

Table 2: Suggested SDG Indicators arranged by OWG Targets

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

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

eradication actions	Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), World Trade Organization (WTO) [other organizations to be added] on relationship between international rules and the SDGs and the implementation of relevant SDG targets
1.b ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular LDCs, to implement programs and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	<p>99. Share of SDG Indicators that are reported annually</p> <p>98. Annual report by Bank for International Settlements (BIS), International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), World Trade Organization (WTO) [other organizations to be added] on relationship between international rules and the SDGs and the implementation of relevant SDG targets</p> <p>96. Official development assistance and net private grants as percent of GNI</p> <p>95. Domestic revenues allocated to sustainable development as percent of GNI, by sector</p> <p>97. Private net flows for sustainable development at market rates as share of high-income country GNI, by sector</p>
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	
2.1 by 2030 end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	<p>8. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (MDG Indicator)</p> <p>9. Percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49) with anemia</p> <p>10. Prevalence of stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age</p> <p>11. Percentage of infants under 6 months who are exclusively breast fed</p> <p>12. Percentage of women (15-49) who consume at least 5 out of 10 defined food groups</p> <p>2.1. Percentage of population with shortfalls of: iron, zinc, iodine, vitamin A, folate, vitamin B12 [and vitamin D]</p> <p>2.2. Proportion of infants 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet</p> <p>2.3. Percentage children born with low birth weight</p>
2.2 by 2030 end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving by 2025 the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, and older persons	<p>9. Percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49) with anemia</p> <p>10. Prevalence of stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age</p> <p>11. Percentage of infants under 6 months who are exclusively breast fed</p> <p>2.1. Percentage of population with shortfalls of: iron, zinc, iodine, vitamin A, folate, vitamin B12 [and vitamin D]</p> <p>2.2. Proportion of infants 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet</p> <p>2.8. Percentage of total daily energy intake from protein in adults</p>

<p>2.3 by 2030 double the agricultural productivity and the incomes of small-scale food producers, particularly women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment</p>	<p>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.</p>
	<p>6. Losses from natural disasters, by climate and non-climate-related events (in US\$ and lives lost)</p>
	<p>13. Crop yield gap (actual yield as % of attainable yield)</p>
	<p>14. Number of agricultural extension workers per 1000 farmers [or share of farmers covered by agricultural extension programs and services]</p>
	<p>15. Nitrogen use efficiency in food systems</p>
	<p>16. [Crop water productivity (tons of harvested product per unit irrigation water)] – to be developed</p>
	<p>82. Percentage of fish tonnage landed within Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY)</p>
	<p>2.4. Cereal yield growth rate (% p.a.)</p>
	<p>2.5. Livestock yield gap (actual yield as % of attainable yield)</p>
	<p>2.6. [Phosphorus use efficiency in food systems] – to be developed</p>
	<p>2.9. [Access to drying, storage and processing facilities] – to be developed</p>
	<p>2.11. [Indicator on irrigation access gap] – to be developed</p>
	<p>2.12. [Farmers with nationally appropriate crop insurance (%)] – to be developed</p>
	<p>2.4 by 2030 ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters, and that progressively improve land and soil quality</p>
<p>13. Crop yield gap (actual yield as % of attainable yield)</p>	
<p>15. Nitrogen use efficiency in food systems</p>	
<p>83. Annual change in forest area and land under cultivation (modified MDG Indicator)</p>	
<p>85. Annual change in degraded or desertified arable land (% or ha)</p>	
<p>2.4. Cereal yield growth rate (% p.a.)</p>	
<p>2.5. Livestock yield gap (actual yield as % of attainable yield)</p>	
<p>2.6. [Phosphorus use efficiency in food systems] – to be developed</p>	
<p>2.11. [Indicator on irrigation access gap] – to be developed</p>	
<p>2.12. [Farmers with nationally appropriate crop insurance (%)] – to be developed</p>	
<p>2.13. Public and private R&D expenditure on agriculture and rural development (% of GNI)</p>	
<p>2.5 by 2020 maintain genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants, farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at national, regional and international levels, and ensure access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge as internationally agreed</p>	<p>14. Number of agricultural extension workers per 1000 farmers [or share of farmers covered by agricultural extension programs and services]</p>
	<p>2.7. Share of calories from non-staple crops</p>
	<p>2.10. [Indicator on genetic diversity in agriculture] – to be developed</p>

	17.5. [Indicator on technology sharing and diffusion] – to be developed
2.a increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development, and plant and livestock gene banks to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular in least developed countries	14. Number of agricultural extension workers per 1000 farmers [or share of farmers covered by agricultural extension programs and services]
	59. Mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by urban/rural
	96. Official development assistance and net private grants as percent of GNI
	95. Domestic revenues allocated to sustainable development as percent of GNI, by sector
	97. Private net flows for sustainable development at market rates as share of high-income country GNI, by sector
	2.13. Public and private R&D expenditure on agriculture and rural development (% of GNI)
2.b. correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets including by the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round	98. Annual report by Bank for International Settlements (BIS), International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), World Trade Organization (WTO) [other organizations to be added] on relationship between international rules and the SDGs and the implementation of relevant SDG targets
	17.7. Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries (MDG Indicator)
	17.8. Value of LDC exports as a percentage of global exports
2.c adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives, and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility	2.14. [indicator on food price volatility] – to be developed
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	
3.1 by 2030 reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	17. Maternal mortality ratio (MDG Indicator) and rate
	3.1. Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (MDG Indicator)
	3.2. Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits) (MDG Indicator)
	3.3. Post-natal care coverage (one visit) (MDG Indicator)
	3.4. Coverage of iron-folic acid supplements for pregnant women (%)
	3.29. Percentage of health facilities meeting service specific readiness requirements.
3.2 by 2030 end preventable deaths of newborns and under-5 children	11. Percentage of infants under 6 months who are exclusively breast fed
	18. Neonatal, infant, and under-5 mortality rates (modified MDG Indicator)

	19. Percent of children receiving full immunization (as recommended by national vaccination schedules)
	3.1. Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (MDG Indicator)
	3.2. Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits) (MDG Indicator)
	3.3. Post-natal care coverage (one visit) (MDG Indicator)
	3.5. Incidence rate of diarrheal disease in children under 5 years
	3.10. Percentage of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (MDG Indicator).
3.3 by 2030 end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases, and other communicable diseases	19. Percent of children receiving full immunization (as recommended by national vaccination schedules)
	20. HIV incidence, treatment rate, and mortality (modified MDG Indicator)
	21. Incidence, prevalence, and death rates associated with all forms of TB (MDG Indicator)
	22. Incidence and death rates associated with malaria (MDG Indicator)
	26. [Consultations with a licensed provider in a health facility or in the community per person, per year] – to be developed
	27. [Percentage of population without effective financial protection or health care, per year] – to be developed
	3.5. Incidence rate of diarrheal disease in children under 5 years
	3.6. Percentage of 1 year-old children immunized against measles (MDG Indicator)
	3.7. Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving PMTCT
	3.8. Condom use at last high-risk sex (MDG Indicator)
	3.9. Percentage of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course (MDG Indicator)
	3.10. Percentage of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (MDG Indicator).
	3.11. Percentage of people in malaria-endemic areas sleeping under insecticide-treated bed nets (modified MDG Indicator).
	3.12. Percentage of confirmed malaria cases that receive first-line antimalarial therapy according to national policy.
	3.13. Percentage of suspected malaria cases that receive a parasitological test.
	3.14. Percentage of pregnant women receiving malaria IPT (in endemic areas)
	3.15. Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD) cure rate
3.16. Incidence and death rate associated with hepatitis	
3.34. Percentage of women and men aged 15-49 who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	
3.4 by 2030 reduce by one-third pre-mature mortality from non-communicable diseases (NCDs) through prevention and treatment, and promote mental health and wellbeing	23. Probability of dying between exact ages 30 and 70 from any of cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease, [or suicide]
	24. Percent of population overweight and obese, including children under 5
	26. [Consultations with a licensed provider in a health facility or in the community per person, per year] – to be developed

	28. Proportion of persons with a severe mental disorder (psychosis, bipolar affective disorder, or moderate-severe depression) who are using services
	30. Current use of any tobacco product (age-standardized rate)
	3.17 Percentage of women with cervical cancer screening
	3.18. Percentage with hypertension diagnosed & receiving treatment
	3.21. Waiting time for elective surgery
	3.22. Prevalence of insufficient physical activity
	3.23. Fraction of calories from saturated fat and added sugar
	3.24. Age-standardized mean population intake of salt (sodium chloride) per day in grams in persons aged 18+ years
	3.25. Prevalence of persons (aged 18+ years) consuming less than five total servings (400 grams) of fruit and vegetables per day
	3.26. Percentage change in per capita [red] meat consumption relative to a 2015 baseline
	3.27. Age-standardized (to world population age distribution) prevalence of diabetes (preferably based on HbA1c), hypertension, cardiovascular disease, and chronic respiratory disease.
3.5 strengthen prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	30. Current use of any tobacco product (age-standardized rate)
	3.19. Harmful use of alcohol
3.6. by 2030 halve global deaths from road traffic accidents	25. Road traffic deaths per 100,000 population
3.7 by 2030 ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programs	7. Total fertility rate
	29. Contraceptive prevalence rate (MDG Indicator)
	44. Met demand for family planning (modified MDG Indicator)
	5.4. Adolescent birth rate (MDG Indicator)
	5.5. Percentage of young people receiving comprehensive sexuality education
3.8 achieve universal health coverage (UHC), including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health care services, and access to safe, effective, quality, and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	19. Percent of children receiving full immunization (as recommended by national vaccination schedules)
	26. [Consultations with a licensed provider in a health facility or in the community per person, per year] – to be developed
	27. [Percentage of population without effective financial protection or health care, per year] – to be developed
	3.20. Healthy life expectancy at birth
	3.21. Waiting time for elective surgery
	3.29. Percentage of health facilities meeting service specific readiness requirements.
	3.30. Percentage of population with access to affordable essential drugs and commodities on a sustainable basis
	3.31. Percentage of new health care facilities built in compliance with building codes and standards
	3.33. Ratio of health professionals to population (MDs, nurse midwives, nurses, community health workers, EmOC caregivers)
3.9 by 2030 substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water, and soil pollution and contamination	69. Mean urban air pollution of particulate matter (PM10 and PM2.5)
	3.28. [Mortality from indoor air pollution] – to be developed

	12.3. [Indicator on chemical pollution] – to be developed
3.a strengthen implementation of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries as appropriate	30. Current use of any tobacco product (age-standardized rate)
3.b support research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the TRIPS agreement regarding flexibilities to protect public health and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all	3.30. Percentage of population with access to affordable essential drugs and commodities on a sustainable basis
	3.32. Public and private R&D expenditure on health (% GNP)
	17.5. [Indicator on technology sharing and diffusion] – to be developed
3.c increase substantially health financing and the recruitment, development and training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in LDCs and SIDS	96. Official development assistance and net private grants as percent of GNI
	95. Domestic revenues allocated to sustainable development as percent of GNI, by sector
	3.32. Public and private R&D expenditure on health (% GNP)
	3.33. Ratio of health professionals to population (MDs, nurse midwives, nurses, community health workers, EmOC caregivers)
3.d strengthen the capacity of all countries, particularly developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction, and management of national and global health risks	96. Official development assistance and net private grants as percent of GNI
	95. Domestic revenues allocated to sustainable development as percent of GNI, by sector
	3.32. Public and private R&D expenditure on health (% GNP)
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	
4.1 by 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	33. Primary completion rates for girls and boys
	34. [Percentage of girls and boys who master a broad range of foundational skills, including in literacy and mathematics by the end of the primary school cycle (based on credibly established national benchmarks)] – to be developed
	35. Secondary completion rates for girls and boys
	36. [Percentage of girls and boys who achieve proficiency across a broad range of learning outcomes, including in reading and in mathematics by end of lower secondary schooling cycle (based on credibly established national benchmarks)] – to be developed
	4.3. Number of children out of school
4.2 by 2030 ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	31. Percentage of children (36-59 months) receiving at least one year of a quality pre-primary education program
	32. Early Child Development Index (ECDI)
	4.2. Percentage of children under 5 experiencing responsive, stimulating parenting in safe environments
4.3 by 2030 ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	37. Tertiary enrollment rates for women and men
	4.4. [Percentage of adolescents (15-19 years) with access to school-to-work programs] – to be developed

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

teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially LDCs and SIDS	percent of GNI
	95. Domestic revenues allocated to sustainable development as percent of GNI, by sector
	4.10. [Indicator on supply of qualified teachers] – to be developed
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	
5.1 end all forms of discrimination against women and girls everywhere	5. Percentage of women, men, indigenous peoples, and local communities with secure rights to land, property, and natural resources, measured by (i) percentage with documented or recognized evidence of tenure, and (ii) percentage who perceive their rights are recognized and protected.
	27. [Percentage of population without effective financial protection or health care, per year] – to be developed
	33. Primary completion rates for girls and boys
	35. Secondary completion rates for girls and boys
	43. Percentage of seats held by women and minorities in national parliament and/or sub-national elected office according to their respective share of the population (modified MDG Indicator)
	1.3. [Indicator on equal access to inheritance] – to be developed
	5.1. Gender gap in wages, by sector of economic activity
5.2 eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	88. Violent injuries and deaths per 100,000 population
	38. Prevalence of girls and women 15-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence [by an intimate partner] in the last 12 months
	39. Percentage of referred cases of sexual and gender-based violence against women and children that are investigated and sentenced
	88. Violent injuries and deaths per 100,000 population
	16.1. Percentage of women and men who report feeling safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live
5.3 eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilations	40. Percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married or in a union before age 18
	41. Percentage of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone FGM/C
5.4 recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies, and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	4. Percentage of eligible population covered by national social protection programs
	42. Average number of hours spent on paid and unpaid work combined (total work burden), by sex
5.5 ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic, and public life	43. Percentage of seats held by women and minorities in national parliament and/or sub-national elected office according to their respective share of the population (modified MDG Indicator)
	5.1. Gender gap in wages, by sector of economic activity
	5.2. Share of women on corporate boards of national / multi-national corporations (MNCs)
	5.3. Percentage of women without incomes of their own
5.6 ensure universal access to sexual and	16.8. Representation of women among mediators, negotiators and technical experts in formal peace negotiations
	29. Contraceptive prevalence rate (MDG Indicator)

reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the ICPD and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	41. Percentage of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone FGM/C
	44. Met demand for family planning (modified MDG Indicator)
	5.5. Percentage of young people receiving comprehensive sexuality education
5.a undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance, and natural resources in accordance with national laws	5. Percentage of women, men, indigenous peoples, and local communities with secure rights to land, property, and natural resources, measured by (i) percentage with documented or recognized evidence of tenure, and (ii) percentage who perceive their rights are recognized and protected.
	1.2. Percentage of population using banking services (including mobile banking)
	1.3. [Indicator on equal access to inheritance] – to be developed
5.b enhance the use of enabling technologies, in particular ICT, to promote women’s empowerment	59. Mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by urban/rural
5.c adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	43. Percentage of seats held by women and minorities in national parliament and/or sub-national elected office according to their respective share of the population (modified MDG Indicator)
	5.1. Gender gap in wages, by sector of economic activity
	5.2. Share of women on corporate boards of national / multi-national corporations (MNCs)
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	
6.1. by 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	45. Percentage of population using safely managed water services, by urban/rural (modified MDG Indicator)
	47. Percentage of wastewater flows treated to national standards [and reused] – to be developed
	49. Proportion of total water resources used (MDG Indicator)
	6.2. Percentage of population with basic hand washing facilities with soap and water at home
	6.4. Percentage of pupils enrolled in primary schools and secondary schools providing basic drinking water, adequate sanitation, and adequate hygiene services.
	6.5. Percentage of beneficiaries using hospitals, health centers and clinics providing basic drinking water, adequate sanitation, and adequate hygiene
6.2. by 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	46. Percentage of population using safely managed sanitation services, by urban/rural (modified MDG Indicator)
	6.1. Percentage of population practicing open defecation
	6.2. Percentage of population with basic hand washing facilities with soap and water at home
	6.3. Proportion of the population connected to collective sewers or with on-site storage of all domestic wastewaters
	6.4. Percentage of pupils enrolled in primary schools and secondary schools providing basic drinking water, adequate sanitation, and adequate hygiene services.

	6.5. Percentage of beneficiaries using hospitals, health centers and clinics providing basic drinking water, adequate sanitation, and adequate hygiene
6.3 by 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater, and increasing recycling and safe reuse by x% globally	47. Percentage of wastewater flows treated to national standards [and reused] – to be developed
	48. [Indicator on water resource management] – to be developed
6.4 by 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity, and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	16. [Crop water productivity (tons of harvested product per unit irrigation water)] – to be developed
	49. Proportion of total water resources used (MDG Indicator)
	6.6. Proportion of the flows of treated municipal wastewater that are directly and safely reused
6.5 by 2030 implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	48. [Indicator on water resource management] – to be developed
	49. Proportion of total water resources used (MDG Indicator)
	6.7. [Reporting of international river shed authorities on transboundary river-shed management] – to be developed
6.6 by 2020 protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	48. [Indicator on water resource management] – to be developed
	49. Proportion of total water resources used (MDG Indicator)
	47. Percentage of wastewater flows treated to national standards [and reused] – to be developed
	81. Share of coastal and marine areas that are protected
	84. Area of forest under sustainable forest management as a percent of forest area
14.12 Area of mangrove deforestation (hectares and as % of total mangrove area)	
6.a by 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water and sanitation related activities and programs, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	6.8. [Indicator on international cooperation and capacity building in water and sanitation-related activities] – to be developed
6.b support and strengthen the participation of local communities for improving water and sanitation management	6.9. [Indicator on participation of local communities for improving water and sanitation management] – to be developed
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	
7.1 by 2030 ensure universal access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy services	50. Share of the population using modern cooking solutions, by urban/rural
	51. Share of the population using reliable electricity, by urban/rural
	7.1. Primary energy by type
7.2 increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix by 2030	52. Implicit incentives for low-carbon energy in the electricity sector (measured as US\$/MWh or US\$ per ton avoided CO ₂)
	7.3. Share of energy from renewables
7.3 double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency by 2030	53. Rate of primary energy intensity improvement

7.a by 2030 enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technologies, including renewable energy, energy efficiency, and advanced and cleaner fossil fuel technologies, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technologies	96. Official development assistance and net private grants as percent of GNI
	95. Domestic revenues allocated to sustainable development as percent of GNI, by sector
	97. Private net flows for sustainable development at market rates as share of high-income country GNI, by sector
	7.2. Fossil fuel subsidies (\$ or %GNI)
7.b by 2030 expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, particularly LDCs and SIDS	51. Share of the population using reliable electricity, by urban/rural
	52. Implicit incentives for low-carbon energy in the electricity sector (measured as US\$/MWh or US\$ per ton avoided CO ₂)
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	
8.1 sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances, and in particular at least 7% per annum GDP growth in the least-developed countries	54. GNI per capita (PPP, current US\$ Atlas method)
	8.1. Growth rate of GDP per person employed (MDG Indicator)
	8.2. Working poverty rate measured at \$2 PPP per capita per day
8.2 achieve higher levels of productivity of economies through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high value added and labor-intensive sectors	59. Mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by urban/rural
	60. Index on ICT maturity
	61. Manufacturing value added (MVA) as percent of GDP
	63. Personnel in R&D (per million inhabitants)
	9.2. Employment in industry (% of total employment)
8.3 promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises including through access to financial services	56. Youth employment rate, by formal and informal sector
	57. Ratification and implementation of fundamental ILO labor standards and compliance in law and practice
	1.2. Percentage of population using banking services (including mobile banking)
	8.3. [Indicator of decent work] – to be developed
	8.4. Household income, including in-kind services (PPP, current US\$)
8.4 improve progressively through 2030 global resource efficiency in consumption and production, and endeavor to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation in accordance with the 10-year framework of programs on sustainable consumption and production with developed countries taking the lead	15. Nitrogen use efficiency in food systems
	16. [Crop water productivity (tons of harvested product per unit irrigation water)] – to be developed
	49. Proportion of total water resources used (MDG Indicator)
	52. Implicit incentives for low-carbon energy in the electricity sector (measured as US\$/MWh or US\$ per ton avoided CO ₂)
	55. Country implements and reports on System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) accounts
	74. Consumption of ozone-depleting substances (MDG Indicator)
	75. Aerosol optical depth (AOD)
	79. Net GHG emissions in the Agriculture, Forest and other Land Use (AFOLU) sector (tCO ₂ e)
	8.9. [Indicator on implementation of 10-year framework of programs on sustainable consumption and production] – to be developed
8.5 by 2030 achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including	56. Youth employment rate, by formal and informal sector
	57. Ratification and implementation of fundamental ILO labor

for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	standards and compliance in law and practice
	5.1. Gender gap in wages, by sector of economic activity
	8.5. Employment to population ratio (EPR) by gender and age group (15–64)
	8.6. Share of informal employment in total employment
8.6 by 2020 substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	8.7. Percentage of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment
	35. Secondary completion rates for girls and boys
	37. Tertiary enrollment rates for women and men
	56. Youth employment rate, by formal and informal sector
8.7 take immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labor, eradicate forced labor, and by 2025 end child labor in all its forms including recruitment and use of child soldiers	8.8. Percentage of young people not in education, employment or training (NEET)
	57. Ratification and implementation of fundamental ILO labor standards and compliance in law and practice
8.8 protect labor rights and promote safe and secure working environments of all workers, including migrant workers, particularly women migrants, and those in precarious employment	16.2. Compliance with recommendations from the Universal Periodic Review and UN Treaties
	57. Ratification and implementation of fundamental ILO labor standards and compliance in law and practice
	8.3. [Indicator of decent work] – to be developed
8.9 by 2030 devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism which creates jobs, promotes local culture and products	16.2. Compliance with recommendations from the Universal Periodic Review and UN Treaties
	12.5. [Indicator on policies for sustainable tourism] – to be developed
8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and to expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	1.2. Percentage of population using banking services (including mobile banking)
8.a increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, particularly LDCs, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for LDCs	98. Annual report by Bank for International Settlements (BIS), International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), World Trade Organization (WTO) [other organizations to be added] on relationship between international rules and the SDGs and the implementation of relevant SDG targets
	17.7. Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries (MDG Indicator)
	17.8. Value of LDC exports as a percentage of global exports
8.b by 2020 develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the ILO Global Jobs Pact	56. Youth employment rate, by formal and informal sector
	57. Ratification and implementation of fundamental ILO labor standards and compliance in law and practice
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	
9.1 develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on	45. Percentage of population using safely managed water services, by urban/rural (modified MDG Indicator)
	46. Percentage of population using basic sanitation services, by urban/rural (modified MDG Indicator)

affordable and equitable access for all	50. Share of the population using modern cooking solutions, by urban/rural
	51. Share of the population using reliable electricity, by urban/rural
	58. Access to all-weather road (% access within [x] km distance to road)
	59. Mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by urban/rural
	60. Index on ICT maturity
	9.1. Percentage of households with Internet, by type of service by urban/rural areas
9.2 promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and by 2030 raise significantly industry's share of employment and GDP in line with national circumstances, and double its share in LDCs	61. Manufacturing value added (MVA) as percent of GDP
	9.2. Employment in industry (% of total employment)
9.3 increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, particularly in developing countries, to financial services including affordable credit and their integration into value chains and markets	1.2. Percentage of population using banking services (including mobile banking)
9.4 by 2030 upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities	47. Percentage of wastewater flows treated to national standards [and reused] – to be developed
	60. Index on ICT maturity
	62. Total energy and industry-related GHG emissions by gas and sector, expressed as production and demand-based emissions (tCO ₂ e).
	69. Mean urban air pollution of particulate matter (PM10 and PM2.5)
	71. Percentage of urban solid waste regularly collected and well managed
9.5 enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, particularly developing countries, including by 2030 encouraging innovation and increasing the number of R&D workers per one million people by x% and public and private R&D spending	63. Personnel in R&D (per million inhabitants)
	17.4. Gross domestic expenditure on R&D as share of GDP
	17.5. [Indicator on technology sharing and diffusion] – to be developed
9.a facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS	98. Annual report by Bank for International Settlements (BIS), International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), World Trade Organization (WTO) [other organizations to be added] on relationship between international rules and the SDGs and the implementation of relevant SDG targets
	96. Official development assistance and net private grants as percent of GNI
	17.5. [Indicator on technology sharing and diffusion] – to be developed

	17.6. [Indicator on the creation of / subscription to the Technology Bank and STI (Science, Technology and Innovation) Capacity Building Mechanism for LDCs by 2017] – to be developed
9.b support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for inter alia industrial diversification and value addition to commodities	17.4. Gross domestic expenditure on R&D as share of GDP
	17.6. [Indicator on the creation of / subscription to the Technology Bank and STI (Science, Technology and Innovation) Capacity Building Mechanism for LDCs by 2017] – to be developed
9.c significantly increase access to ICT and strive to provide universal and affordable access to internet in LDCs by 2020	59. Mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by urban/rural
	60. Index on ICT maturity
	9.1. Percentage of households with Internet, by type of service by urban/rural areas
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries	
10.1 by 2030 progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40% of the population at a rate higher than the national average	64. [Indicator on inequality at top end of income distribution: GNI share of richest 10% or Palma Ratio]
	65. Percentage of households with incomes below 50% of median income ("relative poverty")
	10.1. Gini Coefficient
10.2. by 2030 empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	5. Percentage of women, men, indigenous peoples, and local communities with secure rights to land, property, and natural resources, measured by (i) percentage with documented or recognized evidence of tenure, and (ii) percentage who perceive their rights are recognized and protected.
	43. Percentage of seats held by women and minorities in national parliament and/or sub-national elected office according to their respective share of the population (modified MDG Indicator)
	57. Ratification and implementation of fundamental ILO labor standards and compliance in law and practice
	16.2. Compliance with recommendations from the Universal Periodic Review and UN Treaties
10.3 ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including through eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and actions in this regard	43. Percentage of seats held by women and minorities in national parliament and/or sub-national elected office according to their respective share of the population (modified MDG Indicator)
	57. Ratification and implementation of fundamental ILO labor standards and compliance in law and practice
	10.2. Income/wage persistence (intergenerational socioeconomic mobility)
10.4 adopt policies especially fiscal, wage, and social protection policies and progressively achieve greater equality	4. Percentage of eligible population covered by national social protection programs
	57. Ratification and implementation of fundamental ILO labor standards and compliance in law and practice
	5.1. Gender gap in wages, by sector of economic activity
10.5 improve regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen implementation of such regulations	76. [Share of companies valued at more than [\$1 billion] that publish integrated monitoring] – to be developed
	98. Annual report by Bank for International Settlements (BIS), International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), World Trade

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

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

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

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

<p>12.c rationalize inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities</p>	<p>98. Annual report by Bank for International Settlements (BIS), International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), World Trade Organization (WTO) [other organizations to be added] on relationship between international rules and the SDGs and the implementation of relevant SDG targets</p> <p>7.2. Fossil fuel subsidies (\$ or %GNI)</p>
<p>Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*</p>	
<p>13.1 strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters in all countries</p>	<p>6. Losses from natural disasters, by climate and non-climate-related events (in US\$ and lives lost)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>13.1. [Climate Change Action Index] – to be developed</p>
<p>13.2 integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning</p>	<p>52. Implicit incentives for low-carbon energy in the electricity sector (measured as US\$/MWh or US\$ per ton avoided CO₂)</p> <p>53. Rate of primary energy intensity improvement</p> <p>62. Total energy and industry-related GHG emissions by gas and sector, expressed as production and demand-based emissions (tCO₂e)</p> <p>77. Availability and implementation of a transparent and detailed deep decarbonization strategy, consistent with the 2°C - or below - global carbon budget, and with GHG emission targets for 2020, 2030 and 2050.</p> <p>79. Net GHG emissions in the Agriculture, Forest and other Land Use (AFOLU) sector (tCO₂e)</p> <p>80. Official climate financing from developed countries that is incremental to ODA (in US\$)</p> <p>13.2. GHG emissions intensity of areas under forest management (GtCO₂e / ha)</p>
<p>13.3 improve education, awareness raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction, and early warning</p>	<p>77. Availability and implementation of a transparent and detailed deep decarbonization strategy, consistent with the 2°C - or below - global carbon budget, and with GHG emission targets for 2020, 2030 and 2050.</p> <p>80. Official climate financing from developed countries that is incremental to ODA (in US\$)</p>
<p>13.a implement the commitment undertaken by developed country Parties to the UNFCCC to a goal of mobilizing jointly USD100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible</p>	<p>80. Official climate financing from developed countries that is incremental to ODA (in US\$)</p>

13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change related planning and management, in LDCs, including focusing on women, youth, local and marginalized communities	77. Availability and implementation of a transparent and detailed deep decarbonization strategy, consistent with the 2°C - or below - global carbon budget, and with GHG emission targets for 2020, 2030 and 2050.
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	
14.1 by 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, particularly from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	15. Nitrogen use efficiency in food systems
	81. Share of coastal and marine areas that are protected
	6.3. Proportion of the population connected to collective sewers or with on-site storage of all domestic wastewaters
	6.6. Proportion of the flows of treated municipal wastewater that are directly and safely reused
14.2 by 2020, sustainably manage, and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience and take action for their restoration, to achieve healthy and productive oceans	14.1. Eutrophication of major estuaries
	81. Share of coastal and marine areas that are protected
	87. Protected areas overlay with biodiversity
	14.3. [Indicator on the implementation of spatial planning strategies for coastal and marine areas]– to be developed
	14.4. Area of coral reef ecosystems and percentage live cover
14.3 minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	14.12 Area of mangrove deforestation (hectares and as % of total mangrove area)
	77. Availability and implementation of a transparent and detailed deep decarbonization strategy, consistent with the 2°C - or below - global carbon budget, and with GHG emission targets for 2020, 2030 and 2050.
	78. CO ₂ intensity of new power generation capacity installed (gCO ₂ per kWh), and of new cars (gCO ₂ /pkm) and trucks (gCO ₂ /tkm)
	79. Net GHG emissions in the Agriculture, Forest and other Land Use (AFOLU) sector (tCO ₂ e)
	13.1. [Climate Change Action Index] – to be developed
14.4 by 2020, effectively regulate harvesting, and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics	14.2. Ocean acidity (measured as surface PH)
	82. Percentage of fish tonnage landed within Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY)
	14.5. Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits (MDG Indicator): Percentage of fisheries with a sustainable certification
	14.7. Does flag state require International Maritime Organization (IMO) numbers and transponders for all fishing vessels more than 24 meters or 100 tons
14.5 by 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal	14.8. Has Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMO) established satellite-monitoring program?
	81. Share of coastal and marine areas that are protected

and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on best available scientific information	14.3. [Indicator on the implementation of spatial planning strategies for coastal and marine areas]– to be developed
14.6 by 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, and eliminate subsidies that contribute to IUU fishing, and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the WTO fisheries subsidies negotiation	82. Percentage of fish tonnage landed within Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY)
	14.5. Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits (MDG Indicator)
	14.6. Percentage of fisheries with sustainable certification
14.7 by 2030 increase the economic benefits to SIDS and LDCs from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	82. Percentage of fish tonnage landed within Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY)
	14.6. Percentage of fisheries with sustainable certification
	14.7. Does flag state require International Maritime Organization (IMO) numbers and transponders for all fishing vessels more than 24 meters or 100 tons
	14.8. Has Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMO) established satellite-monitoring program?
	14.9. [Use of destructive fishing techniques] - Indicator to be developed
	14.10. [Indicator on access to marine resources for small-scale artisanal fishers] – to be developed
14.a increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacities and transfer marine technology taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular SIDS and LDCs	14.12 Area of mangrove deforestation (hectares and as % of total mangrove area)
	63. Personnel in R&D (per million inhabitants)
	14.9. [Use of destructive fishing techniques] - Indicator to be developed
14.b provide access of small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	14.11. [Indicator on transferring marine technology] – to be developed
	14.10. [Indicator on access to marine resources for small-scale artisanal fishers] – to be developed
14.c ensure the full implementation of international law, as reflected in UNCLOS for states parties to it, including, where applicable, existing regional and international regimes for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by their parties	14.9. [Use of destructive fishing techniques] - Indicator to be developed
	98. Annual report by Bank for International Settlements (BIS), International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), World Trade Organization (WTO) [other organizations to be added] on relationship between international rules and the SDGs and the implementation of relevant SDG targets

Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	
15.1 by 2020 ensure conservation , restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	49. Proportion of total water resources used (MDG Indicator)
	83. Annual change in forest area and land under cultivation (modified MDG Indicator)
	84. Area of forest under sustainable forest management as a percent of forest area
15.2 by 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests, and increase afforestation and reforestation by x% globally	84. Area of forest under sustainable forest management as a percent of forest area
	85. Annual change in degraded or desertified arable land (% or ha)
	15.1. Improved tenure security and governance of forests
15.3 by 2020, combat desertification, and restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land-degradation neutral world	85. Annual change in degraded or desertified arable land (% or ha)
15.4 by 2030 ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, to enhance their capacity to provide benefits which are essential for sustainable development	15.2. [Indicator on the conservation of mountain ecosystems] – to be developed
	15.9 Living Planet Index
15.5 take urgent and significant action to reduce degradation of natural habitat, halt the loss of biodiversity, and by 2020 protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	86. Red List Index
	87. Protected areas overlay with biodiversity
	15.9 Living Planet Index
15.6 ensure fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, and promote appropriate access to genetic resources	15.4. [Indicator on access to genetic resources] – to be developed
15.7 take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna, and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products	86. Red List Index
	15.8. [Indicator on global support to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species] – to be developed
15.8 by 2020 introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems, and control or eradicate the priority species	15.5. Abundance of invasive alien species
15.9 by 2020, integrate ecosystems and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes and poverty reduction strategies, and	55. Country implements and reports on System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) accounts
	15.3. Vitality Index of Traditional Environmental Knowledge

accounts	
15.a mobilize and significantly increase from all sources financial resources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	96. Official development assistance and net private grants as percent of GNI
	95. Domestic revenues allocated to sustainable development as percent of GNI, by sector
	97. Private net flows for sustainable development at market rates as share of high-income country GNI, by sector
	15.6. [Indicator on financial resources for biodiversity and ecosystems] – to be developed
15.b mobilize significantly resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management, and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance sustainable forest management, including for conservation and reforestation	96. Official development assistance and net private grants as percent of GNI
	95. Domestic revenues allocated to sustainable development as percent of GNI, by sector
	97. Private net flows for sustainable development at market rates as share of high-income country GNI, by sector
	15.7. [Indicator on financial resources for sustainable forest management] – to be developed
15.c enhance global support to efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities	86. Red List Index
	87. Protected areas overlay with biodiversity
	15.8. [Indicator on global support to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species] – to be developed
Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	
16.1 significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	38. Prevalence of girls and women 15-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence [by an intimate partner] in the last 12 months
	88. Violent injuries and deaths per 100,000 population
	89. Number of refugees
16.2 end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture against children	57. Ratification and implementation of fundamental ILO labor standards and compliance in law and practice
	88. Violent injuries and deaths per 100,000 population
	4.11. Presence of legal frameworks that guarantee the right to education for all children for early childhood and basic education, and that guarantee a minimum age of entry to employment not below the years of basic education
16.3 promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and ensure equal access to justice for all	16.2. Compliance with recommendations from the Universal Periodic Review and UN Treaties
	39. Percentage of referred cases of sexual and gender-based violence against women and children that are investigated and sentenced
	16.2. Compliance with recommendations from the Universal Periodic Review and UN Treaties
	16.3. Frequency of payment of salaries within security forces
16.4 by 2030 significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen recovery and return of stolen assets, and combat all forms of organized crime	16.5. Percentage of total detainees who have been held in detention for more than 12 months while awaiting sentencing or a final disposition of their case, by sex
	90. Proportion of legal persons and arrangements for which beneficial ownership information is publicly available
	16.6. [Indicator on illicit financial flows] – to be developed

16.5 substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all its forms	91. Revenues, expenditures, and financing of all central government entities are presented on a gross basis in public budget documentation and authorized by the legislature
	94. Perception of public sector corruption
	16.4. Percentage of people and businesses that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by a public official, during the last 12 months
16.6 develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	91. Revenues, expenditures, and financing of all central government entities are presented on a gross basis in public budget documentation and authorized by the legislature
	94. Perception of public sector corruption
	16.2. Compliance with recommendations from the Universal Periodic Review and UN Treaties
16.7 ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	43. Percentage of seats held by women and minorities in national parliament and/or sub-national elected office according to their respective share of the population (modified MDG Indicator)
	16.8. Representation of women among mediators, negotiators and technical experts in formal peace negotiations
16.8 broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	98. Annual report by Bank for International Settlements (BIS), International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), World Trade Organization (WTO) [other organizations to be added] on relationship between international rules and the SDGs and the implementation of relevant SDG targets
16.9 by 2030 provide legal identity for all including free birth registrations	92. Percentage of children under age 5 whose birth is registered with a civil authority
16.10 ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	93. Existence and implementation of a national law and/or constitutional guarantee on the right to information
	16.9. Number of journalists and associated media personnel that are physically attacked, unlawfully detained or killed as a result of pursuing their legitimate activities.
16.a strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacities at all levels, in particular in developing countries, for preventing violence and combating terrorism and crime	16.7. [Indicator on international cooperation in preventing violence and combating terrorism and crime] – to be developed
16.b promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	16.2. Compliance with recommendations from the Universal Periodic Review and UN Treaties
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development	
17.1 strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	90. Proportion of legal persons and arrangements for which beneficial ownership information is publicly available
	95. Domestic revenues allocated to sustainable development as percent of GNI, by sector
	17.3. [Indicator on debt sustainability] – to be developed
17.2 developed countries to implement fully their ODA commitments, including to provide 0.7% of GNI in ODA	96. Official development assistance and net private grants as percent of GNI

to developing countries of which 0.15-0.20% to least-developed countries	17.10. Percent of official development assistance (ODA), net private grants, and official climate finance channeled through priority pooled multilateral financing mechanisms
17.3 mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	97. Private net flows for sustainable development at market rates as share of high-income country GNI, by sector
	17.1. Total Official Support for Development
	17.2. Country Programmable Aid
17.4 assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries (HIPC) to reduce debt distress	17.10. Percent of official development assistance (ODA), net private grants, and official climate finance channeled through priority pooled multilateral financing mechanisms
	17.3. [Indicator on debt sustainability] – to be developed
17.5 adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for LDCs	17.8. Value of LDC exports as a percentage of global exports
	17.9. [Indicator on investment promotion regimes for LDCs] – to be developed
17.6 enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation, and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, particularly at UN level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism when agreed	59. Mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by urban/rural
	60. Index on ICT maturity
	63. Personnel in R&D (per million inhabitants)
	17.5. [Indicator on technology sharing and diffusion] – to be developed
17.7 promote development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favorable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed	17.5. [Indicator on technology sharing and diffusion] – to be developed
	17.6. [Indicator on the creation of / subscription to the Technology Bank and STI (Science, Technology and Innovation) Capacity Building Mechanism for LDCs by 2017] – to be developed
17.8 fully operationalize the Technology Bank and STI (Science, Technology and Innovation) capacity building mechanism for LDCs by 2017, and enhance the use of enabling technologies in particular ICT	17.5. [Indicator on technology sharing and diffusion] – to be developed
	17.6. [Indicator on the creation of / subscription to the Technology Bank and STI (Science, Technology and Innovation) Capacity Building Mechanism for LDCs by 2017] – to be developed
17.9 enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South, and triangular cooperation	17.1. Total Official Support for Development
	17.2. Country Programmable Aid
	17.3. [Indicator on debt sustainability] – to be developed
	17.4. Gross domestic expenditure on R&D as share of GDP
	17.5. [Indicator on technology sharing and diffusion] – to be developed
	17.6. [Indicator on the creation of / subscription to the Technology Bank and STI (Science, Technology and Innovation) Capacity Building Mechanism for LDCs by 2017] – to be developed
	17.7. Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries (MDG Indicator)
	17.8. Value of LDC exports as a percentage of global exports

	17.9. [Indicator on investment promotion regimes for LDCs] – to be developed
17.10 promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the WTO including through the conclusion of negotiations within its Doha Development Agenda	98. Annual report by Bank for International Settlements (BIS), International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), World Trade Organization (WTO) [other organizations to be added] on relationship between international rules and the SDGs and the implementation of relevant SDG targets
	17.7. Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries (MDG Indicator)
	17.8. Value of LDC exports as a percentage of global exports
	17.9. [Indicator on investment promotion regimes for LDCs] – to be developed
17.11 increase significantly the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the LDC share of global exports by 2020	17.7. Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries (MDG Indicator)
	17.8. Value of LDC exports as a percentage of global exports
17.12 realize timely implementation of duty-free, quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries consistent with WTO decisions, including through ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from LDCs are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access	98. Annual report by Bank for International Settlements (BIS), International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), World Trade Organization (WTO) [other organizations to be added] on relationship between international rules and the SDGs and the implementation of relevant SDG targets
	17.7. Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries (MDG Indicator)
	17.8. Value of LDC exports as a percentage of global exports
17.13 enhance global macroeconomic stability including through policy coordination and policy coherence	54. GNI per capita (PPP, current US\$ Atlas method)
	98. Annual report by Bank for International Settlements (BIS), International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), World Trade Organization (WTO) [other organizations to be added] on relationship between international rules and the SDGs and the implementation of relevant SDG targets
17.14 enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	98. Annual report by Bank for International Settlements (BIS), International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), World Trade Organization (WTO) [other organizations to be added] on relationship between international rules and the SDGs and the implementation of relevant SDG targets
17.15 respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development	98. Annual report by Bank for International Settlements (BIS), International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), World Trade Organization (WTO) [other organizations to be added] on relationship between international rules and the SDGs and the

	implementation of relevant SDG targets
17.16 enhance the global partnership for sustainable development complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technologies and financial resources to support the achievement of sustainable development goals in all countries, particularly developing countries	96. Official development assistance and net private grants as percent of GNI
	17.10. Percent of official development assistance (ODA), net private grants, and official climate finance channeled through priority pooled multilateral financing mechanisms
17.17 encourage and promote effective public, public-private, and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	17.10. Percent of official development assistance (ODA), net private grants, and official climate finance channeled through priority pooled multilateral financing mechanisms
17.18 by 2020, enhance capacity building support to developing countries, including for LDCs and SIDS, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	55. Country implements and reports on System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) accounts
	99. Share of SDG Indicators that are reported annually
17.19 by 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement GDP, and support statistical capacity building in developing countries	100. Evaluative Wellbeing and Positive Mood Affect

Annex 1: Cross-Cutting Issues in the SDG Indicator and Monitoring Framework

Much has been said about the importance of integrating the Sustainable Development Goals, through the use of an integrated indicator and monitoring framework. Indeed, many important issues, such as gender equality, health, sustainable consumption and production, and nutrition, cut across different goals and targets. This report therefore proposes tracking by indicators appearing under more than one goal and target. Similarly, the goals and targets are interdependent and must be pursued together, since progress in one area often depends on progress in other areas. As a result, an SDG indicator framework needs to effectively track cross-cutting issues and support integrated, systems-based approaches to implementation.

Below we illustrate how some of the most commonly mentioned cross-cutting issues can be monitored by a combination of Global Monitoring Indicators and Complementary National Indicators. Some issues have standalone goals, while others are integrated across the framework. This Annex complements Table 2, which shows how the indicators proposed in this report relate to individual targets. Many indicators contribute to more than one target. For ease of reference and presentation we focus below on cross-references across goals. Similar tables can be prepared for targets, but this information is already contained in Table 2.

The presentation below is illustrative and incomplete. It focuses only on the indicators that measure explicit SDG outcomes, and does not endeavor to describe all cause-effect relationships.³² Yet, even in this reduced form, a presentation of indicators by cross-cutting issues facilitates addressing the following critical questions:

- (i) Are all critical components of the issue addressed in the indicator framework and how can an appropriate balance be struck between input and outcome indicators?
- (ii) How can one indicator contribute towards more than one goal?
- (iii) How could a systems-based implementation strategy towards addressing the cross-cutting issues be organized?
- (iv) How could thematic monitoring (section II.4) be organized using relevant Global Monitoring Indicators?

A second important tool for tracking cross-cutting issues is disaggregation. As explained in the report and Annex 3 (page 96), the monitoring of indicators should be disaggregated as much as possible so that SDG outcomes can be tracked with a high degree of resolution. Achieving gender equality, for example, will require many indicators to be disaggregated by sex, such as those on health and education.

Here, we consider the following cross-cutting issues (arranged in alphabetical order):

- a) Beyond GDP - new measures for development
- b) Climate change adaptation and mitigation; disaster risk reduction
- c) Food security and nutrition
- d) Gender equality
- e) Global partnership, including financing for sustainable development

³² Such relationships are described in more detail in SDSN's *Action Agenda for Sustainable Development* and other reports.

- f) Governance
- g) Growth and Employment
- h) Health
- i) Inequalities
- j) Industrialization
- k) Peace and security, and support for vulnerable states
- l) Science, technology, and innovation
- m) Sustainable cities and human settlements
- n) Sustainable consumption and production
- o) Sustainable energy for all
- p) Sustainable land use, forests and terrestrial ecosystems
- q) Sustainable management of oceans and coastal areas
- r) Water and sanitation
- s) Wellbeing

(a) **Beyond GDP - new measures for development**

New measures for development that go beyond GDP are an important aspect of the SDGs. They do not have a dedicated Goal, but cut across several of the SDGs:

Goal	Indicator number	Global Monitoring Indicator	Link to cross-cutting issue
1	3	Multidimensional Poverty Index	Measures key aspects of deprivation
8	55	Country implements and reports on System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) accounts	New measure for development
12	76	[Share of companies valued at more than [\$1 billion] that publish integrated monitoring] – to be developed	Business reporting
17	98	Annual report by Bank for International Settlements (BIS), International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), World Trade Organization (WTO) [other organizations to be added] on relationship between international rules and the SDGs and the implementation of relevant SDG targets	International reporting
17	100	Evaluative Wellbeing and Positive Mood Affect	Happiness and subjective wellbeing

(b) **Climate change adaptation and mitigation; disaster risk reduction**

Climate change adaptation and mitigation, and disaster risk reduction are important SDG priorities. Climate change is explicitly considered under goal 13, but also cuts across many of the SDGs:

Goal	Indicator number	Global Monitoring Indicator	Link to cross-cutting
1	6	Losses from natural disasters, by climate and non-climate-related events (in US\$ and lives lost)	Measures economic losses and lives lost to extreme climatic events and other disasters
7	52	Implicit incentives for low-carbon energy in the electricity sector (measured as US\$/MWh or US\$ per	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions

		ton avoided CO ₂)	
7	53	Rate of primary energy intensity improvement	Tracks transition to cleaner energy
9	62	Total energy and industry-related GHG emissions by gas and sector, expressed as production and demand-based emissions (tCO ₂ e).	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions
12	75	Aerosol optical depth (AOD)	Aerosols contribute to climate change
13	77	Availability and implementation of a transparent and detailed deep decarbonization strategy, consistent with the 2°C - or below - global carbon budget, and with GHG emission targets for 2020, 2030 and 2050.	Part of goal 13
13	78	CO ₂ intensity of new power generation capacity installed (gCO ₂ per kWh), and of new cars (gCO ₂ /pkm) and trucks (gCO ₂ /tkm)	Part of goal 13
13	79	Net GHG emissions in the Agriculture, Forest and other Land Use (AFOLU) sector (tCO ₂ e)	Part of goal 13
13	80	Official climate financing from developed countries that is incremental to ODA (in US\$)	Part of goal 13
15	83	Annual change in forest area and land under cultivation (modified MDG Indicator)	Part of goal 13

In addition, the following Complementary National Indicators relate to climate change adaptation and mitigation and disaster risk reduction:

Indicator number	Complementary National Indicator
1.4.	[Disaster Risk Reduction Indicator] – to be developed
7.1.	Primary energy by type
7.2.	Fossil fuel subsidies (\$ or %GNI)
11.6.	Percentage of consumption of food and raw materials within urban areas that are produced and delivered in/from rural areas within the country
11.4.	Presence of urban building codes stipulating either the use of local materials and/or new energy efficient technologies or with incentives for the same.
11.3.	Percentage of cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants that are implementing risk reduction and resilience strategies informed by accepted international frameworks (such as the forthcoming Hyogo-2 framework)
13.1.	[Climate Change Action Index] – to be developed
13.2.	GHG emissions intensity of areas under forest management (GtCO ₂ e / ha)

(c) Food security and nutrition

Food security and nutrition is an important priority that has a dedicated goal (SDG 2), but also cuts across many of the SDGs:

Goal	Indicator number	Global Monitoring Indicator	Link to cross-cutting
1	3	Multidimensional Poverty Index	Includes hunger measure
2	8	Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (MDG Indicator)	Part of hunger/nutrition goal
2	9	Percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49) with anemia	Part of hunger/nutrition goal
2	10	Prevalence of stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age	Part of hunger/nutrition goal

2	11	Percentage of infants under 6 months who are exclusively breast fed	Part of hunger/nutrition goal
2	12	Percentage of women, 15-49 years of age, who consume at least 5 out of 10 defined food groups	Part of hunger/nutrition goal
2	13	Crop yield gap (actual yield as % of attainable yield)	Part of hunger/nutrition goal
2	14	Number of agricultural extension workers per 1000 farmers [or share of farmers covered by agricultural extension programs and services]	Part of hunger/nutrition goal
2	15	Nitrogen use efficiency in food systems	Part of hunger/nutrition goal
2	16	[Crop water productivity (tons of harvested product per unit irrigation water)] – to be developed	Part of hunger/nutrition goal
3	24	Percent of population overweight and obese, including children under 5	Component of good nutrition
6	45	Percentage of population using safely managed water services, by urban/rural (modified MDG Indicator)	Access to clean water for drinking and cooking
6	46	Percentage of population using safely managed sanitation services, by urban/rural (modified MDG Indicator)	Access to sanitation improves nutritional status
12	73	Global Food Loss Index [or other indicator to be developed to track the share of food lost or wasted in the value chain after harvest]	Tracks food losses and waste
14	82	Percentage of fish tonnage landed within Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY)	Secure and sustainable fish stocks
15	83	Annual change in forest area and land under cultivation (modified MDG Indicator)	Expansion of agricultural land
15	85	Annual change in degraded or desertified arable land (% or ha)	Quality of agricultural land

In addition, the following Complementary National Indicators relate to food security and nutrition:

Indicator number	Complementary National Indicator
2.1.	Percentage of population with shortfalls of: iron, zinc, iodine, vitamin A, folate, vitamin B12, [and vitamin D]
2.2.	Proportion of infants 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet
2.3.	Percentage children born with low birth weight
2.4.	Cereal yield growth rate (% p.a.)
2.5.	Livestock yield gap (actual yield as % of attainable yield).
2.6.	[Phosphorus use efficiency in food systems] – to be developed
2.7.	Share of calories from non-staple crops
2.8.	Percentage of total daily energy intake from protein in adults
2.9.	[Access to drying, storage and processing facilities] – to be developed
2.10.	[Indicator on genetic diversity in agriculture] – to be developed
2.11.	[Indicator on irrigation access gap] – to be developed
2.12.	[Farmers with nationally appropriate crop insurance (%)] – to be developed
2.13.	Public and private R&D expenditure on agriculture and rural development (% of GNI)
2.14.	[Indicator on food price volatility] – to be developed
3.4.	Coverage of iron-folic acid supplements for pregnant women (%)
3.23.	Fraction of calories from saturated fat and added sugar
3.24.	Age-standardized mean population intake of salt (sodium chloride) per day in grams in persons aged 18+ years
3.25.	Prevalence of persons (aged 18+ years) consuming less than five total servings (400 grams) of fruit and

	vegetables per day
3.26.	Percentage change in per capita [red] meat consumption relative to a 2015 baseline
6.1.	Percentage of population practicing open defecation
6.2.	Percentage of population with basic hand washing facilities with soap and water at home
6.3.	Proportion of the population connected to collective sewers or with on-site storage of all domestic wastewaters
6.4.	Percentage of pupils enrolled in primary schools and secondary schools providing basic drinking water, adequate sanitation, and adequate hygiene services.
6.5.	Percentage of beneficiaries using hospitals, health centers and clinics providing basic drinking water, adequate sanitation, and adequate hygiene
6.6.	Proportion of the flows of treated municipal wastewater that are directly and safely reused
14.5.	Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits (MDG Indicator)
14.6.	Percentage of fisheries with a sustainable certification
14.9.	[Indicator on access to marine resources for small-scale artisanal fishers] – to be developed
14.8.	[Use of destructive fishing techniques] – To be developed

(d) Gender Equality

Gender equality is an important SDG priority that has a dedicated goal (SDG 5), but also cuts across most of the SDGs. To the maximum extent possible, SDG indicators should therefore be disaggregated by sex (Annex 3, page 96). Many dedicated indicators track dimensions of gender equality:

Goal	Indicator number	Global Monitoring Indicator	Link to cross-cutting
1	3	Multidimensional Poverty Index	Disrupted or curtailed schooling usually affects girls
1	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.	Equal access to land tenure
2	8	Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (MDG Indicator)	Part of hunger/nutrition goal
3	29	Contraceptive prevalence rate (MDG Indicator)	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
4	33	Primary completion rates for girls and boys	Equal access to education
4	35	Secondary completion rates for girls and boys	Equal access to education
4	37	Tertiary enrollment rates for women and men	Equal access to education
5	38	Prevalence of girls and women 15-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence [by an intimate partner] in the last 12 months	Part of gender goal
5	39	Percentage of referred cases of sexual and gender-based violence against women and children that are investigated and sentenced	Part of gender goal
5	40	Percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married or in a union before age 18	Part of gender goal
5	41	Percentage of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone FGM/C	Part of gender goal
5	42	Average number of hours spent on paid and unpaid work combined (total work burden), by sex	Part of gender goal

5	43	Percentage of seats held by women and minorities in national parliament and/or sub-national elected office according to their respective share of the population (modified MDG Indicator)	Part of gender goal
5	44	Met demand for family planning (modified MDG Indicator)	Part of gender goal
7	50	Share of the population using modern cooking solutions, by urban/rural	Access to safer, modern cooking
7	51	Share of the population using reliable electricity, by urban/rural	Access to safe, reliable electricity
8	57	Ratification and implementation of fundamental ILO labor standards and compliance in law and practice	Ending discrimination
1	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.	Equal access to housing tenure
16	92	Percentage of children under age 5 whose birth is registered with a civil authority	Access to legal identity

In addition, the following Complementary National Indicators relate to gender equality:

Indicator number	Complementary National Indicator
3.1.	Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (MDG Indicator)
3.4.	Coverage of iron-folic acid supplements for pregnant women (%)
3.7.	Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving PMTCT
3.8.	Condom use at last high-risk sex (MDG Indicator)
3.14.	Percentage of pregnant women receiving malaria IPT (in endemic areas)
3.17.	Percentage of women with cervical cancer screening
4.1.	[Percentage of girls and boys who acquire skills and values needed for global citizenship and sustainable development (national benchmarks to be developed) by the end of lower secondary] – to be developed
4.2.	Percentage of children under 5 experiencing responsive, stimulating parenting in safe environments
4.4.	[Percentage of adolescents (15-19 years) with access to school-to-work programs] – to be developed
4.5.	Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women and men (MDG Indicator)
5.1.	Gender gap in wages, by sector of economic activity
5.2.	Share of women on corporate boards of multi-national corporations (MNCs)
5.3.	Percentage of women without incomes of their own
5.4.	Adolescent birth rate (MDG Indicator)
5.5.	Percentage of young people receiving comprehensive sexuality education
16.1.	Percentage of women and men who report feeling safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live

(e) Global partnership including financing for sustainable development

Global partnership, including financing for sustainable development, is an important SDG priority that cuts across many of the SDGs:

Goal	Indicator number	Global Monitoring Indicator	Link to cross-cutting
8	55	Country implements and reports on System of	International monitoring on SD

		Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) accounts	
9	59	Mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by urban/rural	Private sector roll out of broadband coverage
9	60	Index on ICT maturity	Private sector roll out of ICT
13	80	Official climate financing from developed countries that is incremental to ODA (in US\$)	Financing for development
17	98	Annual report by Bank for International Settlements (BIS), International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), World Trade Organization (WTO) [other organizations to be added] on relationship between international rules and the SDGs and the implementation of relevant SDG targets	Tracking international organizations' compliance with and support for SDGs
17	96	Official development assistance (ODA) and net private grants as percent of GNI	Financing for development
17	95	Domestic revenues allocated to sustainable development as percent of GNI, by sector	Financing for development, domestic resource mobilization
17	97	Private net flows for sustainable development at market rates as share of high-income country GNI, by sector	Financing for development

In addition, the following Complementary National Indicators relate to global partnership and financing:

Indicator number	Complementary National Indicator
2.13.	Public and private R&D expenditure on agriculture and rural development (% of GNI)
3.32.	Public and private R&D expenditure on health (% GNP)
4.9.	[Indicator on scholarships for students from developing countries] – to be developed
6.8.	[Indicator on international cooperation and capacity building in water and sanitation-related activities] – to be developed
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.
15.6.	[Indicator on financial resources for biodiversity and ecosystems] – to be developed
15.7.	[Indicator on financial resources for sustainable forest management] – to be developed
15.8.	[Indicator on global support to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species] – to be developed
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
16.7.	[Indicator on international cooperation in preventing violence and combating terrorism and crime] – to be developed
17.1.	Total Official Support for Development
17.2.	Country Programmable Aid
17.3.	[Indicator on debt sustainability] – to be developed
17.4.	Gross domestic expenditure on R&D as share of GDP
17.5.	[Indicator on technology sharing and diffusion] – to be developed
17.6.	[Indicator on the creation of / subscription to the Technology Bank and STI (Science, Technology and Innovation) Capacity Building Mechanism for LDCs by 2017] – to be developed
17.7.	Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries (MDG Indicator)
17.8.	Value of LDC exports as a percentage of global exports
17.9.	[Indicator on investment promotion regimes for LDCs] – to be developed
17.10.	Percent of official development assistance (ODA), net private grants, and official climate finance channeled through priority pooled multilateral financing mechanisms

(f) Governance

The importance of governance to the SDG agenda is signified by a dedicated goal (SDG 16), but it also cuts across many of the SDGs:

Goal	Indicator number	Global Monitoring Indicator	Link to cross-cutting
1	4	Percentage of eligible population covered by national social protection programs	Effective governance programs
5	39	Percentage of referred cases of sexual and gender-based violence against women and children that are investigated and sentenced	Rule of law and access to justice
5	43	Percentage of seats held by women and minorities in national parliament and/or sub-national elected office according to their respective share of the population (modified MDG Indicator)	Ending discrimination, ensuring access to political life, representative institutions
6	45	Percentage of population with access to safely managed water services, by urban/rural (modified MDG Indicator)	Service delivery
6	46	Percentage of population using safely managed sanitation services, by urban/rural (modified MDG Indicator)	Service delivery
6	47	Percentage of wastewater flows treated to national standards [and reused] – to be developed	Service delivery
12	72	Disclosure of Natural Resource Rights Holdings	Transparent and accountable institutions
16	90	Proportion of legal persons and arrangements for which beneficial ownership information is publicly available	Part of goal 16
16	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	Part of goal 16
16	92	Percentage of children under age 5 whose birth is registered with a civil authority	Part of goal 16
16	93	Existence and implementation of a national law and/or constitutional guarantee on the right to information	Part of goal 16
16	94	Perception of public sector corruption	Part of goal 16

In addition, the following Complementary National Indicators relate to governance:

Indicator number	Complementary National Indicator
12.2.	[Legislative branch oversight role regarding resource-based contracts and licenses]– to be developed
16.1.	Percentage of women and men who report feeling safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live
16.2.	Compliance with recommendations from the Universal Periodic Review and UN Treaties
16.3.	Frequency of payment of salaries within security forces
16.4.	Percentage of people and businesses that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by a public official, during the last 12 months
16.5.	Percentage of total detainees who have been held in detention for more than 12 months while awaiting sentencing or a final disposition of their case
16.6.	[Indicator on illicit financial flows] – to be developed

16.7.	[Indicator on international cooperation in preventing violence and combating terrorism and crime] – to be developed
16.8.	Representation of women among mediators, negotiators and technical experts in formal peace negotiations
16.9.	Number of journalists and associated media personnel that are physically attacked, unlawfully detained or killed as a result of pursuing their legitimate activities

(g) Growth and employment

Growth and employment are important SDG priorities, articulated in a dedicated goal (SDG 8), but they also cut across many of the SDGs:

Goal	Indicator number	Global Monitoring Indicator	Link to cross-cutting
1	1	Proportion of population below \$1.25 (PPP) per day (MDG Indicator)	Growth and employment reduce extreme poverty
2	14	Number of agricultural extension workers per 1000 farmers [or share of farmers covered by agricultural extension programs and services]	Supporting livelihoods in the agricultural sector
4	35	Secondary completion rates for girls and boys	Education promotes growth and employment
4	37	Tertiary enrollment rates for women and men	Education promotes growth and employment
8	54	GNI per capita (PPP, current US\$ Atlas method)	Part of growth and employment goal
8	55	Country implements and reports on System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) accounts	Part of growth and employment goal
8	56	Youth employment rate, by formal and informal sector	Part of growth and employment goal
8	57	Ratification and implementation of fundamental ILO labor standards and compliance in law and practice	Part of growth and employment goal
9	61	Manufacturing value added (MVA) as percent of GDP	Manufacturing creates employment
9	63	Personnel in R&D (per million inhabitants)	Research helps promote growth and employment

In addition, the following Complementary National Indicators relate to growth and employment:

Indicator number	Complementary National Indicator
2.9.	[Access to drying, storage and processing facilities] – to be developed
2.11.	[Indicator on irrigation access gap] – to be developed
2.12.	[Farmers with nationally appropriate crop insurance (%)] – to be developed
4.5.	Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women and men (MDG Indicator)
4.6.	[Percentage of young adults (18-24 years) with access to a learning program] – to be developed
5.1.	Gender gap in wages, by sector of economic activity
8.1.	Growth rate of GDP per person employed (MDG Indicator)
8.2.	Working poverty rate measured at \$2 PPP per capita per day
8.3.	[Indicator of decent work] – to be developed
8.4.	Household income, including in-kind services (PPP, current US\$)
8.5.	Employment to population ratio (EPR) by gender and age group (15–64)
8.6.	Share of informal employment in total employment
8.7.	Percentage of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment
8.8.	Percentage of young people not in education, employment or training (NEET)

8.9.	[Indicator on implementation of 10-year framework of programs on sustainable consumption and production] – to be developed
17.4.	Gross domestic expenditure on R&D as share of GDP

(h) Health

In addition to the Global Monitoring Indicators under the dedicated health goal (SDG 3), several other indicators capture determinants and manifestations of good health:

Goal	Indicator number	Global Monitoring Indicator	Link to health
1	3	Multidimensional Poverty Index	Includes child mortality
1	4	Percentage of eligible population covered by national social protection programs	Social protection can determine access to healthcare
2	8	Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (MDG Indicator)	Good nutrition is central to good health
2	9	Percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49) with anemia	Good nutrition is central to good health
2	10	Prevalence of stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age	Good nutrition is central to good health
2	11	Percentage of infants under 6 months who are exclusively breast fed	Good nutrition is central to good health
2	12	Percentage of women (15-49) who consume at least 5 out of 10 defined food groups	Good nutrition is central to good health
3	17	Maternal mortality ratio (MDG Indicator) and rate	Part of health goal
3	18	Neonatal, infant, and under-5 mortality rates (modified MDG Indicator)	Part of health goal
3	19	Percent of children receiving full immunization (as recommended by national vaccination schedules)	Part of health goal
3	20	HIV incidence, treatment rate, and mortality (modified MDG Indicator)	Part of health goal
3	21	Incidence, prevalence, and death rates associated with all forms of TB (MDG Indicator)	Part of health goal
3	22	Incidence and death rates associated with malaria (MDG Indicator)	Part of health goal
3	23	Probability of dying between exact ages 30 and 70 from any of cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease, [or suicide]	Part of health goal
3	24	Percent of population overweight and obese, including children under 5	Part of health goal
3	25	Road traffic deaths per 100,000 population	Part of health goal
3	26	[Consultations with a licensed provider in a health facility or the community per person, per year] – to be developed	Part of health goal
3	27	[Percentage of population without effective financial protection for health care] – to be developed	Part of health goal
3	28	Proportion of persons with a severe mental disorder (psychosis, bipolar affective disorder, or moderate-severe depression) who are using services	Part of health goal

3	29	Contraceptive prevalence rate (MDG Indicator)	Part of health goal
3	30	Current use of any tobacco product (age-standardized rate)	Part of health goal
5	38	Prevalence of girls and women 15-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence [by an intimate partner] in the last 12 months	Violence causes physical and psychological health problems
5	40	Percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married or in a union before age 18	Early marriage can lead to many early, high-risk, pregnancies
5	41	Percentage of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone FGM/C	FGM can cause physical and psychological health problems
5	44	Met demand for family planning (modified MDG Indicator)	SRHR
6	45	Percentage of population using safely managed water services, by urban/rural (modified MDG Indicator)	Access to clean sufficient water, and protection from water borne illnesses
6	46	Percentage of population using safely managed sanitation services, by urban/rural (modified MDG Indicator)	Access to sanitation and protection from related illnesses
6	47	Percentage of wastewater flows treated to national standards [and reused] – to be developed	Protection from pollution and illnesses related to wastewater
7	50	Share of the population using modern cooking solutions, by urban/rural	Improvements in indoor air quality can help reduce lower respiratory infections
7	51	Share of the population using reliable electricity, by urban/rural	Improvements in indoor air quality, can help reduce lower respiratory infections
11	69	Mean urban air pollution of particulate matter (PM10 and PM2.5)	Part of urban goal
16	88	Violent injuries and deaths per 100,000 population	Conflict leads to health emergencies
16	89	Number of refugees	Precarious situations which can lead to pandemics
16	92	Percentage of children under age 5 whose birth is registered with a civil authority	Access to identity and health services
17	100	Evaluative Wellbeing and Positive Mood Affect	Mental health

In addition, the following Complementary National Indicators relate to health:

Indicator number	Complementary National Indicator
2.1.	Percentage of population with shortfalls of: iron, zinc, iodine, vitamin A, folate, vitamin B12, [and vitamin D]
2.2.	Proportion of infants 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet
2.3.	Percentage children born with low birth weight
3.1.	Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (MDG Indicator)
3.2.	Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits) (MDG Indicator)
3.3.	Post-natal care coverage (one visit) (MDG Indicator)
3.4.	Coverage of iron-folic acid supplements for pregnant women (%)
3.5.	Incidence rate of diarrheal disease in children under 5 years
3.6.	Percentage of 1 year-old children immunized against measles (MDG Indicator)
3.7.	Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving PMTCT
3.8.	Condom use at last high-risk sex (MDG Indicator)
3.9.	Percentage of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course (MDG Indicator)
3.10.	Percentage of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (MDG

	Indicator)
3.11.	Percentage of people in malaria-endemic areas sleeping under insecticide-treated bed nets (modified MDG Indicator)
3.12.	Percentage of confirmed malaria cases that receive first-line antimalarial therapy according to national policy
3.13.	Percentage of suspected malaria cases that receive a parasitological test
3.14.	Percentage of pregnant women receiving malaria IPT (in endemic areas)
3.15.	Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD) cure rate
3.16.	Incidence and death rates associated with hepatitis
3.17.	Percentage of women with cervical cancer screening
3.18.	Percentage of adults with hypertension diagnosed & receiving treatment
3.19.	Harmful use of alcohol
3.20.	Healthy life expectancy at birth
3.21.	Waiting time for elective surgery
3.22.	Prevalence of insufficient physical activity
3.23.	Fraction of calories from saturated fat and added sugar
3.24.	Age-standardized mean population intake of salt (sodium chloride) per day in grams in persons aged 18+ years
3.25.	Prevalence of persons (aged 18+ years) consuming less than five total servings (400 grams) of fruit and vegetables per day
3.26.	Percentage change in per capita [red] meat consumption relative to a 2015 baseline
3.27.	Age-standardized (to world population age distribution) prevalence of diabetes (preferably based on HbA1c), hypertension, cardiovascular disease, and chronic respiratory disease.
3.28.	[Mortality from indoor air pollution] – to be developed
3.29.	Percentage of health facilities meeting service specific readiness requirements.
3.30.	Percentage of population with access to affordable essential drugs and commodities on a sustainable basis
3.31.	Percentage of new health care facilities built in compliance with building codes and standards
3.32.	Public and private R&D expenditure on health (% GNP)
3.33.	Ratio of health professionals to population (MDs, nurse midwives, nurses, community health workers, EmOC caregivers)
3.34.	Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV
5.5.	Percentage of young people receiving comprehensive sexuality education
6.1.	Percentage of population practicing open defecation
6.2.	Percentage of population with basic hand washing facilities with soap and water at home
6.3.	Proportion of the population connected to collective sewers or with on-site storage of all domestic wastewaters
6.4.	Percentage of pupils enrolled in primary schools and secondary schools providing basic drinking water, adequate sanitation, and adequate hygiene services.
6.5.	Percentage of beneficiaries using hospitals, health centers and clinics providing basic drinking water, adequate sanitation, and adequate hygiene

(i) Inequalities

Inequalities are an important SDG priority, with a dedicated goal (SDG 11), but they also cut across most of the SDGs. SDG indicators should be disaggregated by all the key dimensions (Annex 3, page 96) to the maximum extent possible, to track progress between different groups and ensure we minimize inequalities. Many dedicated indicators track dimensions of inequality:

Goal	Indicator number	Global Monitoring Indicator	Link to cross-cutting
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1	4	Percentage of eligible population covered by national social protection programs	Ending discrimination, equal access to social protection
1	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	Ending discrimination, equal access to land tenure
2	8	Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (MDG Indicator)	Part of hunger/nutrition goal
2	9	Percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49) with anemia	Good nutrition is central to good health
4	33	Primary completion rates for girls and boys	Universal access to education to reduce inequalities
4	35	Secondary completion rates for girls and boys	Universal access to education to reduce inequalities
4	37	Tertiary enrollment rates for women and men	Universal access to education to reduce inequalities
5	43	Percentage of seats held by women and minorities in national parliament and/or sub-national elected office according to their respective share of the population (modified MDG Indicator)	Ending discrimination, equal access to economic and political life
6	45	Percentage of population using safely managed water services, by urban/rural (modified MDG Indicator)	Universal access to services
6	46	Percentage of population using safely managed sanitation services, by urban/rural (modified MDG Indicator)	Universal access to services
8	57	Ratification and implementation of fundamental ILO labor standards and compliance in law and practice	Ending discrimination, protecting vulnerable groups
10	64	[Indicator on inequality at top end of income distribution: GNI share of richest 10% or Palma ratio]	Part of equality goal
10	65	Percentage of households with incomes below 50% of median income ("relative poverty")	Part of equality goal
16	92	Percentage of children under age 5 whose birth is registered with a civil authority	Universal access to legal identity

In addition, the following Complementary National Indicators relate to inequalities:

Indicator number	Complementary National Indicator
5.1.	Gender gap in wages, by sector of economic activity
5.2.	Share of women on corporate boards of multi-national corporations (MNCs)
10.1.	Gini Coefficient
10.2.	Income/wage persistence (intergenerational socioeconomic mobility)
10.3.	Human Mobility Governance Index
10.4.	Net ODA to LDCs as percentage of high-income countries' GNI (modified from MDG Indicator)
10.5.	Indicator on share of LDCs / LIC representatives on boards of IMF / WB (and other institutions of governance)
10.6.	Remittance transfer costs

(j) Industrialization

Industrialization is an important SDG priority, and has a dedicated goal (SDG 9), which also includes infrastructure. It also cuts across many of the SDGs:

Goal	Indicator number	Global Monitoring Indicator	Link to cross-cutting
4	35	Secondary completion rates for girls and boys	Enhancing math and science skills
4	36	[Percentage of girls and boys who achieve proficiency across a broad range of learning outcomes, including in reading and in mathematics by end of the secondary schooling cycle (based on credibly established national benchmarks)] – to be developed	Enhancing math and science skills
4	37	Tertiary enrollment rates for women and men	Enhancing math and science skills
6	45	Percentage of population using safely managed water services, by urban/rural (modified MDG Indicator)	Universal access to infrastructure and extension services
6	46	Percentage of population using safely managed sanitation services, by urban/rural (modified MDG Indicator)	Universal access to infrastructure and extension services
6	47	Percentage of wastewater flows treated to national standards [and reused] – to be developed	Universal access to infrastructure and extension services
6	48	[Indicator on water resource management] – to be developed	Efficient use of water
7	51	Share of the population using reliable electricity, by urban/rural	Access to electricity
9	58	Access to all-weather road (% access within [x] km distance to road)	Part of goal 9
9	59	Mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by urban/rural	Part of goal 9
9	60	Index on ICT maturity	Part of goal 9
9	61	Manufacturing value added (MVA) as percent of GDP	Part of goal 9
9	62	Total energy and industry-related GHG emissions by gas and sector, expressed as production and demand-based emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Part of goal 9
9	63	Personnel in R&D (per million inhabitants)	Part of goal 9
12	74	Consumption of ozone-depleting substances (MDG Indicator)	Environmentally safe industrial processes
12	75	Aerosol optical depth (AOD)	Environmentally safe industrial processes
13	77	Availability and implementation of a transparent and detailed deep decarbonization strategy, consistent with the 2°C - or below - global carbon budget, and with GHG emission targets for 2020, 2030 and 2050.	Transition to energy-efficient industrial processes

In addition, the following Complementary National Indicators relate to industrialization:

Indicator number	Complementary National Indicator
4.4.	[Percentage of adolescents (15-19 years) with access to school-to-work programs] – to be developed
4.6.	Percentage of young adults (18-24 years) with access to a learning program
4.9.	[Indicator on scholarships for students from developing countries] – to be developed
7.1.	Primary energy by type
7.2.	Fossil fuel subsidies (\$ or %GNI)
9.1.	Percentage of households with Internet, by type of service by urban/rural areas

9.2.	Employment in industry (% of total employment)
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(k) **Peace and security; support for vulnerable states**

Peace and security and support for vulnerable states are important SDG priorities that fall mostly under SDG 16, but also cut across many of the SDGs:

Goal	Indicator number	Global Monitoring Indicator	Link to cross-cutting
1	2	Proportion of population living below national poverty line, by urban/rural (modified MDG Indicator)	Addressing poverty and inequalities
1	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	Secure land tenure
5	39	Percentage of referred cases of sexual and gender-based violence against women and children that are investigated and sentenced	Rule of law, access to justice
5	43	Percentage of seats held by women and minorities in national parliament and/or sub-national elected office according to their respective share of the population (modified MDG Indicator)	Women's and minorities' roles in decision-making, thereby addressing inequalities
8	56	Youth employment rate, by formal and informal sector	Youth dissatisfaction and alienation
8	57	Ratification and implementation of fundamental ILO labor standards and compliance in law and practice	Ending discrimination, protecting vulnerable groups
10	64	[Indicator on inequality at top end of income distribution: GNI share of richest 10% or Palma ratio]	Addressing inequalities
10	65	Percentage of households with incomes below 50% of median income ("relative poverty")	Addressing inequalities
12	72	[Disclosure of Natural Resource Rights Holdings] – to be developed	Good governance and transparency
16	88	Violent injuries and deaths per 100,000 population	Part of goal 16
16	89	Number of refugees	Part of goal 16
16	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	Part of goal 16
16	93	Existence and implementation of a national law and/or constitutional guarantee on the right to information	Part of goal 16
16	94	Perception of public sector corruption	Part of goal 16

In addition, the following Complementary National Indicators relate to peace and security; support for vulnerable states:

Indicator number	Complementary National Indicator
10.1.	Gini Coefficient
10.3.	Human Mobility Governance Index
10.4.	Net ODA to LDCs as percentage of high-income countries' GNI (modified MDG Indicator)

10.5.	Indicator on share of LDCs / LIC representatives on boards of IMF / WB (and other institutions of governance)
16.1.	Percentage of women and men who report feeling safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live
16.2.	Compliance with recommendations from the Universal Periodic Review and UN Treaties
16.3.	Frequency of payment of salaries within security forces
16.4.	Percentage of people and businesses that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by a public official, during the last 12 months
16.5.	Percentage of total detainees who have been held in detention for more than 12 months while awaiting sentencing or a final disposition of their case
16.6.	[Indicator on illicit financial flows] – to be developed
16.7.	[Indicator on international cooperation in preventing violence and combating terrorism and crime] – to be developed
16.8.	Representation of women among mediators, negotiators and technical experts in formal peace negotiations
16.9.	Number of journalists and associated media personnel that are physically attacked, unlawfully detained or killed as a result of pursuing their legitimate activities.
17.1.	Total Official Support for Development
17.2.	Country Programmable Aid
17.3.	[Indicator on debt sustainability] – to be developed

(I) Science, technology, and innovation

Science, technology, and innovation are important SDG priorities that do not have a dedicated goal, but cut across many of the SDGs:

Goal	Indicator number	Global Monitoring Indicator	Link to cross-cutting
4	37	Tertiary enrollment rates for women and men	Competencies in math
9	59	Mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by urban/rural	Broadband access
9	60	Index on ICT maturity	Quality broadband access
9	61	Manufacturing value added (MVA) as percent of GDP	Skilled workers
9	63	Personnel in R&D (per million inhabitants)	Skilled workers
13	77	Availability and implementation of a transparent and detailed deep decarbonization strategy, consistent with the 2°C - or below - global carbon budget, and with GHG emission targets for 2020, 2030 and 2050.	Innovation required to make DDPP possible

In addition, the following Complementary National Indicators relate to science, technology, and innovation:

Indicator number	Complementary National Indicator
2.13.	Public and private R&D expenditure on agriculture and rural development (% of GNI)
3.32.	Public and private R&D expenditure on health (% GNP)
6.9.	[Indicator on participation of local communities for improving water and sanitation management] – to be developed
8.8.	Percentage of young people not in education, employment or training (NEET)
9.1.	Percentage of households with Internet, by type of service by urban/rural areas
14.3.	[Indicator on the implementation of spatial planning strategies for coastal and marine areas]– to be

	developed
14.10.	[Indicator on transferring marine technology] – to be developed
14.12	Area of mangrove deforestation (hectares and as % of total mangrove area)
15.4.	[Indicator on access to genetic resources] – to be developed
17.5.	Indicator on technology sharing and diffusion] – to be developed
17.6.	[Indicator on the creation of / subscription to the Technology Bank and STI (Science, Technology and Innovation) Capacity Building Mechanism for LDCs by 2017] – to be developed

(m) Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements

Sustainable cities is an important priority that has a dedicated goal (SDG 11), but also cuts across many of the SDGs:

Goal	Indicator number	Global Monitoring Indicator	Link to cross-cutting
1	3	Multidimensional Poverty Index	Includes poverty measure on urban level
1	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	Rights to housing are critical to urban dwellers and part of this indicator on overall tenure
1	6	Losses from natural disasters, by climate and non-climate-related events (in US\$ and lives lost)	Safety and saving lives in urban areas
3	23	Probability of dying between exact ages 30 and 70 from any of cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease, [or suicide]	Access to clean air for healthy living conditions in urban areas
3	25	Road traffic deaths per 100,000 population	Safety in mobility in urban areas
6	45	Percentage of population using safely managed water services, by urban/rural (modified MDG Indicator)	Access to clean water for drinking and cooking in urban areas
6	46	Percentage of population using safely managed sanitation services, by urban/rural (modified MDG Indicator)	Access to sanitation improves health status and upgrades slums in urban areas
7	50	Share of the population using modern cooking solutions, by urban/rural	Access to healthy cooking facilities improves health status
7	51	Share of the population using reliable electricity, by urban/rural	Access to electricity improves safety and security, upgrades and enables access to modern communication facilities in urban areas
7	53	Rate of primary energy intensity improvement	Access to electricity improves safety and security, upgrades and enables access to modern communication facilities in urban areas
8	56	Youth employment rate, by formal and informal sector	Access to job opportunities in cities and urban areas
8	57	Ratification and implementation of fundamental ILO labor standards and compliance in law and practice	Access to decent work in urban areas
9	58	Access to all-weather road (% access within [x] km distance to road)	Mobility in urban areas
9	59	Mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by urban/rural	Access to information and services in urban areas

9	61	Manufacturing value added (MVA) as percent of GDP	Presence of industry in urban areas and contribution of cities to GDP
9	62	Total energy and industry-related GHG emissions by gas and sector, expressed as production and demand-based emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Urban contribution to GHG emissions and measurement of clean air in urban areas
11	66	Percentage of urban population living in slums or informal settlements (MDG Indicator)	Part of goal 11
11	67	Percentage of people within 0.5km of public transit running at least every 20 minutes	Part of goal 11
11	68	[Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate, at comparable scale] – to be developed	Part of goal 11
11	69	Mean urban air pollution of particulate matter (PM10 and PM2.5)	Part of goal 11
11	70	Area of public and green space as a proportion of total city space	Part of goal 11
11	71	Percentage of urban solid waste regularly collected and well managed	Part of goal 11
12	73	Global Food Loss Index [or other indicator to be developed to track the share of food lost or wasted in the value chain after harvest]	Urban consumption and waste
13	77	Availability and implementation of a transparent and detailed deep decarbonization strategy, consistent with the 2°C - or below - global carbon budget, and with GHG emission targets for 2020, 2030 and 2050.	Urban contribution to GHG emissions and measurement of clean air in urban areas
13	78	CO ₂ intensity of new power generation capacity installed (gCO ₂ per kWh), and of new cars (gCO ₂ /pkm) and trucks (gCO ₂ /tkm)	Urban contribution to GHG emissions and measurement of clean air in urban areas
16	88	Violent injuries and deaths per 100,000 population	Safety in urban areas
16	94	Perception of public sector corruption	Good governance in local government
17	96	Domestic revenues allocated to sustainable development as percent of GNI, by sector	Financial allocations towards sustainable development in urban areas

In addition, the following Complementary National Indicators relate to Sustainable Cities:

Indicator number	Complementary National Indicator
1.1.	Poverty gap ratio (MDG Indicator)
1.2.	Percentage of population using banking services (including mobile banking)
1.4.	[Disaster Risk Reduction Indicator] – to be developed
3.1.	Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (MDG Indicator)
3.8.	Condom use at last high-risk sex (MDG Indicator)
3.16.	Incidence and death rates associated with hepatitis
3.22.	Prevalence of insufficient physical activity
3.31.	Percentage of new health care facilities built in compliance with building codes and standards
3.33.	Ratio of health professionals to population (MDs, nurse midwives, nurses, community health workers, EmOC caregivers)
5.1.	Gender gap in wages, by sector of economic activity
5.3.	Percentage of women without incomes of their own
6.2.	Percentage of population with basic hand washing facilities with soap and water at home
6.3.	Proportion of the population connected to collective sewers or with on-site storage of all domestic

	wastewaters
6.4.	Percentage of pupils enrolled in primary schools and secondary schools providing basic drinking water, adequate sanitation, and adequate hygiene services.
6.5.	Percentage of beneficiaries using hospitals, health centers and clinics providing basic drinking water, adequate sanitation, and adequate hygiene
6.6.	Proportion of the flows of treated municipal wastewater that are directly and safely reused
6.8.	[Indicator on international cooperation and capacity building in water and sanitation-related activities] – to be developed
6.9.	[Indicator on participation of local communities for improving water and sanitation management] – to be developed
8.2.	Working poverty rate measured at \$2 PPP per capita per day
8.3.	[Indicator of decent work] – to be developed
8.4.	Household income, including in-kind services (PPP, current US\$)
8.9.	[Indicator on implementation of 10-year framework of programs on sustainable consumption and production] – to be developed
9.1.	Percentage of households with Internet, by type of service by urban/rural areas
9.2.	Employment in industry (% of total employment)
10.1.	Gini Coefficient
10.2.	Income/wage persistence (intergenerational socioeconomic mobility)
11.1.	Number of street intersections per square kilometer; raw materials within urban areas
11.2.	Existence and implementation of a national urban and human settlements policy framework
11.3.	Percentage of cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants that are implementing risk reduction and resilience strategies informed by accepted international frameworks (such as the forthcoming Hyogo-2 framework)
11.4.	Percentage of urban building codes stipulating either the use of local materials and/or new energy efficient technologies or with incentives for the same
11.5.	City biodiversity index (Singapore index)
12.1.	[Strategic environmental and social impact assessments required] – to be developed
12.3.	[Indicator on chemical pollution] – to be developed
12.4.	[CO ₂ intensity of the building sector and of new buildings (KgCO ₂ /m ² /year)]
13.1.	[Climate Change Action Index] – to be developed
14.3.	[Indicator on the implementation of spatial planning strategies for coastal and marine areas]– to be developed
15.6.	[Indicator on financial resources for biodiversity and ecosystems] – to be developed
16.1.	Percentage of women and men who report feeling safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live

(n) Sustainable consumption and production

Sustainable consumption and production are important SDG priorities that have a dedicated goal (SDG 12), but also cut across many of the SDGs:

Goal	Indicator number	Global Monitoring Indicator	Link to cross-cutting
2	15	Nitrogen use efficiency in food systems	Efficiency in agricultural inputs
2	16	[Crop water productivity (tons of harvested product per unit irrigation water)] – to be developed	Efficiency in agricultural inputs
3	30	Current use of any tobacco product (age-standardized rate)	Healthy behaviors
3	24	Percent of population overweight and obese, including	Healthy behaviors

		children under 5	
6	52	Proportion of total water resources used (MDG Indicator)	Efficiency in water usage
8	55	Country implements and reports on System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) accounts	SEEA monitoring
11	68	[Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate, at comparable scale] – to be developed	Efficiency in land and resource usage
11	71	Percentage of urban solid waste regularly collected and well managed	Efficiency in disposal of solid waste
12	72	Disclosure of Natural Resource Rights Holdings	Part of goal 12
12	73	Global Food Loss Index [or other indicator to be developed to track the share of food lost or wasted in the value chain after harvest]	Part of goal 12
12	74	Consumption of ozone-depleting substances (MDG Indicator)	Part of goal 12
12	75	Aerosol optical depth (AOD)	Part of goal 12
12	76	[Share of companies valued at more than [\$1 billion] that publish integrated monitoring] – to be developed	Part of goal 12

In addition, the following Complementary National Indicators relate to sustainable consumption and production:

Indicator number	Complementary National Indicator
2.6.	[Phosphorus use efficiency in food systems] – to be developed
3.19.	Harmful use of alcohol
6.6.	Proportion of the flows of treated municipal wastewater that are directly and safely reused
12.1.	[Strategic environmental and social impact assessments required] – to be developed
12.2.	[Does the legislative branch have any oversight role regarding contracts and licenses in the oil, gas and mining sector? (Existence and enforcement of legislative framework)] -to be developed
12.3.	[Indicator on chemical pollution] – to be developed
12.4.	[CO ₂ intensity of the building sector and of new buildings (KgCO ₂ /m ² /year)]
12.5.	[Indicator on policies for sustainable tourism] – to be developed
14.5.	Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits (MDG Indicator)

(o) Sustainable energy for all

Sustainable energy for all is an important SDG priority that has a dedicated goal (SDG 7), a strong link to goal 13, and that cuts across many of the SDGs:

Goal	Indicator number	Global Monitoring Indicator	Link to cross-cutting
1	3	Multidimensional Poverty Index	Access to clean cooking fuel and reliable electricity included
7	50	Share of the population using modern cooking solutions, by urban/rural	Part of goal 7
7	51	Share of the population using reliable electricity, by urban/rural	Part of goal 7
7	52	Implicit incentives for low-carbon energy in the electricity sector (measured as US\$/MWh or US\$ per ton avoided CO ₂)	Part of goal 7

7	53	Rate of primary energy intensity improvement	Part of goal 7
9	59	Mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by urban/rural	Access to reliable broadband
9	62	Total energy and industry-related GHG emissions by gas and sector, expressed as production and demand-based emissions (tCO ₂ e).	GHG emissions
13	78	CO ₂ intensity of new power generation capacity installed (gCO ₂ per kWh), and of new cars (gCO ₂ /pkm) and trucks (gCO ₂ /tkm)	Transition to low-carbon energy

In addition, the following Complementary National Indicators relate to sustainable energy for all:

Indicator number	Complementary National Indicator
7.1.	Primary energy by type
7.2.	Fossil fuel subsidies (\$ or %GNI)
7.3.	Share of energy from renewables
9.1.	Percentage of households with Internet, by type of service by urban/rural areas

(p) Sustainable land use, forests and other terrestrial ecosystems

Sustainable land use, forests and other terrestrial ecosystems are important SDG priorities that have a dedicated goal (SDG 15), but cut across many of the SDGs:

Goal	Indicator number	Global Monitoring Indicator	Link to cross-cutting
1	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.	Access to land, land tenure protected
2	13	Nitrogen use efficiency in food systems	Impacts of land used for agriculture
2	16	[Crop water productivity (tons of harvested product per unit irrigation water)] – to be developed	Impacts of agriculture on other ecosystems
6	48	[Indicator on water resource management] – to be developed	Sustainable water use
13	79	Net GHG emissions in the Agriculture, Forest and other Land Use (AFOLU) sector (tCO ₂ e)	GHG emissions from forest and other land use
15	83	Annual change in forest area and land under cultivation (modified MDG Indicator)	Part of goal 15
15	84	Area of forest under sustainable forest management as a percent of forest area	Part of goal 15
15	85	Annual change in degraded or desertified arable land (% or ha)	Land degradation and desertification
15	86	Red List Index	Part of goal 15
15	87	Protected areas overlay with biodiversity	Part of goal 15

In addition, the following Complementary National Indicators relate to sustainable land use, forests and other terrestrial ecosystems:

Indicator number	Complementary National Indicator
2.6.	[Phosphorus use efficiency in food systems] – to be developed
6.3.	Proportion of the population connected to collective sewers or with on-site storage of all domestic wastewaters
6.7.	[Monitoring of international river shed authorities on transboundary river-shed management] – to be developed
11.5.	City biodiversity index (Singapore index)
12.1.	Strategic environmental and social impact assessments required] – to be developed
12.3.	[Indicator on chemical pollution] – to be developed
12.5.	[Indicator on policies for sustainable tourism] – to be developed
13.2.	GHG emissions intensity of areas under forest management (GtCO ₂ e / ha)
15.1.	Improved tenure security and governance of forests
15.2.	[Indicator on the conservation of mountain ecosystems] – to be developed
15.3.	Vitality Index of Traditional Environmental Knowledge
15.4.	[Indicator on access to genetic resources] – to be developed
15.5.	Abundance of invasive alien species
15.6.	[Indicator on financial resources for biodiversity and ecosystems] – to be developed
15.7.	[Indicator on financial resources for sustainable forest management] – to be developed
15.8.	[Indicator on global support to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species] – to be developed
15.9.	Living Planet Index

(q) Sustainable management of oceans and coastal areas

Sustainable management of oceans and coastal areas are important SDG priorities that have a dedicated goal (SDG 14), but cut across many of the SDGs:

Goal	Indicator number	Global Monitoring Indicator	Link to cross-cutting
2	15	Nitrogen use efficiency in food systems	Efficiency in agricultural inputs
6	51	Percentage of wastewater flows treated to national standards [and reused] – to be developed	Water pollution
6	47	Proportion of total water resources used (MDG Indicator)	Sustainable water use
13	77	Availability and implementation of a transparent and detailed deep decarbonization strategy, consistent with the 2°C - or below - global carbon budget, and with GHG emission targets for 2020, 2030 and 2050.	Ocean acidification
13	78	CO ₂ intensity of new power generation capacity installed (gCO ₂ per kWh), and of new cars (gCO ₂ /pkm) and trucks (gCO ₂ /tkm)	Ocean acidification
13	79	Net GHG emissions in the Agriculture, Forest and other Land Use (AFOLU) sector (tCO ₂ e)	Ocean acidification
14	81	Share of coastal and marine areas that are protected	Part of goal 14
14	82	Percentage of fish tonnage landed within Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY)	Part of goal 14
15	83	Annual change in forest area and land under cultivation (modified MDG Indicator)	Mangroves area

15	86	Red List Index	Biodiversity of the marine ecosystem
15	87	Protected areas overlay with biodiversity	Biodiversity of the marine ecosystem

In addition, the following Complementary National Indicators relate to sustainable management of oceans and coastal areas:

Indicator number	Complementary National Indicator
6.3.	Proportion of the population connected to collective sewers or with on-site storage of all domestic wastewaters
6.7.	[Monitoring of international river shed authorities on transboundary river-shed management] – to be developed
12.3.	[Indicator on chemical pollution] – to be developed
13.1.	[Climate Change Action Indicator] – to be developed
13.2.	GHG emissions intensity of areas under forest management (GtCO ₂ e / ha)
14.1.	[Eutrophication of major estuaries] – 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
14.4.	Area of coral reef ecosystems and percentage live cover
14.5.	Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits (MDG Indicator)
14.6.	Does flag state require International Maritime Organization (IMO) numbers and transponders for all fishing vessels more than 24 meters or 100 tons?
14.7.	Has Regional Fisheries Management Organization (RFMO) established satellite-monitoring program?
14.8.	[Use of destructive fishing techniques] – to be developed
14.9.	[Indicator on access to marine resources for small-scale artisanal fishers] – to be developed
14.10.	[Indicator on transferring marine technology] – to be developed

(r) Water and sanitation

Water and sanitation are important SDG priorities that have a dedicated goal (SDG 6), but cut across many of the SDGs:

Goal	Indicator number	Global Monitoring Indicator	Link to cross-cutting
1	3	Multidimensional Poverty Index	Includes access to safe drinking water and sanitation
2	15	Nitrogen use efficiency in food systems	Pollution
2	16	[Crop water productivity (tons of harvested product per unit irrigation water)] – to be developed	Water consumption
6	45	Percentage of population using safely managed water services, by urban/rural (modified MDG Indicator)	Part of goal 6
6	46	Percentage of population using safely managed sanitation services, by urban/rural (modified MDG Indicator)	Part of goal 6
6	47	Percentage of wastewater flows treated to national standards [and reused] – to be developed	Part of goal 6
11	66	Percentage of urban population living in slums or informal settlements (MDG Indicator)	Includes access to safe drinking water and sanitation

In addition, the following Complementary National Indicators relate to water and sanitation:

Indicator number	Complementary National Indicator
2.11.	[Indicator on irrigation access gap] – to be developed
6.1.	Percentage of population practicing open defecation
6.2.	Percentage of population with basic hand washing facilities with soap and water at home
6.3.	Proportion of the population connected to collective sewers or with on-site storage of all domestic wastewaters
6.4.	Percentage of pupils enrolled in primary schools and secondary schools providing basic drinking water, adequate sanitation, and adequate hygiene services
6.5.	Percentage of beneficiaries using hospitals, health centers and clinics providing basic drinking water, adequate sanitation, and adequate hygiene
6.6.	Proportion of the flows of treated municipal wastewater that are directly and safely reused
6.8.	[Indicator on international cooperation and capacity building in water and sanitation-related activities] – to be developed
6.9.	[Indicator on participation of local communities for improving water and sanitation management] – to be developed

(s) Wellbeing

Improving overall wellbeing is one of the underlying purposes of the SDGs. Based on the OECD Better Life Index, the following 11 topics are deemed essential in the areas of material living conditions and quality of life: housing, income, jobs, community, education, environment, civic engagement, health, life satisfaction, safety, and work-life balance.³³ Corresponding indicators exist across the SDG indicator framework:

Goal	Indicator number	Global Monitoring Indicator	Link to cross-cutting
1	1	Proportion of population below \$1.25 (PPP) per day (MDG Indicator)	Income
1	2	Proportion of population living below national poverty line, by urban/rural (modified MDG Indicator)	Income
1	3	Multidimensional Poverty Index	Extreme deprivation in all topics
1	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	Housing
3	23	Probability of dying between exact ages 30 and 70 from any of cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease, [or suicide]	Health
3	30	Current use of any tobacco product (age-standardized rate)	Health
4	33	Primary completion rates for girls and boys	Education
4	34	[Percentage of girls and boys who master a broad range of foundational skills, including in literacy and mathematics by the end of the primary school cycle]	Education

³³ See <http://www.oecdbetterlifeindex.org/>

		(based on credibly established national benchmarks)] – to be developed	
4	35	Secondary completion rates for girls and boys	Education
4	36	[Percentage of girls and boys who achieve proficiency across a broad range of learning outcomes, including in literacy and in mathematics by end of the secondary schooling cycle (based on credibly established national benchmarks)] – to be developed	Education
4	37	Tertiary enrollment rates for women and men	Education
5	42	Average number of hours spent on paid and unpaid work combined (total work burden), by sex	Work-life balance
5	43	Percentage of seats held by women and minorities in national parliament and/or sub-national elected office according to their respective share of the population (modified MDG Indicator)	Civic engagement
6	45	Percentage of population using safely managed water services, by urban/rural (modified MDG Indicator)	Health
6	46	Percentage of population using safely managed sanitation services, by urban/rural (modified MDG Indicator)	Health
8	54	GNI per capita (PPP, current US\$ Atlas method)	Income
8	56	Youth employment rate, by formal and informal sector	Jobs
10	64	[Indicator on inequality at top end of income distribution: GNI share of richest 10% or Palma ratio]	Income
10	65	Percentage of households with incomes below 50% of median income ("relative poverty")	Income
11	69	Mean urban air pollution of particulate matter (PM10 and PM2.5)	Air quality and health
16	88	Violent injuries and deaths per 100,000 population	Safety
17	100	Evaluative Wellbeing and Positive Mood Affect	Life satisfaction

In addition, the following Complementary National Indicators relate to wellbeing:

Indicator number	Complementary National Indicator
3.19.	Harmful use of alcohol
3.20.	Healthy life expectancy at birth
4.1.	[Percentage of girls and boys who acquire skills and values needed for global citizenship and sustainable development (national benchmarks to be developed) by the end of lower secondary] – to be developed
4.4.	[Percentage of adolescents (15-19 years) with access to school-to-work programs] – to be developed
4.5.	Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women and men (MDG Indicator)
4.6.	[Percentage of young adults (18-24 years) with access to a learning program] – to be developed
8.1.	Growth rate of GDP per person employed (MDG Indicator)
8.4.	Household income, including in-kind services (PPP, current US\$)
8.5.	Employment to population ratio (EPR) by gender and age group (15–64)
8.6.	Share of informal employment in total employment
8.8.	Percentage of young people not in education, employment or training (NEET)
12.5.	[Indicator on policies for sustainable tourism] – to be developed
16.1.	Percentage of women and men who report feeling safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live
16.2.	Compliance with recommendations from the Universal Periodic Review and UN Treaties