



Preliminary Summary Report of Comments Received for the second Global Public Consultation on the draft report “Indicators and a Monitoring Framework for the SDGs”

23 February 2015

From 16-31 January 2015, the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) held the second public consultation on the draft report “Indicators and a Monitoring Framework for the Sustainable Development Goals.” The draft was posted on the SDSN website and circulated extensively through many email lists and contacts. A large number of presentations, meetings, and conference calls were organized to discuss the draft report.

During this period we received submissions with detailed comments from nearly 300 organizations and many individuals. By the end of the consultation period, the report had been downloaded 50,000 times. We are grateful for these comments, which have helped us improve the report substantially. This document highlights the main comments that were made with regards to the draft report and how they have been addressed. It does not attempt to summarize the richness and diversity of all comments received. The interested reader is referred to the full set of public comments available on the SDSN website.

We have done our utmost to reflect the comments received, but the large number of comments and the short time available made it impossible to do justice to the many detailed suggestions for improvement. In March 2015, we will therefore issue a revised version of the report taking into account the outcomes of the 2015 UN Statistical Commission, developments in the intergovernmental negotiations, and any further comments. We welcome comments and suggestions on the revised report, which should be sent to info@unsdsn.org and will be considered in future versions of the report.

Overarching comments

- **Monitoring vs. reporting:** Comments received stressed the importance of indicators for joint monitoring of progress and to encourage peer learning. We have therefore adopted the term “Global Monitoring Indicators” (GMIs). This aligns with the more commonly used term from the Secretary General’s synthesis report: *The Road to Dignity by 2030*.
- **Monitoring levels:** Many of the comments received highlighted the need for different levels of monitoring. Not all indicators are relevant in every national context and not all indicators are relevant for global monitoring. The focus of SDG monitoring will be at the national level, but complementary monitoring will occur at regional and global levels. Moreover, each major thematic community will mobilize technical expertise around its key thematic issues. We included a new graphic (Figures 1&2) to illustrate this concept.

- **Relation to OWG targets.** In order to clarify the linkages and affirm that the proposed framework does cover all targets, we included a new Table 2 that maps the indicators to the targets identified by the OWG. Since some indicators can help monitor more than one target, they may appear several times in this table.
- **Too many indicators.** Several comments received suggested that the number of Global Monitoring Indicators was too high and would be very challenging to monitor. We were unable to remove any indicators without compromising the integrity of the proposed monitoring framework.
- **Too few indicators.** Many submissions suggested new GMIs, implying that the proposed number was too low (see the Annex of this document for a non-exhaustive list of suggested additional indicators). Based on discussions with senior statisticians, we believe 100 to be the maximum number of global indicators on which NSOs can report and communicate effectively in a harmonized manner.
- **Indicator/goal balance.** Others commented that certain goals had too few indicators, while others had too many. We did seek to rebalance the framework in certain places, for example by moving the nutrition indicators to Goal 2 from Goal 3.
- **Incorporate new categories for disaggregation of data.** Many comments received suggested additional categories for disaggregation for specific indicators, for example by disability or indigenous status. We reviewed certain indicators, but cannot promise to be exhaustive. As explained in Annex 4, the disaggregation we propose by SDSN is suggested and not complete.
- **Revise ordering and/or wording of goals and targets.** We received numerous suggestions for changes to be made to the proposed goals and targets. Of course these goals and targets have been decided through the intergovernmental negotiations of UN’s Open Working Group on SDGs, not by the SDSN.
- **Data collection.** Several recommendations included the need to incorporate other actors – like universities, businesses, people living in poverty and indigenous people – in data collection, as well as other sources like citizen-driven data and meta-data. In many cases, comments suggested incorporating additional primary data sources, which we tried to incorporate, though some may remain incomplete.

Global Monitoring Indicators that have been modified or added¹

#4 Percentage of eligible population covered by national social protection programs: Added the terms “eligible” and “national” to clarify scope of the indicator.

#5 Percentage of women, men, indigenous peoples, and local communities with secure rights to land, property, and natural resources, measured by (i) percentage with documented or recognized evidence of tenure, and (ii) percentage who perceive their rights are recognized and protected: The wording was revised to reflect the consensus from a broad expert coalition working on land indicators since 2012.

#6 Losses from natural disasters, by climate and non-climate-related events (in US\$ and lives lost): Included as a cross-reference under goal 11 to make highlight the importance of DRR in urban areas.

¹ Numbering below refers to the February 18 (version 6) of the report. The indicator numbering from the January report for consultation appears in parentheses.

- #7 (48) Total fertility rate: We moved this from Goal 5 to avoid any misunderstandings about the need for voluntary approaches to reducing fertility rates and added rationale on the link between fertility rates, extreme poverty, and sustainable development.
- #9 (8) Percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49) with anemia: Adjusted to include specific ages.
- #11 (3.6) Percentage of infants under 6 months who are exclusively breast fed: Changed to a GMI under Goal 2 based on strong expert consensus from the nutrition community on the core set of nutrition indicators.
- #12 (3.33) Percentage of women, 15-49 years of age, who consume at least 5 out of 10 defined food groups: Changed to a GMI under Goal 2 based on strong expert consensus from the nutrition community on the core set of nutrition indicators.
- #19 (30) Percent of children receiving full immunization (as recommended by national vaccination schedules): Included “national vaccination schedules” as the frame of reference.
- #23 (22) Probability of dying between exact ages 30 and 70 from any of cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease, [or suicide]: Inclusion of suicide.
- #31 (34) Percentage of children (36-59 months) receiving at least one year of a quality pre-primary education program: Specified the age range of children.
- #38 (41) Prevalence of girls and women 15-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence [by an intimate partner] in the last 12 months: Bracketed intimate partner aspect to suggest a broader measure of violence.
- #41 (44) Percentage of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone FGM/C: Rephrased to align with UNICEF wording.
- #45 (49) Percentage of population using safely managed water services, by urban/rural (modified MDG Indicator): Changed from simple “access” to measure actual use, based on consensus from the water community.
- #47 (51) Percentage of wastewater flows treated to national standards [and reused] – to be developed: Added suggested additional measure of water reuse.
- # 48 (6.8) [Indicator on water resource management] – to be developed: Changed to a GMI based on broad expert consensus from the water community.
- #63 (65) Personnel in R&D (per million inhabitants): Rephrased to align with UNESCO wording.
- #69 (33) Mean urban air pollution of particulate matter (PM10 and PM2.5): Moved from Goal 3 to Goal 11 since the focus is on urban areas.
- #70 (11.7) Area of public and green space as a proportion of total city space: Changed to a GMI based on broad expert consensus from the urban community.
- #71 (11.11) Percentage of urban solid waste regularly collected and well managed: Changed to a GMI based on broad expert consensus from the urban community.
- #72 (73) Disclosure of Natural Resource Rights Holdings: Updated from the previous indicator on contract transparency to include a broader measure of disclosure of rights and rights holders.
- #81 (14.4) Share of coastal and marine areas that are protected: Changed to GMI to replace the Ocean Health Index, based on broad scientific consensus.

- #82 (83) Percentage of fish tonnage landed within Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY): Replaces MDG Indicator based on broad scientific consensus.
- #85 (15) Annual change in degraded or desertified arable land (% or ha): Moved from Goal 2 to Goal 15.
- #89 Number of refugees: Removed IDPs and “conflict affected” restriction so as to capture all causes of displacement
- #90 Proportion of legal persons and arrangements for which beneficial ownership information is publicly available: New indicator on beneficial ownership replaced the indicator international tax havens, as the OECD no longer maintains this database.
- #91. Revenues, expenditures, and financing of all central government entities are presented on a gross basis in public budget documentation and authorized by the legislature: The phrasing was expanded to cover fiscal transparency more broadly.
- #95 Domestic revenues allocated to sustainable development as percent of GNI, by sector: Included as a cross-reference under goal 11 to highlight sub-national government revenues and expenditures.
- #96. Official development assistance and net private grants as percent of GNI: Broadened to include both air donors and recipients.

Complementary National Indicators that have been modified or added

- #1.2. Percentage of population using banking services (including mobile banking)
- #1.3. [Indicator on equal access to inheritance] – to be developed
- #2.3 (3.7). Percentage children born with low birth weight.
- #2.6 (13). [Phosphorus use efficiency in food systems] —to be developed.
- #2.9 (14). [Access to drying, storage, and processing facilities]— to be developed.
- #3.9. Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving PMTCT.
- #3.20. Percentage of adults with hypertension diagnosed and receiving treatment.
- #3.21 (24). Harmful use of alcohol.
- #3.22 (32). Healthy life expectancy at birth.
- #3.31. Percentage of health facilities meeting service specific readiness requirements.
- #4.3 (16.3). Number of children out of school.
- #4.6 (4.5). [Percentage of young adults (18-24 years) with access to a learning program]-to be developed.
- #4.8. Pupil to computer ratio in primary and secondary education.
- #4.11. Presence of legal frameworks that guarantee the right to education for all children for early childhood and basic education, and that guarantee a minimum age of entry to employment not below the years of basic education.
- #5.4. Adolescent birth rate.
- #6.2. Percentage of population with basic hand washing facilities with soap and water at home.
- #7.3. Share of energy from renewables.
- #10.3. Human Mobility Governance Index.
- #10.6. [Remittances spent on transfer costs] - to be developed.
- #11.1. Number of street intersections per square kilometer
- #11.2. Existence and implementation of a national urban and human settlements policy framework
- #11.4. Presence of urban building codes stipulating either the use of local materials and/or new energy efficient technologies or with incentives for the same.

- #11.6. Percentage of consumption of food and raw materials within urban that are produced and delivered in/from rural areas within the country
- #12.6. [Indicator on implementation of 10-Year Framework of Programmes on sustainable consumption and production (10YFP)] - to be developed
- #12.7. [Indicator on sustainable public procurement processes] - to be developed
- #14.2. Ocean acidity (measured as surface pH).
- #14.3. [Indicator on the implementation of spatial planning strategies for coastal and marine areas]— to be developed.
- #14.5. Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits (MDG Indicator).
- #14.6. Percentage of fisheries with a sustainable certification.
- #14.7. Does flag state require International Maritime Organization (IMO) numbers and transponders for all fishing vessels more than 24 meters or 100 tons?
- #14.8. Has Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMO) established satellite- monitoring program?
- #16.4. Percentage of people and businesses that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by a public official, during the last 12 months.
- #16.6 Percentage of total detainees who have been held in detention for more than 12 months while awaiting sentencing or a final disposition of their case.
- #17.2. Country Programmable Aid (CPA)

Annex 1. Comments that could not be fully accommodated:

While most commentators support the proposal to cap the number of indicators at 100 or less, most comments have suggested additional indicators. In reviewing the proposals for over 300 new indicators to be added to the indicator framework, we applied the principles outlined in the draft report. More detailed responses to the comments received will be posted shortly on the SDSN website.

Below is a non-exhaustive list of the suggestions for new indicators that could not be included in the revised working draft of the report:

- Percentage of children aged 5 to 17 years engaged in child labor, including worst forms
- Post-harvest losses for major crops
- Proportion of fresh water resources that meet national water quality objectives.
- FDI flows as a percentage of GDP
- FDI (\$US)/capita ratio
- Change in wetlands extent over time (% change)
- Certified or licensed health workers per 10,000 people
- Percentage of women who have made an informed choice about their contraceptive method
- Percentage of schools with sanitation and menstrual hygiene facilities
- Stillbirth rates
- Public register of beneficial ownership information for companies and trusts is in place.
- Percentage of population covered by social protection floors
- Percentage of population using sanitation in hygienic facilities
- Percentage of national budget allocated to nutrition
- Number of water related conflicts reported
- Number of small holder farmers with access to water for irrigation
- Number of community based forest management institutions officially recognized and operational
- Percent of grade 1 entrants having completed at least one year of pre-school
- Percentage of qualified teachers in TVET including for Special needs education
- Percentage of qualified female teachers by level
- Percentage of higher education domestic expenditure allocated to scholarships
- Perinatal mortality rate (PMR)
- Percentage of sex workers living with HIV
- Percentage of men having sex with men living with HIV
- Availability of HIV counseling and testing is available with general outpatient care: Many/Few/None
- ART availability as part of general outpatient services: Many/Few/None
- Existence and implementation of laws prohibiting arbitrary discrimination on the basis of HIV status of an individual
- Existence and status of laws or regulations that specify protections for vulnerable subpopulations
- Availability of gynecological services and Maternal health care
- Availability of Contraception, HIV/STI prevention and HIV/STI treatment
- Availability of screening for cervical and breast cancer
- Normal yield, expressed in kg of food staple per ha.
- Water pollution indicator
- Agricultural Biodiversity Indicator
- Existence and implementation of effective regulations to address climate change risks
- Number of men and women benefiting from the adoption of diversified, climate-resilient livelihood options
- Existence of legislation on violence against women and its enforcement
- Percentage of people who think it is never justifiable for a husband to beat his wife
- Percentage of people who think a woman can refuse to have sex with her husband under any circumstance, by sex
- Existence of specific, funded policies to address VAWAG (women and girls) in conflict and emergency affected areas from the onset of a crisis
- Average time spent on water collection (including waiting time at public supply points), by sex.
- Proportion of households within 15 minutes of nearest water source.
- Proportion of children under primary school age in organized childcare.
- Proportion of women in key decision making positions at all levels, including roles outside formal politics (for example, disaster management committees)
- Female politicians' perceptions of the impact that they have on political decisions

- Number of women's organizations active nationally
- Change in social norms and attitudes on household decision making
- Repeal of all laws and policies that outlaw women's participation in politics
- Existence of monitoring and protection mechanisms for protection and fulfillment of sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights
- Percentage of women who have made an informed choice about their contraception method
- Percentage of the population who report discriminatory attitudes towards key populations
- Indicator on wealth inequality [or a more comprehensive economic (income and wealth) inequality indicator] - to be developed
- Share of proposals from civil society and developing country governments implemented in national and inter-governmental processes and bodies determining tax reforms, e.g. OECD BEPS process
- Existence of a national public commission that will assess and report on the effects of national inequalities.
- Share of large companies publishing independently-verified, integrated reporting of impact on human rights and sustainable development, including profits, tax and royalty payments on a country-by-country and project-by-project basis, full transparency in public procurement, corporate political donations and lobbying activities
- Share of international trade and recorded financial flows that takes place between jurisdictions with automatic exchange of tax information, as well as the number of countries covered by automatic information exchange (OECD)
- Indicator of risk/vulnerability to illicit financial flows
- Share of stolen assets returned to source country
- Volume of odious debt forgiven
- Existence of spillover analyses of impact of fiscal policies on human rights and sustainable development, particularly in developing countries
- Share of government tax laws, budget policies, public procurement and social service delivery subject to public and judicial oversight and review
- Effective access to independent and responsive justice systems by all, in particular people living in poverty
- Existence of an independent audit agency or other oversight body which carries out regular audits that are published in full
- Level of implementation and enforcement of judicial decisions, in particular for tax fraud and tax evasion
- Tax to GDP ratio
- Potential vs. actual tax revenue
- Capacity of public revenue authorities
- Robust, evidence-based mechanisms for quantifying and rank-ordering most relevant risks and vulnerabilities within society and communicating them to the public
- Mechanisms at national, regional and local level to construct scenarios of desired futures and drivers that shape their evolution
- Mechanisms to organize relevant, high-priority scientific research and assessment
- Weighted Urban Proliferation Rate
- Landscape Fragmentation Rate (effective mesh size)
- Number of countries implementing the UN Guidelines for Consumer Protection (UNGCP)
- Percentage of schools that meet child-friendly school standards
- Percentage of children, youth and adults living in conflict and disaster situations achieving minimum learning outcomes
- Public expenditure on education as percentage of GDP
- Public expenditure on education as percentage of total public expenditure
- Correlation Sensitive Poverty Index
- Out-of-pocket-spending as a percentage of total health care spending
- Percentage of fully work-disabled people receiving benefits that are at least equal to the level of the national poverty line
- Percentage of orphans receiving benefits that are at least equal to the level of the national poverty line
- Indicator measuring the four dimensions of food security
- Travel share of sustainable transport modes (public transport, cycling, walking)
- Percentage of women aged 20-24 who had a say in when and whom to marry
- Proportion of women aged 15-49 (and/or men if available) who think that a man is justified in beating his wife/partner in at least one circumstance.
- Percentage of women aged 15-49 who experienced physical and/or sexual violence in the last 12 months who seek help from formal institutions
- Composite indicator of the business environment
- Economic growth in urban centers
- Public and corporate accounts that include social and environmental values

- Household Incomes (and assets) of resource-dependent peoples
- Average time to resolve criminal and civil disputes
- Proportion of government procurement awarded through an open and competitive process
- National law or constitutional guarantee of freedoms: expression, association, movement, belief
- Indicators on time, cost and numbers of procedures to resolve a commercial dispute through the courts
- Percentage of early childhood and pre-primary education teachers who are trained and qualified according to national standards
- Percentage of students accessing MOOCs
- Percentage of pregnant women screened for Syphilis
- Percentage of marriages that are legally registered with a civil authority
- Percentage of female (male) agricultural holders out of total agricultural holders
- Percentage of female (male) landowners out of total landowners
- Share of food expenditure over total households expenditure (according to Engel's law, for developing countries, the lower the better meaning more income for other basic needs); it also works as an additional inequality measure
- Capacity of public revenue authorities
- Share of international trade and recorded financial flows that takes place between jurisdictions with automatic exchange of tax information, as well as the number of countries covered by automatic information exchange
- Indicator of risk/vulnerability to illicit financial flows
- Percentage of trade within MNCs
- Percentage of trade with tax havens
- Percentage of GDP held offshore
- Ratio of wage income vs. capital gains income taxes
- Share of tax and budget laws and policies subject to periodic, participatory gender equality and human rights analyses, and public expenditure tracking
- Perception of fairness and equity of fiscal policy and tax morale
- Percentage of countries with a national sustainable public procurement policy that is put in practice by authorities and public agencies at all levels of government
- Percentage of forests certified under recognized certification schemes
- Proportion of wastewater flows (domestic and industrial) and fecal sludge from on-site sanitation systems, treated to national standards by collective, individual or specific facilities before being discharged in the natural environment
- Percentage of quantity of freshwater used by cities, industry and agriculture sectors coming from non-sustainable water resources
- Percentage of students experiencing bullying, discrimination, harassment or sexual abuse
- Percentage of the gene pools (landraces and crop wild relatives) of the crops and forages on Annex 1 of the International Treaty for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture conserved sustainably ex situ, in situ and on farm
- Percentage of men 15-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner in the last 12 months
- Percentage of men 15-49 having access to gender education programming
- Indicator on freedom of the body
- Percentage of young people receiving comprehensive LGBT matters education
- Number of facilities offering safe abortion services per 500,000 population
- Proportion of young women and men aged 10-24 who both have correct knowledge of and reject major misconceptions about sexual and reproductive health, including HIV and AIDS
- Proportion of health service delivery points that integrate responses to physical and/or sexual violence, including post-rape services, and with multi-sectoral referrals in place
- Percentage of schools that have procedures to take action on reported cases of sexual abuse
- Percentage of households with persons with disabilities living in poverty compared to the percentage of households without persons with disabilities living in poverty
- Proportion of education institutions at all levels teaching human rights and promoting understanding among population groups
- Existence and implementation of laws, policies and multi-sectoral plans of action to prevent and respond to violence against women
- Percentage of women and girls who make decisions about their own sexual and reproductive health, by age, place of residence, economic status, disability and other characteristics relevant to each country
- Existence and implementation of legislation prohibiting discrimination on any grounds
- Percentage of referred cases of discrimination based on any ground that are investigated, prosecuted and sentenced.
- Inequalities among regions indicator
- Electricity use per capita ratio in terms of kWh/capita

- Private investment as a percentage of GDP
- Percentage of women in security and defense forces, including military and police, to reach 50% by 2030, and percentage in senior decision-making positions to reach 30% by 2030
- Cost of climate impacts net (\$) by sector
- Individual formal and informal debt ratio
- Percentage of population self-sufficient in terms of food reserves
- Proportion of agricultural consumption for self-consumption (individual level)
- Import/export ratio on agricultural production at national level
- Solidarity Index
- Percentage of the population who live within reasonable reach of affordable and effective basic legal service providers institution whose resolutions are fair, timely, and enforced.
- Average time to resolve a criminal case and average time to resolve a civil case
- Reduction in the percentage of people who report being denied access to services because of lack of identity documentation
- Total world transport-related GHG emissions peak no later than 2020 then begin to decline at a 2% per year rate and at 2030 transport-related emissions are no higher than 2010 emissions
- "Cost per job created" indicator (measures the cost-effectiveness of job policies)
- Percentage of deaths that are registered with a civil authority
- Trend in percentage population growth rate over the last 20 years
- Difference between GDP growth rate and GDP per capita growth rate
- Budgetary allocation for family planning programs.
- Rates of volunteerism divided by type – international, national, local and community
- Perception by citizens of opportunities to participate in and influence policy-making, budgeting and other public processes
- Public per capita allocations, to track progress towards the provision of a minimum package of service, as well as capturing absolute resources
- Public expenditure on health as share of total health expenditure.
- Private expenditure (including OOP and voluntary insurance contributions) as proportion of health expenditure
- Share of health expenditure allocated to primary health care – as a measure of efficiency and equity in spending
- Quality Learning Environment Indicator
- Ratio in child mortality, primary completion and stunting rate between the top 10% and bottom 40% of the income distribution
- Percentage of young women and men aged 18-24 who experienced sexual violence by age 15 and by age 18
- Percentage of children aged 1-14 years who experienced any physical punishment by caregivers in the past month
- Percentage of adults who think that physical punishment is necessary to raise/ educate children
- Presence of a multi-sector, costed and budgeted national plan of action for prevention and response to violence against children.
- Prohibition of all forms of VAC in all settings
- Perception by citizens of opportunities to participate in and influence policy-making, budgeting and other public processes
- Public country-by-country reporting is required for multinational companies.
- Oceans and water areas under "Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management"
- Existence and implementation of law mitigating ocean acidification
- Existence and implementation of laws protecting "Blue Carbon" vegetation
- Ocean Health Index for tropical coastal waters and all types of oceans and ecosystems
- Percentage of climate displaced persons
- Percentage of total areas for sustainable agriculture (rural/urban)
- Percentage of farmers who have rights to use, sell, save and exchange farm- saved seeds.
- Number of smallholder farmers with enhanced food, water & energy security
- Percentage of public expenditure on hazardous waste treatment
- Public expenditure on basic social and health services for all ages
- Percentage of woman have access to essential obstetric care
- Percentage of population living in unsafe and unhealthy housing
- Percentage of child receive at least one year of quality early childhood programming
- Number of law and justice agencies with gender equality policies or strategies and evidence that they are implemented

- Existence and implementation of national disaster risk reduction and resilience plans adopted and referenced in national development plans
- Percentage of adults 15-49 with access to psycho-social well-being and mental health services
- Percentage of Low and/or Middle Income Countries included in transparent voluntary license agreements for antiretroviral treatments
- Percentage of Low and/or Middle Income Countries utilizing Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights flexibilities to access affordable medicines.
- Countries with 1 year free and compulsory pre-primary education
- Countries with nine years of free and compulsory basic education
- Gross intake ratio to the last grade (primary, lower secondary)
- Gross pre-primary enrolment ratio
- Participation rate in formal and non-formal education and training (25-64 year olds)
- Participation rate in literacy programs (% illiterate 25-64 year olds)
- Participation rate in technical-vocational programs (15-24 year old)
- Percentage of 13-year old students endorsing values and attitudes promoting equality, trust and participation in governance
- Percentage of 15-year old students showing proficiency in knowledge of environmental science and geoscience.
- Percentage of children one year before the official primary school entry age that attend some form of organized learning or early childhood education program
- Percentage of children over age (primary, lower secondary)
- Percentage of countries that organize a nationally representative learning assessment at the end of primary / lower secondary school that produces a publicly available report of results
- Percentage of students in primary education where their mother tongue is the language of instruction
- Percentage of teaching hours dedicated to education for sustainable development / global citizenship education
- Percentage of total aid to education allocated to low income countries
- Percentage of total education expenditure borne by households
- Percentage of youth / adults who are computer and information literate
- Quality and Safety of Care in Health Systems/Perioperative Mortality Rate (POMR)
- Percentage of population living within 5km of a health facility
- Number of health workers per 1,000 population
- Percentage of national budget transferred to subnational governments within the country through equalization mechanisms to reduce basic services and infrastructures gaps between rich and poor regions
- Voter turnout (%) in national and local elections
- Proportion of fresh water resources that meet national water quality objectives
- Share of population relying on surface or groundwater resources managed in accordance with an IWRM plan and, as appropriate, subject to an operational agreement or institution for transboundary water cooperation
- Desertification index
- Natural Water Capital Index
- Forest Management for Protection of Soil and Water Ecosystem Services Indicator
- Water Quality Index
- Percentage of municipal waste water safely reused and industrial waste water recycled
- Water Efficiency Index (% change)
- Disaster damages to critical infrastructure of health and educational facilities
- Population with access to early warnings of disasters'
- Percentage of Sustainable Public Procurement in total public procurement for a set of prioritized product groups
- Proportion of learners enrolled in ICT-related fields in post-secondary education
- Proportion of educational institutions with electricity
- Proportion of educational institutions with Internet
- Treatment of diarrhea with ORS and Zinc in children under-five
- Care seeking for suspected pneumonia in children under-five
- Percent of people living with HIV who know their status
- Percent of people receiving ART who are virally suppressed
- Percentage of children under age 5 who are developmentally on track in the following areas: language/literacy, numeracy, physical, socio-emotional and cognitive domains
- Prevalence of households with inadequate food consumption
- Percentage of the population submitted on a traditional system of social protection

- Prevalence of folate deficiency among women of reproductive age
- Percentage or level of municipal/ regional waste that is disposed of on ocean waters
- Ocean Pollution Index
- Gender-discriminatory legislation is revoked [no later than by 2020]
- Proportion of health, police/security and legal services that integrate responses to physical and/or sexual violence, including post-rape services and referrals
- Inclusive Wealth Index
- Indicator for government responsiveness to citizens
- Implementation of a single, government-led, multi-stakeholder platform covering all of the new post-2015 goals
- Indicator on multi stakeholder participation in SDG monitoring
- Indicator on beneficiary feedback
- Progress by companies towards making full and proper contributions of tax, so as to increase the domestic resource base in developing countries – and noting that developed countries also have responsibilities on this issue.
- Adherence of private financing to the same principles of aid and development effectiveness as public financing
- Flows to priority areas for ODA spending and acceptable parameters of new financing approaches (such as blended and leveraged financing)
- Funding (including a substantive contribution from international private finance institutions) for the capacity building of LIC governments/institutions in the fields of public, private, domestic and international finance
- Percentage of Government Annual budget allocated to environment and natural resource sector
- Environmental Performance Index
- Indicator on protecting fundamental freedoms
- Civil society freedom indicator
- Indicator on land rent per farmers
- Population Density Indicator
- Food sovereignty Indicator
- Indicator measuring percent of births occurring in a health facility
- Percent of newborns breastfed within first hour
- Number of community based well being and psychosocial support services integrated within Development programs
- Efficiency of remittances for development measures by percentage of remittances spent on transfer costs etc. and migrants and their dependents benefiting from financial inclusion
- Indicator in incidents of trafficking
- Proportion of health facilities at the primary health care level that provide a minimum of 4 integrated components of sexual and reproductive health
- Existence of legislation, policies, enforcement and remedial mechanisms to protect rights to health, including sexual and reproductive health and rights
- Gender-discriminatory legislation is revoked [no later than by 2020]
- Proportion of health, police/security and legal services that integrate responses to physical and/or sexual violence, including post-rape services and referrals
- Legal and policy provisions protect sexual and reproductive rights, with effective mechanisms in place for redress of violations
- Percentage of in-school youth who meet national standards on nationally specified knowledge/skill areas
- Student-qualified faculty member ratio
- Percentage of faculty members who are supported through regular in-service professional development
- Percentage of post-secondary education institutions having adequate access to basic services (electricity, potable water, toilets)
- Library book-student ratio
- Urban sustainability Indicator
- Maternal mortality rate for women living w/ HIV
- Percentage of health facilities at the primary care level that provide a minimum of MNH; modern contraceptives; and at least one of the following: STI and HIV prevention and treatment, safe abortion when not against the law, post abortion care
- Proportion of abortions that are considered unsafe
- Indicator on Indigenous health outcomes
- Proportion of productive land under small scale farmers
- Percentage or level of municipal/regional waste that is disposed of on ocean waters.
- Indicators on illicit financial flows from developing countries
- Indicator on participatory monitoring and social accountability

Annex 2. List of commenting organizations

The SDSN is grateful to the following institutions that submitted detailed written comments during this second public consultation. Any remaining errors or omissions are the sole responsibility of the authors. For the full list of organizations that have contributed to the indicator report since the launch of the first version in early 2014, please see Annex 7 of the report.

1000 Days| 11.11.11 - Coalition of the Flemish North-south Movement| Aboriginal Rights Coalition| Access Global Ltd| ActionAid International| Active Remedy Ltd| ADD International| AEEFG| Africa Freedom of Information Centre| Africa Network Campaign on Education For All (ANCEFA)| Amis des Etrangers au Togo (ADET)| ARGE Consulting| Asia-Europe Foundation| Asian Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW)| Associated Country Women of the World| Australian Refrigeration Association| Baruch Professional Services Ltd| Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation| Bingham Centre for the Rule of Law| Bioregional| Bioversity International| Bread for the World, Germany| Bridging Agriculture and Conservation Initiative (BACI)| CAFOD| Centre For Poverty Analysis| Centre for Public Mental Health, University of Cape Town| ChildFund Alliance| Children's Investment Fund Foundation| Christian Aid| CIESIN, Earth Institute| CIMMYT and CGIAR MAIZE and WHEAT Research Programs| CIRCE - Research Center for Energy Resources and Consumption| CIVICUS| Communitas Coalition| Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd| Consejo Nacional de Evaluación de la Política de Desarrollo Social| Consumers International (CI)| Countdown 2015 Europe| dance4life foundation| DataShift| Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e.V. (WHH)| Disability and Development Cooperation| Disability Rights Fund| DSW| Earth System Science Group - University of Exeter| Education International| Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation| ENDA Tiers Monde| Endangered Wildlife Trust| ENERGIA, International network on gender and sustainable energy| EPMM Working Group| Equity for Children| Ericsson ab| Esri| Ethical Markets Media| EuroNGOs| Every Newborn Action Plan (ENAP) Metrics Group.| Family Care International| feem| FEMNET (The African Women's Development & Communications Network)| Forest Stewardship Council A.C.| FOS| Free Trade Union Development Center| French Water Partnership| Frontline Health Workers Coalition| Future Earth ecoHEALTH and EcoHealth Alliance| Gender and Development Network| Gender and Disability Advisory Committee| Gender Links| German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE)| Global Alcohol Policy Alliance| Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves| Global Campaign for Education| Global Coalition for Social Protection Floors| Global Crop Diversity Trust| Global Financial Integrity| Global Forest Coalition (GFC)| Global Forum for Media Development| Global Health Technologies Coalition| Global Public-Private Partnership for Handwashing (PPPWW)| Global Reporting Initiative| Global Soap Project| Goal Patrol| Gono Seba Sangstha| Habitat for Humanity| Habitat International Coalition (HIC)| HDS systems design science| Health Workforce Advocacy Initiative| HelpAge International| High-Level Task Force for the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD)| IGLHRC| IIASA| Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies - Potsdam| International AIDS Vaccine Initiative| International Alliance Of Women| International Budget Partnership| International Center for a Research on Women (ICRW)| International Center for Not-for-Profit Law| International Community of Women Living with HIV| International Council on Social Welfare| International Disability Alliance| International Disability and Development Consortium| International Environment Forum| International Federation of Freight Forwarders Association| International Fertilizer Industry Association| International Movement ATD Fourth World| International Organization for Migration| International Planned Parenthood Federation| International Risk Governance Council| International Union for Conservation of Nature| IntraHealth International| Islamic Relief Worldwide| JICA| King's College London| Landesa| Light for the World| Major Group for Children and Youth| MARCH Centre, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine (LSHTM)| Medical Mission Sisters| Millennium Project| Momma Bear| Movement for peace -MPDL| NASA Goddard Institute for Space Studies/Columbia University| National Alliance of Women's Organisations, UK| NERC Centre for Ecology & Hydrology| Novo Nordisk A/S| OECD| Omniclimate| On The Way| Open Contracting Partnership| Open Society Justice Initiative| Orchid Project| Partnership on Sustainable Low Carbon Transport (SLoCaT)| Peace Child International| Phenix Center for Economic and Informatics Studies| Plan International| PLANETE 21| Politecnico di Milano| Population Matters| Population and Sustainable Development Alliance (PSDA)| Population Matters| Post-2015 Volunteering Working Group| Practical Action| Reacción Climática| ReAct - Action on antibiotic resistance| Royal Society| RRI| Saferworld| Save the Children| Saving Newborn Lives and Newborn Indicators Technical Working Group| ScEnSers Independent Expertise| SDSN Youth| Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD)| Secretariat of the International Land Coalition (ILC)| Seton Hall University| SFU Centre for Sustainable Community Development| Simavi| SIPC| Sisters of Saint Anne Social Justice Office| SIWI| Society for Development Studies| SOLIDAR| SOS Children's Villages| Stop AIDS Alliance| STOPAIDS| SUST4IN| Sustainable Energy Associates| Task Team on CSO Development Effectiveness and Enabling Environment| Technical Advisory Group on post-2015 education indicators| Tellus Institute| The Church of Sweden| The Girl Generation: Together to End FGM| The Global Alliance for Surgical, Obstetric, Trauma, and Anaesthesia Care (The G4 Alliance)| The Land Alliance Inc| The Rainforest Foundation UK| The Wecskaop Project (What Every Citizen Should Know About Our Planet)| The Wellbeing Foundation| The WILD Foundation| Thornicroft| UCLG| UK Department for International Development (DFID)| UK Office for National Statistics| UN Economic Commission for Europe| UN-Water| UNEP| UNESCO Institute for Statistics| UNICEF| United Nations World Food Programme| Université de Djibouti| University of Pennsylvania| UNSCN| UNSG's Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation| Vale| Village Water| VSO| Wangoh One Laptop Per Child Project| WaterAid|

WECF International and Women's Major Group to UN on SDGs / Post2015 | White Ribbon Alliance | Women Deliver | Women for Women's Human Rights (WWHR) | Women's Environment and Development Organization | World Aquarium / Conservation for the Oceans Foundation | World Future Council | World Obesity Federation | World Vision | WSSCC | WWF | Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy | Young Lives | Zonta International | Zoological Society of London (ZSL)