooperation.org/			1	
	UNEP	Alternative: [<u>Indicator 7 from Global Partnership Monitoring Exercise: Mutual accountability among development co-operation actors is strengthened through inclusive reviews</u>]	OECD-UNDP Table A.7. Global Partnership Website: http://www.effectivecooperation.org/			1	
Indicator 17.16.2	Classification and trajectory of the above in terms of: a) Nature of partnership, b) Region: Global, regional, c) Objectives: Sharing technology, expertise etc. and d) Country type (where partnership is active) (CBB)						
	UNCDF	Remove indicator					
	UNEP	Remove indicator					

Target 17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resources strategies of partnerships							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Amount of US\$ committed to public-private partnerships	World Bank	World Bank	Tier III		
Indicator 17.17.1	Number of PPP projects (BBB)						
	UNCDF	Alternative: [<u>Ratio of stock of Public/Public-Private investment.</u>]	National Accounts (Government Financial Sector Accounts)				
	UNEP	Alternative: [<u>Ratio of stock of Public/Public-Private investment.</u>]	National Accounts (Government Financial Sector Accounts)				

	WB	We would like a clarification on the definition of Public-Private partnerships. The definition that the PPP CCSA is using is "Any long-term contractual arrangement between a public entity or authority and a private entity, for providing a public asset or service, in which the private party bears significant risk and management responsibility." This is important to know to understand if the data collected for indicators 17.17 will be aligned with the information we at the World Bank are currently collecting and if we can contribute to it. Also, a relevant indicator is [amount of US\$ committed]: Number of projects is important but the impact maybe more associated to the size of those PPPs and the share of the Private sector. Number of projects only provides partial information on the evolution of the PPPs. Under the PPI database, we collect information on US\$ committed to PPP projects in the infrastructure sector that could be used. Finally, Time to account: PPPs have a project cycle so it is not obvious at what time we should account for it. The WBG PPI database includes PPP projects that have reached financial closure."	It would be important to understand what will be the data sources for these indicators. As you may know, we are already collecting data on indicator 17.17.2 for the infrastructure sector in our Private Participation in Infrastructure (PPI) database. Here the link http://ppi.worldbank.org/				
Indicator 17.17.2 Number of PPP projects implemented by developing countries (BBB)							
	UNCDF	Alternative: ['SDG Investment Gap' and 'Private Sector Potential']	UNCTAD World Investment Report (2014, Table IV-2)				
	UNEP	Alternative: ['SDG Investment Gap' and 'Private Sector Potential']	UNCTAD World Investment Report (2014, Table IV-2)				

Target 17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts							
	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Proportion of sustainable development indicators with full disaggregation produced at the national level.	MDG reporting databases (UNDESA and UNDP) plus baseline assessment in 2015 by UNFPA.	UNFPA, UNDESA, UNDP	Tier I		All targets
Indicator 17.18.1 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation (that [a] enshrine statistical independence; [b]mandate data collection; and [c] secure access to national administrative data) (AAA)							
	UNCDF	Alternative: [Proportion of sustainable development indicators with full disaggregation produced at the national level.]	MDG reporting databases (UNDESA and UNDP) plus baseline assessment in 2015 by UNFPA.	UNFPA, UNDESA, UNDP		1	All targets
	UNEP	Alternative: [Proportion of national sustainable development strategies that utilize essential data on the current and future characteristics of the population across the points of disaggregation defined in target 17.18]	International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) monitoring mechanism, guidelines for review to be updated to match this indicator				
Indicator 17.18.2 Number of countries that have formal institutional arrangements for the coordination of the compilation of official statistics (at international, national and regional level) (AAA)							
	UNCDF	Alternative: [Proportion of countries that regularly collect essential data on the population]	Global statistical monitoring systems associated with the different data types	UN DESA, World Bank, UNFPA, UNICEF		2	All targets with population-based indicators

	UNEP	Alternative: <u>[Proportion of countries that regularly collect essential data on the population]</u>	Global statistical monitoring systems associated with the different data types, including those housed in the UN Statistical Division, World Bank, UNFPA OpenData platform, UNICEF, etc.				
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Target 17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries

	Contributor Name	Specification	Source	Entity	Tier	Priority	Interlinkages
Proposed Priority Indicator		Index of Sustainable Economic Welfare (Nordhaus/Tobin)			Tier II		
Indicator 17.19.1	Index of Sustainable Economic Welfare (Nordhaus/Tobin) (BBB)						
	UNCDF	Alternative: <u>[Inclusive Wealth Index]</u>	Compiled by UNEP			1	
	UNEP	Alternative: <u>[Inclusive Wealth Index]</u>	http://inclusivewealthindex.org/#the-world-wants-to-know-how-its-doing	Compiled by UNEP - 140		1	8.1
Indicator 17.19.2	Gross National Happiness (CBB)						
	UNCDF	Alternative: <u>[Financial and other resources made available to strengthen the statistical capacity in developing countries]</u>				2	
	UNEP	Alternative: <u>[Financial and other resources made available to strengthen the statistical capacity in developing countries]</u>				2	