

## Indicators for cross-cutting themes arranged by goals and targets

Many important issues, such as gender equality, health, sustainable consumption and production, or nutrition are tracked by indicators arranged under different goals. The table below summarizes the indicators for each “cross-cutting issue”. It describes only the indicators without explaining the cause-effect relationships with other sustainable development objectives. Such relationships are described in the [Action Agenda](#) and form the basis for the integrated framework of goals and targets proposed by the SDSN.

Issue covered by indicators	GOAL 01: End Extreme Poverty including Hunger	GOAL 02: Promote Economic Growth And Decent Jobs within Planetary Boundaries	GOAL 03: Ensure Effective Learning for All Children and Youth for Life and Livelihood	GOAL 04: Achieve Gender Equality, Social Inclusion, and Human Rights	GOAL 05: Achieve Health and Wellbeing at all Ages	GOAL 06: Improve Agriculture Systems and Raise Rural Prosperity	GOAL 07: Empower Inclusive, Productive and Resilient Cities	GOAL 08: Curb human induced climate change and ensure sustainable energy	GOAL 09: Secure Biodiversity and Ensure Good Management of Water, Oceans, Forests and Natural Resources	GOAL 10: Transform Governance and Technologies for Sustainable Development
Beyond GDP - new measures for development		Contributions to planetary boundaries (12-14), integrated national accounts (cross-referenced indicator).			Happiness and subjective wellbeing (49).					Integrated government (SEEA) and business reporting (89,90).
Climate change adaptation and mitigation; disaster risk reduction		Greenhouse gas concentrations represent a planetary boundary (cross-referenced indicators under Target 2b).				Make agriculture resilient, track changes to land and land-use, measure economic losses to extreme climatic events and other disasters (50-52, 54-56).	Cities develop long-term sustainable development strategies (64) including disaster risk reduction, economic losses to extreme climatic events and other disasters (56).	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions, including through national deep decarbonization strategies (71-78), cross-reference means of implementation .	Ocean health index, Red List index, and water resources management track key climate change adaptation measures (79, 80, 85).	Provide means of implementation ; align international rules, business, and government reporting; and mobilize modern technologies (all).

<p><b>Food security and nutrition</b></p>	<p>Focus on ending hunger and stunting (3-5).</p>				<p>Improved diets (45, 46).</p>	<p>Sustainable increases in food production (50), food losses (53), degradation of agricultural land (55), extreme climate events (56), access to water and sanitation (57, 58).</p>	<p>Losses from extreme climatic events (56), access to water and sanitation improves nutritional status (57, 58).</p>			<p>Provide means of implementation ; align international rules, business, and government reporting; and mobilize modern technologies (all).</p>
<p><b>Gender equality</b></p>	<p>Disaggregation of poverty, hunger, refugee indicators by sex (1-6).</p>	<p>Decent work (9, 10). Equal access to SRHR and family planning (14 and 15).</p>	<p>All girls have equal access to education at all levels (20, 22 and 25). Sex disaggregation of other education indicators.</p>	<p>Ending discrimination, ensuring equality and access to political life, ensuring women's safety and security (all).</p>	<p>Special attention to maternal health (34, 39), disaggregation by sex of other indicators.</p>	<p>Disaggregation by sex of key rural indicators (57-62).</p>	<p>Disaggregation by sex of key urban indicators (63, 65, 57, 58).</p>	<p>Sex disaggregation of access to electricity and modern cooking solutions (71, 72).</p>	<p>Secure rural land tenure, especially for women (86).</p>	<p>Provide means of implementation ; align international rules, business, and government reporting; and mobilize modern technologies (all).</p>
<p><b>Global partnership including financing for sustainable development</b></p>	<p>Enhanced support for vulnerable states from international partners (8).</p>	<p>Right to development for all countries (9).</p>					<p>Empower cities (64)</p>	<p>Cross-reference to means of implementation under UNFCCC and <i>adjust targets and indicators in line with future decisions under UNFCCC</i></p>	<p>Need for regional management of ecosystems and natural resources, means of implementation under CBD (79-81, 83, 84).</p>	<p>Domestic resource mobilization (94), international rules, international public and private financing (91 - 98).</p>

<p><b>Governance</b></p>				<p>Birth registration, compliance with human rights treaties, discrimination, access to justice (26-29, 33).</p>			<p>Empower cities to develop and implement long-term sustainable development strategies (64).</p>		<p>Good government and corporate governance of natural resources (87 and 88), sound management of water resources (85) and national and regional ecosystems and biodiversity (all).</p>	<p>Government and business reporting and transparency, corruption, tax havens, international rules (89-93).</p>
<p><b>Growth and employment</b></p>		<p>Economic growth, labor market (9-11).</p>	<p>Skills for life and livelihoods (18-23), youth unemployment and transition into labor market (24-25).</p>			<p>Sustainable increases in agriculture productivity increase economic growth and employment (50).</p>	<p>Sustainable urban development and growth (64).</p>			<p>Government and business reporting and transparency, corruption, finance, international rules, and modern technologies (all).</p>
<p><b>Health</b></p>	<p>Healthy lives are part of multi-dimensional poverty index (2), hunger and malnutrition are key health determinants (3-5).</p>	<p>Access to SRHR (14-16).</p>	<p>Early childhood development programs are key determinant of child health (18-19).</p>	<p>Birth registrations, violence against women (26, 32, 33).</p>	<p>Better health (all).</p>	<p>Access to sanitation and water are key health interventions (57, 58), end to open defecation.</p>	<p>Access to sanitation and water are key health interventions (57, 58).</p>	<p>Modern energy services are critical health intervention, e.g. to reduce lower respiratory infections (71, 72).</p>		<p>Provide means of implementation ; align international rules, business, and government reporting; and mobilize modern technologies for health (all).</p>

<b>Inequalities</b>	Focus on extreme poverty, stunting, and hunger, i.e. the most vulnerable groups (1-5).	Decent work (9, 10).	Universal access to education to reduce inequalities and disaggregation by key dimensions (all).	Ending discrimination, ensuring income equality and access to political life for the most marginalized and vulnerable (26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31), disaggregation of all indicators.	Focus on physical and financial access to primary health care for the most marginalized and vulnerable (34, 35), disaggregation of all indicators.	Universal access to infrastructure and extension services (57-62), disaggregation of all indicators.	Urban poverty, slums, universal access to infrastructure and urban services (63, 65-67, 57, 58, 60), disaggregation of other indicators.	Ensuring energy access for all (71, 72).	Secure rural land tenure, including for indigenous peoples (86).	Provide means of implementation ; align international rules, business, and government reporting; and mobilize modern technologies (all).
<b>Industrialization</b>		Decent work (9, 10), Chemical pollution and Manufacturing value added as Tier 2	Enhancing math and science skills (20, 22)			Universal access to infrastructure and extension services (57-62)	Universal access to infrastructure and urban services (67, 57, 58, 60),	Access to electricity (76). Energy-efficient industrial processes (74, 75, 76)		
<b>Peace and security; support for vulnerable states</b>	Impact of conflict and vulnerability (6). Some fragile states require enhanced support (7).			Human rights compliance, women’s role in decision-making, addressing inequalities (27, 28, 29, 30, 31) Violence, SGBV, and access to justice (31, 32, 33).			Urban violence and crime (cross-referenced indicator).			Government reporting, international rules (89-98).
<b>Science, technology, and innovation</b>			Competencies in math, tertiary enrollment (21,, 23, 25).			Broadband access (60), internet access.	Broadband access (60), internet access.			Mobilize modern technologies; provide means of implementation ; align international rules, business,

										and government reporting (all).
<b>Sustainable consumption and production (SCP)</b>		Key SCP dimensions addressed (12-14).			Healthy diets (45).	Reducing food waste, efficiency in agricultural inputs and sustainable agriculture (51, 52, 53).	Urban sustainable development strategy (64).	Improving access to sustainable energy and reducing GHG emission (all).	Ocean health, sustainable fisheries, sustainable forest management, biodiversity, business behavior, water resource management (all).	SEEA, Integrated business reporting (89, 90).
<b>Sustainable energy for all</b>	Multi-dimensional poverty includes lack of access to electricity and modern cooking solutions (2).	Greenhouse gas concentrations represent a planetary boundary (cross-referenced indicators under Target 2b).				Access to modern energy services in rural areas (cross-referenced indicators).	Access to modern energy services in urban areas (cross-referenced indicators).	Access to modern energy services, low-carbon energy, and energy efficiency (71-78).		Provide means of implementation ; align international rules, business, and government reporting; and mobilize modern technologies (all).
<b>Sustainable land use, forests and other terrestrial ecosystems</b>		Cross-referenced indicators from Target 6b.				Crop nitrogen use efficiency, crop water productivity, forest cover change, land degradation and desertification (51, 52, 54, 55).	Green space (70).	Reducing GHG emissions from land-use change (77).	Biodiversity, critical biome management, forests, trans-boundary watershed management, water resources, business behavior (80-82, 84-88).	Provide means of implementation ; align international rules, business, and government reporting; and mobilize modern technologies

										(all).
<b>Sustainable management of oceans and coastal areas</b>		Nitrogen/Phosphorus fluxes (12), cross-referenced indicators from Target 8a.				Crop nitrogen use efficiency and land-use change are key dimensions of ocean health (51, 54, 55).	Wastewater treatment, solid waste collection (66, 69).	Slow ocean acidification and habitat loss by lowering greenhouse gas emissions (all).	Ocean health, biodiversity; management of critical biomes, fisheries, and water resources; business code of behavior (79-81, 83-88).	Provide means of implementation ; align international rules, business, and government reporting; and mobilize modern technologies (all).
<b>Water and Sanitation</b>	Access to water and sanitation included in multi-dimensional poverty index (2).	Nitrogen and phosphorus fluxes affect water quality (12).	Water and sanitation in schools.		Water and sanitation in health centers, personal hygiene and hand washing.	Basic drinking water supply and sanitation in rural areas (57, 58), improved water productivity of agriculture (52), impact of extreme climatic events that are mostly water-related (56) end to open defecation.	Basic drinking water supply and sanitation in urban areas (57, 58), wastewater treatment (69), vulnerability to extreme climatic events that are often water-related (56).		Sustainable management of water resources (85), trans-boundary watershed management (84).	Provide means of implementation ; align international rules, business, and government reporting; and mobilize modern technologies (all).