

## First proposed priority indicator list

### 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 contained in this document. In cases where multiple indicators were proposed under one target, precedence was in general given to the proposals by agencies with a mandate in the specific area and/or already responsible for global monitoring on the specific indicator. The indicator selected for each target was evaluated in terms of its stage of development 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.

The first proposed priority indicator list is intended to summarize the current state of discussion on indicators on individual targets and will be the focus of the discussions at the first meeting of the IAEG-SDGs from 1-2 June 2015. One important consideration is that the number of indicators must be limited and that there should be only one indicator per target (or fewer, if multipurpose indicators can be identified/developed). 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 list in this document is complemented by a file containing all proposals (“List of proposals”).

Label	Description	Name and description of selected priority indicator	Provide data source/s	Name of entity responsible for global monitoring (if available). Indicate for how many countries data are available (If known)	Rate the Tier of the Indicator <sup>1</sup>	Indicate target(s) for which this indicator is also relevant (multi-purpose indicator)
<b>Goal 1</b>	<b>End poverty in all its forms everywhere</b>					
Target 1.1	By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day.	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	<b>Tier I</b>	2.3,1.2,8.5
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.	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;	<b>Tier I</b>	1.1,8.5,
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.	Proportion of poor and vulnerable population covered by social protection systems further break downs including one or more of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of older persons receiving a pension;</li> <li>• Percentage of households with children receiving child support;</li> <li>• Percentage of unemployed persons receiving unemployment benefits;</li> <li>• Percentage of persons with disabilities receiving disability benefits;</li> <li>• Percentage of pregnant women receiving maternity benefits;</li> <li>• Percentage of workers covered against occupational accidents;</li> <li>• Percentage of poor and vulnerable people receiving benefits</li> </ul>	Household surveys	ILO	<b>Tier III</b>	1.1,1.2,5.4, 8.5, 8.8, 10.4

<sup>1</sup> Tier 1: Methodology exists, data widely available; Tier 2: Methodology Exists, data not easily available; Tier 3: methodology needs to be developed.

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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.	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	<b>Tier III</b>	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
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.	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 ?	<b>Tier II</b>	11.5, 13.1, 14.2, 15.3
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.	Share of total overall government spending (incl. subnationals) on programs directed to bottom 40% of population of country (%).		World Bank	<b>Tier III</b>	[3.1; 3.2; 3.3; 3.4; 3.7; 3.8; 4.1; 4.2; 4.3; 4.6; 5.6]
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.	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 ( <a href="http://www.bipindicators.net/status_ofNBSAPs">http://www.bipindicators.net/status_ofNBSAPs</a> and <a href="http://www.cbd.int/nbsap/">http://www.cbd.int/nbsap/</a> )	INFORMEA ( <a href="http://www.informea.org">www.informea.org</a> ). Information currently available for more than 160 countries	<b>Tier I</b>	Targets 1.b, 13.2 and 15.9

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<b>Goal 2</b>	<b>End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>					
Target 2.1	Prevalence of undernourishment	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 <a href="http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-fs/ess-fadata/it/#.VM89cGjF-VM">http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-fs/ess-fadata/it/#.VM89cGjF-VM</a> and updated every year.	<b>Tier I</b>	
Target 2.2	Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 SD from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under five years of age	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)	<b>Tier I</b>	
Target 2.3	Value of production per labour unit (measured in constant USD), by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size	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 (e.g., LSMS-ISA, Integrated Surveys for Agriculture) FAO and the World Bank 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 World Bank. 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.	<b>Tier II</b>	

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Target 2.4	<p>Percentage of agricultural area under sustainable agricultural practices.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Percentage of agricultural area under sustainable agricultural practices.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p><b>Tier II</b></p>	<p>The proposed alternative is used as one component of indicator 15.3.2, Area of land/soils under sustainable management</p>

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Target 2.5	<p>Ex Situ Crop Collections Enrichment index</p> <p>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.</p> <p>For a detailed description see <a href="http://www.bipindicators.net/crop_collections">http://www.bipindicators.net/crop_collections</a></p>	<p>Ex Situ Crop Collections Enrichment index</p> <p>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.</p> <p>For a detailed description see <a href="http://www.bipindicators.net/crop_collections">http://www.bipindicators.net/crop_collections</a></p>	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.	<b>Tier I</b>	15.5
Target 2.a	<p>The Agriculture Orientation Index (AOI) for Government Expenditures</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The Agriculture Orientation Index (AOI) for Government Expenditures</p> <p>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.</p>	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: <a href="http://faostat3.fao.org/download/I/I/G/E">http://faostat3.fao.org/download/I/I/G/E</a> , 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.	<b>Tier I</b>	
Target 2.b	Percent change in Import and Export tariffs on agricultural products	Percent change in Import and Export tariffs on agricultural products	WTO	WTO	<b>Tier I</b>	
Target 2.c	Indicator of (food) Price Anomalies (IPA) ( CBB )	Indicator of (food) Price Anomalies (IPA) ( CBB )		FAO	<b>Tier III</b>	

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<b>Goal 3</b>	<b>Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</b>					
Target 3.1	By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.	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	<b>Tier I</b>	
Target 3.2	By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age.	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.	<b>Tier I</b>	
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.	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	<b>Tier I</b>	3.2, 3.1, 10.2; is partly overlapping with 6.1 and 6.2
		TB incidence per 1,000 persons per year	CRVS, household surveys, health facility data, modeling	WHO; data - all countries; global database available; annual reporting	<b>Tier I</b>	
		Malaria incident cases per 1,000 person per year	Household surveys, health facility data, modeling	WHO; data - all countries; global database available; annual reporting	<b>Tier I</b>	
		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;	<b>Tier I</b>	

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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.	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	<b>Tier II</b>	
Target 3.5	Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	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)	<b>Tier II</b>	
Target 3.6	By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	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	<b>Tier I</b>	is partly overlapping with 11.2

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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.	<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>	<b>Tier I</b>	is overlapping with 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.	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.	<b>Tier II</b>	is part of 1.2; partly overlapping with 10.4
Target 3.9	By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.	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	<b>Tier I</b>	is partly overlapping with 6.3, 11.6 and 12.4
Target 3.a	Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate.	<p>Tobacco use among persons 18 years and older</p> <p>Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 18 years and older</p>	Household surveys	WHO; data - all countries; global database available; regular global reporting	<b>Tier I</b>	

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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.	Proportion of population with access to affordable essential medicines on a sustainable basis	Facility surveys	WHO; data - all countries	Tier I	
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.	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	
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.	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	

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<b>Goal 4</b>	<b>Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</b>					
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.	<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 (e.g. PIRLS, PISA, TIMSS), regional learning assessments (e.g. 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>	<b>Tier III</b>	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
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.	<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.	<b>Tier III</b>	1.4; is part of 4.5

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Target 4.3	By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	<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 than 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>	<b>Tier II</b>	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
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	<p>The percentage of people in a given age-range (eg 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)</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<b>Tier III</b>	1.4, 4.3, 5.b, 8.5, 9.2
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.	<p>Parity indices (female/male, urban/rural, bottom/top wealth quintile) for all indicators on this list that can be disaggregated</p>	<p>Same sources and availability as the underlying indicators themselves</p>	<p>UIS; Data available for over 100 countries</p>	<b>Tier I</b>	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

Label	Description	Name and description of selected priority indicator	Provide data source/s	Name of entity responsible for global monitoring (if available). Indicate for how many countries data are available (if known)	Rate the Tier of the Indicator <sup>1</sup>	Indicate target(s) for which this indicator is also relevant (multi-purpose indicator)
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.	<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) 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,
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.	<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

Label	Description	Name and description of selected priority indicator	Provide data source/s	Name of entity responsible for global monitoring (if available). Indicate for how many countries data are available (if known)	Rate the Tier of the Indicator <sup>1</sup>	Indicate target(s) for which this indicator is also relevant (multi-purpose indicator)
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	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 hand washing 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 sanitation 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	<b>Tier II</b>	6.1, 6.2, 7.1, 9.c, 17.8
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.	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.	<b>Tier 1</b>	1.a, 2.a, 9.5, 9.b, 10.b, 12.a, 13.b, 17.2, 17.6
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	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	<b>Tier 1</b>	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

Label	Description	Name and description of selected priority indicator	Provide data source/s	Name of entity responsible for global monitoring (if available). Indicate for how many countries data are available (If known)	Rate the Tier of the Indicator <sup>1</sup>	Indicate target(s) for which this indicator is also relevant (multi-purpose indicator)
<b>Goal 5</b>	<b>Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</b>					
Target 5.1	End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.	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.	<b>Tier III</b>	
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.	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	<b>Tier II</b>	
Target 5.3	Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.	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.	<b>Tier I</b>	
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.	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	<b>Tier II</b>	

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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.	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments	IPU	IPU	<b>Tier I</b>	
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.	Proportion of women (aged 15-49) who make their own sexual and reproductive decisions.	DHS, MICS and other health and household surveys.	UNFPA ++	<b>Tier II</b>	
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.	Share of women among agricultural land owners by age and location (U/R)	Minimum Set Gender Indicators	UNSD	<b>Tier III soon Tier II</b>	
Target 5.b	Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women.	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	<b>Tier II</b>	
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.	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.	<b>Tier III</b>	

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<b>Goal 6</b>	<b>Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</b>					
Target 6.1	By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water	<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)	<b>Tier I</b>	is partly overlapping with 3.3

Label	Description	Name and description of selected priority indicator	Provide data source/s	Name of entity responsible for global monitoring (if available). Indicate for how many countries data are available (If known)	Rate the Tier of the Indicator <sup>1</sup>	Indicate target(s) for which this indicator is also relevant (multi-purpose indicator)
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.	<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>	<b>Tier II</b>	is partly overlapping with 3.3

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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.	<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>	<b>Tier II</b>	is partly overlapping with 3.9, 11.6, 12.4 and 12.5

Label	Description	Name and description of selected priority indicator	Provide data source/s	Name of entity responsible for global monitoring (if available). Indicate for how many countries data are available (If known)	Rate the Tier of the Indicator <sup>1</sup>	Indicate target(s) for which this indicator is also relevant (multi-purpose indicator)
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.	<p>Percentage change in water use efficiency over time.</p> <p>Definition: Value added over water use, by industry.</p> <p>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>	<b>Tier I</b>	<p>This indicator informs on the following targets: 2.4, 8.4, 9.4 12.2, 12.3, 15.1.</p>

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Target 6.5	By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	Degree of integrated water resources management (IWRM) implementation (0-100)	<p>Data for 134 countries are available from UNEP-DHI (e.g. <a href="http://www.unepdhi.org/rioplus20">http://www.unepdhi.org/rioplus20</a> (see data file zip link) – full data available on request).</p> <p>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 <b>targets 6.a and 6.b</b>, and be further complemented by the UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS) for WASH-related issues. <b>Target 1.b:</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. <b>Target 11.b:</b> This indicator informs on the existence of integrated policies and plans for water management.</p>

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Target 6.6	By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes.	<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. 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>	<b>Tier II</b>	<p>is part of 12.2</p> <p>is overlapping with 15.1, 15.2 and 15.4</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	ODA for water and sanitation related activities and programmes	OECD-DAC	OECD-DAC	Tier II	
Target 6.b	Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management.					

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<b>Goal 7</b>	<b>Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</b>					
Target 7.1	By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	Percentage of population with electricity access (%)		World Bank (as part of SE4All)	<b>Tier I</b>	
Target 7.2	By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	Share of energy from renewable sources in net domestic energy use	The SEEA Central Framework and the SEEA Energy provide standard methodology for calculating this indicator. The EA methodology should be evaluated against the standard.	UNSD/OECD	<b>Tier II</b>	
Target 7.3	By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	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	<b>Tier I</b>	7.3
Target 7.a	By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology	Improvement in the net carbon intensity of the energy sector (GHG/TFC in CO2 equivalents)		UNFCCC (or GHG data derived from the energy data above using the IPCC guidelines)	<b>Tier II</b>	
Target 7.b	By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States	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	<b>Tier I</b>	7.3

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<b>Goal 8</b>	<b>Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</b>					
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	GDP per capita, PPP	World Bank	World Bank	<b>Tier I</b>	
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	Growth rate of GDP per employed person	GDP figures based on National Accounts and employment figures on Household surveys.		<b>Tier I</b>	
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	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.	<b>Tier II</b>	8.5, 8.8
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	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.	<b>Tier II</b>	9.4, 12.1, 12.2

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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	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.	<b>Tier II</b>	10.3,10.4
Target 8.6	By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	Percentage of youth (15-24) not in education, employment or training (NEET)	Household surveys (LFS, HIES, LSMS, Integrated HH surveys, etc.), Administrative records.		<b>Tier I</b>	
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	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).	<b>Tier II</b>	4.1, 8.8, 16.2
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	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.	<b>Tier II</b>	8.5

Label	Description	Name and description of selected priority indicator	Provide data source/s	Name of entity responsible for global monitoring (if available). Indicate for how many countries data are available (if known)	Rate the Tier of the Indicator <sup>1</sup>	Indicate target(s) for which this indicator is also relevant (multi-purpose indicator)
Target 8.9	By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	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 ( <a href="http://sdt.unwto.org/content/sustainability-indicators-and-global-observatories">http://sdt.unwto.org/content/sustainability-indicators-and-global-observatories</a> ) and 10YFP for SCP ( <a href="http://www.scpclearinghouse.org/">http://www.scpclearinghouse.org/</a> )	<b>Tier II</b>	
Target 8.10	Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	Number of commercial bank branches and ATMs per 100,000 adults		IMF Financial Access Survey/189 countries	<b>Tier I</b>	
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	Aid for Trade Commitments and Disbursements ( CBB )	OECD/WTO	WTO	<b>Tier II</b>	
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	Total government spending in social protection and employment programmes as percentage of the national budgets and GDP			<b>Tier I</b>	

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<b>Goal 9</b>	<b>Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</b>					
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	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.	<b>Tier II</b>	2.3, 11.2
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	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	<b>Tier I</b>	
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	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	<b>Tier I/II</b>	

Label	Description	Name and description of selected priority indicator	Provide data source/s	Name of entity responsible for global monitoring (if available). Indicate for how many countries data are available (If known)	Rate the Tier of the Indicator <sup>1</sup>	Indicate target(s) for which this indicator is also relevant (multi-purpose indicator)
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	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.	<b>Tier II</b>	9.4, 12.1, 12.2
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	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	<b>Tier I</b>	2a, 3b, 12a, 14a, 17.6, 17.7

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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	R&D expenditure as percentage of GDP ( BAA )	Central Bank data	Data not available for international reporting	<b>Tier II</b>	
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	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	<b>Tier I</b>	
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	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.	<b>Tier I</b>	1.4, 2.3, 2.c, 9.1, 11.b, 13.1,

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<b>Goal 10</b>	<b>Reduce inequality within and among countries</b>					
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	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	<b>Tier I</b>	is partly overlapping with 1.2
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	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.	<b>Tier I</b>	1.2
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	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 Euro-barometer and Afrobarometer surveys, and this question could easily be added.	<b>Tier II</b>	10.2, 10.3, 16.3, 16b; is partly overlapping with 5.5
Target 10.4	Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	Labor share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers.	SNA, IMF Government Finance Statistics, ILO	Responsible entities: IMF, ILO. Availability: 200 countries.	<b>Tier I</b>	8.b.1
Target 10.5	Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations	Adoption of a financial transaction tax (Tobin tax) at a world level			<b>Tier III</b>	

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Target 10.6	Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions	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.	<b>Tier I</b>	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 10.7	Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	Recruitment cost born by employee as percentage of yearly income earned in country of destination.	Annual cost surveys based on household surveys, labour force surveys or ad hoc surveys.	National Statistical offices, Ministries of Labour. GMG	<b>Tier III</b>	8.8; 10.7
Target 10.a	Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements	Implementation of S&DT proposals in the Doha Round - differential reduction commitments for developing countries.	WTO	WTO	<b>Tier I</b>	is partly overlapping 16.2
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	OECD ODA data, disaggregated by recipient and donor countries			<b>Tier II</b>	

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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	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: <a href="http://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/en">http://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/en</a> , (survey based, mystery shopping)	World Bank	<b>Tier II</b>	10.7; 17.3

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<b>Goal 11</b>	<b>Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</b>					
Target 11.1	By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	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.	<b>Tier I</b>	1.4, 1.a, 5.4, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4.
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	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.	<b>Tier II</b>	3.9, 7.3

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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	Efficient land use	<p>Population growth (UNDESA). Satellite images of cities (open source). Land cover account in the SEEA. 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 source 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 derivation 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 development of infrastructure (through conversion of crops or tree-covered areas), deforestation, desertification, 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)	<b>Tier II</b>	2.1, 3.9, 6.4, 6.6, 11.a, 11.1, 11.b, 12.1, 13.2, 15.3, 15.4

Label	Description	Name and description of selected priority indicator	Provide data source/s	Name of entity responsible for global monitoring (if available). Indicate for how many countries data are available (If known)	Rate the Tier of the Indicator <sup>1</sup>	Indicate target(s) for which this indicator is also relevant (multi-purpose indicator)
Target 11.4	Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	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.</p> <p>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	<b>Tier II</b>	8.9, 11,7, 12.b

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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	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 ?	<b>Tier II</b>	11.5, 13.1, 14.2, 15.3

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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	Percentage of urban solid waste regularly collected and well managed (disaggregated by type of waste)	<p>Municipal bodies or private contractors. Informal collection data from NGOs and community organizations</p> <p>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 place in a broader context with economic data in both physical and monetary terms.</p> <p>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</p> <p>In sum, the accounts allows 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>	UN-Habitat and WHO	Tier III	12.3, 12.5

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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	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 derivation 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

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Target 11.a	Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	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	
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	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, Inter-American Development Bank, and C40 Climate Leadership Group	Tier I	13.3
Target 11.c	Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials	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	

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<b>Goal 12</b>	<b>Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</b>					
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	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	<b>Tier II</b>	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	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		<b>Tier II</b>	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	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	<b>Tier II</b>	
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	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; Monteal Protocol Data are available for up to 196 countries.	<b>Tier I</b>	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

Label	Description	Name and description of selected priority indicator	Provide data source/s	Name of entity responsible for global monitoring (if available). Indicate for how many countries data are available (If known)	Rate the Tier of the Indicator <sup>1</sup>	Indicate target(s) for which this indicator is also relevant (multi-purpose indicator)
Target 12.5	By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	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 place 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 allows 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	<b>Tier II</b>	Applicable to target 11.6

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Target 12.6	Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	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	<b>Tier I</b>	12.8
Target 12.7	Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	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		<b>Tier II</b>	8.4, 12.2
Target 12.8	By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	SCP mainstreamed into formal education	Data availability and quality: poor, currently unavailable.		<b>Tier III</b>	4.7, 8.4, 12.1
Target 12.a	Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production	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		<b>Tier III</b>	8.9, 14.7

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Target 12.b	Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	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 Organization (UNWTO) does not collect this data since the conceptual framework is not yet in place.	<b>Tier II</b>	
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	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.		<b>Tier II</b>	13.2

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<b>Goal 13</b>	<b>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.)</b>					
Target 13.1	Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	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 ?	<b>Tier II</b>	11.5, 13.1, 14.2, 15.3
Target 13.2	Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	# 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)			<b>Tier II</b>	
Target 13.3	Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	# of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula			<b>Tier III</b>	
Target 13.a	Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate fund through its capitalization as soon as possible	Mobilized amount of USD per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the USD 100 billion commitment			<b>Tier I</b>	
Target 13.b	Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	# of LDCs that are receiving specialized support for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth, local and marginalized communities			<b>Tier III</b>	

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<b>Goal 14</b>	<b>Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development</b>					
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	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,		<b>Tier II</b>	
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	Percentage of coastline with formulated and adopted ICM/MSP plans			<b>Tier II</b>	
Target 14.3	Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	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.		<b>Tier II</b>	
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	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	<b>Tier I</b>	
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	Coverage of protected areas	World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA)	UNEP-WCMC (Indicator under the BIP)	<b>Tier I</b>	Targets 6.6, 14.2, 14.5, 15.1 and 15.4

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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	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	
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	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	
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	Budget allocation to research in the field of sustainable marine technology as a percentage of all research in field of marine technology			Tier III	

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Target 14.b	Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	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	
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	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	

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<b>Goal 15</b>	<b>Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss</b>					
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	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	<b>Tier I</b>	6.6
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	Forest cover under sustainable forest management		FAO, FSC, PEFC (Indicator under the BIP)	<b>Tier II</b>	Target 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	Trends in land degradation	Trends in land degradation - SEEA EEA - provides the statistical framework for measuring land degradation.	UNCCD	<b>Tier II</b>	

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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	Coverage of protected areas	World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) ( <a href="http://www.protectedplanet.net/">http://www.protectedplanet.net/</a> ) The SEEA Experimental Ecosystem Accounts provides a classification of ecosystem assets included protected areas. WCMC has a data-base on protected areas/mountains which is obtained looking at elevation and slopes.	UNEP-WCMC (Indicator under the BIP) ( <a href="http://www.unep-wcmc.org/news/new-unep-report-unveils-world-on-track-to-meet-2020-target-for-protected-areas-on-land-and-sea">http://www.unep-wcmc.org/news/new-unep-report-unveils-world-on-track-to-meet-2020-target-for-protected-areas-on-land-and-sea</a> )	<b>Tier I</b>	Targets 6.6, 14.2, 14.5, 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	Red List Index		IUCN	<b>Tier I</b>	Targets 15.5, 12.2, 12.4,
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	Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol		CBD	<b>Tier I</b>	
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	Red List Index for species in trade		IUCN	<b>Tier I</b>	

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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	Adoption of national legislation relevant to the prevention or control of invasive alien species		IUCN	<b>Tier I</b>	
Target 15.9	By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	Number of national development plans and processes integrating biodiversity and ecosystem services values			<b>Tier II</b>	
Target 15.a	Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainable use biodiversity and ecosystems	Official development assistance in support of the CBD	OECD (Indicator under the BIP)	OECD	<b>Tier I</b>	Targets 1.a and 15.a
Target 15.b	Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation	Public funding for sustainable forest management			<b>Tier II</b>	
Target 15.c	Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities	Forestry official development assistance and forestry FDI		OECD	<b>Tier II</b>	

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<b>Goal 16</b>	<b>Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</b>					
Target 16.1	Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	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.	<b>Tier I/II</b>	16.2, 16.3, 16.4, 16.6
Target 16.2	End abuse, exploitations, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	Percentage of children aged 1-14 years who experienced any physical punishment by caregivers in the past month	Household surveys 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	<b>Tier II</b>	16.1.2. The indicator also monitors other targets: 5.2 (women), 10.3 (hate crimes).
Target 16.3	Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	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)	<b>Tier II</b>	16.6., 16.a., 16.b
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	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. <a href="http://www.gfintegrity.org/issues/data-by-country/">http://www.gfintegrity.org/issues/data-by-country/</a>	IMF?	<b>Tier II</b>	Target 16.5 (illicit financial flows include monies received through corruption). Target 8.3 (development-oriented policies). Target 17.1 (illicit financial flows includes tax avoidance and tax evasion, which reduces domestic tax revenues)

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Target 16.5	Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	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).	<b>Tier II</b>	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).
Target 16.6	Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	Primary government expenditures as a percentage of original approved budget	Data for 149 countries (collected on 398+ occasions) available at <a href="http://www.pefa.org">www.pefa.org</a> .	PEFA Secretariat (World Bank); 149 countries	<b>Tier I</b>	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).

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Target 16.7	Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	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: <a href="http://www.jdsurvey.net/gbs/gbs.jsp">http://www.jdsurvey.net/gbs/gbs.jsp</a> , World Values Survey: <a href="http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/wvs.jsp">http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/wvs.jsp</a> , Gallup World Poll: <a href="http://www.gallup.com/services/170945/world-poll.aspx">http://www.gallup.com/services/170945/world-poll.aspx</a> , See SHaSA Harmonised Module on Democratic Governance, in the supplementary materials.	UN Women, OHCHR, IPU.	<b>Tier II</b>	Target 5.5.
Target 16.8	Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	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.	<b>Tier I</b>	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	Percentage of children under 1 whose births have been registered with civil authority	Household surveys and vital registration systems.		<b>Tier I</b>	

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Target 16.10	Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	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 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	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	<b>Tier I</b>	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).

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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	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).	<b>Tier II</b>	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).
Target 16.b	Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	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.	<b>Tier II</b>	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),

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<b>Goal 17</b>	<b>Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</b>					
Target 17.1	Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	Composition of Tax Revenues (by sources), including revenues derived from environmental taxes, and as % of GDP	National Accounts/IMF		<b>Tier I</b>	
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	Net ODA, total and to LDCs, as percentage of OECD/Development Assistance Committee (DAC) donors' gross national income (GNI)	OECD/DAC+		<b>Tier I</b>	10.b
Target 17.3	Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	Total Capital Inflow (TCI)	combined sources from WB; IMF; OECD and others		<b>Tier III</b>	1.a, 10.b
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	Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services	IMF-World Bank	IMF-World Bank	<b>Tier I</b>	
Target 17.5	Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	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	<b>Tier II</b>	17.15

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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	Access to patent information (WIPO Patent Database) and use of the international IP system	WIPO	WIPO	Tier I	
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	Average applied tariffs imposed on environmental Goods	WTO/UNCTAD/ITC	WTO/UNCTAD/ITC	Tier I	
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	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,

Label	Description	Name and description of selected priority indicator	Provide data source/s	Name of entity responsible for global monitoring (if available). Indicate for how many countries data are available (if known)	Rate the Tier of the Indicator <sup>1</sup>	Indicate target(s) for which this indicator is also relevant (multi-purpose indicator)
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	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).	Various international, multilateral development banks, financial mechanisms and regional financial institutions 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.	Various international, multilateral development banks, financial mechanisms and regional financial institutions 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
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	Worldwide weighted tariff-average  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.  These calculations are already part of the MDG Gap task force report.	WTO/UNCTAD/ITC	WTO/UNCTAD/ITC Data is widely available for most countries	Tier I	17.12, 8.2
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	Developing country's 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

Label	Description	Name and description of selected priority indicator	Provide data source/s	Name of entity responsible for global monitoring (if available). Indicate for how many countries data are available (if known)	Rate the Tier of the Indicator <sup>1</sup>	Indicate target(s) for which this indicator is also relevant (multi-purpose indicator)
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	Average tariffs faced by developing countries and LDCs by key sectors	WTO/UNCTAD/ITC	WTO/UNCTAD/ITC	Tier I	2.3, 17.10
Target 17.13	Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence	GDP	National Accounts/IMF/DESA		Tier I	Targets in Goal 8
Target 17.14	Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	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	
Target 17.15	Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development	Numbers of constraints that are embodied in ODA or loan agreements, IIAs. RTAs etc.	OECD DAC+ (ODA) UNCTAD (IIAs + RTAs)	UNCTAD	Tier II	
Target 17.16	Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries	Indicator 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: <a href="http://www.effectivecooperation.org/">http://www.effectivecooperation.org/</a>	UNDP	Tier II	
Target 17.17	Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resources strategies of partnerships	Amount of US\$ committed to public-private partnerships	World Bank	World Bank	Tier III	

Label	Description	Name and description of selected priority indicator	Provide data source/s	Name of entity responsible for global monitoring (if available). Indicate for how many countries data are available (if known)	Rate the Tier of the Indicator <sup>1</sup>	Indicate target(s) for which this indicator is also relevant (multi-purpose indicator)
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	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	<b>Tier I</b>	All targets
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	Index of Sustainable Economic Welfare (Nordhaus/Tobin)			<b>Tier II</b>	