



**CIVIL REGISTRATION AND
VITAL STATISTICS (CRVS) FOR
MONITORING THE SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)**



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CIVIL REGISTRATION AND VITAL STATISTICS (CRVS) FOR MONITORING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

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CONTENTS

Defining Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS)	1
CRVS' Importance in the National Context	3
CRVS' Relevance to Monitoring Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals	5
References	61



DEFINING CIVIL REGISTRATION AND VITAL STATISTICS (CRVS)

The United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) defines civil registration as “the continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of the occurrence and characteristics of vital events pertaining to the population, as provided through decree or regulation in accordance with the legal requirements in each country” (UNSD 2014). Vital events comprises live birth, death, fetal death, marriage, divorce, annulment of marriage, judicial separation of marriage, adoption, legitimation, and recognition. Civil registration is the best source of vital statistics since it constitutes “the collection of statistics on vital events in a lifetime of a person as well as relevant characteristics of the events themselves and of the person and persons concerned” (UNSD 2014).



CRVS' IMPORTANCE IN THE NATIONAL CONTEXT

A well-functioning CRVS system can significantly improve governance at national and subnational levels and can provide legal and protective advantages to individuals. For example, civil registration establishes and documents legal identities and thereby enables individuals to enjoy various rights and services offered by the state, including those that have been decreed as human rights in international conventions and declarations, such as the right to acquire a nationality as stated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UN 1948). As an administrative system, civil registration generates birth and death data that can be combined with information on migration from a census or a population register to provide governments with up-to-date statistics on population size, growth and distribution. Governments can then use these data to devise and implement efficient, targeted and evidence-based decision-making in public administration.

A well-functioning CRVS system also has statistical advantages over censuses and sample surveys because it provides reliable disaggregated data at any geographical or administrative level, at a relatively low cost. Furthermore, data obtained through complete and accurate civil registration processes are not subject to sampling errors and contain relatively few response errors. In addition to these legal, administrative, and statistical advantages, CRVS systems play an important role in monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at regional and global levels (UNSD 2014), as discussed below.



CRVS' RELEVANCE TO MONITORING PROGRESS TOWARDS THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Following what was learned globally from working towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the global community committed 2016-2030 to achieving new global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that seek “to end all forms of poverty, fight inequalities and tackle climate change, while ensuring that no one is left behind” (United Nations 2015). More specifically, the United Nations General Assembly Resolution, A/RES/70/1 (2015) “Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” delineated the agenda in 17 goals and 169 targets.

To monitor and measure progress, the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) was tasked with developing a global indicator framework. As of March 2017, the final list of proposed SDG indicators included 230 indicators (United Nations 2016), 67 indicators of which can be measured effectively by using data derived from well-functioning CRVS systems (see annex A). These indicators cover 12 of the SDG 17 goals (i.e., Goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, and 17). Some targets and indicators are directly related to CRVS, such as measuring the “proportion of children under 5 years whose births have been registered with a civil authority” (see table 1).

In addition to directly measuring the development and improvement of CRVS, data from complete and accurate CRVS systems can also provide information used to monitor other targets and indicators. Table 2 shows the SDG targets for which complete CRVS systems would be the best source of mortality and cause-of-death data. For example, detailed figures on mortality disaggregated by age, sex and location can be continuously recorded through death registration, and monitoring

Table 1 ■ SDG Targets and Indicators Related to Civil Registration and Vital Statistics

SDG Target	Indicators for Monitoring Progress
16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	16.19.1 Proportion of children under 5 years whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age
17.18 By 2020... 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	17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
17.19 By 2030... support statistical capacity building in countries	17.19.2 Proportion of countries that have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years and have achieved 100 percent birth registration and 80 percent death registration

specific disease patterns require reliable cause-of-death data. Complete CRVS systems can also provide reliable population level estimates, which are often needed in the denominator for measuring progress (e.g., indicators that measure “per capita” or “per 1,000 population” or that require “live births” in the denominator).

CRVS systems in countries also play an important role in effecting progress in other SDG targets and indicators. For example, birth registration is the first step to establishing legal identity for individuals, and serves as

the foundation for social inclusion. CRVS can also help to prevent child marriage, since marriage registration indicates the age of each of the marrying parties, and legal documentation such as birth certificates (resulting from birth registration) can be used as proof of age.

As briefly described above, well-functioning CRVS systems play a critical role, both directly and indirectly, in monitoring and achieving many SDG goals, targets and indicators (Box 1). Some of the targets and indicators are directly linked to improving CRVS, while

Table 2 ■ SDG Targets Requiring Mortality and Cause-of-Death Data

Target	Definition
3.1	By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births
3.2	By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births
3.3	By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, waterborne diseases, and other communicable diseases
3.4	By 2030, reduce premature mortality from non-communicable diseases by one-third through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being
3.6	By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents
3.9	By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water, and soil pollution and contamination
11.5	By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations
16.1	Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere



others require reliable population level estimates which can be continuously provided by complete CRVS systems. The fundamental principles behind CRVS are in line with the SDGs, including the objective to support good governance and to promote inclusion, among others. Investments aimed at improving countries' CRVS systems constitute a meaningful step towards achieving global sustainable development.

Box 1 ■ Types of SDG Targets & Indicators in Relation to CRVS

1. Directly linked to vital registration (e.g., proportion of children under 5 years whose births have been registered).
2. Best measured using data from good-quality CRVS systems (e.g., the number of total population in the denominator).
3. Advanced by CRVS, although do not use data from CRVS systems (e.g., having a legal identity promotes social and financial inclusion).

Annex A ■ Final List of Proposed Sustainable Development Goal Indicators* and the Role of CRVS

Targets (from the 2030 agenda)	Indicators	Definition	Data items from CRVS
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 US\$1.25 a day	1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)	The indicator Proportion of population below the international poverty line is defined as the percentage of the population living on less than US\$1.90 a day at 2011 international prices. The 'international poverty line' is currently set at US\$1.90 a day at 2011 international prices.	Denominator (population)
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	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	The national poverty rate is the percentage of the total population living below the national poverty line. The rural poverty rate is the percentage of the rural population living below the national poverty line (or in cases where a separate, rural poverty line is used, the rural poverty line). Urban poverty rate is the percentage of the urban population living below the national poverty line (or in cases where a separate, urban poverty line is used, the urban poverty line).	Denominator (population)
	1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	The national poverty rate is the percentage of the total population living below the national poverty line. The rural poverty rate is the percentage of the rural population living below the national poverty line (or in cases where a separate, rural poverty line is used, the rural poverty line). Urban poverty rate is the percentage of the urban population living below the national poverty line (or in cases where a separate, urban poverty line is used, the urban poverty line).	Denominator (population)
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	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	Metadata 1: This indicator reflects the proportion of the population covered by social protection floors or systems and includes the component proportion of unemployed who receive unemployment benefits which is defined as the number of unemployed persons receiving unemployment benefits divided by the total number of unemployment persons times 100. Metadata 2: Coverage of social protection and labor programs (SPL) is the percentage of population participating in social insurance, social safety net, and unemployment benefits and active labor market programs. Estimates include both direct and indirect beneficiaries.	Denominator (population)
1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	Metadata 2: Coverage of social protection and labor programs (SPL) is the percentage of population participating in social insurance, social safety net, and unemployment benefits and active labor market programs. Estimates include both direct and indirect beneficiaries.	Denominator (population)
	1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure	Metadata 2: Coverage of social protection and labor programs (SPL) is the percentage of population participating in social insurance, social safety net, and unemployment benefits and active labor market programs. Estimates include both direct and indirect beneficiaries.	Denominator (total adult population)

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Annex A ■ Final List of Proposed Sustainable Development Goal Indicators* and the Role of CRVS (continued)

Targets (from the 2030 agenda)	Indicators	Definition	Data items from CRVS
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	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people ^a	Death: The number of people who died during the disaster, or directly after, as a direct result of the hazardous event Missing: The number of people whose whereabouts is unknown since the hazardous event. It includes people who are presumed dead although there is no physical evidence. The data on number of deaths and number of missing are mutually exclusive. Affected: People who are affected, either directly or indirectly, by a hazardous event. Directly affected: People who have suffered injury, illness or other health effects; who were evacuated, displaced, relocated or have suffered direct damage to their livelihoods, economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets. Indirectly affected: People who have suffered consequences, other than or in addition to direct effects, over time due to disruption or changes in economy, critical infrastructures, basic services, commerce, work or social, health and psychological consequences.	Numerator (deaths) & Denominator (population)
	1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) ^a	**The monetary value of total or partial destruction of physical assets existing in the affected area. Direct economic loss is nearly equivalent to physical damage.	
	1.5.3 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies ^a	N/A	
1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	1.a.1 Proportion of resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes		
	1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)		
1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions	1.b.1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups		

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Annex A ■ Final List of Proposed Sustainable Development Goal Indicators* and the Role of CRVS (continued)

Targets (from the 2030 agenda)	Indicators	Definition	Data items from CRVS
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	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment	The prevalence of undernourishment (PoU) (French: pourcentage de sous-alimentation; Spanish: porcentaje de sub-alimentación; Italian: prevalenza di sotto-alimentazione) is an estimate of the proportion of the population whose habitual food consumption is insufficient to provide the dietary energy levels that are required to maintain a normal active and healthy life. It is expressed as a percentage.	Denominator (population)
	2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	The indicator measures the percentage of individuals in the population who have experienced food insecurity at moderate or severe levels during the reference period. The severity of food insecurity, defined as a latent trait, is measured on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale global reference scale, a measurement standard established by FAO through the application of the Food Insecurity Experience Scale in more than 140 countries worldwide, starting in 2014.	Denominator (population)
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	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	Prevalence of stunting (height-for-age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age. (French: pourcentage de sous-alimentation; Spanish: porcentaje de sub-alimentación)	Denominator (children < 5)
	2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height $>+2$ or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	Metadata1: Prevalence of overweight (weight for height $>+2$ standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age. Metadata 2: Prevalence of wasting (weight for height <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age.	Denominator (children < 5)
2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size		
	2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status		

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Annex A ■ Final List of Proposed Sustainable Development Goal Indicators* and the Role of CRVS (continued)

Targets (from the 2030 agenda)	Indicators	Definition	Data items from CRVS
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	2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture		
2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed	2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities		
	2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction	The indicator presents the percentage of livestock breeds classified as being at risk, not at risk or of unknown risk of extinctions at a certain moment in time, as well as the trends for those percentages.	
2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries	2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	The Agriculture Orientation Index (AOI) for Government Expenditures is defined as the Agriculture Share of Government Expenditures, divided by the Agriculture Share of GDP, where Agriculture refers to the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector. The measure in a currency-free index, calculated as the ratio of these two shares. National governments are requested to compile Government Expenditures according to the international Classification of Functions of Government (COFOC), and Agriculture Share of GDP according to the System of National Accounts (SNA).	
	2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector	Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector is defined as Gross disbursements of total ODA and other official flows from all donors to the agriculture sector.	

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Annex A ■ Final List of Proposed Sustainable Development Goal Indicators* and the Role of CRVS (continued)

Targets (from the 2030 agenda)	Indicators	Definition	Data items from CRVS
2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round	2.b.1 Producer Support Estimate	Producer Support Estimate (PSE): The annual monetary value of gross transfers from consumers and taxpayers to agricultural producers, measured at the farm-gate level, arising from policy measures that support agriculture, regardless of their nature, objectives or impacts on farm production or income. Percentage PSE (%PSE): PSE as a share of gross farm receipts (including support).	
	2.b.2 Agricultural export subsidies	Agricultural export subsidies are defined as export subsidies budgetary outlays and quantities as notified by WTO Members in Tables ES:1 and supporting Tables ES:2 (following templates in document G/AG/2 dated 30 June 1995).	
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.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies		
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	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) is defined as the number of maternal deaths during a given time period per 100,000 live births during the same time period. It depicts the risk of maternal death relative to the number of live births and essentially captures the risk of death in a single pregnancy or a single live birth. Maternal deaths: The annual number of female deaths from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, expressed per 100,000 live births, for a specified time period.	Numerator (deaths by cause) & Denominator (live births)
	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	The proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel as defined as the percentage of live births attended by skilled health personnel during a specified time period, generally up to the past five years.	Numerator & Denominator (live births)

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Annex A ■ Final List of Proposed Sustainable Development Goal Indicators* and the Role of CRVS (continued)

Targets (from the 2030 agenda)	Indicators	Definition	Data items from CRVS
3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate	Under-five mortality is the probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of 5 years, if subject to age specific mortality rates of that period, expressed per 1000 live births.	Numerator (deaths by cause) & Denominator (live births)
	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate	The neonatal mortality rate is the probability that a child born in a specific year or period will die during the first 28 completed days of life if subject to age-specific mortality rates of that period, expressed per 1000 live births. Neonatal deaths (deaths among live births during the first 28 completed days of life) may be subdivided into early neonatal deaths, occurring during the first 7 days of life, and late neonatal deaths, occurring after the 7th day but before the 28th completed day of life.	Numerator (deaths by cause) & Denominator (live births)
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	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	The number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations as defined as the number of new HIV infections per 1000 person-years among the uninfected population.	Denominator (population)
	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 1,000 population	The tuberculosis incidence per 1,000 population as defined as the estimated number of new and relapse TB cases (all forms of TB, including cases in people living with HIV) arising in a given year, expressed as a rate per 1,000 population.	Denominator (population)
	3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population		Denominator (population)
	3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population		Denominator (population)
	3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	Number of people requiring treatment and care for any one of the neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) targeted by the WHO NTD Roadmap and World Health Assembly resolutions and reported to WHO.	
3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease. Probability of dying between the ages of 30 and 70 years from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases, defined as the per cent of 30-year-old-people who would die before their 70th birthday from cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease, assuming that s/he would experience current mortality rates at every age and s/he would not die from any other cause of death (e.g., injuries or HIV/AIDS). This indicator is calculated using life table methods (see further details in section 3.3)	Numerator (Deaths by cause) & Denominator (population)
	3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate	The Suicide mortality rate as defined as the number of suicide deaths in a year, divided by the population, and multiplied by 100 000.	Numerator (Deaths by cause) & Denominator (population)

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Annex A ■ Final List of Proposed Sustainable Development Goal Indicators* and the Role of CRVS (continued)

Targets (from the 2030 agenda)	Indicators	Definition	Data items from CRVS
3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders		Denominator (population)
	3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol	Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year, in litres of pure alcohol. Recorded alcohol consumption refers to official statistics at country level (production, import, export, and sales or taxation data), while the unrecorded alcohol consumption refers to alcohol which is not taxed and is outside the usual system of governmental control, such as home or informally produced alcohol (legal or illegal), smuggled alcohol, surrogate alcohol (which is alcohol not intended for human consumption), or alcohol obtained through cross-border shopping (which is recorded in a different jurisdiction). In circumstances in which the number of tourists per year is at least the number of inhabitants, the tourist consumption is also taken into account and is deducted from the country's recorded APC. The data on the number of tourists is from UN Tourist Statistics.	Denominator (population)
3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries	Death rate due to road traffic injuries as defined as the number of road traffic fatal injury deaths per 100,000 population.	Numerator (deaths by cause) & Denominator (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 programmes	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	The percentage of women of reproductive age (15–49 years) who desire either to have no (additional) children or to postpone the next child and who are currently using a modern contraceptive method.	Denominator (population 15–49 years)
	3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	Annual number of births to females aged 10–14 or 15–19 years per 1,000 females in the respective age group.	Numerator (births by cause) & Denominator (female population aged 10–19)

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Annex A ■ Final List of Proposed Sustainable Development Goal Indicators* and the Role of CRVS (continued)

Targets (from the 2030 agenda)	Indicators	Definition	Data items from CRVS
3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)		Denominator (population)
	3.8.2 Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population		Denominator (population)
3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution	The mortality attributable to the joint effects of household and ambient air pollution can be expressed as: Number of deaths, Death rate. Death rates are calculated by dividing the number of deaths by the total population (or indicated if a different population group is used, e.g. children under 5 years). Evidence from epidemiological studies have shown that exposure to air pollution is linked, among others, to the important diseases taken into account in this estimate: – Acute respiratory infections in young children (estimated under 5 years of age); – Cerebrovascular diseases (stroke) in adults (estimated above 25 years); – Ischaemic heart diseases (IHD) in adults (estimated above 25 years); – Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) in adults (estimated above 25 years); and – Lung cancer in adults (estimated above 25 years).	Numerator (deaths by cause) & Denominator (population)
	3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)	The mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe WASH services) in a year, divided by the population, and multiplied by 100,000.	Numerator (deaths by cause) & Denominator (population)
	3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning	The mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisonings as defined as the number of deaths of unintentional poisonings in a year, divided by the population, and multiplied by 100 000.	Numerator (deaths by cause) & Denominator (population)

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Annex A ■ Final List of Proposed Sustainable Development Goal Indicators* and the Role of CRVS (continued)

Targets (from the 2030 agenda)	Indicators	Definition	Data items from CRVS
3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older		Denominator (population)
3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and noncommunicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all	3.b.1 Proportion of the population with access to affordable medicines and vaccines on a sustainable basis		Denominator (population)
	3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors	Total net official development assistance (ODA) to the medical research and basic health sectors is currently measured by the gross disbursements of total ODA from all donors to medical research and basic health sectors.	
3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States	3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution	Density of health workers per 1000 population	Comments and limitations: Data on health workers tend to be more complete for the public sector and may underestimate the active workforce in the private, military, nongovernmental organization and faith-based health sectors. The data set has missing years as data is not always published on annually. Due to the differences in data sources, considerable variability remains across countries in the coverage, periodicity, quality and completeness of the original data.
3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks	3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness	Percentage of attributes of 13 core capacities that have been attained at a specific point in time. The 13 core capacities are: (1) National legislation, policy and financing; (2) Coordination and National Focal Point communications; (3) Surveillance; (4) Response; (5) Preparedness; (6) Risk communication; (7) Human resources; (8) Laboratory; (9) Points of entry; (10) Zoonotic events; (11) Food safety; (12) Chemical events; (13) Radionuclear emergencies.	

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Annex A ■ Final List of Proposed Sustainable Development Goal Indicators* and the Role of CRVS (continued)

Targets (from the 2030 agenda)	Indicators	Definition	Data items from CRVS
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	4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex	Percentage of children and young people in Grade 2 or 3 of primary education, at the end of primary education and the end of lower secondary education achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (a) reading and (b) mathematics. The minimum proficiency level will be measured relative to new common reading and mathematics scales currently in development.	Denominator (population)
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	4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex	The proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being is currently being measured by the percentage of children aged 36–59 months who are developmentally on-track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, socio-emotional and learning.	Denominator (population <5)
	4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	The participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex as defined as the percentage of children in the given age range who participate in one or more organized learning programme, including programmes which offer a combination of education and care. Participation in early childhood and in primary education are both included. The age range will vary by country depending on the official age for entry to primary education.	Denominator (population)
4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex	The percentage of youth and adults in a given age range (e.g. 15–24 years, 25–64 years, etc.) participating in formal or non-formal education or training in a given time period (e.g. last 12 months).	Denominator (population aged 15 and above)
4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill	The proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill as defined as the percentage of youth (aged 15–24 years) and adults (aged 15 years and above) that have undertaken certain computer-related activities in a given time period (e.g. last three months).	Denominator (population aged 15 and above)

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Annex A ■ Final List of Proposed Sustainable Development Goal Indicators* and the Role of CRVS (continued)

Targets (from the 2030 agenda)	Indicators	Definition	Data items from CRVS
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	4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	Parity indices require data for the specific groups of interest. They represent the ratio of the indicator value for one group to that of the other. Typically, the likely more disadvantaged group is placed in the numerator. A value of exactly 1 indicates parity between the two groups.	
4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	4.6.1 Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex	The percentage of youth (aged 15–24 years) and of adults (aged 15 years and above) have achieved or exceeded a given level of proficiency in (a) literacy and (b) numeracy. The minimum proficiency level will be measured relative to new common literacy and numeracy scales currently in development.	
4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development	4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education and (d) student assessment		
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.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)	The percentage of schools by level of education (primary education) with access to the given facility or service.	

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Annex A ■ Final List of Proposed Sustainable Development Goal Indicators* and the Role of CRVS (continued)

Targets (from the 2030 agenda)	Indicators	Definition	Data items from CRVS
4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries	4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study	The volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study is defined as gross disbursements of total official development assistance (ODA) from all donors for scholarships.	
4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country	The percentage of teachers by level of education taught (pre-primary, primary, lower secondary and upper secondary education) who have received at least the minimum organized pedagogical teacher training pre-service and in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country.	
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls			
5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and nondiscrimination on the basis of sex		

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Annex A ■ Final List of Proposed Sustainable Development Goal Indicators* and the Role of CRVS (continued)

Targets (from the 2030 agenda)	Indicators	Definition	Data items from CRVS
5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age		
	5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence		
5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	Numerator
	5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting is currently being measured by the proportion of girls aged 15–19 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting	
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	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	Time spent on unpaid domestic and care work refers to the average time women and men spend on household provision of services for own consumption. Domestic and care work includes food preparation, dishwashing, cleaning and upkeep of a dwelling, laundry, ironing, gardening, caring for pets, shopping, installation, servicing and repair of personal and household goods, childcare, and care of the sick, elderly or disabled household members, among others. Time spent on unpaid domestic and care work as well as on community or volunteer work constitutes the overall time spent on “unpaid work”. Community or volunteer work includes volunteer services for organizations, unpaid community work, and informal help to other households, among other activities. Activities included in unpaid work are not included within the SNA production boundary but are part of the SNA General Production Boundary. As much as possible, data compiled by UNSD are based on the International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics (ICATUS), according to which paid and unpaid work are delineated by the SNA production boundary.	

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Annex A ■ Final List of Proposed Sustainable Development Goal Indicators* and the Role of CRVS (continued)

Targets (from the 2030 agenda)	Indicators	Definition	Data items from CRVS
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	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments	The proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments, currently as at 1 February of reporting year, is currently measured as the number of seats held by women members in single or lower chambers of national parliaments, expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats. National parliaments can be bicameral or unicameral. This indicator covers the single chamber in unicameral parliaments and the lower chamber in bicameral parliaments. It does not cover the upper chamber of bicameral parliaments. Seats are usually won by members in general parliamentary elections. Seats may also be filled by nomination, appointment, indirect election, rotation of members and byelection. Seats refer to the number of parliamentary mandates, or the number of members of parliament.	
	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	This indicator refers to the proportion of females in the total number of persons employed in senior and middle management. For the purposes of this indicator, senior and middle management correspond to major group 1 in both ISCO-08 and ISCO-88 minus category 14 in ISCO-08 (hospitality, retail and other services managers) and minus category 13 in ISCO-88 (general managers), since these comprise mainly managers of small enterprises. If statistics are not disaggregated at the sub-major level, then major group 1 of ISCO-88 and ISCO-08 could be used as a proxy.	
5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care		
	5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15–49 years access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education		

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Annex A ■ Final List of Proposed Sustainable Development Goal Indicators* and the Role of CRVS (continued)

Targets (from the 2030 agenda)	Indicators	Definition	Data items from CRVS
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.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure		
	5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	Indicator 5.a.2 collects all existing national policy objectives, draft provisions, legal provisions and implementing legislation that reflect good practices in guaranteeing women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control. "Land ownership" is defined as a legally recognised right to acquire, to use and to transfer landed property. "Control over land" is defined as the ability to make decisions over landed property. The proxies used to monitor Indicator 5.a.2 are widely recognised as good practices in strengthening women's rights to land ownership and/or control. The indicator captures the following four proxies: a) Does the legal framework provide for the establishment of a fund to increase women's access to land and/or access to productive resources and services? b) Is joint titling of private property compulsory or encouraged through economic incentives for married or unmarried couples, in accordance with national law? c) In recognised customary tenure systems, does the law facilitate the recording of all interests in land (including use rights) of men and women? The policy and legal instruments covered include draft policy documents, formally adopted policy documents, draft legislation, primary law, secondary legislation (see terminology section for detailed explanation). Nota bene: The proxies are intended to capture a range of different regional contexts to reflect the universal scope of the Sustainable Development Goals. As a result, Proxy c) may not be applicable to all countries.	
5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	The proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex is defined as the 'proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex'.	Denominator (population)
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	5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment		

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Annex A ■ Final List of Proposed Sustainable Development Goal Indicators* and the Role of CRVS *(continued)*

Targets (from the 2030 agenda)	Indicators	Definition	Data items from CRVS
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	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services is currently being measured by the proportion of population using an improved basic drinking water source which is located on premises and available when needed and free of faecal (and priority chemical) contamination. 'Improved' source defined the same as used for MDG monitoring i.e. piped water into dwelling, yard or plot; public taps or standpipes; boreholes or tubewells; protected dug wells; protected springs and rainwater.	
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	6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water	The Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water is currently being measured by the proportion of the population using an improved basic sanitation facility at the household level which is not shared with other households and where excreta is safely disposed in situ or treated off-site. 'Improved' source defined the same as used for MDG monitoring i.e. flush or pour flush toilets to sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with a slab, and composting toilets. Population with a handwashing facility: a device to contain, transport or regulate the flow of water to facilitate handwashing with soap and water in the household.	

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Annex A ■ Final List of Proposed Sustainable Development Goal Indicators* and the Role of CRVS (continued)

Targets (from the 2030 agenda)	Indicators	Definition	Data items from CRVS
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 substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated	Proportion of wastewater generated by households and by economic activities which is safely treated based on treatment ladders as defined by the SEEA: (http://unstats.un.org/unsd/envaccounting/water.asp , and International Recommendations for Water Statistics and IRWS: http://unstats.un.org/unsd/envaccounting/irws/irwswebversion.pdf) compared to total wastewater generated by households and economic activities. This indicator covers households and the entire economy, and builds on the monitoring framework of JMP, UNSD/UNEP Water Questionnaire for non OECD/Eurostat countries, OECD/Eurostat Questionnaire for OECD countries, AQUASAT, IBNET. Statistical methods for measurement of wastewater treatment is aligned with the SEEA21 statistical standard and associated definitions, classifications and treatment categories (Encompasses all wastewater generated and treated by the economy. Treatment Categories will be consistent, as much as possible within the context of global monitoring purposes, with those defined in the SEEA (http://unstats.un.org/unsd/envaccounting/water.asp), and International Recommendations for Water Statistics (IRWS: http://unstats.un.org/unsd/envaccounting/irws/irwswebversion.pdf) In addition, combining UNIDO industries database (http://stat.unido.org/) ISIC standard Classification system (http://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/seriesM/seriesm_4rev4e.pdf), will allow for data to be disaggregated for industrial/commercial wastewater into various economic activities, as well as differentiate hazardous industries from the rest. USEPA has harmonized hazardous waste classification with EU regulations compliment ISIC codes for all waste classes. (www.epa.ie/pubs/reports/waste/stats/wasteclassification/EPA_Waste_Classification_2015_Web.pdf) The household portion of wastewater is the same indicator as 6.2.1, and the monitoring of that will be interlinked to JMP monitoring for 6.2.1. Over the last 25 years the JMP has established global norms and standards for monitoring drinking water, sanitation and hygiene. The proposed 6.2.1. indicator builds on these and was developed following extensive consultations with sector experts. Major international consultations took place in 2011 and 2012, as well as many regional and country consultations in various parts of the world. Existing global norms and standards and technical recommendations for SDG monitoring are documented here: http://www.wssinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/resources/Methodological-note-on-monitoringSDG-targets-for-WASH-and-wastewater_WHO-UNICEF_8October2015_Final.pdf .	
	6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality		

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Annex A ■ Final List of Proposed Sustainable Development Goal Indicators* and the Role of CRVS (continued)

Targets (from the 2030 agenda)	Indicators	Definition	Data items from CRVS
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	6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time		
	6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	The level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources is the ratio between total freshwater withdrawn by all major sectors and total renewable freshwater resources, after taking into account environmental water requirements. Main sectors, as defined by ISIC standards, include agriculture; forestry and fishing; manufacturing; electricity industry; and services. This indicator is also known as water withdrawal intensity	
6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0–100)	The indicator degree of implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), measured in per cent (%) from 0 (implementation not yet started) to 100 (fully implemented) is currently being measured in terms of different stages of development and implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM). The definition of IWRM is based on an internationally agreed definition, and is universally applicable. IWRM was officially established in 1992 and is defined as “a process which promotes the coordinated development and management of water, land and related resources in order to maximise economic and social welfare in an equitable manner without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems.” (GWP 2010). The method builds on official UN IWRM status reporting, from 2008 and 2012, of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation from the UN World Summit for Sustainable Development (1992).	
	6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	The proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation is defined as the proportion of transboundary basins area within a country with an operational arrangement for water cooperation. It is derived by adding up the surface area in a country of those transboundary surface water catchments and transboundary aquifers (i.e. ‘transboundary’ basins) that are covered by an operational arrangement and dividing the obtained area by the aggregate total area in a country of all transboundary basins (both catchments and aquifers). The result is multiplied by 100 to obtain it expressed as percentage share.	
6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time		

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Annex A ■ Final List of Proposed Sustainable Development Goal Indicators* and the Role of CRVS (continued)

Targets (from the 2030 agenda)	Indicators	Definition	Data items from CRVS
6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan	Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government coordinated spending plan is defined as the proportion of total water and sanitation-related Official Development Assistance (ODA) disbursements that are included in the government budget.	
6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management	Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management is currently measured as the presence or absence in a country of clearly defined procedures in law or policy for participation by service users/communities in planning program in water, sanitation and hygiene management and the presence or absence in a country of a high level of users/communities participating in planning programs in water, sanitation and hygiene management. Data on local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for local participation will be available by end-2016. This indicator will assess the percentage of local administrative units (as defined by the national government) that have an established and operational mechanism by which individuals and communities can meaningfully contribute to decisions and directions about water and sanitation management. Until then, the presence of policies and procedures as reported at the national level for different subsectors will be reported.	
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	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity	Proportion of population with access to electricity is the percentage of population with access to electricity	
	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology is calculated as the number of people using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, heating and lighting divided by total population reporting that any cooking, heating or lighting, expressed as percentage. "Clean" is defined by the emission rate targets and specific fuel recommendations (i.e. against unprocessed coal and kerosene) included in the normative guidance WHO guidelines for indoor air quality: household fuel combustion.	
7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	The renewable energy share in total final consumption is the percentage of final consumption of energy that is derived from renewable resources.	

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Annex A ■ Final List of Proposed Sustainable Development Goal Indicators* and the Role of CRVS (continued)

Targets (from the 2030 agenda)	Indicators	Definition	Data items from CRVS
7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	Energy intensity is defined as the energy supplied to the economy per unit value of economic output.	
7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology	7.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment		
7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support	7.b.1 Investments in energy efficiency as a percentage of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services		
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 cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	Annual growth rate of real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita is calculated as the percentage change in the real GDP per capita between two consecutive years. Real GDP per capita is calculated by dividing GDP at constant prices by the population of a country or area. The data for real GDP are measured in constant US dollars to facilitate the calculation of country growth rates and aggregation of the country data	Denominator (population)
8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors	8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person conveys the annual percentage change in real Gross Domestic Product per employed person.	

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Annex A ■ Final List of Proposed Sustainable Development Goal Indicators* and the Role of CRVS (continued)

Targets (from the 2030 agenda)	Indicators	Definition	Data items from CRVS
8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in nonagriculture employment, by sex		
8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead	8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP		Denominator (population)
	8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP		Denominator (population)
8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities		
	8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	The unemployment rate conveys the percentage of persons in the labour force who are unemployed.	
8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training	This proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training, also known as “the NEET rate”, conveys the number of young persons not in education, employment or training as a percentage of the total youth population.	Denominator (population aged 15–24)
8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	Proportion (and number) of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour is the number of children aged 5–17 years who are reported to have been engaged in child labour in the past week divided by the total number of children aged 5–17 in the population.	Denominator (population aged 5–17)

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Annex A ■ Final List of Proposed Sustainable Development Goal Indicators* and the Role of CRVS (continued)

Targets (from the 2030 agenda)	Indicators	Definition	Data items from CRVS
8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status	The frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries provide information on the number of cases of fatal and non-fatal occupational injury per hours worked by the concerned population during the reference period. It is a measure of the risk of having a fatal or a non-fatal occupational injury based on the duration of exposure to adverse work-related factors.	Numerator (deaths by cause)
	8.8.2 Increase in national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status		
8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate		
	8.9.2 Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs and growth rate of jobs, by sex		
8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	8.10.1 Number of commercial bank branches and automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults		Denominator (population)
	8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	The percentage of adults (ages 15+) who report having an account (by themselves or together with someone else) at a bank or another type of financial institution or personally using a mobile money service in the past 12 months.	
8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries	8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements	Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements is the gross disbursements and commitments of total Official Development Assistance (ODA) from all donors for aid for trade.	

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Annex A ■ Final List of Proposed Sustainable Development Goal Indicators* and the Role of CRVS (continued)

Targets (from the 2030 agenda)	Indicators	Definition	Data items from CRVS
8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization	8.b.1 Total government spending in social protection and employment programmes as a proportion of the national budgets and GDP		
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 affordable and equitable access for all	9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road		Denominator (population)
	9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport	Passenger and freight volumes is the sum of the passenger and freight volumes reported for the air carriers in terms of number of people and metric tonnes of cargo respectively	
9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries	9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita	Manufacturing value added (MVA) as a proportion of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and per capita is the total value of goods and services net of intermediate consumption. It is generally compiled as the sum of the value added of all manufacturing activity units in operation in the reference period. For the purpose on comparability over time and across countries MVA is estimated in terms of constant prices in USD. The current series are given at constant prices of 2010.	Denominator (population)
	9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	Employment is defined as a work performed for pay or profit. The value is obtained by summing up the number of employed in all manufacturing activities. The manufacturing employment indicator is presented in absolute terms as well as relative to total employment.	
9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added		
	9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit		

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Annex A ■ Final List of Proposed Sustainable Development Goal Indicators* and the Role of CRVS (continued)

Targets (from the 2030 agenda)	Indicators	Definition	Data items from CRVS
9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities	9.4.1 CO ₂ emission per unit of value added	Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) emission per unit of value added is a ratio indicator between carbon dioxide emissions and value added. The indicator CO ₂ emission per unit of value added is currently being measured by CO ₂ emission per GDP PPP.	
9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending	9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	Research and development (R&D) expenditure as a proportion of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the amount of R&D expenditure divided by the total output of the economy.	
	9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants	The researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants is a direct measure of the number of research and development workers per 1 million people.	Denominator (population)
9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure	Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure is the gross disbursements of total Official Development Assistance (ODA) and other official flows (OOF) from all donors in support of infrastructure.	
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	9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added	Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added shows the level of technological intensity of manufacturing in an economy. It is based on classification of industry into high, high-medium, low-medium and low technology sectors. Designation of an industry to high or medium level of technology is determined by Research and Development (R&D) intake in manufacturing value added. A higher the share of R&D expenditure means a higher level of technological intensity.	

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Annex A ■ Final List of Proposed Sustainable Development Goal Indicators* and the Role of CRVS (continued)

Targets (from the 2030 agenda)	Indicators	Definition	Data items from CRVS
9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, broken down by technology, refers to the percentage of inhabitants living within range of a mobile-cellular signal, irrespective of whether or not they are mobile phone subscribers or users. This is calculated by dividing the number of inhabitants within range of a mobile-cellular signal by the total population and multiplying by 100.	Denominator (population)
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries			
10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population	The growth rate in the welfare aggregate of bottom 40% is computed as the annualized average growth rate in per capita real consumption or income of the bottom 40% of the income distribution in a country from household surveys over a roughly 5-year period. The national average growth rate in the welfare aggregate is computed as the annualized average growth rate in per capita real consumption or income of the total population in a country from household surveys over a roughly 5-year period.	Denominator (population)
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	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities		Denominator (population)
10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	10.3.1 Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law		
10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers	Labour share of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the total compensation of employees given as a percent of GDP, which is a measure of total output. It provides information about the relative share of output which is paid as compensation to employees as compared with the share paid to capital in the production process for a given reference period	

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Annex A ■ Final List of Proposed Sustainable Development Goal Indicators* and the Role of CRVS (continued)

Targets (from the 2030 agenda)	Indicators	Definition	Data items from CRVS
10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations	10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators		
10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions	10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	The proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations has two components, the developing country proportion of voting rights and the developing country proportion of membership in international organisations. In some institutions these two components are identical.	
10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination 10.7.2 Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies		
10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements	10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff	Proportion of total number of tariff lines (in per cent) applied to products imported from least developed countries and developing countries corresponding to a 0% tariff rate in HS chapter 01–97.	
10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes	10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)	Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow comprises of Official Development Assistance (ODA), other official flows (OOF) and private flows.	

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Annex A ■ Final List of Proposed Sustainable Development Goal Indicators* and the Role of CRVS (continued)

Targets (from the 2030 agenda)	Indicators	Definition	Data items from CRVS
10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent	10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted		
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	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	Methodology – This indicator integrates the component of the population living in slums that has been monitored for the last 15 years by UN-Habitat in mostly developing countries with two new components—people living in inadequate housing and informal settlements—that aim at broadening the spectrum of inadequate living conditions to capture realities also present in more developed countries and wealthier urban contexts. By integrating these three components, the indicator is now universal and can be monitored in both developing and developed regions. This indicator will focus on documenting the limitations manifested in realizing the right to adequate housing for all as measured through the proportion of the population that live in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing. The below definitions and concepts are important for reporting on this indicator. The proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing is currently being measured by the proportion of urban population living in slums.	Denominator (population)
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	11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	This indicator will be monitored by the proportion of the population that has convenient access to public transport. The access to public transport is considered convenient when an officially recognized stop is accessible within a distance of 0.5 km from a reference point such as a home, school, work place, market, etc. Additional criteria for defining public transport that is convenient include: a. Public transport accessible to all special-needs customers, including those who are physically, visually, and/or hearing-impaired, as well as those with temporary disabilities, the elderly, children and other people in vulnerable situations. b. Public transport with frequent service during peak travel times c. Stops present a safe and comfortable station environment.	Denominator (population)

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Annex A ■ Final List of Proposed Sustainable Development Goal Indicators* and the Role of CRVS (continued)

Targets (from the 2030 agenda)	Indicators	Definition	Data items from CRVS
11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate	The indicator is defined as the ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate. This indicator requires defining the two components of population growth and land consumption rate. Computing the population growth rate is more straightforward and more readily available, while land consumption rate is slightly challenging, and requires the use of new techniques. In estimating the land consumption rate, one needs to define what constitutes "consumption" of land since this may cover aspects of "consumed" or "preserved" or available for "development" for cases such as land occupied by wetlands. Secondly, there is not one unequivocal measure of whether land that is being developed is truly "newly-developed" (or vacant) land, or if it is at least partially "redeveloped". As a result, the percentage of current total urban land that was newly developed (consumed) will be used as a measure of the land consumption rate. The fully developed area is also sometimes referred to as built up area.	Denominator (population growth rate)
	11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically		
11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	11.4.1 Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/ investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship)		Denominator (population)

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Annex A ■ Final List of Proposed Sustainable Development Goal Indicators* and the Role of CRVS (continued)

Targets (from the 2030 agenda)	Indicators	Definition	Data items from CRVS
11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people ^a	**Death: The number of people who died during the disaster, or directly after, as a direct result of the hazardous event Missing: The number of people whose whereabouts is unknown since the hazardous event. It includes people who are presumed dead although there is no physical evidence. The data on number of deaths and number of missing are mutually exclusive. Affected: People who are affected, either directly or indirectly, by a hazardous event. Directly affected: People who have suffered injury, illness or other health effects; who were evacuated, displaced, relocated or have suffered direct damage to their livelihoods, economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets. Indirectly affected: People who have suffered consequences, other than or in addition to direct effects, over time due to disruption or changes in economy, critical infrastructures, basic services, commerce, work or social, health and psychological consequences. [a]	Denominator (population)
	11.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP, including disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services ^a	Direct economic loss: the monetary value of total or partial destruction of physical assets existing in the affected area. Direct economic loss is nearly equivalent to physical damage. [a]	
11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities	Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated. The goal of this indicator aims to generate the proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and that is adequately discharged out of all the total urban waste generated by the city.	
	11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)	The mean annual concentration of fine suspended particles of less than 2.5 microns in diameters (PM2.5) is a common measure of air pollution. The mean is a population-weighted average for urban population in a country.	Denominator (population)

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Annex A ■ Final List of Proposed Sustainable Development Goal Indicators* and the Role of CRVS (continued)

Targets (from the 2030 agenda)	Indicators	Definition	Data items from CRVS
11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all The 'Built-up area' of a city is defined as the contiguous area occupied by buildings and other impervious surfaces including the urban vacant areas in and around them but excluding rural areas beyond the urban fringe. The 'population' of a city is defined as the sum of the population in the set of administrative districts that together encompass the 'built-up area' of that 'city' in the year that measurements are taken.	
	11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months		
11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	11.a.1 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city		Denominator (population)
11.b By 2020, substantially increase 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, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	11.b.1 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 ^a	N/A	
	11.b.2 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies ^a	N/A	

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Annex A ■ Final List of Proposed Sustainable Development Goal Indicators* and the Role of CRVS (continued)

Targets (from the 2030 agenda)	Indicators	Definition	Data items from CRVS
11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials	11.c.1	Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials	
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns			
12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries	12.1.1	Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies	
12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	12.2.1	Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP	Denominator (population)
	12.2.2	Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	Denominator (population)
12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses	12.3.1	Global food loss index	

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Annex A ■ Final List of Proposed Sustainable Development Goal Indicators* and the Role of CRVS (continued)

Targets (from the 2030 agenda)	Indicators	Definition	Data items from CRVS
12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	12.4.1	Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement	
	12.4.2	Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment	Denominator (population)
12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	12.5.1	National recycling rate, tons of material recycled	
12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	12.6.1	Number of companies publishing sustainability reports	
12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	12.7.1	Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans	

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Annex A ■ Final List of Proposed Sustainable Development Goal Indicators* and the Role of CRVS (continued)

Targets (from the 2030 agenda)	Indicators	Definition	Data items from CRVS
12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	12.8.1	Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment	
12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production	12.a.1	Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies	
12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	12.b.1	Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools	
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	12.c.1	Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels	

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Annex A ■ Final List of Proposed Sustainable Development Goal Indicators* and the Role of CRVS (continued)

Targets (from the 2030 agenda)	Indicators	Definition	Data items from CRVS
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts[b]			
13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.1 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies ^a	N/A [a]	
	13.1.2 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people ^a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ••Death: The number of people who died during the disaster, or directly after, as a direct result of the hazardous event Missing: The number of people whose whereabouts is unknown since the hazardous event. It includes people who are presumed dead although there is no physical evidence. The data on number of deaths and number of missing are mutually exclusive. Affected: People who are affected, either directly or indirectly, by a hazardous event. Directly affected: People who have suffered injury, illness or other health effects; who were evacuated, displaced, relocated or have suffered direct damage to their livelihoods, economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets. Indirectly affected: People who have suffered consequences, other than or in addition to direct effects, over time due to disruption or changes in economy, critical infrastructures, basic services, commerce, work or social, health and psychological consequences. [a] 	
13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)		

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Annex A ■ Final List of Proposed Sustainable Development Goal Indicators* and the Role of CRVS *(continued)*

Targets (from the 2030 agenda)	Indicators	Definition	Data items from CRVS
13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	13.3.1 Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula 13.3.2 Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions		
13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible	13.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment		

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Annex A ■ Final List of Proposed Sustainable Development Goal Indicators* and the Role of CRVS (continued)

Targets (from the 2030 agenda)	Indicators	Definition	Data items from CRVS
13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	13.b.1	Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	
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, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	14.1.1	Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density	
14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	14.2.1	Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches	
14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	14.3.1	Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations	

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Annex A ■ Final List of Proposed Sustainable Development Goal Indicators* and the Role of CRVS (continued)

Targets (from the 2030 agenda)	Indicators	Definition	Data items from CRVS
14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics	14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	The indicator Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels measures the sustainability of the world's marine capture fisheries by their abundance. A fish stock of which abundance is at or greater than the level, that can produce the maximum sustainable yield (MSY) is classified as biologically sustainable. In contrast, when abundance falls below the MSY level, the stock is considered biologically unsustainable.	
14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	The indicator Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas shows temporal trends in the percentage of important sites for marine biodiversity (i.e., those that contribute significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity) that are wholly covered by designated protected areas.	
14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation[c]	14.6.1 Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing		

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Annex A ■ Final List of Proposed Sustainable Development Goal Indicators* and the Role of CRVS (continued)

Targets (from the 2030 agenda)	Indicators	Definition	Data items from CRVS
14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries	as a percentage of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries	
14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries	14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology		
14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	14.b.1 Progress by countries	in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries	

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Annex A ■ Final List of Proposed Sustainable Development Goal Indicators* and the Role of CRVS (continued)

Targets (from the 2030 agenda)	Indicators	Definition	Data items from CRVS
14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of “The future we want”	14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources		
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 the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area 15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	Forest area as a proportion of total land area This indicator Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas shows temporal trends in the percentage of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity (i.e., those that contribute significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity) that are wholly covered by designated protected areas.	
15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management		
15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world	15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area		

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Annex A ■ Final List of Proposed Sustainable Development Goal Indicators* and the Role of CRVS (continued)

Targets (from the 2030 agenda)	Indicators	Definition	Data items from CRVS
15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development	15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity	This indicator Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity shows temporal trends in the percentage of important sites for mountain biodiversity (i.e., those that contribute significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity) that are wholly covered by designated protected areas.	
	15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index	The Green Cover Index is meant to measure the changes of the green vegetation in mountain areas - i.e. forest, shrubs, trees, pasture land, crop land, etc. – in order to monitor progress on the mountain target. The index, will provide information on the changes in the vegetation cover and, as such, will provide an indication of the status of the conservation of mountain environments.	
15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	15.5.1 Red List Index	The Red List Index measures change in aggregate extinction risk across groups of species. It is based on genuine changes in the number of species in each category of extinction risk on The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (IUCN 2015) is expressed as changes in an index ranging from 0 to 1.	
15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed	15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits		
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	15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	The share of all trade in wildlife detected as being illegal	
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	15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species		

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Annex A ■ Final List of Proposed Sustainable Development Goal Indicators* and the Role of CRVS (continued)

Targets (from the 2030 agenda)	Indicators	Definition	Data items from CRVS
15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	15.9.1 Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020		
15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	15.a.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	The indicator Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems is defined as Gross disbursements of total ODA from all donors for biodiversity	
15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation	15.b.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems		
15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities	15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked		

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Annex A ■ Final List of Proposed Sustainable Development Goal Indicators* and the Role of CRVS (continued)

Targets (from the 2030 agenda)	Indicators	Definition	Data items from CRVS
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	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	The indicator is defined as the total count of victims of intentional homicide divided by the total population, expressed per 100,000 population. Intentional homicide is defined as the unlawful death inflicted upon a person with the intent to cause death or serious injury (Source: International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes, ICCS 2015); population refers to total resident population in a given country in a given year.	Numerator (deaths by cause) & Denominator (population)
	16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause		Denominator (population)
	16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months	The total number of persons who have been victim of physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months, as a share of the total population.	
	16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live	This indicator refers to the proportion of the population (adults) who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood.	

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Annex A ■ Final List of Proposed Sustainable Development Goal Indicators* and the Role of CRVS (continued)

Targets (from the 2030 agenda)	Indicators	Definition	Data items from CRVS
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month	Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month is currently being measured by the Proportion of children aged 1–14 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month.	
	16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	The indicator is defined as the ratio between the total number of victims of trafficking in persons detected or living in a country and the population resident in the country, expressed per 100,000 populations. According to Article 3, paragraph (a) of the UN Trafficking in Persons Protocol, trafficking in persons is defined as “the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs”. Article 3, (b) states “the consent of a victim of trafficking in persons to the intended exploitation set forth in subparagraph (a) of this article shall be irrelevant where any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) have been used”; Article 3, (c) states “the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation shall be considered trafficking in persons even if this does not involve any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a);”	
	16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	

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Annex A ■ Final List of Proposed Sustainable Development Goal Indicators* and the Role of CRVS (continued)

Targets (from the 2030 agenda)	Indicators	Definition	Data items from CRVS
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms	Number of victims of violent crime in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms, as a percentage of all victims of violent crime in the previous 12 months	
	16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	The total number of persons held in detention who have not yet been sentenced, as a percentage of the total number of persons held in detention, on a specified date.	
16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime	16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)		
	16.4.2 Proportion of seized small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced, in accordance with international standards and legal instruments		
16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months	This indicator is defined as the percentage of persons who paid at least one bribe (gave a public official money, a gift or counter favour) to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by these public officials, in the last 12 months, as a percentage of persons who had at least one contact with a public official in the same period.	
	16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months	Proportion of firms asked for a gift or informal payment when meeting with tax officials. In every Enterprise Survey (www.enterprisesurveys.org), there is a standard question which asks the survey respondent if they were inspected by or required to meet with tax officials. If the respondent indicates 'yes', then there is a follow-up question which asks if the respondent was expected to provide a gift or an informal payment during these inspections/meetings. The response options include "yes", "no", "don't know", and "refuse". Enterprise Surveys are firm-level surveys conducted in World Bank client countries. The survey focuses on various aspects of the business environment as well as firm's outcome measures such as annual sales, productivity, etc. The surveys are conducted via face-to-face interviews with the top manager or business owner. For each country, the survey is conducted approximately every 4–5 years.	

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Annex A ■ Final List of Proposed Sustainable Development Goal Indicators* and the Role of CRVS (continued)

Targets (from the 2030 agenda)	Indicators	Definition	Data items from CRVS
16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget This indicator measures the extent to which aggregate budget expenditure outturn reflects the amount originally approved, as defined in government budget documentation and fiscal reports. The coverage is budgetary central government (BCG) and the time period covered is the last three completed fiscal years.	
	16.6.2 Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services		
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions		
	16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group		
16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	The indicator Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations has two components, the developing country proportion of voting rights and the developing country proportion of membership in international organisations. In some institutions these two components are identical. The indicator is calculated independently for eleven different international institutions: The United Nations General Assembly, the United Nations Security Council, the United Nations Economic and Social Council, the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Finance Corporation, the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the World Trade Organisation, and the Financial Stability Board.	
16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority.	Numerator (births registered) & denominator (children <5)

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Annex A ■ Final List of Proposed Sustainable Development Goal Indicators* and the Role of CRVS (continued)

Targets (from the 2030 agenda)	Indicators	Definition	Data items from CRVS
16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months		
	16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information		
16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	This indicator Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles measures the compliance of existing national human rights institutions with the Principles relating to the Status of National Institutions (The Paris Principles), which were adopted by the General Assembly (resolution 48/134) based on the rules of procedure of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI, formerly the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights or ICC).	
16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law		

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Annex A ■ Final List of Proposed Sustainable Development Goal Indicators* and the Role of CRVS (continued)

Targets (from the 2030 agenda)	Indicators	Definition	Data items from CRVS
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development			
Finance			
17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source 17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes		
17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries	17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)	The indicator Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI) is defined as Net ODA disbursements as a per cent of GNI.	
17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	17.3.1 Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget 17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	ODA PART: ODA disbursements Personal remittances received as proportion of GDP is the inflow of personal remittances expressed as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).	

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Annex A ■ Final List of Proposed Sustainable Development Goal Indicators* and the Role of CRVS (continued)

Targets (from the 2030 agenda)	Indicators	Definition	Data items from CRVS
17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress	17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	Debt service as proportion of exports of goods and services is the percentage of debt services (principle and interest payments) to the exports of goods and services. Debt services covered in this indicator refer only to public and publicly guaranteed debt.	
17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	17.5.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries		
Technology			
17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism	17.6.1 Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation		
	17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed	The indicator fixed Internet broadband subscriptions, by speed, refers to the number of fixed-broadband subscriptions to the public Internet, split by advertised download speed. The indicator is currently broken down by the following subscription speeds: – 256 kbit/s to less than 2 Mbit/s subscriptions: Refers to all fixed broadband Internet subscriptions with advertised downstream speeds equal to, or greater than, 256 kbit/s and less than 2 Mbit/s. – 2 Mbit/s to less than 10 Mbit/s subscriptions: Refers to all fixed -broadband Internet subscriptions with advertised downstream speeds equal to, or greater than, 2 Mbit/s and less than 10 Mbit/s. – Equal to or above 10 Mbit/s subscriptions (4213_G10). Refers to all fixed -broadband Internet subscriptions with advertised downstream speeds equal to, or greater than, 10 Mbit/s.	Denominator (population)
17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed	17.7.1 Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies		

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Annex A ■ Final List of Proposed Sustainable Development Goal Indicators* and the Role of CRVS (continued)

Targets (from the 2030 agenda)	Indicators	Definition	Data items from CRVS
17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet	The indicator proportion of individuals using the Internet is defined as the proportion of individuals who used the Internet from any location in the last three months	
Capacity-building			
17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation	17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	The indicator Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries is defined as Gross disbursements of total ODA and other official flows from all donors for capacity building and national planning.	
Trade			
17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, nondiscriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda	17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average	Value in percentage of weighted average tariffs applied to the imports of goods in HS chapter 01–97.	
17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020	17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports	Exports by developing countries and LDCs as a share of global exports of goods and services	

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Annex A ■ Final List of Proposed Sustainable Development Goal Indicators* and the Role of CRVS (continued)

Targets (from the 2030 agenda)	Indicators	Definition	Data items from CRVS
17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access	17.12.1 Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States	Average import tariffs (in per cent) faced by products exported from developing countries and least developed countries.	
Systemic issues			
<i>Policy and institutional coherence</i>			
17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence	17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard		
17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development		
17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development	17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation	This indicator seeks to measure the extent to which, and the ways in which, transparent, developing country-led results frameworks (CRFs) are used by all concerned development partners to plan development cooperation efforts and assess their performance. The indicator assesses the degree to which providers of development cooperation (i.e. development partners) design their interventions by relying on objectives and results indicators that are drawn from developing country government-led results frameworks reflecting the country's development priorities and goals.	

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Annex A ■ Final List of Proposed Sustainable Development Goal Indicators* and the Role of CRVS (continued)

Targets (from the 2030 agenda)	Indicators	Definition	Data items from CRVS
<i>Multi-stakeholder partnerships</i>			
17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries	17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	The indicator tracks the number of countries reporting progress in multi stakeholder monitoring frameworks that track effective development cooperation, to support the achievement of sustainable development goals (SDGs).	
17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	17.17.1 Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships		
<i>Data, monitoring and accountability</i>			
17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics		
	17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics		
	17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding	The indicator Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation is based on the annual Status Report on National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS). In collaboration with its partners, PARIS21 reports on country progress in designing and implementing national statistical plans. The indicator is a count of countries that are either (i) implementing a strategy, (ii) designing one or (iii) awaiting adoption of the strategy in the current year.	

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Annex A ■ Final List of Proposed Sustainable Development Goal Indicators* and the Role of CRVS (continued)

Targets (from the 2030 agenda)	Indicators	Definition	Data items from CRVS
17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries	17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries	The indicator Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries is based on the Partner Report on Support to Statistics (PRESS) that is designed and administered by PARIS21 to provide a snapshot of the US dollar value of ongoing statistical support in developing countries.	
	17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration	This information only refers to 17.19.2 (a) The indicator tracks the proportion of countries that have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years. This also includes countries which compile their detailed population and housing statistics from population registers, administrative records, sample surveys or other sources or a combination of those sources.	Numerator (births and deaths registered)

* As contained in Annex IV of the Report of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (E/CN.3/2016/2/Rev.1) and agreed upon, as a practical starting point at the 47th session of the United Nations Statistical Commission held in March 2016.

^a An open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction established by the General Assembly (resolution 69/284) is developing a set of indicators to measure global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework. These indicators will eventually reflect the agreements on the Sendai Framework indicators.

^b Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.

^c Taking into account ongoing World Trade Organization negotiations, the Doha Development Agenda and the Hong Kong ministerial mandate.

** In this indicator, given the difficulties in assessing the full range of all affected (directly and indirectly), UNISDR proposes the use of an indicator that would estimate "directly affected" as a proxy for the number of affected. This indicator, while not perfect, comes from data widely available and could be used consistently across countries and over time to measure the achievement of the Target B of the Sendai Framework.



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